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East Dorset District Council and Christchurch Borough Council

Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Testing



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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 East Dorset District Council and Christchurch Borough Council are planning to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), and have appointed Peter Brett Associates (incorporating Roger Tym & Partners) to assess development viability in their areas and recommend CIL charging rates accordingly. This report provides our analysis and recommendations.
- 1.2 Whilst each local authority area will remain the legal charging authority, East Dorset and Christchurch are intending to have their CILs examined jointly. This allows a joint evidence base to be used for the examination.
- 1.3 This report provides evidence for the draft consultation stage of CIL adoption. It incorporates suggestions made by consultees from the preliminary draft consultation stage, and further refinements and updates made by PBA in the course of developing the project. The most notable changes are as follows.
 - At Appendix 5, we have added work which explores the impact on CIL charging of assuming affordable housing provision at 35%.
 - On the residential appraisals, we have made improvements to the way that interest is calculated, and then to the way that the available developer surplus is applied to chargeable floorspace. This has resulted in some decrease in the theoretically available surplus.
 - We have clarified our statements on profit assumptions on residential. We are calculating profit on cost at 20%. The previous report did not make this clear, although this was the methodology adopted in the original viability assessment.
- 1.4 Following this Introduction:
 - In Chapter 2 we introduce the Community Infrastructure Levy and set out the legal requirements that a CIL charging schedule must comply with.
 - Chapter 3 examines the planning and development context, in order to ensure that CIL supports development in the District and Borough as proposed in the Core Strategy.
 - Chapters 4 and 5 set out the method and assumptions used in our viability assessments.
 - Chapters 6-12 provide these assessments for different land uses and recommend CIL charges accordingly.
 - Chapter 13 recommends a Standard Charge for uses not separately covered.
 - Chapter 14 pulls together the Charges and shows the proposed CIL charging schedule.
- 1.5 We were also asked to recommend a suitable mechanism to calculate financial contributions for off-site affordable housing. This is attached as Appendix 2.



2 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Introduction

- 2.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new planning charge that came into force on 6 April 2010. The levy allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise contributions from developers to help pay for infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. Local authorities who wish to charge the levy must produce a draft charging schedule setting out CIL rates for their areas which are to be expressed as pounds (£) per square metre, as CIL will be levied on the gross internal floorspace of the net additional liable development. Before it is approved by the Council, the draft schedule has to be approved by an independent examiner.
- 2.2 The requirements which a CIL charging schedule has to meet are set out in:
 - The Planning Act 2008 as amended by the Localism Act 2011
 - The CIL Regulations 2010¹, as amended in 2011² and 2012³
 - The CIL Guidance issued under S221 of the Planning Act 2008, which is statutory guidance, i.e. it has the force of law and the authority must have regard to the guidance⁴.
- 2.3 To help charging authorities meet these requirements, the government has also produced non-statutory information documents, comprising:
 - CIL overview documents; and⁵
 - Documents on CIL relief and on collection and enforcement⁶.
- 2.4 Below, we summarise the key points from these various documents.

Finding the balance

- 2.5 Regulation 14 requires that a charging authority '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... cost of infrastructure required to support the development of its area... and
 - b) The potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.
- 2.6 By itself, this statement is not easy to interpret. The statutory guidance explains its meaning. This explanation is important and worth quoting at length:

¹http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111492390/pdfs/ukdsi_9780111492390_en.pdf

²http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2011/9780111506301/pdfs/ukdsi_9780111506301_en.pdf

³ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/2975/pdfs/uksi_20122975_en.pdf

⁴ DCLG (April 2013) *Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance*

⁵http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1897278.pdf

⁶http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/19021101.pdf;

http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1995794.pdf



'By providing additional infrastructure to support development of an area, the levy is expected to have a positive economic effect on development across an area. In deciding the rate(s) of the levy for inclusion in its draft charging schedule, a key consideration is the balance between securing additional investment for infrastructure to support development and the potential economic effect of imposing the levy upon development across their area. The Community Infrastructure Levy regulations place this balance of considerations at the centre of the charge-setting process. In meeting the requirements of regulation 14(1), charging authorities should show and explain how their proposed levy rate (or rates) will contribute towards the implementation of their relevant Plan and support the development of their area. As set out in the National Planning Policy Framework in England, the ability to develop viably the sites and the scale of development identified in the Local Plan should not be threatened'.

- 2.7 In other words, the 'appropriate balance' is the level of CIL which maximises the quantum of development in the area. If the CIL charging rate is above this appropriate level, there will be less development than there could be, because CIL will make too many potential developments unviable. Conversely, if the charging rates are below the appropriate level, development will also be less than it could be, because it will be constrained by insufficient infrastructure.
- 2.8 The above quote from the statutory Guidance sets the development of the area firmly in the context of delivering the Local Plan. This is linked to the plan viability requirements of the NPPF, particularly paragraphs 173 and 174. This point is given emphasis throughout the Guidance. For example, in guiding examiners, the Guidance makes it clear that the independent examiner should establish that:

'……evidence has been provided that shows the proposed rate (or rates) would not threaten delivery of the relevant Plan as a whole.'

2.9 Common sense suggests that an appropriate balance is not easy to find, and must be a matter of judgment as much as rigorous calculation. It is not surprising, therefore, that charging authorities are allowed discretion in this matter. This is set out in the legislation and guidance. For example, Regulation 14 requires that in setting levy rates, the Charging Authority (our underlinings highlight the discretion):

'must aim to strike what appears to the charging authority to be an appropriate balance...'

and the statutory guidance says

'The legislation... requires a charging authority to use appropriate available evidence to '<u>inform</u> the draft charging schedule'. A charging authority's proposed levy rate (or rates) should be reasonable given the available evidence, but there is no requirement for a proposed rate to exactly mirror the evidence... there is room for some pragmatism.'⁷

2.10 Regulation 14 effectively recognises that the introduction of CIL may put some potential development sites at risk. The focus is on seeking to ensure development envisaged by the Local Plan can be delivered. Accordingly, when considering evidence the guidance requires

⁷ DCLG (April 2013) *Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance* (para 28)



that charging authorities should 'use an area based approach, which involves a broad test of viability across their area', supplemented by sampling '...an appropriate range of sites across its area...' with the focus '...in particular on strategic sites on which the relevant Plan relies...'⁸

2.11 This reinforces the message that charging rates do not need to be so low that CIL does not make any individual development schemes unviable. The levy may put some schemes at risk in this way, so long as, in aiming strike an appropriate balance overall it avoids threatening the ability to develop viably the sites and scale of development identified in the Local Plan.

Keeping clear of the ceiling

2.12 The guidance advises that CIL rates should not be set at the very margin of viability, partly in order that they may remain robust over time as circumstances change:

'Charging authorities should avoid setting a charge right up to the margin of economic viability across the vast majority of sites in their area. Charging authorities should show, using appropriate available evidence, including existing published data, that their proposed charging rates will contribute positively towards and not threaten delivery of the relevant Plan as a whole at the time of charge setting and throughout the economic cycle..⁹

- 2.13 We would add two further reasons for a cautious approach to rate-setting, which stops short of the margin of viability:
 - i Values and costs vary widely between individual sites and over time, in ways that cannot be fully captured by the viability calculations in the CIL evidence base.
 - ii A charge that aims to extract the absolute maximum would be strenuously opposed by landowners and developers, which would make CIL difficult to implement and put the overall development of the area at serious risk.

Varying the charge

- 2.14 CIL Regulations (Regulation 13) allows the charging authority to introduce charge variations by geographical zone in its area, by use of buildings, or both. (It is worth noting that the phrase 'use of buildings' indicates something distinct from 'land use')¹⁰. As part of this, some rates may be set at zero. But variations must reflect differences in viability; they cannot be based on policy boundaries. Nor should differential rates be set by reference to the costs of infrastructure.
- 2.15 The guidance also points out that there are benefits in keeping a single rate, because that is simpler, and charging authorities should avoid 'undue complexity'.¹¹

⁸ DCLG (April 2013) *Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance* (Paras 23 and 27)

⁹ DCLG (April 2013) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (Para 30)

¹⁰ The Regulations allow differentiation by "uses of development". "Development" is specially defined for CIL to include only 'buildings', it does not have the wider 'land use' meaning from TCPA 1990, except where the reference is to development of the area, in which case it does have the wider definition. See S 209(1) of PA 2008, Reg 2(2), and Reg 6.

¹¹ DCLG (April 2013) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (Para 37)



- 2.16 Moreover, generally speaking, 'it would not be appropriate to seek to differentiate in ways that 'impact disproportionately on particular sectors, or specialist forms of development'¹², otherwise the CIL may fall foul of State Aid rules.
- 2.17 It is worth noting, however, that the guidance is clear that 'In some cases, charging authorities could treat a major strategic site as a separate geographical zone where it is supported by robust evidence on economic viability.¹³

Supporting evidence

- 2.18 The legislation requires a charging authority to use 'appropriate available evidence'¹⁴ to inform their charging schedules. The statutory guidance expands on this, explaining that the available data 'is unlikely to be fully comprehensive or exhaustive'.¹⁵
- 2.19 These statements are important, because they indicate that the evidence supporting CIL charging rates should be proportionate, avoiding excessive detail. One implication of this is that we should not waste time and effort analysing types of development that will not have significant impacts, either on total CIL receipts or on the overall development of the area as set out in the Local Plan. This suggests that the viability calculations may leave aside geographical areas and types of development which are expected to see little or no development over the plan period.

Chargeable floorspace

2.20 CIL will be payable on 'most buildings that people normally use'.¹⁶ It will be levied on the net additional floorspace created by any given development scheme.¹⁷Any new build that replaces existing floorspace that has been in recent use on the same site will be exempt from CIL, even if the new floorspace belongs to a higher-value use than the old.

What the examiner will be looking for

- 2.21 According to statutory guidance, 'the independent examiner should check that:
 - The charging authority has complied with the requirements set out in legislation
 - The charging authority's draft charging schedule is supported by background documents containing appropriate available evidence
 - The proposed rate or rates are informed by and consistent with, the evidence on economic viability across the charging authority's area; and

¹² DCLG (April 2013) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (Para 37)

¹³ DCLG (April 2013) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (Para 34)

¹⁴ Section 211 (7A) of the Planning Act 2008

¹⁵ Section (April 2013) *Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance* (Para25)

¹⁶ DCLG (Nov 2010) Community Infrastructure Levy – An Overview (paragraph 37)

¹⁷ DCLG (Nov 2010) *Community Infrastructure Levy – An Overview* (paragraph 38)



Evidence has been provided that shows the proposed rate would not threaten delivery of the relevant Plan as a whole.¹⁸

Policy requirements

- 2.22 Above, we have dealt with legal and statutory guidance requirements which are specific to CIL. More broadly, the CIL Guidance says that charging authorities 'should consider relevant national planning policy (including the NPPF in England) when drawing up their charging schedules'. In addition, where consideration of development viability is concerned, the CIL Guidance draws specific attention to paragraphs 173 to 177 of the NPPF.
- 2.23 The only policy requirements which relate directly to CIL are set out at paragraph 175 of the NPPF, covering, firstly, working up CIL alongside the plan making where practical; and secondly placing control over a meaningful proportion of funds raised with neighbourhoods where development takes place. Whilst important policy considerations, these two points are outside our immediate remit in this study.

Summary

2.24 To meet legal requirements and satisfy the independent examiner, a CIL charging schedule should:

'Aim to strike what appears to the charging authority to be an appropriate balance' between the need to fund infrastructure and the impact of CIL'; and

'Not threaten delivery of the relevant plan as a whole'.

- 2.25 As explained in statutory guidance, this means that the net effect of the levy on total development across the area should be positive. CIL may reduce development by making certain schemes which are not plan priorities unviable. Conversely, it may increase development by funding infrastructure that would not otherwise be provided, which in turn supports development that otherwise would not happen. The law requires that, in the judgment of the local authority, the net outcome of these two impacts should be positive. This judgment is at the core of the charge-setting process.
- 2.26 Legislation and guidance also set out that:
 - Authorities should avoid setting charges up to the margin of viability for the bulk of sites;
 - CIL charging rates may vary across geographical zones and building uses (and only across these two factors). But there are restrictions on this differential charging. It must be justified by differences in development viability, not by policy or by varying infrastructure costs; it should not introduce undue complexity; and it should have regard to State Aid rules.
 - Charging rates should be informed by 'appropriate available evidence', which need not be 'fully comprehensive or exhaustive';

¹⁸ DCLG (April 2013) Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (Para 9)



- While charging rates should be consistent with the evidence, they are not required to 'mirror' the evidence¹⁹. In this and other ways, charging authorities have discretion in setting charging rates.
- 2.27 In our analysis and recommendations below, we aim both to meet these legal and statutory guidance requirements and to maximise achievement of the Councils' own priorities, using the discretion that the legislation and guidance allow.

¹⁹ Planning Act 2008 (Section 212 (4) (b))



3 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

- 3.1 To help ensure that the CIL supports development of Christchurch and East Dorset, we need to understand development plans.
- 3.2 In identifying future plans for development in the district and borough we have referred to the emerging Core Strategy and specifically the Christchurch and East Dorset Pre Submission Core Strategy and the Proposed Changes to the Core Pre Submission Document.

Summary

- 3.3 The land uses which are likely to account for the largest quantum of development, and hence are critical to the delivery of the Core Strategy, comprise:
 - Residential
 - Light industrial and warehousing space
 - Offices
 - Retail
 - Public services and community facilities.
- 3.4 In our viability assessments and the resulting recommendations, we have focussed on these types of development, aiming to ensure that they remain broadly viable after the CIL charge is levied.
- 3.5 We have also assessed the viability of other types of development where the Councils believe that it is particularly appropriate.
- 3.6 We have provided more detail of emerging plans in the relevant sections of this report.



4 VIABILITY ASSESSMENT METHOD

Development appraisal

- 4.1 Viability assessment is at the core of the charge-setting process. The purpose of the assessment is to identify charging rates at which the bulk of the development proposed in the development plan is financially viable, in order to ensure that the CIL does not put at risk the overall development planned for the area.
- 4.2 Our viability assessments are based on development appraisals of hypothetical schemes, using the residual valuation method. This approach is in line with accepted practice and as recommended by RICS guidance²⁰ and the Harman report.²¹ Residual valuation is applied to different land uses and where relevant to different parts of the Borough and district, aiming to show typical values for each. It is based on the following formula:

Value of completed development scheme

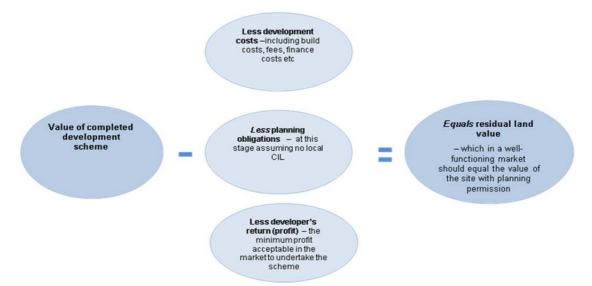
Less development costs - including build costs, fees, finance costs etc

Less developer's return (profit) – the minimum profit acceptable in the market to undertake the scheme *Less* policy costs – building in (for example) Section 106 costs and other policy requirements

Equals residual land value

- which in a well-functioning market should equal the value of the site with planning permission

Figure 4.1 Method diagram



4.3 For each of the hypothetical schemes tested, we use this formula to estimate typical residual land values, which is what the site should be worth once it has full planning

²⁰ RICS (2012), Financial Viability in Planning, RICS First Edition Guidance Note

²¹ Local Housing Delivery Group Chaired by Sir John Harman (2012) Viability Testing Local Plans



permission. The residual value calculation requires a wide range of inputs, or assumptions, including the costs of development, the required developer's return.

- 4.4 The arithmetic of residual appraisal is straightforward (we use a bespoke spreadsheet model for residential appraisals, and the popular Argus Developer software for most other building uses). However, the inputs to the calculation are hard to determine for a specific site (as demonstrated by the complexity of many S106 negotiations). The difficulties grow when we are required to make calculations that represent a typical or average site which is what we need to do for CIL purposes. Therefore our viability assessments are necessarily broad approximations, subject to a margin of uncertainty.
- 4.5 Detailed individual appraisals are at Appendix 1.

The summary tables

- 4.6 Having estimated the residual value, we compare this residual value with the 'benchmark land value' or 'land cost', which is the minimum land value the landowner will accept to release their land for the development specified.
- 4.7 This process of comparison takes place in what we call the 'viability summary' table. These summary tables can be found in the relevant sections. The first example in this report is found at Table 6.3.
- 4.8 Benchmark values will vary to reflect the landowner's judgements, which might include the contextual nature of development, the site density achievable, the approach to the delivery of affordable housing (in the context of residential development) and so on. There are a wide range of permutations here. In order to make progress, we have to assume a central value, even though there could be a margin of error in practice. These values are discussed further in section 5.
 - If the residual land value shown by the appraisals is *below* the benchmark value, the development is not financially viable, even without CIL. That means that unless the circumstances change it will not happen.
 - If the residual value and the benchmark values are *equal*, the development is just viable, but there is no surplus value available for CIL.
 - If the residual land value shown by the appraisals is *above* the benchmark value, the development is viable. The excess of residual over benchmark value measures the maximum amount that may be potentially captured by CIL. The summary table then converts this amount available for CIL into a per square metre charge in the column at the far right.
- 4.9 It is important to bear in mind that these calculations are no more than approximations, surrounded by margins of uncertainty but are based on best available evidence and judgement. In drawing the implications for CIL, we take account of this uncertainty and use professional judgment to interpret the figures. We explain below.



Recommending a CIL charge

- 4.10 The summary table discussed above indicate that CIL charges of a given amount may be capable of being sustained in the area. However, we are likely to recommend that the charge is set well under this point. The principal reasons for this are that:
 - Markets fluctuate over time. There must be sufficient latitude for fluctuations to happen without rendering the CIL Charge unviable; and
 - Individual site costs and values vary. Developments should remain viable after CIL Charge is paid in the bulk of cases.
- 4.11 It is conceivable that a simple, arithmetical approach could be used to take us from the 'overage' that the summary table suggests is available for CIL, to a recommended CIL Charge. For example, it would be possible to set a CIL at 50% of the overage indicated in the viability testing, and to mechanically apply this deflator.
- 4.12 However, we have intentionally avoided this approach, because the viability tests necessarily cannot take account of developers' market understanding of risk, or of institutional investors' willingness to invest. These are important components of the judgement on a sensible level of CIL charge, but they cannot emerge arithmetically from the viability model. Instead, we use our market judgement in arriving at a sensible charge.



5 VIABILITY ASSESSMENT ASSUMPTIONS

5.1 In this chapter we discuss the main assumptions used in our development appraisals. A number of these assumptions require detailed explanation and are discussed in the next section. Other assumptions will be set out briefly in Table 5.1 below.

Benchmark land values

- 5.2 Our estimates of benchmark values are based on market comparables. We have examined a variety of land transactions in Christchurch and East Dorset using the following main sources:
 - Land currently being marketed on the UK Land Directory website.
 - Consultations with local property agents and developers
- 5.3 Our consultees are listed at Appendix 3 below. In some instances, the actual comparables we have used were provided in confidence and cannot be made public.
- 5.4 It is important to appreciate that assumptions on benchmark land values can only be broad approximations, subject to a wide margin of uncertainty. We take account of this uncertainty in drawing conclusions and recommendations from our analysis.

Residential

- 5.5 We have examined a cross section of residential land comparables across the borough and district. These comparable recent transactions generally relate to urban, brownfield sites, which were fully serviced with roads and major utilities to the site boundary.
- 5.6 In collecting evidence on residential land values, we aimed to distinguish between small sites, providing fewer than 10 units, and larger sites. One would expect small sites to be worth more, because the offsite affordable housing contributions do not appear to be high enough to create parity with larger sites which are expected to make on-site contributions.
- 5.7 Historically we would expect that land values for smaller sites would be higher, because the offsite contribution policy. In this assessment we have assumed that a new policy is in place and will remove the disparity in land values. This approach is in line with the Harman report which advises authorities to work on the basis of future policy and its effects on land values.
- 5.8 Land values vary across Christchurch and East Dorset. The evidence gathered on land values is as follows.
- 5.9 Although Battens do not undertake land transactions they consider land values within East Dorset to be around £2,000,000 per ha (£800,000 acre to £1m per acre), on average, although again these can vary widely depending upon type of development and density.
- 5.10 Within Christchurch it is more difficult to fix a figure because of the urban nature of the environment. Anecdotal evidence would suggest values are towards the upper end of the scale due to higher existing use values.
- 5.11 Looking at other areas with comparable residential sales values we have taken a more conservative view on land values and we have therefore used the following benchmark land values in this report.



- East Dorset: £1,500,000 per ha
- Christchurch: £1,650,000 per ha

Offices

- 5.12 Traditional employment space is under considerable pressure in both Christchurch and East Dorset in particular from mixed use intensification. There were some instances of offices converting to D1 non-residential uses such as crèches, clinics and vets. Discussions with various agents have failed to establish any evidence of recent land transactions within either Christchurch or East Dorset for pure office schemes.
- 5.13 Based on these discussions we have adopted a value of £1,750,000 per ha in both Christchurch and East Dorset. This is intended to reflect the fact that office development may at times - though not always - compete with residential uses in land markets. This is the base level at which landowners would be willing to dispose of land in a standard functioning market and not in a forced situation.

Industrial

- 5.14 Discussions with various agents have failed to establish any evidence of recent land transactions within either area for industrial schemes. We have based our estimate of land values on the views of agents and our experience of land values where similar values would be expected. On this basis we conclude that a serviced development plot suitable for industrial development would have a land value of approximately £1,235,000 /ha (£500,000/acre) and have adopted this value within Christchurch and East Dorset.
- 5.15 The price reflects a value which a potential occupier would pay for a site, given that land available for sale and which is suitable for industrial development is in short supply.

Retail

- 5.16 We have examined the convenience and comparison retail sectors separately and concluded that land values for convenience retailing are higher than comparison retailing, although comparable evidence is scarce for both sectors. We have adopted the following values;
 - Comparison retail at £2,600,000 per ha in the most viable development location (Christchurch town). We have arrived at these values following discussion with local agents, although the majority were unable to comment with respect to appropriate land values. There is a lack of transactional evidence to directly support these values, so we have triangulated our evidence from local agents with information on local rent and yields together with national evidence in arriving at these values.
 - Convenience at £2,600,000 per ha across all of Christchurch and East Dorset. We have compared this against other existing uses in the areas, taking note of the broad values within the region.

Care homes

5.17 Transactional evidence is very scarce. Care homes tend to need to compete for similar sites to residential, and so benchmark land values will be in the region of residential sites. We have referenced local residential values to arrive at a level of £1,400,000 per ha.



Hotels

5.18 Transactional evidence is very scarce. We have looked at wider regional and national experience to arrive at a sensible level of £2,000,000 per ha.

Viability testing assumptions

Policy costs

5.19 In order to assess development viability, we need to make assumptions about the broader policy costs faced by development. S106 and energy requirements form some of these policy costs, and so these costs need to be allowed for in our viability calculations.

Energy requirements

- 5.20 Policy ME5 of the Core Strategy states that on residential development of 10 or more dwellings 'the expectation will be that 10% of total energy used' will be from renewable, decentralised or low carbon energy, 'unless having regard to the type of development involved and its location and design, this is not feasible or viable, in which case the highest levels of this type of energy generation possible will be sought').²²
- 5.21 Our engineers have stated that this requirement should be comfortably delivered by a £3,000 per housing unit PV installation for 10%, depending on the site orientation and local factors such as shading. We have therefore built this assumption into modelling. Costs could be considerably less, and PV panel prices are falling rapidly.
- 5.22 Policy states that non-residential development of 1,000 sq m floorspace (or 1 ha or greater) will have a similar requirement. We have not been able to accurately cost this requirement because energy uses for different types of development will vary so widely. **No allowance has therefore been made in our viability calculations for non-residential development.** Note that these requirements will only be made when feasible or viable.

S106 contributions on residential development

- 5.23 Section 106 will continue to exist after CIL begins to be charged in April 2014. However, the use of S106 will be scaled back. Under recent CIL Regulations (which also cover Section 106), Section 106 is now expected to be very tightly targeted at mitigating the impacts of individual developments.
- 5.24 In general, we expect that Section 106 agreements, together with Section 278 highways agreements and planning conditions, will still be used to secure the following elements:
 - Site-specific mitigation. These might be local improvements/infrastructure necessary to enable the grant of planning permission such as access roads, on-site open space, archaeology, and some off-site requirements directly related to support individual sites.
 - Development-specific infrastructure on large-scale major development sites (of around 200-300 or more dwellings). In these instances, developers frequently prefer the use of S106 agreements, because they provide comfort that key infrastructure (which is frequently essential to sales) will be delivered.

²² Christchurch and East Dorset (2012) Core Strategy Pre-Submission (160)



- Affordable housing. Under the current Regulations, Section 106 agreements will also continue to be used to secure affordable housing. However, the Government recently published a consultation document asking whether it should allow local authorities to deliver affordable housing through CIL, or through a combination of Section 106 and CIL. Christchurch and East Dorset will need to keep the outcome of this consultation under close review, and make any necessary alterations to the CIL charging schedule. We have assumed for the purposes of this exercise that affordable housing will be paid for through S106.
- 5.25 To investigate how much might be allowed for S106 in Christchurch and East Dorset, we have looked through the typical types of activities which used S106 funding, and indicated whether we would ordinarily expect to pay for a type of impact mitigation through S106 or through CIL. S106 and S278 contributions will typically be used for:
 - Site-specific transport improvements, such as connections from a development to the wider transport network;
 - Some open space and playspace. Frequently these are secured as part of the condition on the planning permission, but there may be infrequent instances when these demands form part of a S106 agreement; and
 - Affordable housing, which is separately allowed for in our viability testing.
- 5.26 Based on the above, and in agreement with the client team, our appraisals **allow £1,000** per housing unit for S106 and S278 contributions, excluding affordable housing.
- 5.27 We would also stress that individual sites are still subject to a site specific viability test.

S106 contributions on non-residential development

- 5.28 Because S106 payments are now very precisely determined by the impacts of a specific development, it is very difficult to be specific about what, if anything, might be required under S106. Generally speaking, therefore, we have not allowed for S106 payments on non-residential development. For development at employment locations in particular, S106 contributions immediate junction improvements could not be ruled out. However, as will be demonstrated, these developments are already unviable, and making an allowance for S106 will simply render the development even more unviable than previously. We have therefore avoided this extra complexity, because the additional analysis tells us nothing useful.
- 5.29 However, in the case of convenience retail development, our viability assessments have allowed for some modest S106 payments (on the basis that CIL will now pick up area-wide strategic infrastructure requirements). As an example, these costs might be used to pay for a small amount of signage or small site specific works. Our viability assessments have allowed for
 - **£5,000 S106** payment for each smaller in-town convenience development.
 - £10,000 S106 payment for each larger out-of-town convenience development.
 SANGS costs
- 5.30 Strategic Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS) provision may be required. Costs for the provision of SANGS are expected to be met from CIL receipts, rather than falling



directly on developments themselves. Consequently, no additional allowance has been made for SANGS provision costs in our viability appraisals.

Other assumptions

5.31 The other assumptions underlying our development appraisals are in Table 5.1 below. Inevitably, these assumptions are broad estimates. We have aimed to model typical new build schemes, as opposed to high-specification or particularly complex schemes that require particular construction techniques or materials.



Assumption	Source	Notes
Revenue		
Sales value of completed scheme	Land Registry, CoStar and EGi	Property values are derived from different sources, depending on land use. For housing, Land Registry data forms a basis for analysis. This provides a full record of all individual transactions. ²³ This data is then supplemented following conversations with agents and house builders' sales representatives, which allows us to form a view on new build sales values. Values used are as follows. Location Average prices per sq M Christchurch £2,800 and East Dorset (houses) Christchurch £3,200 and East Dorset (flats) For non-residential uses, we used the CoStar ²⁴ and EGi databases ²⁵ , supplemented by discussions with local property agents. Offices: £155 per sq m capitalised at 8.5% Light industrial: £110 per sq m capitalised at 8.5% Convenience Retail (4,000 sq m): £170 per sq m capitalised at 7.5%
		Town Centre Retail (comparison): £260 sq m capitalised at 9%
		Hotel: £5,700 per room capitalised at 6%
		Care Home: £7,400 per room capitalised at 7%.
Affordable housing transfer values	HCA policy	In our residential appraisals we have assumed a blended rate based on current policy of $\pounds1,700$ per sq m for flats and $\pounds1,550$ sq m for houses.
Densities	Regeneration and Environment LDD	The Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Pre- Submission Document (Policy LN2) states that 'a minimum density of net 30dph will be encouraged, unless this would conflict with the local character and distinctiveness of an area where a lower density is more appropriate.' (p174)

Table 5.1 Viability testing assumptions

 ²³ Land Registry data is aggregated onto <u>www.home.co.uk</u> and mouseprice.co.uk. This is collated by postcode.
 ²⁴ http://www.costar.co.uk/

²⁵ http://www.egi.co.uk/



Assumption	Source	Notes
		We have therefore assumed average densities as follows:
		 35 dwellings per hectare (houses) 65 dwellings per hectare (flats)
		The policy states that higher density development will be possible in the right locations. Therefore, in making these assumption of relatively low densities we have erred on the side of caution. This is not in order to endorse a particular interpretation of the density policy. Instead, we are a) following our local market knowledge of typical site densities delivered, and are b) following CIL guidance, and have made prudent assumptions in CIL appraisal work. Because developments at higher densities than those assumed above will tend to be more viable, it is prudent to assume a relatively low density. This helps us comply with the spirit of the guidance which requires us to show that the CIL Charges set do not 'set a charge right up to the margin of economic viability. ²⁶
Construction costs		
		 BCIS offers a range of prices dependent on the final specification. Build costs used are derived from recent data of actual prices in the marketplace. As early as 2009, the market across the UK was building at around Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 to 4 for private and Level 4 for social housing²⁷. The following costs have been used in this study and are considered to cover realistic costs for Code Level 4: Build costs houses £837 per sq m Build costs flats £992 per sq m
Construction	BCIS Online	Costs may alter in future. In particular, there may be national policy change regarding Code for Sustainable Homes building standards. The final effect of these changes on viability is difficult to foresee. While we have reviewed current Government research on cost impacts of CSH ²⁸ we note that past forecasts of price changes (such as that predicted in the original Cyril Sweete work) ²⁹ have never affected costs to the extent forecast. When these future requirements come into force, they will impact on both development costs and land values. We have not incorporated these possible impacts into our calculations, because CIL should deal with current market conditions, not forecasts of potential future change. Our approach to incorporating these (and other) potential but unknown costs is to set a wide margin for error that will cover variations in factors such as build costs, site conditions, and timing. All major non-domestic development which does not qualify for assessment under Code for Sustainable Homes will need to be

²⁶ DCLG (March 2010) CIL Charge Setting and charging schedule Procedures (10)

 ²⁷ In 2009, the NHBC stated that Code 3 and 4 was the level most commonly specified in new building. See NHBC (2009, revised Jan 2010) *The Code for Sustainable Homes Simply Explained* ²⁸ DCLG (2010) *Code for Sustainable Homes – a Cost Review*

²⁹ Cyril Sweete for DCGL (2008) Cost Analysis of The Code for Sustainable Homes



Assumption	Source	Notes
		built to a minimum of BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Assessment Method) Very Good standard.
		We have assumed average floorspaces of
Floorspace size assumptions	Industry standard	 90 sq m (houses) 67 sq m (flats) Floorspace assumptions for non-residential uses are detailed in the specific scenarios for that use explained in each chapter.
Contingency	Industry standard	Contingency is an expression of risk relating to a specific scheme and will vary from site to site. We have adopted a generic average of 5% though in practice it will vary.
Road/site works/ external works	Industry standard	On-site preparation for internal access roads and other external works. This will vary from site to site, but we have assumed a figure of 10% of development costs.
Affordable housing (Section 106)	Regeneration and Environment LDD	Christchurch and East Dorset Consultation on the Schedule of Proposed Changes to the Core Strategy Pre-Submission document states that the Councils have set an overall target of 35% provision for all housing delivered over the plan period. ³⁰ Affordable housing policy requires up to 50% provision on new neighbourhood sites (excluding Roeshot Hill, Christchurch) and up to 40% elsewhere, subject to negotiation. We have viability tested housing assuming 30% affordable, given current markets. Developments of 1 to 4 units are assumed to make an offsite contribution. Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Pre-Submission Document (Policy LN3) states that 'tenure split should normally allow for 30% intermediate housing, with the remainder being affordable rented or social rented'. The blended transfer value is derived from from this policy.
Section 106 assumptions for residential development		See text above this table in paragraph 5.23 onwards.
Section 106 assumptions for non- residential development	Local analysis	See text above this table in paragraph 5.28 onwards.
Profit		
Developer	Industry standards	Developers profit has been calculated on the following basis:Residential:20% on gross development cost
Profit		For non-residential appraisals we have assumed 20% on costs

³⁰ Policy KS3, *Consultation on the Schedule of Proposed Changes to the Core Strategy Pre-Submission* document <u>http://www.dorsetforyou.com/media.jsp?mediaid=177569&filetype=pdf</u>



Assumption	Source	Notes	
		as a minimum return for developer.	



6 RESIDENTIAL

Introduction

- 6.1 In this section, we review the potential for setting CIL charges in Christchurch and East Dorset. We follow the following process.
 - We set out by understanding the planning context, and undertake a high level market review.
 - We then deal with whether setting up different charging zones is worthwhile, given the CIL Regulations and legislation and the planning and market context. We use Land Registry data and analysis of plans for future development in this process.
 - New build values and market evidence from agents and developers are then used to inform this working hypothesis.
 - Formal viability testing is then undertaken in order to understand a level of CIL charge that will strike the balance between retaining development viability and raising money for local infrastructure.

Planned growth

Housing growth

- 6.2 East Dorset and Christchurch have challenging housing growth targets. In particular, research shows that there is an acute need for more affordable housing: Christchurch and East Dorset are amongst the least affordable areas in the South West.
- 6.3 The difficulty in meeting housing needs provides the exceptional circumstances required to amend Green Belt boundaries, where appropriate. The greenfield areas allocated in the Core Strategy have been identified through a rigorous process, as set out within the Key Strategy Background Paper and Masterplan Reports. An assessment of the function of settlements has been undertaken to identify those where housing would be best located in terms of proximity to services, facilities and employment.
- 6.4 About 8,200 new homes will be provided in the plan area between the years 2013 and 2028. This will comprise up to 4,800 homes within the existing urban areas and a further 3,400 provided as new neighbourhoods at Christchurch, Burton, Corfe Mullen, Wimborne/Colehill, Ferndown/West Parley and Verwood.



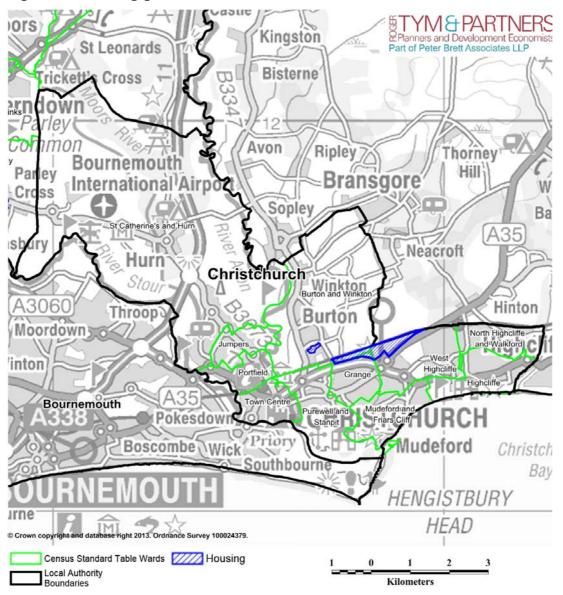


Figure 6.1 Housing growth in Christchurch – main site boundaries

Source: RTP, Christchurch BC. Note: ST wards are used because very precise boundary mapping exists which shows ward boundaries, and is not subject to the degree of change that electoral wards or postcode boundaries are subject to.



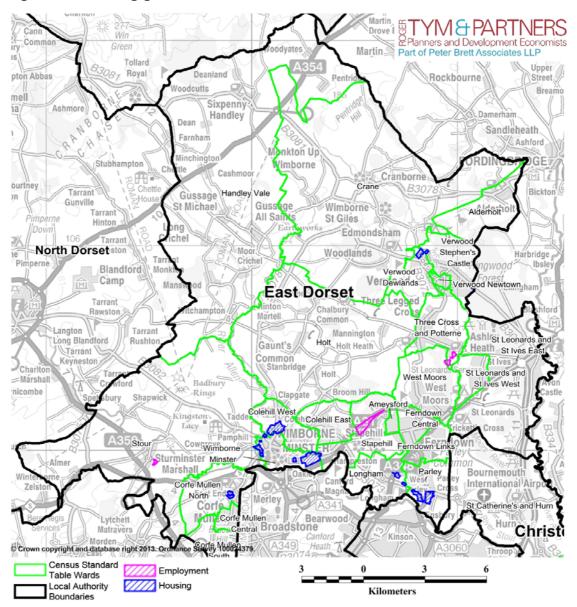


Figure 6.2 Housing growth in East Dorset - main site boundaries

Source: RTP, East Dorset DC. Note: ST wards are used because very precise boundary mapping exists which shows ward boundaries, and is not subject to the degree of change that electoral wards or postcode boundaries are subject to.

Market overview

6.5 We have presented data on longer-term changes in house prices. We have presented data from the BH23 and BH21 postcodes. These postcodes cover parts of Christchurch and East Dorset respectively, although they do spill over into neighbouring areas and are not contiguous with local authority boundaries. Grouping together a large area in this way does however give a larger sample size, and more stable data. The data thus provides a reasonable picture of price change in the sub-region.



le

Figure 6.3 BH23 boundary (Christchurch and surrounding area)

St. Leonards

h BH2

Hum

Figure 6.4 BH21 boundary (Wimborne and surrounding area)



Source: Google

©2012 Google

Ferndown

Winton

Bournemouth

6.6 Data in Figure 6.5 below shows that local prices have fallen over the past year, with average prices for all dwelling types in the area falling by 4% in Christchurch and 5% in the Wimborne area. Prices of lower value properties have held up better: in the Christchurch area, semis, terraces and flats (which, on average, are cheaper than the largest category of detached houses) in this area have risen, however. This is also the case in the Wimborne area, with the exception of flats, which have fallen in price by 55%. However, this finding shows just how carefully we should approach the data: this apparent price fall is due to the fact that only one flat was sold in the area in May 2012, with the result that this single transaction had an apparently significant impact on the headline data.

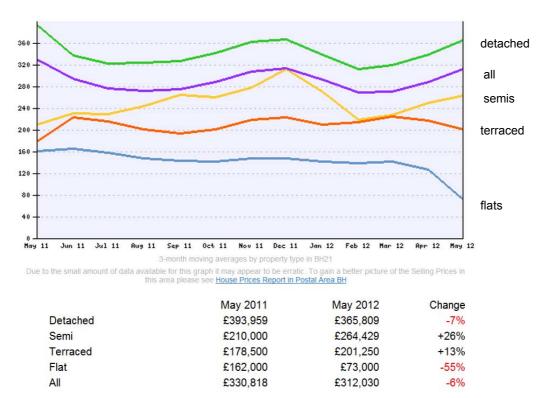


Figure 6.5 postcode average property selling price change over 1 year (May 2011 to May 2012) – (\pounds 000s) BH23 (Christchurch and surrounding area)



Source: Land Registry, via Home.co.uk

Figure 6.6 postcode average property selling price change over 1 year (May 2011 to May 2012) – (£000s) BH21 (Wimborne and surrounding area)



Source: Land Registry, via Home.co.uk



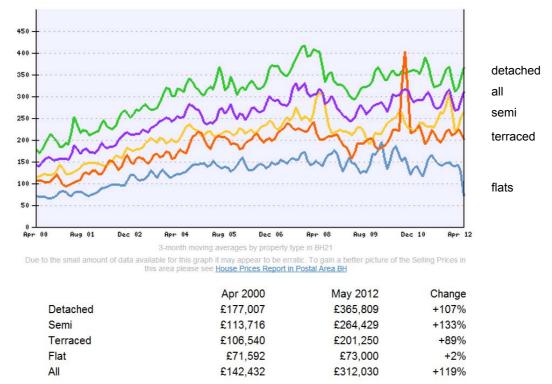
6.7 Figure 6.7 looks at the longer term picture. Over this time scale, prices have risen. Since April 2000, average prices for all property types have risen by 130% and 119% in the Christchurch and Wimborne areas respectively. Prices have recovered after the immediate impact of the 2008 credit crunch.

Figure 6.7 Postcode average property selling price change over 12 years (April 2000 to May 2012) – (£000s) BH23 (Christchurch and surrounding area)



	Apr 2000	Iviay 2012	Change
Detached	£172,775	£369,550	+114%
Semi	£120,336	£246,071	+104%
Terraced	£113,889	£258,112	+127%
Flat	£75,947	£187,450	+147%
All	£128,913	£297,023	+130%

Figure 6.8 Postcode average property selling price change over 12 years (April 2000 to May 2012) – (£000s) BH21 (Wimborne and surrounding area)



Source: Land Registry, via Home.co.uk

Charging zones

- 6.8 As we showed in Chapter 2 above, CIL Regulations (Regulation 13) allow the charging authority to introduce charge variations by geographical zone within its area, by intended use of buildings, or both. All differences in rates need to be justified by reference to the economic viability of development.
- 6.9 Setting up a CIL which levies different amounts on development in different places increases the complexity of the CIL, and is only worthwhile if the additional complexity generates significant additional revenues.

Principles

- 6.10 Identifying different charging zones for CIL has inherent difficulties. One reason for this is that house prices are an imperfect indicator; we are not necessarily comparing like with like. Even within a given type of dwelling, such as terraced houses, there will be variations in, say, quality or size which will impact on price.
- 6.11 Another problem is that even a split that is correct 'on average' may produce anomalies when applied to individual houses especially around the zone boundaries. Even between areas with very different average prices, the prices of similar houses in different areas may considerably overlap.
- 6.12 A further problem with setting charging area boundaries is that they depend on how the boundaries are defined, as well as the reality of actual house prices. Boundaries drawn in a



different place might alter the average price of an area within the boundary, even with no change in individual house prices.

- 6.13 To avoid these statistical and boundary problems, it is our view that a robust set of differential charging zones should ideally meet two conditions:
 - i The zones should be separated by substantial and clear-cut price differences.
 - ii They should also be separated by substantial and clear-cut geographical boundaries for example with zones defined as individual settlements or groups of settlements, as urban or rural parts of the authority. We avoid any charging boundaries which might bisect a strategic site or development area.
- 6.14 We have held to these principles in devising zone boundaries.

Method

- 6.15 Setting zones requires us to marshal the 'appropriate available evidence' from a range of sources in order to advise on the best way forward. We took the following steps.
 - Our first step was to look at house prices. These are a good proxy for viability. We downloaded Land Registry data to do this. This was only a first step, and generated a range of options or hypotheses.
 - Secondly, we talked to agents, developers and officers. Together with Land Registry data, this allowed us to generate a main hypothesis.
 - Thirdly, we tested this main hypothesis through formal development appraisals.
- 6.16 We explain this process below.

We looked at residential sales prices

6.17 In advising on charging zones, our first step was to look at residential sales prices. In Figure 6.10 below, we looked at the average sales prices of houses and flats over a two year period.³¹ Maps were assembled from data which looked at each individual house sale in the area over the period (see Figure 6.9). The map shows that, obviously enough, most sales took place in the more urbanised areas. House sales in rural areas are more infrequent. This has important consequences, because it means that a small number of individual house sales can have a significant impact on the average prices in an area. We therefore need to approach data in rural areas with some caution.

³¹ Land Registry data shows that there have been 2,167 terrace house sales over the period. 2,042 records have been mapped. The remaining 125 records did not have recognised postcodes. This is less than 5% of the sample.



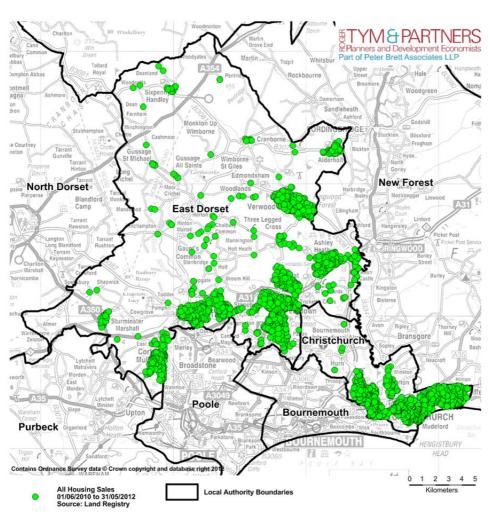


Figure 6.9 House sales point data

Source: RTP, Land Registry

We mapped sales prices

- 6.18 This point data was mapped into averages. The results are shown in Figure 6.10. Average prices are shown for each Census Standard Table (ST) ward.³² Aside from the highest and lowest bands (which are tailored to actual values), average prices are broken in eight equal bands of £32,000 each.
- 6.19 We have presented this data on a map because it allows us to understand the broad contours of residential prices in the area. Sales prices are a reasonable, though imperfect, proxy for development viability, so the map provides us with a broad idea of which areas would tend to have more viable housing developments, other things being equal.
- 6.20 We used data on both new and second hand homes because, firstly, datasets on sales values for new homes only would be very much smaller (and so more unstable), and secondly, because at this stage it is the differentials between areas that we are seeking to

³² ST wards are used because very precise boundary mapping exists which shows ward boundaries, and is not subject to the degree of change that electoral wards or postcode boundaries are subject to.



identify, not the absolute price levels³³. There were therefore good reasons to look at both new and second hand data, and no compelling reasons to avoid it.

- 6.21 The map suggests that:
 - values in Christchurch break very broadly into two parts: the northern more rural areas have higher prices, whilst there are lower prices in the more urban areas to the south. There are pockets of high value in the south.
 - values in East Dorset are more geographically dispersed. It is difficult to see a consistent pattern from the historic price sales data, but there appeared to be a central ribbon of lower prices stretching from north to south.

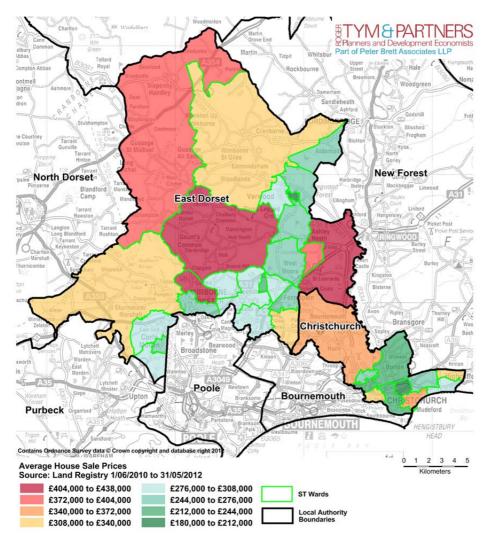


Figure 6.10 Average sales price of homes (June 2010- June 2012)

Source: Land Registry, RTP

³³ Note that the map we have produced here is sophisticated, in that it shows the results after eliminating the outlier values which skew the average. We have removed these outlier values using an accepted Interquartile Range test.



6.22 The chart below uses the same data as that found in Figure 6.10, except it is not averaged into eight bands.

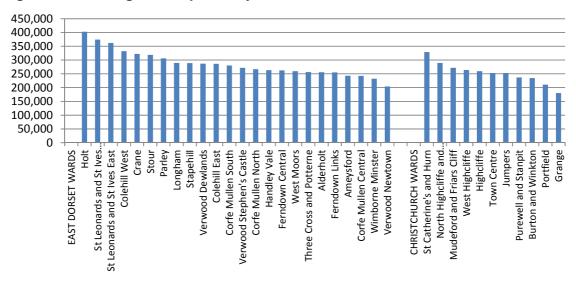


Figure 6.11 Average home prices by ST ward

Source: RTP, Land Registry

We looked at the likely location of new development

- 6.23 Understanding the patterns of development is the next stage in our analysis. If we overlay a rough approximation of the likely housing development areas (see Figure 6.12) we can better understand whether it is worthwhile creating separate charging bands for residential development in different areas.
 - In Christchurch, the fact that there is limited development in the north of the Borough means that there is little point identifying a separate charging zone. This suggests that creating a separate charging boundary would add complexity without increasing revenue.
 - In East Dorset, the main development is expected to take place in the urban areas and the new neighbourhoods which are nearby existing settlements. These are concentrated in the "ribbon" of lower values that runs from the north east of East Dorset towards the south west. Again, this suggests that creating a separate charging boundary would add complexity without increasing revenue.
- 6.24 A very close examination of a number of the larger development sites and urban areas revealed that there could be problems with setting differential charging rates using these boundaries as justification.
 - Some sites straddled ST ward boundaries between price zones. For example, strategic development sites in Wimborne straddled ST ward boundaries between a) Wimborne Minister and Stour, and b) Wimborne Minster and Colehill West, and were thus at risk of being charged at different rates in different charging bands.
 - Some parts of the same urban area would fall into different potential charging bands, were these to be used. For example, part of the Wimborne urban area (in Colehill West ST ward) fell into the higher four value bands, and part (in Wimborne Minister ST ward)



fell into the lower four value bands. However, these areas would be seen on the ground as very much part of the same urban area, and the boundary between the two would not be particularly apparent.

6.25 Clearly, it would be undesirable to set different CIL charges for the same site, as it would be likely to lead to market distortions on land prices.

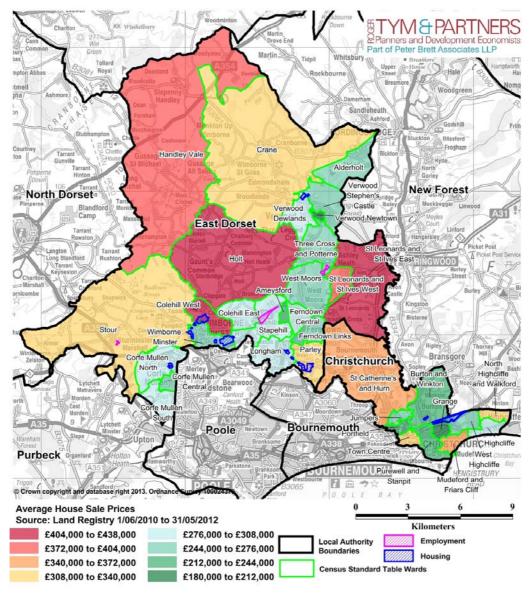


Figure 6.12 Strategic Development Areas (East Dorset and Christchurch

The emerging working hypothesis: a simple single-band charging structure

- 6.26 At this stage, then, we had an initial emerging hypothesis on geographical charging bands. This hypothesis was that both Christchurch and East Dorset should have a single CIL charge set on the basis of the areas which were likely to see the bulk of development in future.
- 6.27 We then used findings from interviews with developers and agents to test this hypothesis, to see if their views broadly agreed. (We did not ask them to confirm the hypothesis

Source: RTP, East Dorset DC, Christchurch BC



directly). We were particularly interested in using the interview process to understand the values of new development, and how these values might fit with the bands suggested in our emerging hypothesis.

Testing the hypothesis with agents and developers

- 6.28 We talked to a range of sources on residential markets, including local agents and local housebuilders active in the area. They were able to provide some guidance on comparables for land values, as well as sales price information. Comparable information was however limited. We also undertook a stakeholder seminar which provided the opportunity for further input.
- 6.29 Christchurch and East Dorset officers also have the benefit of a good understanding of the local market obtained from their local knowledge and their part in the Core Strategy process.

Christchurch

The geography of the housing market

- 6.30 Interviews confirmed that within Christchurch, values vary significantly depending upon the type of property and location.
- 6.31 The highest value areas are within the town centre and on the waterfront. Beyond the town centre, to the east of the borough values are also high; particularly in Friars cliff, Mudeford and Highcliffe. Whilst it will be very limited in volume terms, infill development in these areas is likely to have high sales values. Local agents cite that average values for 3-bed bungalows range in the order of £450,000-£550,000 and family homes in the order of £650,000. These locations are in close proximity to the beach and Christchurch Harbour which are key attractors.
- 6.32 Burton provides the second rung of the property ladder and comprises a mix of flats, semidetached and detached properties.

New development sales prices

- 6.33 New developments are as follows.
 - A development of two detached bungalows at The Grove (within Christchurch town itself) has been recently undertaken by local developer Fox Homes. One bungalow has been sold subject to contract and the other which extends to 139 sq m is currently being marketed for sale for £545,000.
 - Within Christchurch, a new development has commenced on Bronte Avenue on the site of the former Avon View Care Home. The site was acquired from Dorset County Council in 2010. Development is due for completion in April 2013. The scheme will comprise 21 private, two, three and four bed new houses and affordable housing will comprise 17, two and three bed houses for shared ownership and rent. Miller Homes is working in partnership with Raglan Housing Association. Off plan marketing has commenced and two dwellings have been sold. Values with respect to a-2 bed property range from £217,000 to £245,000.
 - An apartment scheme is also currently under construction within Christchurch by Caleb Developments comprising of ten, one and two bed apartments. The one bed



apartments range from £124,950 - £129,950. The available two bed apartments are currently being marketed for sale for £154,950 - £174,950. The development is due for completion in November 2012. We understand from discussions that marketing commenced last month and one unit has been sold to an investor.

- Highcliffe is situated to the east of the borough. Its centre has excellent shopping and walks to its beaches with views to the Isle of Wight. Highcliffe comprises a range of properties from clifftop apartments and retirement bungalows to large family houses. A new build 3 bed detached property is currently on the market for sale for £312,500 on Coltsfoot Way, Highcliffe. In addition, a new 4 bed detached house is being marketed at Firshill, Highcliffe for £625,000.
- 6.34 With respect to the proposed greenfield North Christchurch Urban Extension agents commented that development here is likely to be popular as new properties are sought after. Values are expected to be similar to those currently being commanded at the Miller scheme at Bronte Avenue, although it is also worth noting that modern detached 1970's 3-bed detached properties in this area have recently sold for in the region of £270,000. New build properties can expect something of a premium.
- 6.35 The schedule below summarises new apartment and housing developments currently being marketed within Christchurch.

Christchurch	Description	Price Quoted
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	4 bed detached house	£335,000
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	3 bed end terrace	£249,950
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	3 bed terrace	£244,950
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	2 bed semi detached	£219,950
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	2 bed semi detached	£219,950
Bronte Avenue, Christchurch	2 bed semi detached	£217,950
Somerford Road, Christchurch	3 bed terraced	£214,950
Somerford Road, Christchurch	3 double bed detached	£249,950
Somerford Road, Christchurch	3 double bed detached	£249,950
Somerford Road, Christchurch	3 bed terraced	£214,950
Somerford Road, Christchurch	3 bed terraced	£214,950
Walford Road, Christchurch	4 bed detached house	£395,000
Firshill Highcliffe	4 bed detached house	£625,000
Coltsfoot Way Highcliffe	3 bed detached	£312,500
East Cliff Way, Mudeford	4 bed detached house	£699,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	2 bed flat	£174,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	1 bed flat	£129,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	1 bed flat	£124,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	1 bed flat	£124,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	2 bed flat	£174,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	2 bed flat	£154,950
Gardner Road, Christchurch	2 bed flat	£154,950

Table 6.1 New developments in Christchurch

Source: www.Zoopla.co.uk and agent websites



East Dorset

The geography of the housing market

- The higher end of the East Dorset market is predominantly rural in nature, with housing being located in small villages and hamlets.
 - Local agents highlight for example that settlements such as Colehill can command values ranging from £750,000 to £1.5m for older Victorian properties. There are also wide variations in values within villages for example, within Cranborne, property values can range from £300,000 - £2m depending upon the type of property. However, new development in these areas is expected to remain very constrained.
 - Ex-local authority or housing association houses within good locations such as the villages of Hinton Martell, Holt and Gussage All Saints, to the north of Wimborne, easily achieve values in excess of £300,000 up to £500,000.
 - Cranborne, Edmondsham and Wimborne St Giles, are also popular areas where values can range widely from £250,000 to £1m plus, depending on the type of property.
 - St Leonards and St Ives East house prices are largely influenced by Ringwood in neighbouring Hampshire. This area including St Ives, St Leonards and Ashley Heath has no recognisable centre. Ringwood town centre is the main centre serving the residents.
- Mid market areas are as follows.
 - Wimborne is a popular attractive market town. Relatively speaking, Wimborne is more expensive than Ferndown, with local agents suggesting in the region of 3-5% more expensive and 10% more expensive than Verwood. Family housing located within well performing school catchment areas is highly sought after. Local agents highlight that Wimborne has always been a popular area for schooling and this has not changed in recent years.
 - Elsewhere within the district areas such as Colehill, Canford Bottom, Hampreston and the nearby villages such as Furzehill and Broomhill, are popular as they feed into excellent First, Middle and Upper School catchment areas. General values range between £250,000 and £500,000.
- Lower priced areas of the market are as follows.
 - West Moors comprises a large proportion of bungalow stock and retired residents, many of whom have located here from the outer-London suburbs and offering slightly more affordable accommodation than Ferndown.
 - Areas such as Three Legged Cross and Verwood, are less desirable locations and provide relatively more affordable housing. Three Legged Cross comprises exsocial and social housing stock.

New development sales prices

- 6.36 East Dorset has witnessed very little new housing development in the past 12 months. There have been just a few individual developments.
 - One new development has been undertaken by Mildren Homes. The development is located at Potters Place, Black Hill, Verwood and comprises a development of five,



luxury 3 and 4 bed detached properties. The scheme was launched at the end of 2011 and discussions with Mildren Homes confirm that one of the 4-bed properties, extending to 128 sq m has now sold achieving a sales value of £399,995. The 3-bed property of 102 sq m was being marketed at a quoted price of £347,995 and has recently been reduced to £336,995. The quoted prices with respect to the remaining 4-bed properties range from £434,995-£469,995. There is now a sales office on site which has served to generate interest in the development.

6.37 The table below summarises new build properties currently being marketed.

East Dorset	Description	Price Quoted
Station Road, Wimborne	3-bed semi-detached	£299,950
Wareham Road, Corfe Mullen	3-bed semi-detached	£315,000
Wareham Road, Corfe Mullen	3-bed semi-detached	£295,000
Coopers Lane, Verwood	4 bed detached	£450,000
Black Hill, Verwood	3 bed detached	£347,995
Black Hill, Verwood	4 bed detached	£449,995
Black Hill, Verwood	4 bed detached	£469,995
Black Hill, Verwood	4 bed detached	£448,995
Black Hill, Verwood	4 bed detached	£399,995
Lake Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£410,000
Lake Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£495,000
Lake Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£450,000
Lake Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£465,000
Lake Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£445,000
Crane Drive, Verwood	2 bed flat	£151,960
Crane Drive, Verwood	2 bed flat	£189,950
Crane Drive, Verwood	2 bed flat	£189,950
Station Road, Verwood	4 bed detached	£479,000
Daggons Road, Alderholt	3 bed detached	£285,000
Braeside Road, St Leonards	5 bed bungalow	£390,000

Table 6.2 New developments in East Dorset

Source: www.Zoopla.co.uk and agent websites

The working hypothesis following consultation

6.38 Discussions with agents and developers helped us arrive at a 'firmed up' working hypothesis regarding geographical CIL charges in Christchurch and East Dorset.

The approach in Christchurch

6.39 In Christchurch, we have been mindful of the fact that the bulk of development is going to happen in the south of the borough. A separate CIL charge for the rural areas to the north would therefore add collection complexity but not capture significant extra CIL revenue. Having analysed the locations of likely future development, there did not appear to be a good case for charging different levies on different areas within Christchurch town itself:



this would have been unacceptably complex. Our hypothesis was therefore that Christchurch should have a single charge across the area.

6.40 We decided to deal with the Christchurch Urban Extension separately. We were aware of the additional costs in these areas which needed further examination.

The approach in East Dorset

6.41 Our approach in East Dorset was similar to that in Christchurch. We were very mindful of the potential distortions that might be created if we were to set a two or three band CIL on residential space in the area.

Viability analysis

- 6.42 We then tested this approach by undertaking a viability analysis. Development appraisals are necessary to set a CIL, because the data used so far is only a proxy for viability testing, rather than a viability test in itself. Only development appraisals can properly combine the receipts and costs of development to arrive at an overall picture of viability.
 - First, development appraisals use recent sales prices as a basis, and relate to new dwellings specifically. To arrive at these prices we consulted with developers and agents who have been selling new housing over the last six months. (By contrast, Land Registry prices presented cover the last two years and include second-hand as well as new houses).
 - Secondly, the results of the development appraisal (which shows the price that a developer can afford to pay for land) can be compared with prevailing benchmark land values (in effect, what the landowner will accept in order to sell the land). Benchmark values have an important bearing on the amount of CIL assumed to be available.

Residential scenarios tested

- 6.43 To assess the capacity of different types of development to pay CIL in Christchurch and East Dorset, we have produced indicative development appraisals of hypothetical schemes, comprising the following.
 - 1 unit (houses)

5 units (flats)

- 4 units (houses)
- 5 units (houses)

15 units (flats)60 units (flats)

- 15 units (houses)
- 50 units (houses)
- 100 units (houses)
- 6.44 This mix of schemes was selected in discussion with the client group, making use of their local knowledge, to create a representative but focused profile of residential likely to come forward in the area for the foreseeable future.
 - The smallest schemes we have modelled are 1 unit housing developments. We assumed that these schemes would make an off-site affordable housing contribution.
 - We chose to model schemes of 4 houses and 5 houses to explore the impact of affordable housing policy prevalent at the time of testing.



- We chose to model schemes of 50 and 100 units because market conditions mean that developers struggle to finance individual scheme phases larger than this. The larger growth areas are likely to be delivered in sub-schemes of roughly this size.
- The Christchurch Urban Extension is fundamental to the delivery of the Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy. However, it has particular site conditions which mean that viability might be affected. We have therefore relied here on viability work carried out by Whiteleaf Consulting as part of the master planning for the Christchurch Urban Extension. This work is valuable because it took a particularly close look at the site abnormal and infrastructure costs. This can be found at paragraph 6.50, and a summary of the site development appraisal is available in Appendix 2.
- 6.45 We expect that some sites which come forward will have a mixture of houses and flats. We have not modelled these mixed schemes separately because we are attempting to understand the viable CIL rates payable on individual components of the schemes. If we were to model a mixed house and flat scheme, one housing type might cross subsidise another, and provide a misleading result about the level of CIL which could be viably afforded.

Findings

- 6.46 Table 6.3 summarises the residential development appraisals. Individual detailed appraisals are at Appendix 1 below.
- 6.47 Our objective in these summary tables is to show, for each notional development scenario, how much money might be theoretically available for a CIL charge. Reading Table 6.3 from left to right, successive columns are as follows:
 - a. Number and type of units
 - b. Net site area
 - c. Total Floor Space: this is the total floorspace create by the development, including both market and affordable housing.
 - d. Floorspace gross chargeable: the accommodation within the scheme liable to CIL, equal to the floorspace of market housing (affordable housing is not liable).
 - Residual value before policy contributions £ per hectare, and £ per sq m: The residual value is produced by an indicative appraisal before S106, affordable housing, CIL and all other policy costs have been taken into account. The method and assumptions used in this appraisal to arrive at this number are described in the report. Briefly, the residual site value is the difference between the value of the completed development and the cost of that development, and developer's profit.
 - f. Benchmark land value per ha and per sq m: the estimated minimum a developer would typically need to pay to secure a site of this kind, expressed in £ per ha or divided by its chargeable floorspace.
 - g. Cost of S106: this is the cost of the S106 requirements (excluding affordable housing) expressed as a rate per ha and per square metre. This sum is assumed to pay for small scale site-specific S106 requirements.
 - h. Cost of affordable housing: this is the cost of affordable housing per ha and per sq m, at the stated rate of affordable housing requirement.



- i. CIL surplus per ha and per sq m: this column identified the amount of money which is, in theory, available for CIL, after policy costs have been paid. It is expressed per ha and per sq m of chargeable development. Note that this sum is derived from the difference between the benchmark land value and the residual land value before policy contributions, once S106 and affordable housing costs have been taken into account. As noted earlier, this overage is an estimate of the CIL 'ceiling' the maximum CIL that could be charged consistent with the development being financially viable, expressed per ha. Given the uncertainties surrounding viability appraisal, it is of course an approximate indicator, which should be used cautiously.
- 6.48 The theoretical maximum CIL charge per square metre for each development is therefore shown in the far right column of the summary table below. As we explain below, though, we do not recommend that this theoretical maximum be directly translated into a CIL Charge.
- 6.49 These overages assume a rate of 30% affordable housing. We have provided additional analysis of the potential CIL overage if a rate of 35% affordable housing is applied. This is attached as Appendix 5.



Table 6.3 Christchurch and East Dorset viability summary (assuming 30% affordable housing)

				Total Floor Space per sq.m	Chargeable Floor Space per sq.m	Residual land value before policy contributions		Bench	mark	Cost of S.106		Cost of Affordable		CIL Surplus	
	No of dwellings	Net site area ha	Density	Floor Space	Floor Space	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm
East Dorset						-				-		-		-	
Houses –	1	0.03	35	90	63	£3,695,664	£1,173	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£979,414	£444
Houses –	4	0.11	35	360	252	£3,557,692	£1,129	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£841,442	£382
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	315	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£821,479	£373
Houses –	9	0.26	35	810	567	£3,488,473	£1,107	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£772,223	£350
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	945	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£851,480	£386
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	3,150	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£762,482	£346
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	6,300	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£685,958	£311
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	277	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£919,325	£256
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	830	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£957,084	£266
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,318	£4,349,826	£997	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£820,688	£228
Christchurch	1														
Houses –	1	0.03	35	90	63	£3,695,664	£1,173	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£829,414	£376
Houses –	4	0.11	35	360	252	£3,557,692	£1,129	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£691,442	£314
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	315	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£671,479	£305
Houses –	9	0.26	35	810	567	£3,488,473	£1,107	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£622,223	£282
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	945	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£701,480	£318
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	3,150	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£612,482	£278
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	6,300	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£535,958	£243
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	277	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£769,325	£214
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	830	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£807,084	£225
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,318	£4,349,826	£997	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£670,688	£187



A note on the Christchurch Urban Extension

- 6.50 The Christchurch Urban Extension (UE) is a key development site for the provision of housing in Christchurch. We have looked at the site separately because it is fundamental to the delivery of the Christchurch part of the plan. The evidence base needs to ensure that the site is deliverable in the context of the proposed CIL charge and affordable housing policies suggested in this report.
- 6.51 There have been concerns regarding the viability of development at the Christchurch UE. This is due to a number of site abnormal costs being present at the site, including high voltage power lines.
- 6.52 In the assessment carried out here, we have relied on a study by Whiteleaf Consulting.³⁴ This was commissioned by Christchurch specifically in order to look at the viability of the Urban Extension site. We have done no further testing of our own.
- 6.53 In order to investigate whether the site remained deliverable given policy costs imposed on development, we broke the deal structure into three component parts that of the landowner, the infrastructure developer, and the residential developer. We did this because we wished to clarify the different stages in the development, and ensure that there are sufficient returns for each party at the different stages of the deal. In reality, these three parties might not be present, or they may share responsibilities. This is not material to our process here, which seeks only to investigate overall deliverability rather than go into the details of the deal.
- 6.54 The first stage in the process is that the landowner must sell the site for development. Landowners must have sufficient incentive to sell the site. The Whiteleaf report assumed that the landowner would be willing to dispose at a price of £308,000/ha. This is significantly in advance of the site's current use value which is predominantly agricultural. We have assumed that the counterparty in this deal is an infrastructure developer.
- 6.55 By this point, then, the landowner has sold the site to an infrastructure developer for £308,000/ha. The infrastructure developer will not build houses. Instead, his or her objective is to remediate and service the site in order to sell the site to a housebuilder for a profit. This project will generate a number of costs, including burying power lines and providing road connections. Our source for these costs has again been the Whiteleaf report. We have produced a high level site development appraisal in Appendix 1 which includes these costs. In line with the rest of our CIL report, we assume that the infrastructure developer will be able to sell the site to the next developer for £1,650,000/ha for residential, and £2,000,000/ha for commercial. (We have retained the label 'commercial' from the Whiteleaf report in order to retain read-across between the reports, but we anticipate that the commercial values mentioned here will be realised by small scale convenience/comparison retail development). Our development appraisal at Appendix 1 suggests that if these costs were incurred, and this site sales value was realised, then profit

³⁴ Whiteleaf Consulting (2012) Brief Viability Report in respect of Final Master Plan for North Christchurch



to the infrastructure developer would be circa £4.1m (13.25%). We believe that this represents an acceptable profit, given the risk profile of this stage in the process.

- 6.56 At this stage, then, the infrastructure developer has sold the site to a housebuilder. By now, the site is fully serviced and ready for the housebuilder to begin to build houses for sale to the public. As we have seen, the housebuilder has bought the site for £1,650,000/ha, and so is in a similar position in this regard to other developers in the area. The conclusions from the CIL viability testing and affordable housing testing carried out in this study for other sites can now be used. As discussed in the main stream of this report, our work suggests that with this land purchase cost, policy costs (including CIL at the stated rate, and affordable housing at the stated percentage) can be borne in the area, whilst retaining an acceptable profit that will motivate housebuilders to deliver.
- 6.57 We have therefore no reason to presume that the UE cannot be delivered. The evidence we have suggests that there are competitive returns for landowners and developers at each stage in the process. Equally, the abnormal costs of developing the site have been appropriately reflected in land values, meaning that the common purse has not found itself in the position of inappropriately supporting unrealistic hope values.

The recommended CIL charge

- 6.58 Although the analysis suggests that in some development scenarios a high theoretical CIL charge might be levied, we strongly recommend that the charge be set well under this viability ceiling. The principal reasons for this are that:
 - Costs and values are likely to fluctuate over time and vary between different sites, which could make the charge unsustainable without a contingency margin.
 - Site-specific issues will adversely affect costs or values in some cases. In particular, some sites developments may involve significant abnormal costs.
 - Development appraisals of this nature invariably involve a margin of error.
- 6.59 We suggest the following charges be adopted.

Table 6.4 Christchurch proposed CIL Charging Rates (assuming 30% affordable housing)

Development type	CIL charge per sq m
Residential development	£100

Source: RTP

Table 6.5 East Dorset proposed CIL Charging Rates (assuming 30% affordable housing)

Development type	CIL charge per sq m
Residential development	£100
Source: RTP	



7 HOTELS

Planning context

7.1 There is a currently unimplemented permission in Christchurch for a Travelodge and for a hotel in Ferndown on the Dormy site. The draft Core Strategy sets out aspirations to see hotel provision at Bournemouth Airport.

Market overview

- 7.2 Until relatively recently, hotel development outside of Central London has come from budget operators delivering new projects through traditional leasehold arrangements with institutional investors. The market for higher standard hotels remains difficult outside of central London with the lack of access to finance curtailing development opportunities.
- 7.3 Hospitality consulting firm TRI suggest that the market will become two tier, as follows.
 - The high end hotel product is focussed on the prime central London areas. We have set this to one side.
 - Midmarket development will continue to focus on other parts of the country. Note, though, that some of the major budget hotel operators, Travelodge amongst them, are highly indebted and may struggle to finance new development.³⁵

Viability analysis

Scenario tested

7.4 Our viability analysis is based on a mid-market three-star hotel scheme (typically Holiday Inn Express type development) of circa 65 rooms. We have chosen to model this type of hotel because we expect that it will be typical of the bulk of hotel floorspace created in Christchurch and East Dorset, were it to come forward.

Findings

- 7.5 Table 7.1 shows the results of our viability appraisal.
- 7.6 Please refer to paragraph 6.47 for an explanation of how to interpret the summary table below.

Table 7.1 Viability summary

Zone	Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark la	and value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)	
	На	Sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m
65 Bed Hotel	0.50	2,787	£2,104,539	£378	£2,000,000	£359	£104,539	£19

The recommended CIL charge

7.7 Whilst the viability appraisal suggests that there could be a small surplus on this type of development, there is not sufficient for us to be confident in setting a CIL charge.

³⁵ Pratley, P, *Trouble comes to stay at Travelodge* Guardian 20 February 2012



8 CARE HOMES

Planning context

8.1 Christchurch and East Dorset have seen a steady flow of applications for care homes, and have asked us to investigate the viability of this development.

Defining the sector

- 8.2 We have defined this sector as follows.³⁶
 - Residential care homes (now generally referred to simply as care homes) are
 residential settings where a number of older people live, usually in single rooms, and
 have access to on-site care services. A home registered simply as a care home will
 provide personal care only help with washing, dressing and giving medication. Some
 care homes are registered to meet a specific care need, for example dementia or
 terminal illness.
 - What used to be called nursing homes are now called care homes with nursing. These settings will provide the same personal care but also have a qualified nurse on duty twenty-four hours a day to carry out nursing tasks. These homes are for people who are physically or mentally frail or people who need regular attention from a nurse.³⁷ Homes registered for nursing care may accept people who just have personal care needs but who may need nursing care in the future.
- 8.3 These uses fall under the C2 (residential institutions) use class.
- 8.4 We are carefully distinguishing this type of provision from retirement flats and quasiretirement accommodation sometimes known as assisted living apartments. The term assisted living or 'extra care housing' is used to describe developments that comprise selfcontained homes with design features and support services available to enable self- care and independent living. These types of development are included in the C3 category and are chargeable under the residential rate.

Market review

National marketplace

8.5 Research by Colliers in Autumn 2011 found that 'The last half year has seen very few large investment deals, with the impact and publicity surrounding the demise of Southern Cross, certainly having an adverse effect on the market'. The report shows the difficulties being experienced by operators 'in terms of lower occupancy rates, lower average fees and lower referrals from local authorities putting pressure on profit margins and an increasing cost

³⁶ Definition derived from the Elderly Accommodation Counsel http://www.housingcare.org/jargon-residential-carehomes.aspx

³⁷ http://www.firststopcareadvice.org.uk/jargon-care-home.aspx



base.' The same research found that 'development finance is generally absent from the market.' $^{\mbox{\tiny 38}}$

- 8.6 However, the report found 'positive notes within the general gloom... where quality propositions come to market they attract healthy interest...we also see an appetite for new development, with operators adopting innovative methods to process schemes, often involving partnerships with developers'.
- 8.7 In summary, then, the market is in flux. There appears to be appetite for development in some instances in particularly prosperous local markets, but this would be dependent on individual circumstances and deal structures.

Viability appraisal

Scenarios modelled

8.8 We have modelled a 60 bedroom 3,000 sq m (gross) care home development for the private market.

Findings of viability testing

8.9 Table 8.1 shows the results of our viability appraisal. Please refer to paragraph 6.47 for an explanation of how to interpret the summary table below.

Table 8.1 Viability summary

Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark la	and value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)		
Ha	Sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	
0.40	3,000	£1,994,054	£266	£1,400,000	£187	£594,054	£79	

The recommended CIL charge

8.10 We suggest that a CIL charge for care homes could be set at £40 sq m. This should be levied across both Christchurch and East Dorset.

³⁸ Colliers International *Care Homes Review (7)* http://healthcare.colliersuk.com/documents/Care_Homes_Review_Autumn_2011.pdf



9 OFFICES

Planning context

9.1 There is an aspiration to see some further office development at Bournemouth Airport. Some offices have already been delivered at this site.

Market overview

- 9.2 The office markets within Christchurch and East Dorset are predominantly reliant on local companies. We understand that there have been few major office developments in either area with the exception of the Airport business park site.
- 9.3 With respect to both East Dorset and Christchurch the market is almost exclusively from local businesses, typically seeking small units.

Christchurch

- 9.4 Office markets nationally have deteriorated over the past 5 years. Discussions with agents in the area indicate that there is a lack of demand from office occupiers throughout the size range. Property owners' duty to pay business rates on empty property has driven down values on existing stock. Business rates are also a significant factor deterring occupiers from taking larger units, as they seek to keep costs to a minimum and take advantage of business rates relief.
- 9.5 With respect to the office accommodation located at Bournemouth Airport (which is in Christchurch), the lack of accessibility by public transport, congestion issues and lack of amenities are considered to make this a less attractive location for employees who prefer a town centre location. Even so, this has been the main location for office development in recent years.
- 9.6 Agents report that the office markets are characterised by second hand accommodation, some of which is located over shops and not Disability Discrimination Act compliant. In addition, much of the accommodation available does not conform with modern business requirements. Demand for this type of accommodation is limited, and consequently, some owners of office accommodation situated over shops are now looking to submit planning applications for change of use to residential.
- 9.7 Rents within Christchurch for second hand accommodation are typically £9.00 £11.00 psf which is considered to be broadly comparable with locations such as Verwood and Ferndown within East Dorset. Bournemouth is a favoured location to Christchurch although, one agent noted that Christchurch offers the advantage of cheaper parking.
- 9.8 3 units are currently available (46 sq m, 77 sq m, 99 sq m) at Parley Court Barn, a Grade II Listed barn conversion on Parley Lane in Hurn, Christchurch. These are currently available on Full Repairing and Insuring Leases at a quoting rental of c. £131.75, £130.46 and £130.78 per sq m (roughly £12.24, £12.12 and £12.15 per sq ft), respectively.

East Dorset

9.9 Within East Dorset, accessibility to the A31 Trunk Road is a key driver for many occupiers. Consequently locations in close proximity e.g. Verwood, Ferndown and Wimborne are the



most popular locations. Carr & Neave are currently marketing a 64 sq m, 1st floor office suite at The Old Pottery in Verwood. This modern development was built in 2008/9 and has been fully let until recently. The quoted rent is £140.36 sq m.

- 9.10 With respect to lease terms and incentives, partly as a result of the continuing difficult economic climate, prospective tenants are now seeking short term leases. Typically 3 year leases now offered with 12/24 month break clauses.
- 9.11 The general consensus from agents and developers is that new development is unlikely to prove viable with no speculative development taking place due to weak demand; the incentives needed to be offered and demand being predominantly for small units. Funding for development remains a key constraint on new developments with no significant pre-lets.

Viability analysis

Scenarios tested

9.12 We have produced indicative development appraisals of hypothetical development, comprising a 929 sq m scheme, typical 2-3 storey business park style scheme.

Findings

- 9.13 We have produced an outline development appraisal based on current values, yields and development costs and concluded that the speculative office development produces a negative land value. The development therefore does not generate an overage that could be captured by CIL.
- 9.14 We have included a detailed appraisal as an appendix.

Table 9.1 Viability summary

Site area	Floorspace sq m		Residual land value		Benchmark	land value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)	
Ha	Gross (GIA)	Net (NIA)	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m (GIA)	Per ha	Per sq m
0.40	929	929	-£1,435,688	-£618	£1,750,000	£753	-£3,185,688	-£319

The charging schedule

- 9.15 We conclude that, based on our research, office development is not viable. We therefore recommend that a CIL Charge should not be set for office floorspace.
- 9.16 We believe that some development may occur on traditional employment sites but this will be linked to specific user requirements, or through mixed use developments which incorporate office accommodation alongside other more viable uses such as residential or retail.
- 9.17 We have included a detailed appraisal as an appendix.



10 LIGHT INDUSTRIAL/WAREHOUSING SPACE

Planning context

- 10.1 The Core Strategy Pre-Submission Document states that employment land supply located in Christchurch and East Dorset will contribute in part to meeting the wider strategic requirement across the Bournemouth and Poole Strategically Significant City and Town as identified in the 2012 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Workspace Study.
- 10.2 80 hectares of land will be identified to meet the requirements of existing and new businesses (Policy KS5). There is 30ha of employment land at Ferndown, 30ha at the airport and an amount at Woolsbridge and Bailie Gate.

Market Overview

10.3 With respect to the industrial/warehousing sector, Jones Lang Lasalle report that occupier activity eased in Q1 2012 driven by increasing caution amid continuing economic uncertainties³⁹. Nevertheless, choice remains restricted due to limited speculative development.

Christchurch

- 10.4 Although the industrial market is still struggling, Christchurch has benefited from a recent new development of 22 industrial/warehouse units by developer, Terrace Hill, which is currently being marketed at Christchurch Business Park in Dorset. The park is located on a site formerly occupied by BAe Systems, approximately 2.5 miles from Christchurch town centre and adjacent to the established Priory Industrial Park.
- 10.5 This is a phased development with units offered for sale/to rent, ranging from 102 sq m to 1,282 sq m. The scheme comprises 22 units of which 18 have already been completed. Of these, 15 have been sold freehold and one is currently under offer. Of all the units developed, only three have been sold to investors with the remainder to owner occupiers. We understand one of the 102 sq m units has recently been let at an annual rental of £11,250 per annum which equates to an achieved rental of £110.11 per sq m.
- 10.6 In terms of freehold values, a 568 sq m unit at the business park was sold in January 2012. The price quoted was £753,000 and the price achieved £663,956. Also, in April 2012 a 251 sq m unit was sold to a confidential purchaser at an agreed price of £315,000.
- 10.7 Phase 1 comprised of the development of a 5,574 sq m unit which was pre-sold. The remaining small starter units c. 102 sq m were built as Phase 2 on a speculative basis.
- 10.8 There is also strong interest with respect to phase 3 of the business park development which comprises 1.2 hectares from a prospective occupier seeking a 4,645 sq m unit on a design and build basis.

³⁹ EMEA Corporate Industrial Occupier Conditions June 2012.



- 10.9 This scheme remains the exception rather than the rule as development finance remains an issue for most developers. The industrial market sector is struggling in line with the national trends.
- 10.10 In general, demand in Christchurch is predominantly local in nature and for smaller units up to c. 279 sq m Enquiries for slightly larger units occasionally come from local companies seeking larger accommodation that are seeking to remain within the town as opposed to move out of the area.
- 10.11 Christchurch experiences competition with larger conurbations such as Poole and to a lesser degree East Dorset. Established estates within East Dorset at Ferndown Industrial Estate for example, provide good communications with Motorway access via the A31, which gives it an advantage over Christchurch which has limited access. Although, Ferndown Industrial Estate comprises 1960'/70's properties, location is a driver of demand.
- 10.12 Tenants are seeking shorter leases and usually no longer than 4 years with a four month rent free incentive. The majority of available accommodation is under 929 sq m.

East Dorset

- 10.13 Within East Dorset, Ferndown Industrial Estate has always performed relatively well due to its location and proximity to the A31. In general, rental levels achieved can be £69.97 per sq m although there are variations depending upon location, size and quality. For instance, at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, located at Three Legged Cross units 52-54 are currently available providing 104 sq m at a quoted rental of £69.97 per sq m. A large industrial warehouse providing 2,926 sq m of accommodation is currently being marketed at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate at a quoting rental of £61.57 per sq m.
- 10.14 Elsewhere, at Stirling Business Park at Ferndown a 96 sq m unit is available at a quoting rent of £80.73 per sq m.
- 10.15 Rent free inducements of 1 month for each year of the lease are common, although a larger incentive was recently offered at the Priory Business Park (next to Christchurch Business Park) with an 18 month rent free incentive on a 3 year lease which is highly unusual. New units under 186 sq m would expect to achieve rental levels in the order of £7.50-£8.00 sq ft.
- 10.16 With respect to stand alone small units, yields are in the order of 10%.

Scenarios tested

Employment scenarios tested

10.17 We have tested an indicative scheme of 3,500 sq m which could be potentially either let as a single unit or subdivided into smaller units.

Viability analysis

10.18 Using the same approach as for housing, in this section we assess the viability of development. We calculate the surplus land values, or overages, from which the levy may be paid.



- 10.19 We do not differentiate between different parts of the study area, because there is no evidence of significant differences in viability.
- 10.20 Our appraisal (summarised below in Table 7.1) indicates that the scheme is not viable. Please refer to paragraph 6.47 for an explanation of how to interpret the summary table below.

Table 10.1 Viability summary

N⁰ of units	Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark	land value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)		
	Ha	Total GIA sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	
3.0	0.70	3,500	£693,708	£595	£1,235,000	£247	-£541,292	-£54	

Source: RTP

The recommended CIL charge

10.21 We concluded that industrial/warehouse development in Christchurch and East Dorset is generally not viable. There is therefore no potential for sustaining a CIL charge.



11 RETAIL

Planning context

11.1 Floorspace projections are based on Christchurch and East Dorset Councils Retail and Town Centre Uses Study (2012).

Retail in Christchurch

11.2 In Christchurch there is a projected requirement for in the region of 8,100 sq m net additional comparison floorspace for the period to 2031 and 2,300 square metres net additional convenience floorspace.

Retail in East Dorset

11.3 In East Dorset there is a projected requirement for in the region of 5,200 sq m net additional comparison floorspace and 4,000 sq m net additional convenience floorspace to 2031.

Defining retail categories

- 11.4 As shown above at paragraph 2.14 onwards, the Regulations allow charge distinctions to be made by use of buildings where there are distinct uses which can be clearly defined on the charging schedule.
- 11.5 In this analysis of retail viability, we are setting out the distinct retail building use categories we have used in this analysis: these are, firstly, convenience uses, and secondly, comparison uses.
- 11.6 These distinctions between convenience and comparison uses are based on the definitions provided at Annex B of PPS4⁴⁰, which we have slightly reworded to fit the present context (the Annex B definition discussion applies to goods, but we wish to define the sales units in which those goods are sold).
 - A convenience unit is a shop or store where the planning permission allows selling wholly or mainly everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionary.
 - A comparison unit is a shop or store selling wholly or mainly goods which are not everyday essential items. Such items include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods.
- 11.7 In March 2012, PPS 4 was superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF does not define different categories of retail goods. This does not cause difficulties for this study, because we do not rely on PPS4 to support a particular policy stance, or use it to justify a particular definition. Instead, we use PPS4 as analytical support to help us clearly distinguish between particular types of retailing commonly observable in the marketplace, and to provide reassurance that these distinctions are not ours alone.

⁴⁰ DCLG (2009) Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth



- 11.8 Some stores sell a mixture of convenience and comparison goods. In those instances, a store should be categorised as having convenience or comparison status according to its main use (our definition above defines convenience and comparison units as shops or stores selling *mainly* these types of items). We have used this phrasing carefully, and in this have taken the lead from the way that PPS4 defines superstores.⁴¹
- Additional precision on the types of goods sold in convenience and comparison stores can 11.9 be taken from Appendix A of the PPS4 companion document Practice guidance on need, *impact and the sequential approach.*⁴² It is worth noting that this document remains in use following the March 2012 introduction of the NPPF.

Market overview

Comparison retailing

- 11.10 Work by Deloitte on the future for retailing is pessimistic, suggesting that 'reductions in store numbers of 30-40% are foreseeable over the next 3-5 years.⁴³ The effects are seen to be increased vacancy rates, decreasing prime rents, and increasingly flexible rental terms, including shorter rental terms, lease free periods, shorter break clauses and monthly, as opposed to quarterly, rents. ⁴⁴ Other reports describe a similar picture. ⁴⁵
- 11.11 Town centre (high street) comparison retailing in the UK is in a period of transition. The majority of comparison retail-led regeneration schemes have stalled due to a combination of weak consumer demand, constraints on investment capital and poor retail occupier performance. There have been a number of insolvencies, and the traditional high-street operators are frequently struggling, particularly in more secondary retail locations. Colliers retail market report (Autumn 2011) states that 'Secondary retail locations will continue to suffer as a result of the growing consumer trend of fewer shopping trips and the focus on the large retail destinations and online. Furthermore, daily/weekly shopping that would once have taken place in the local town centre is increasingly shifting to supermarkets, which now provide a wide range of comparison goods and services alongside the traditional convenience offer'.

⁴¹ DCLG (2009) Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (27) Annex B provides the following definition. 'Superstores: Self-service stores selling mainly food, or food and non-food goods...'

⁴² DCLG (2009) Practice guidance on need, impact and the sequential approach. Appendix A lists Convenience goods as follows: food and non-alcoholic beverages, Tobacco, Alcoholic beverages (off-trade), newspapers and periodicals, non-durable household goods. Appendix A lists Comparison goods as follows: Clothing materials & garments, Shoes & other footwear, Materials for maintenance & repair of dwellings, Furniture & furnishings; carpets & other floor coverings, Household textiles, Major household appliances, whether electric or not, Small electric household appliances, Tools & miscellaneous accessories, Glassware, tableware & household utensils, Medical goods & other pharmaceutical products, Therapeutic appliances & equipment, Bicycles, Recording media, Games, toys & hobbies; sport & camping equipment; musical instruments, Gardens, plants & flowers, Pets & related products, Books & stationery, Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment, Appliances for personal care, Jewellery, watches & clocks, Other personal effects.

⁴³ Deloitte (2012) The changing face of retail: The store of the future (2) see https://www.deloitte.com/view/en_GB/uk/industries/consumerbusiness/28098047f3685310VgnVCM3000001c56f00aRCRD.htm ⁴⁴ Ibid (9)

⁴⁵ Financial Times December 29 2011 UK retail insolvencies expected to soar



Convenience retail

- 11.12 The convenience retail sector continues to perform well, with operators seeking to continually expand market share by the development of new store formats and the securing of prime locations both in town and out of town. IGD (international food and grocery analysts) state that the UK convenience sector is projected to increase sales by 5.8% per year to £42.6bn in 2015.⁴⁶ Local Data Company analysis shows that Tesco, Morrisons and Waitrose are all opening, or planning to open, new stores. Morrisons in particular has announced plans to open 300 'M Local' convenience stores across the UK by 2015.⁴⁷ These levels of activity nationally suggest that there may be applications for permission for this type of retail in future.
- 11.13 Within convenience retail, viability is remarkably insensitive to precise location. Data from CBRE shows that grocery viability is similar in locations throughout the UK with a premium being paid for schemes in London. There is very little investment adjustment (around 1% on yield) between major supermarket developments based on the transactional evidence for leases of similar length and terms
- 11.14 Leases to the main supermarket operators (often with fixed uplifts) command premiums with investment institutions.

Viability analysis

Retail scenarios tested

- 11.15 We have produced indicative development appraisals of hypothetical schemes which are relevant to the Christchurch and East Dorset context. We have modelled the following scenarios.
- 11.16 We have produced indicative development appraisals of hypothetical schemes, comprising:
 - Comparison retailing:
 - A 465 sq m in-town high street scheme
 - Convenience retailing:
 - a larger out of town centre grocery store of 4,000 sq m gross;
 - an in-town Metro-style grocery store of 465 sq m scheme gross.
- 11.17 The tables below summarise the development appraisals for each scenario. The appraisals themselves are at Appendix 1 below.

Comparison retailing

Modelling the comparison retail schemes

11.18 It is difficult to model the viability of town centre comparison retail development, as values are usually much more sensitive to location, footfall patterns and sizes of unit than office or

⁴⁶ http://www.globalcstorefocus.com/cgi-bin/newsletter.pl?edition=201101&this_page=5

⁴⁷ Local Data Company newsletter 'A Week On The High Street' Monday 6th February - Friday 10th February 2012



residential development. These patterns can lead to large variations in values – even on the same street.

- 11.19 Our response is therefore to adopt a rental value for Christchurch town centre with an assumed rental value of £290 per sq m. As the leading retail centre in either Christchurch or East Dorset, if a scheme is not viable in Christchurch town centre, it is highly unlikely to be viable in other town centres in either area.
- 11.20 The results of our viability assessment are summarised in the table below. The theoretical maximum CIL charge is shown on the far right column of the table.
- 11.21 Please refer to paragraph 6.47 for an explanation of how to interpret the summary tables below.

Table 11.1 Viability summary, comparison retail development (465 sq m sample town centre - Christchurch)

Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark I	and value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)		
На	Sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	
0.08	465	£2,426,325	£417	£2,600,000	£447	-£173,675	-£30	

Source: RTP

Convenience retailing

- 11.22 We have undertaken viability testing on convenience retailing. In both scenarios tested, we have concluded that convenience retailing is viable.
- 11.23 The tables below summarise our appraisals. The theoretical maximum CIL charge is shown on the far right column of the tables below.

Table 11.2 Viability summary, convenience retail development (out of town centre grocery store of 4,000 sq m gross)

Zone	Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark la	and value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)	
	Ha	Sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m
Christchurch and East Dorset	0.80	4,000	£3,356,494	£671	£2,600,000	£520	£756,494	£151
Larger Supermarket								

Source: RTP

Table 11.3 Viability summary, convenience retail development (in-town Metro-style grocery store of 465 sq m scheme gross)

Zone	Site area	Floorspace	Residual land value		Benchmark la	and value	Overage (CIL Ceiling)	
	Ha	Sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m	Per ha	Per sq m
Christchurch & East Dorset In town Metro style	0.10	465	£3,176,302	£683	£2,600,000	£559	£576,302	£124

Source: RTP

11.24 The viability testing indicates that convenience retail viability is strong, either for the metrotype development or for a larger superstore. Market sentiment is equally robust. This finding applies to both Christchurch and East Dorset.



The recommended CIL charge

11.25 Given the evidence above, we have therefore recommended the following rates for convenience and comparison retailing.

Table 11.4 Recommended retail charging rates

Dovelonment ture	Christchurch	East Dorset
Development type	CIL charge per sq m	CIL charge per sq m
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£110	£110
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£0	£0
Source: RTP		



12 PUBLIC SERVICE AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Public service and community facilities

12.1 The Core Strategy states that the Councils want to ensure that the provision of schools, pre-schools and other education and training facilities are sufficient in quality and quantity to meet the needs of residents, therefore the Council may identify new sites for educational uses if the need arises.

Defining this category

- 12.2 By public services, we refer to the following development, including:
 - development by the emergency services for operational purposes;
 - development used wholly or mainly for the provision of education as a school or college under the Education Acts or as an institution of higher education; and
 - development used wholly or mainly for the provision of any medical or health services except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner.

Approach

- 12.3 A number of these facilities may be delivered in the Borough over the plan period. They fall into three broad categories, which may overlap:
 - Some, like independent schools, will be provided by organisations which have charitable status. They would be exempt from CIL in any case.
 - Others, probably the largest category, will be developed, commissioned or subsidised by the public sector. These projects by definition do not deliver a financial return; rather, they make a loss, which is paid for by the public purse. In general they will not produce a commercial land value either, because the land they use will be in public ownership at the outset. Therefore in most cases that there will not be an overage, or betterment, on which CIL can be charged. In those instances where land for public facilities is purchased by the public sector provider in the open market, an overage may be generated; but we have no evidence on which to estimate this and we do not believe it to be significant.
 - Thirdly, some facilities will be provided on a commercial basis. The main instance of this is primary care premises occupied by GPs. There is a commercial market for properties of this sort. We have analysed the price paid for completed investments across the country by specialist investors. We have found that the sites used are usually sourced on a preferential basis and the surplus land values they generate are not significant in most cases. It is possible that privately-funded BUPA-type health provision might be developed, but this is likely to be de minimis.
- 12.4 We conclude that the development of public service and community facilities should not be subject to CIL, because generally speaking they are not commercially 'viable' in the normal sense.



13 THE STANDARD CHARGE

- 13.1 In the chapters above, we have outlined the key development types that will be central to the delivery of the Core Strategy. Where relevant, we have then undertaken viability testing of the principal types of development that will come forward in future, and have shown that CIL charges at the stated levels will not render the main components of growth unviable. We have therefore undertaken the tests required by the CIL Regulations.
- 13.2 The question now is how to use this analysis to help us to set a charge for development that is *not* central to the delivery of the Core Strategy.
- 13.3 We have not undertaken individual viability testing of this range of possible uses, for the following reasons.
 - i These uses are not critical to the delivery of the Core Strategy, and historical evidence suggests that they have not been particularly important in the past.
 - ii Because limited amounts of net new floorspace will be delivered in these categories, they would generate relatively little revenue if CIL were charged on them.
 - iii These uses will often move into second-hand rather than new build premises, so they would not be liable to CIL anyway.
 - iv A robust viability assessment of these uses would be complex, partly because there are many possible combinations of type of development (building) and type of use and these combinations are impossible to predict. This kind of assessment would need specialist valuation, involving disproportionate cost and effort, and the results would be inconclusive.
- 13.4 The CIL Regulations require us to use 'appropriate available evidence' in suggesting charges.

Recommendations

- 13.5 While we have not undertaken individual viability testing for these peripheral uses, we can use the work carried out in this report on the principal development types to indicate the level of values which might be achievable by sui generis uses and other development not specifically covered in our research.
- 13.6 Of the sui generis uses, for example,
 - Laundrettes, nightclubs, taxi businesses and amusement centres are likely to be in the same type of premises as small comparison uses and covering similar purchase or rental costs. (We note that these types of development are not particularly prevalent in Christchurch and East Dorset now, nor are likely to be in the future, but we mention them here in order to cover unforeseen future scenarios). Mindful that the lowest of the recommended charges for comparison retail is zero, a precautionary approach here would suggest that a zero charging rate is appropriate.
 - Scrapyards and the selling and/or displaying of motor vehicles are likely to occupy the same sorts of premises and locations as many B2 uses. Our work on light industrial



therefore provides a guide to a sensible level of CIL charge which would suggest no charge is appropriate.

13.7 Based on the scale of charges assessed for the various peripheral uses we have looked at, and the general tone of value in the area, we recommend that zero CIL is charged on building uses not specifically dealt with on the charging schedule.



14 RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1 We recommend the following CIL charging rates. As recommended by guidance, these rates reflect viability at the present time. If viability improves, a new CIL charge could be set, or higher levels of affordable housing could be negotiated.

Christchurch recommended draft charging schedule

Table 14.1 Christchurch Proposed CIL charging rates (assuming 30% affordable	
housing)	

Development type	Christchurch CIL charge per sq m
Residential development (assuming 30% affordable housing)	£100
Hotels	£0
Care homes	£40
Offices	£0
Light industrial /warehousing space	£0
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£110
Retail (wholly or mainly comparison)	£0
Public Service and Community Facilities	£0
Standard charge (all other uses not covered)	£0

14.2 This may be simplified as follows.

Table 14.2 Christchurch Proposed CIL charging rates (assuming 30% affordable housing)

Development type	Christchurch CIL charge	
Development type	per sq m	
Residential development	£100	
Care homes	£40	
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£110	
Standard charge (all other uses not covered)	£0	



East Dorset recommended draft charging schedule

Table 14.3 East Dorset Proposed CIL charging rates (assuming 30% affordable housing)

Development type	East Dorset CIL charge per sq m
Residential development	£100
Hotels	£0
Care homes	£40
Offices	£0
Light industrial /warehousing space	£0
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£110
Retail (wholly or mainly comparison)	£0
Public Service and Community Facilities	£0
Standard charge (all other uses not covered)	£0

14.3 This may be simplified as follows.

Table 14.4 East Dorset Proposed CIL charging rates (assuming 30% affordable housing)

Development type	East Dorset CIL charge per sq m	
Residential development (assuming 30% affordable housing)	£100	
Care homes	£40	
Retail (wholly or mainly convenience)	£110	
Standard charge (all other uses not covered)	£0	

14.4 Each charge covers all of both Christchurch and East Dorset, so no separate maps showing charging boundaries is necessary.



APPENDIX 1

Viability appraisals

Christchurch	1	house					_	
ITEM	0.02	I	63 605 664 months					
Net Site Area	0.03		£3,695,664 per ha					
Mix	1							eterbrett
Yield	1	Private 1	Affordable 0					eterbrett
	<u> </u>		v					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 3	le						
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>1</u>	67 90	0 <u>90</u> 90	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £252,000
				1		90		
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£0	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
	0			0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
2.0	Development O	•		1		90		£252,000
2.0	Development Cos							
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£107,471
					Less Purchase	r Costs		1.75%
								£105,590
2.3	Build Costs							2100,000
2.3.1	Private units	A		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0 90	£992 £837		£0.00 £75,330.00
				1				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
				1				£75,330
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£7,533
2.4.2	0					per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£3,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes					per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees							£10,533
2.5 .1	as percentage of b				8%			£6,629
	poroonlage of L				070			~0,020
26	Co							£6,629
2.6	Contingency	along of construction and			50/			00.707
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£3,767
								£3,767
2.7	Developer contrib	utions						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.1	SANGS S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.2	CIL				-	per unit per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				per sq.m		£0
	Landooape manag				20			
								£0
2.8	Sala cost							LU
2.8 2.8.1	Sale cost Legals -				£500			£500
2.8.2	Legais - Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£3,150
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£1,000
	amoung 608t -				£1,000	- 31 W.M.		£1,000
								£4,650
	TOTAL DEVELOP	MENT COSTS						£206,499
3.0	Developers' Profi							LLVU,473
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£41,300
								_
								£41,300
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£247,799
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£4,201
4.00		TOTAL COOLD [EXCLODING INTEREST]					DOM	£4,201
.	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£4,201
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	4	houses					_	
ITEM	0.44	1	£3 557 600 l					
Net Site Area	0.11	1	£3,557,692 per ha					
Mix	1	Deliverte	Affordable					
Yield	4	Private 4	Affordable 0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val							
Value Zone	3	10						
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 0	£psm £3,200	Total Value £0
		Houses		$\frac{4}{4}$	90	<u>360</u> 360	£2,800	£1,008,000
1.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	0 90	0 <u>0</u>	£0 £0	£0.00 £0.00
				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units 0	67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income							
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				4		360		£1,008,000
2.0	Development Cos	t						
2 1	Site Acculation							
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition Site Value							£426,870
£.1.1	One value				Less Purchase	r Costs		4.75%
					Less Fulchase	00313		4.7070
	Duild O							£406,593
2.3	Build Costs			N= * *	e:	Continue		T-(-) 0
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	£992		Total Costs £0.00 £201 220 00
		Houses		4	360	£837		£301,320.00
232	Intermodiat-			4 No. of units	Sizo on	Cost por an		Tatal Casta
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment Houses		No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 0 0	£0 £0 £0		Total Costs £0.00 £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£0		£0.00
0.0.4	Affe			No. of constant	C i=1 + 1 + 1	0		Total Costs
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		£0.00
		Houses		0 0	0	£837		£0.00
				4				C204 220
2.4	Externals			4				£301,320
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£30,132
2.4.2	0					per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£12,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
								£42,132
2.5	Professional Fees							
2.5.1	as percentage of b	uild costs			8%			£26,516
								£26,516
2.6	Contingency							
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£15,066
								£15,066
2.7	Developer contrik	outions						2.0,000
2.7.1	SANGS					per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost				0555			
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%	2011/2 ¹⁴		£12,600
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£4,000
								£18,600
	TOTAL DEVELO							040.000
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profi							£810,228
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£162,046
								£162,046
		COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£972,273
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£35,727
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM	2001121
					7.00%		0.565%	-£35,727
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	5	i flats						
ITEM			C/ 110 100 ·					
Net Site Area	0.08	1	£4,448,463 per ha					
Mix	2	Brivete	Affordabla					eterbrett
Yield	5	Private 5	Affordable 0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val	ue					-1-	
Value Zone	3							
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units 5	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 336	£psm £3,200	Total Value £1,074,400
		Houses		<u>0</u> 5	90	<u>0</u> 336	£2,800	£0
1.2	Intermediate	• · · ·		No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £0	£0.00 £0.00
				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
				0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				5		335		£1 074 400
2.0	Development Cos	st		5		336		£1,074,400
2.4	04-							
2.1	Site Acquisition Site Value							£359,254
2.1.1	One value				Less Purchase	r Costs		4.75%
					Less Fulliase	00313		7.7570
2.3	Build Costs							£342,189
2.3 2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		5 0	79 0	£992 £837		£391,840.00 £0.00
				5	_			
2.3.2	Intermediate	A		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				U				
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£837		£0.00
				-				
2.4	Externals			5	395			£391,840
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£39,184
2.4.2	-)				per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£15,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
	Destantional Fac	_						£54,184
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fee as percentage of b				8%	1		£34,482
2.3.1	as percentage of t				078			234,402
2.6	Contingonov							£34,482
2.6 2.6.1	Contingency Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%	1		£19,592
						·		
0.7	Densi							£19,592
2.7	Developer contril	DUTIONS						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL				£0	per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost				0500			C2 500
2.8.1 2.8.2	Legals - Sales agents fee -				£500 1.25%	ļ ļ		£2,500 £13,430
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£13,430
								£20,930
	TOTAL DEVELOF							£863,217
3.0	Developers' Profi	t						
					Rate	I		
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develoment costs			20%	l		£172,643
								0470.040
								£172,643
								£1,035,861
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£38,539
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%	l	PCM 0.565%	-£38,539
1								
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	5	i houses					_	
ITEM	0.44	1	£3 £37 730'					
Net Site Area	0.14	1	£3,537,729 per ha					
Mix	1]	A55 1 1 1					eterbrett
Yield	5	Private 5	Affordable 0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val							
1.0 Value Zone	3	ue						
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 0	£psm £3,200	Total Value £0
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>5</u> 5	67 90	0 <u>450</u> 450	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £1,260,000
1.2	Intermediate			ہ No. of units	Size ca m	450	£psm	Total Value
1.2	intermediate	Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	0 90	0 <u>0</u>	£0 £0	£0.00 £0.00
				0		ō	20	
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income			0		°,		
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				-		450		64 260 000
2.0	Development Cos	st		5		450		£1,260,000
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£536,223
					Less Purchase	er Costs		5.75%
								£505,390
2.3	Build Costs							
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		5	450	£837		£376,650.00
				5				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£837		£0.00
				Ŭ				
	_			5				£376,650
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£37,665
2.4.2	C)			£0	per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£15,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
								£52,665
2.5	Professional Fee	S						202,000
2.5.1	as percentage of t	build costs			8%]		£33,145
2.6	Contingency							£33,145
2.6.1		ntage of construction costs			5%			£18,833
2.7	Development	autions						£18,833
2.7	Developer contril	JULIONS						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL				£0	per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500]		£2,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%]		£15,750
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£5,000
								£33.3E0
								£23,250
	TOTAL DEVELOR							£1,009,933
3.0	Developers' Profi	t						
					Rate			
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develoment costs			20%]		£201,987
								£201,987
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£1,211,919
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£48,081
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%	1	PCM	£40.004
					1.00%	Į	0.565%	-£48,081
	TOTAL SSS							
	IUTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	9	houses					_	
ITEM	0.00	1	£2 400 470 '					
Net Site Area	0.26	1	£3,488,473 per ha					
Mix	1]						eterbrett
Yield	9	Private 9	Affordable 0					eterhrett
			~					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val 3	le						
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>9</u>	67 90	0 <u>810</u> 810	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £2,268,000
				9	-	810		
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£0	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
				0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
2.0	Development O	t		9		810		£2,268,000
2.0	Development Cos							
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£951,762
					Less Purchase	r Costs		5.75%
								£897,036
2.3	Build Costs							2001,000
2.3.1	Private units	A + +		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0 9	0 810	£992 £837		£0.00 £677,970.00
				9				
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
				9				£677,970
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£67,797
2.4.2	0					per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£27,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes					per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees							£94,797
2.5.1	as percentage of b				8%			£59,661
2.0.1	as percentage of t				0,0			200,001
2.6	Co							£59,661
2.6	Contingency	ntone of construction and			E01			600.000
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£33,899
								£33,899
2.7	Developer contrib	outions						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.1 2.7.2	SANGS S.106							£0
2.7.2	S.106 CIL					per unit per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				per sq.m		£0
	Landooape manag				~0	F 21 0111		~~~~
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							4U
2.8 2.8.1					£500			£4,500
2.8.1 2.8.2	Legals - Sales agents fee -				£500 1.25%			£4,500 £28,350
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£9,000
	amoung 608t -				£1,000	F 01 0111		20,000
								£41,850
	TOTAL DEVELOP	MENT COSTS						£1,805,213
3.0	Developers' Profi							£1,003,213
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£361,043
								£361,043
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£2,166,255
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£101,745
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM	
					7.00%		0.565%	-£101,745
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	15	flats					_	
ITEM								
Net Site Area	0.23]	£4,486,221 per ha					
Mix	2]						
Yield	15	Private 15	Affordable 0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val							
Value Zone	3	ue						
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units 15	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 1,007	£psm £3,200	Total Value £3,223,200
		Houses		<u>0</u> 15	90	<u>0</u> 1007	£2,800	£0
1.2	Intermediate			No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £0	£0.00 £0.00
				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
	a			0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				15		1007		£3,223,200
2.0	Development Cos	st						······································
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£1,110,222
					Less Purchase	r Costs		6.75%
2.3	Build Costs							£1,035,282
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		15 0	79 0	£992 £837		£1,175,520.00 £0.00
				15				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£0		£0.00
0.0.4	Afferrala bila surait			No. of write	C i	0		T-4-1 04-
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment Houses		No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 79 0	Cost per sq.m £992 £837		Total Costs £0.00 £0.00
		nouses		0	0	2037		20.00
				15	1185			£1,175,520
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£117,552
2.4.2	C)				per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£45,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
								£162,552
2.5	Professional Fee	6						
2.5.1	as percentage of t	puild costs			8%			£103,446
								£103,446
2.6	Contingency							
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£58,776
								£58,776
2.7	Developer contril	outions						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL				£0	per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	jement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£7,500
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee -				1.25% £1,000	per unit		£40,290 £15,000
£.U.J	Marketing cost -				£1,000	ואסי מוווג		£10,000
								£62,790
	TOTAL DEVELOF							£2,598,366
3.0	Developers' Profi							
					Rate			
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develoment costs			20%			£519,673
								0F10 494
								£519,673
								£3,118,039
4.00		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]					DOM	£105,161
.	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£105,161
1								
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

Christchurch	45							
ITEM	15	i houses						
Net Site Area	0.43	1	£3,567,730 per ha					
		<u>-</u> 1						ЛЛЈ
Mix	1	Private	Affordable					eterbrett
Yield	15	15	0					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue						
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>15</u> 15	67 90	0 <u>1,350</u>	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £3,780,000
						1350		
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£0	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income							
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
	_			15		1350		£3,780,000
2.0	Development Cos	st						
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£1,639,707
					Less Purchase	r Costs		6.75%
								£1,529,027
2.3	Build Costs							
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		15	1350	£837		£1,129,950.00
				15				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.4		Apartment Houses		0	0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
				15				£1,129,950
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£112,995
2.4.2	C)			£0	per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£45,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
								£157,995
2.5	Professional Fee	S						
2.5.1	as percentage of t	puild costs			8%			£99,436
								£99,436
2.6	Contingency							·
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£56,498
								£56,498
2.7	Developer contril	outions						· · · · ·
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement				per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£7,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£47,250
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£15,000
								£69,750
	TOTAL							00.010.055
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOF Developers' Profi							£3,042,655
					D-/			
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£608,531
								£608,531
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£3,651,186
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£128,814
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£128,814
							5.00070	~
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						
		•						
i								

Christchurch	50) houses										
ITEM												
Net Site Area	1.43]		£3,478,732	per ha							
Mix	1	1										
		-	Private	Affordable							chece	FE
Yield	50		50	0						elt		:LL
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val 3	ue										
1.1	Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	-
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>50</u> 50	67 90	0 <u>4,500</u> 4500	£3,200 £2,800		£0 £12,600,000	
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m	4000	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00	
						0		0				
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u>	£1,700 £1,550		£0 £0	_
1.5	Grant income					0		0				
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit				£0	
		Intermediate				£0	per unit				£0	
						50		4500			£12,600,000	
2.0	Development Cos	st										
2.1	Site Acquisition											
2.1.1	Site Value										£5,329,349	
							Less Purchas	ser Costs			6.75%	
											£4,969,618	
2.3	Build Costs											
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992			Total Costs £0.00]
		Houses				<u> </u>	4500	£837			£3,766,500.00	
2.3.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
		Apartment Houses				0	 	£0 £0			£0.00 £0.00	
						0						
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992			Total Costs £0.00	7
		Houses				0	0	£837			£0.00	
						-						
2.4	Externals					50					£3,766,500	
	Plot external						109/			r	£376,650	٦
2.4.1 2.4.2	C)					10% £0	per ha			£0	- -
2.4.3	Energy	-					£3,000	per unit			£150,000	-
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit			£0]
											£526,650	
2.5	Professional Fee	S									2010100	
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs					8%				£331,452	
											£331,452	
2.6	Contingency						5%	-			0400.005	-
2.6.1	Based upon perce	entage of construction co	5815				5%				£188,325	
2.7	Developer contrib	hutions									£188,325	
2.7	Developer contril	500015										
2.7.1	SANGS						£0	per unit			£0]
2.7.2	S.106						£0	per unit			£0	
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape manag	rement					£0 £0	per sq.m			£0 £0	L T
		a					20			L	20	_
											£0	
2.8	Sale cost				_		_					_
2.8.1	Legals -						£500				£25,000]
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%				£157,500]
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit			£50,000	L
											£232,500	
	TOTAL DEVELOF	PMENT COSTS									£10,015,045	
3.0	Developers' Profi										, ., .	
							Rate	_				_
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develo	oment costs				20%				£2,003,009	
											63 603 600	
	TOT	00070									£2,003,009	
		T COSTS [EXCLUDING									£12,018,054	
4.00	Finance Costs	LOTAL CUOIS (EXCL	JUNG INTEREST				APR		PCM		£581,946	-
							7.00%		0.565%		-£581,946	
	TOTAL PROJECT	r Costs [Including I	NTEREST]									

Christchurch	60) flats										
ITEM Net Site Area	0.92]		£4,349,826	per ha							
Mix	2]										
Yield	60]	Private 60	Affordable 0						ete	bre	ett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue										
1.1	Private Units	Apartment Houses				No. of units 60 <u>0</u> 60	Size sq.m 67 90	Total sq.m 4,029 <u>0</u> 4029	£psm £3,200 £2,800		al Value ,892,800 £0	3
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 <u>0</u> 0	Size sq.m 0 90		£psm £0 £0		al Value £0.00 £0.00	3
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 <u>0</u>	Size sq.m 67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£psm £1,700 £1,550	Tot	al Value £0 £0	7
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent Intermediate				0 £0 £0	per unit per unit	0			£0 £0	
2.0	Development Cos	st				60		4029		£12	<mark>,892,800</mark>	
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition Site Value									£4	305,870	_
2.1.1	One value						Less Purchas	er Costs			6.75%	
2.3	Build Costs									£4,	015,224	
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment Houses				No. of units 60 0 60	Size sq.m 79 0	Cost per sq.m £992 £837		£4,7	al Costs 02,080.00 £0.00	3
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 0 0	Cost per sq.m £0 £0		:	al Costs £0.00 £0.00	3
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 0 0	Size sq.m 79 0	Cost per sq.m £992 £837			al Costs £0.00 £0.00	3
	F ()					60	4740	0		£4,	702,080	
2.4 2.4.1	Externals Plot external						10%			£4	70,208	-
2.4.2	C)					£0	per ha			£0	
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes						£3,000 £0	per unit per unit		£1	80,000 £0	
							20	por dim			50,208	
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fees						8%]			13,783	
2.6	Contingency									£4	13,783	
2.6.1	Based upon perce	entage of construction co	osts				5%			£2	35,104	
2.7	Developer contril	butions								£2	35,104	
2.7.1	SANGS						£0	per unit			£0	
2.7.2	S.106						£0	per unit			£0	
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape manag	gement					£0 £0	per sq.m per unit			£0 £0	
2.8	Sale cost										£0	
2.8.1	Legals -						£500				30,000	
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -						1.25% £1,000	per unit			61,160 60,000	
										£2	51,160	
	TOTAL DEVELOF									£10	,267,559	
3.0	Developers' Profi	it										
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develo	oment costs				Rate 20%]			053,512	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTEREST]								053,512 ,321,071	
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCL									71,729	
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%]	PCM 0.565%	-£:	571,729	•
	IUIAL PROJECT	r Costs [including i	NIEKEST]									

Christchurch	100) houses									
Net Site Area	2.86	1		£3,402,208	per ha						
Mix	1	1									
	··	-	Private	Affordable							I-F
Yield	100		100	0						eterbre	:LL
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val 3	ue									
1.1	Private Units	A = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m 0	£psm	Total Value	-
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>100</u> 100	67 90	<u>9,000</u> 9000	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £25,200,000	-
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value	_
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £0	£0.00 £0.00	}
						0		U			
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units			£psm	Total Value	-
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	_
1.5	Grant income					0		0			
		Affordable rent				£0	per unit			£0]
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			£0	
2.0	Development Cos	c+				100		9000		£25,200,000	
2.0	Development Cos	51									
2.1	Site Acquisition										-
2.1.1	Site Value						Less Purchas	ser Costs		£10,424,231 6.75%	
							2000 1 010100				
2.3	Build Costs									£9,720,596	
2.3.1	Private units	Apartmont				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00	1
		Apartment Houses				100	9000	£992 £837		£0.00 £7,533,000.00	-
						100		_			
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 0 0	Cost per sq.m £0 £0		Total Costs £0.00 £0.00]
		Tiouses				0	0	LU		20.00	J
2.3.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m			Total Costs	-
		Apartment Houses				0 0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00	-
						Ŭ					
2.4	Externals					100				£7,533,000	
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£753,300	1
2.4.2	()					£0	per ha		£0]
2.4.3	Energy						£3,000	per unit		£300,000]
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0]
										£1,053,300	
2.5	Professional Fee							_			,
2.5.1	as percentage of t	build costs					8%			£662,904	
2.6	Contingency									£662,904	
2.6.1		entage of construction co	osts				5%]		£376,650]
										0070 050	
2.7	Developer contril	butions								£376,650	
2.7.1	SANGS						£0	per unit		£0	٦
2.7.2	S.106						£0	per unit		£0]
2.7.3	CIL						£0	per sq.m		£0]
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement					£0	per unit		£0]
2.8	Sale cost									£0	
2.8 2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£50,000]
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%			£315,000]
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£100,000	ב
										£465,000	
	TOTAL DEVELOF	PMENT COSTS								£19,811,450	
3.0	Developers' Profi									, u. 1. j. 100	
2.4	0-1-1-1						Rate	-		~	-
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develo	ment costs				20%			£3,962,290	Ĺ
										£3,962,290	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTEREST]							£23,773,739	
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCL								£1,426,261	
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£1,426,261	
							1.00%	_1	0.303%	-£1,420,201	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING I	NTEREST]								

East Dorset	1 house						
ITEM Net Site Area	0.03		£3,695,664 per ha				eterbrett
Mix	1						
Yield	1	Private 1	Affordable 0				eterbrett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value						
1.1	Private Units Apartment Houses			No. of units Size = 0 1	sq.m Total sq 67 0 90 <u>90</u> 90	1.m £psm £3,200 £2,800	Total Value £0 £252,000
1.2	Intermediate Apartment Houses			1 No. of units Size 0 <u>0</u> 0		£psm £0 £2,080	Total Value £0.00 £0.00
1.4	Affordable unit Apartment Houses			No. of units Size = 0 <u>0</u> 0	sq.m 67 0 90 <u>0</u> 0	£psm £1,700 £1,550	Total Value £0 £0
1.5	Grant income Affordable Intermediat			£0 peru £0 peru	init		03
				1	90		£252,000
2.0	Development Cost						
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition			Less	Purchaser Costs		£107,471 1.75%
							£105,590
2.3 2.3.1	Build Costs Private units Apartment Houses			No. of units Siz 0 1	ze sq.m Cost per s 0 £992 90 £837		E0.00 £75,330.00
2.3.2	Intermediate Apartment Houses				20 50.00 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	sq.m	£0.00 £0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit Apartment Houses			No. of units Siz 0 0 0	2e sq.m Cost per 9 0 £992 0 £837		Total Costs £0.00 £0.00
2.4	Externals			1			£75,330
2.4.1	Plot external				10%		£7,533
2.4.2	0				£0 per ha		£0
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes				3,000 per unit £0 per unit		£3,000 £0
							£10,533
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fees as percentage of build costs				8%		£6,629
2.6 2.6.1	Contingency Based upon percentage of cor	nstruction costs			5%		£6,629 £3,767
2.7	Developer contributions						£3,767
2.7.1	SANGS				£0 per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106				£0 per unit		£0
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape management				£0 per sq.m £0 per unit		03
2.0	Salo acct						£0
2.8 2.8.1	Sale cost Legals -			5	£500		£500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -			1	.25%		£3,150
2.8.3	Marketing cost -			£	1,000 per unit		£1,000 £4,650
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COS	STS					£206,499
3.0	Developers' Profit				_		
3.1	Calculated as a percentage of	total develoment costs			Rate 20%		£41,300 £41,300
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [E	XCLUDING INTEREST]					£247,799
		STS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]					£4,201
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565%	-£4,201
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [IN	ICLUDING INTEREST					

East Dorset	4 houses							
ITEM		-						
Net Site Area	0.11]	£3,557,692 per ha					
Mix	1]						
		Private	Affordable					eterbrett
Yield	4	4	0					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 2	10						
1.1	- Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>4</u>	67 90	0	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £1,008,000
				4		<u>360</u> 360		
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
				Ō		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				4		360		£1,008,000
2.0	Development Cos	t						
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£426,870
					Less Purchase	r Costs		4.75%
2.3	Build Costs							£406,593
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
	-	Apartment Houses		0 4	0 360	£992 £837		£0.00 £301,320.00
				4	-			
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0	_			
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0	-			
				4				£301,320
2.4	Externals			· · · · · ·				
241	Plot external				10%			£30,132
2.4.1 2.4.2	Plot external					per ha		£30,132 £0
						per ha		£0 £12,000
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£12,000 £0
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		LU
								£42,132
2.5	Professional Fees							
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ulia costs			8%			£26,516
								£26,516
2.6	Contingency							
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£15,066
								£15,066
2.7	Developer contrib	outions						2.0,000
2.7.1	SANGS					per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£12,600
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£4,000
								£18,600
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profi							£810,228
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£162,046
	Caloulated as a pe				2070			2102,070
								£162,046
	TOT							
		COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£972,273
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£35,727
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£35,727
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

East Dorset	5	flats					_	
ITEM								
Net Site Area	0.08		£4,448,463 per ha					
Mix	2							eterbrett
Yield	E	Private	Affordable 0					ptorhrott
Yield	5	5	0					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 2	le						
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		5 <u>0</u>	67 90	336 <u>0</u>	£3,200 £2,800	£1,074,400 £0
				5		336		
1.2		Apartment		No. of units	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	0 0 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income			0		0		
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				5		335		£1 074 400
2.0	Development Cos	t		5		336		£1,074,400
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value				Loca D	Coot-		£359,254
					Less Purchase	COSIS		4.75%
								£342,189
2.3	Build Costs				<u>.</u>	.		
2.3.1		Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £391,840.00
		Houses		0	0	£837		£0.00
232	Intermodiate			5 No of units	Size en	Cost per sq.m		Total Casta
2.3.2		Apartment Houses		No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 79 0	£0 £0		Total Costs £0.00 £0.00
		nouses		0	0	£U		20.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.4		Apartment Houses		0	79 0	£992 £837		£0.00
				0	U	2001		20.00
				5	395			£391,840
2.4	Externals			5	393			2001,070
	Plot ovtornal				109/			£20.104
2.4.1 2.4.2	Plot external				10% £0	per ha		£39,184 £0
2.4.2	UEnergy					per na per unit		£0 £15,000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees							£54,184
2.5 2.5.1	as percentage of b				8%			£34,482
2.0.1	as percentage of D	una 00010			0 /0			2.07,702
2.6	Contine							£34,482
2.6	Contingency Based upon perce	stage of construction costs			E0/			£10.502
2.6.1	pased upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£19,592
								£19,592
2.7	Developer contrib	utions						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL				-	per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£13,430
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£5,000
								£20,930
								220,000
2.0	TOTAL DEVELOP							£863,217
3.0	Developers' Profit							
3.1	Calculated as	mentane of total development easts			Rate			£179 £49
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			20%			£172,643
								C470 640
								£172,643
		COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£1,035,861
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£38,539
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£38,539
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						
	_			_				

East Dorset	5 houses							
ITEM			CO FOT TOO					
Net Site Area	0.14	1	£3,537,729 per ha					
Mix	1	Deivete	Affordabla					eterbrett
Yield	5	Private 5	Affordable 0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val							
Value Zone	2	ue						
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units 0	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 0	£psm £3,200	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>5</u> 5	90	450 450	£2,800	£1,260,000
1.2	Intermediate			No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u>	£0 £2,080	£0.00 £0.00
				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sa.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
				0		<u>0</u> 0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
2.0	Development Co	st		5		450		£1,260,000
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value				Less Purchase	r Costs		£536,223
					Less Furchase	00313		5.75%
23	Build Costs							£505,390
2.3 2.3.1	Build Costs Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
	uto unito	Apartment Houses		0 5	0 450	£992 £837		£0.00 £376,650.00
				5				
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	0	£837		£0.00
				Ū				
	F			5				£376,650
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£37,665
2.4.2	-)				per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£15,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
	Destaurised Fra	_						£52,665
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fee				8%			£33,145
2.0.1	as percentage of				078			200,140
2.6	Contingency							£33,145
2.6.1		entage of construction costs			5%			£18,833
		..						
2.7	Developer contri	butions						£18,833
	Developer contri	Sunolia						
2.7.1	SANGS					per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							20
2.8 2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee				1.25%			£15,750
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£5,000
								000.050
								£23,250
3.0	TOTAL DEVELO							£1,009,933
3.0	Developers' Prof							
3.1	Calculated as a p	ercentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£201,987
	Caloulated as a pl	Contrage of total development COSIS			20/0			
ļ								£201,987
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£1,211,919
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£1,211,919 £48,081
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM	2.0,001
					7.00%		0.565%	-£48,081
	TOTAL PROJEC	T COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

East Dorset	9 houses							
ITEM								
Net Site Area	0.26]	£3,488,473 per ha					
Mix	1]						
		Private	Affordable					eterbrett
Yield	9	9	0					
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	le						
1.1	2 Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
1.1	Filvate Offics	Apartment Houses		0	67 90	0 <u>810</u>	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £2,268,000
		100363		<u>9</u> 9	30	810	22,000	L2,200,000
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sa m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses		0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0	£1,700 £1,550	
		100363		0	30	<u>0</u> 0	21,000	20
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				9		810		£2,268,000
2.0	Development Cos	t						
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£951,762
					Less Purchase	r Costs		5.75%
2.3	Build Costs							£897,036
2.3 2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0 9	0 810	£992 £837		£0.00 £677,970.00
				9		2007		
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.2	internetate	Apartment Houses		0	0 0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0		20		2000
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0	Ū	2007		20.00
				9				£677,970
2.4	Externals							worriger o
					100/			007 707
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£67,797
2.4.2	c					per ha		03
2.4.3	Energy					per unit		£27,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0
								£94,797
2.5	Professional Fee							
2.5.1	as percentage of b	uild costs			8%			£59,661
								£59,661
2.6	Contingency							
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£33,899
								£33,899
2.7	Developer contril	outions						200,000
2.7.1	SANGS					per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£4,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£28,350
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£9,000
								£41,850
	TOTA:	MENT COSTS						
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profi							£1,805,213
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			Rate 20%			£361,043
		-						. · · .
								£361,043
								£2,166,255
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£101,745
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£101,745
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

East Dorset	15	i flats					_	
ITEM Net Site Area	0.23	1	£4,486,221 per ha					
]	z4,400,221 per na					
Mix	2	Private	Affordable					
Yield	15	15	0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Val	ue						
Value Zone	2						_	
1.1	Private Units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 1,007	£psm £3,200	Total Value £3,223,200
		Houses		<u>0</u> 15	90	<u>0</u> 1007	£2,800	£0
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income			-		-		
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				15		1007		£3,223,200
2.0	Development Cos	st						
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£1,110,222
					Less Purchase	er Costs		6.75%
								£1,035,282
2.3	Build Costs							
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £1,175,520.00
		Houses		<u> </u>	0	£837		£0.00
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.2	internetiate	Apartment Houses		0	79 0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	79 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
				15	1185			£1,175,520
2.4	Externals							
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£117,552
2.4.2	-)				per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy Lifetime homes					per unit		£45,000 £0
2.4.4	Lifetime nomes				20	per unit		20
2.5	Professional Fee	8						£162,552
2.5.1	as percentage of t				8%	1		£103,446
2.6	Contingency							£103,446
2.6.1		ntage of construction costs			5%]		£58,776
								0F0 770
2.7	Developer contril	outions						£58,776
						-		
2.7.1	SANGS					per unit		£0
2.7.2 2.7.3	S.106 CIL					per unit per sq.m		£0 £0
2.7.3	Landscape manag	jement				per unit		£0
						-		
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1	Legals -				£500]		£7,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%]		£40,290
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£15,000
								£62,790
	TOTAL DEVELOF	PMENT COSTS						£2,598,366
3.0	Developers' Profi							LL,JJ0,JUU
					Rate			
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develoment costs			20%]		£519,673
								£519,673
		COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£3,118,039
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£105,161
4.00	Finance Costs				APR 7.00%]	PCM 0.565%	-£105,161
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

East Dorset	15 houses										
ITEM									=		
Net Site Area	0.43]		£3,567,730	per ha					YY	Porett
Mix	1	7									
		P	rivate	Affordable							
Yield	15		15	0						2CE	rorecc
1.0	Development Val	lue									
Value Zone	2										
1.1	Private Units	Apartment				0	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 0	£psm £3,200		Total Value £0
		Houses				<u>15</u> 15	90	<u>1,350</u> 1350	£2,800		£3,780,000
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sa.m		£psm		Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0	0 90	0	£0 £2,080		£0.00 £0.00
						<u>0</u> 0		<u>0</u> 0	,		
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700		Total Value £0
		Houses				<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550		£0
1.5	Grant income					Ū		0			
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit				£0
		Intermediate				£0	per unit				£0
2.0	Development O	et				15		1350			£3,780,000
2.0	Development Cos	31									
2.1	Site Acquisition										
2.1.1	Site Value										£1,639,707
							Less Purchas	er Costs			6.75%
											64 520 007
2.3	Build Costs										£1,529,027
2.3.1	Private units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0 15	0 1350	£992 £837			£0.00 £1,129,950.00
						15					
2.3.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs
2.0.2	internetate	Apartment Houses				0	0	£0 £0			£0.00 £0.00
		100303				0	. 0	20			20.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs
2.3.4	Anordable unit	Apartment Houses				0 0	0 0	£992 £837			£0.00 £0.00
		nouses				0	0	1037			20.00
						15					04 400 050
2.4	Externals					15					£1,129,950
2.4.1	Plot external						10%				£112,995
2.4.2	C	0					£0	per ha			£O
2.4.3	Energy						£3,000	per unit			£45,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit			£0
											£157,995
2.5	Professional Fee	s									
2.5.1	as percentage of t	build costs					8%				£99,436
2.6	Contingency										£99,436
2.6.1		entage of construction cost	s				5%	٦			£56,498
		-									
											£56,498
2.7	Developer contril	butions									
2.7.1	SANGS						£0	per unit			£0
2.7.2	S.106						£0	per unit			£0
2.7.3	CIL						£0	per sq.m			£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement					£0	per unit			£0
											£0
2.8	Sale cost										
2.8.1	Legals -						£500				£7,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%				£47,250
2.8.3	Marketing cost -							per unit			£15,000
	<u> </u>										
											£69,750
	TOTAL DEVELOF	PMENT COSTS									£3,042,655
3.0	Developers' Profi										·,· ,
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develom	ent costs				Rate 20%				£608,531
											£608,531
		T COSTS [EXCLUDING IN	TERESTI								£3,651,186
		- TOTAL COSTS [EXCLU									£128,814
4.00		. OTAL GOOTO [EAGLUL							POM		~120,014
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%]	PCM 0.565%		-£128,814
	TOTAL PROJECT	T COSTS [INCLUDING INT	EREST]								
1											

East Dorset	50 houses									
ITEM	-	_								
Net Site Area	1.43]		£3,478,732	per ha					eterbrett
Mix	1]	Private	Affordable						
Yield	50		50	0						elerorell
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue								
1.1	Private Units	Apartment				0	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m	£psm £3,200	Total Value
		Houses				<u>50</u> 50	90	<u>4,500</u> 4500	£2,800	£12,600,000
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 0 90	0 0	£psm £0 £2,080	Total Value £0.00 £0.00
						<u>0</u> 0		<u>0</u> 0		
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units		2	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate					per unit			£0
						50		4500		£12,600,000
2.0	Development Cos	st								
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition									£5,329,349
2.1.1	Sile value						Less Purchase	er Costs		6.75%
										£4,969,618
2.3	Build Costs							•		
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment Houses				No. of units 0 50	Size sq.m 0 4500	Cost per sq.m £992 £837		Total Costs £0.00 £3,766,500.00
						50	-			
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Apartment Houses				0	0	£992 £837		£0.00
						50				£3,766,500
2.4	Externals									
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£376,650
2.4.2 2.4.3	C Energy)					£0 £3,000	per ha per unit		£0 £150,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0
										£526,650
2.5	Professional Fee						90/	7		£331,452
2.5.1	as percentage of b						8%			
2.6	Contingency									£331,452
2.6.1	Based upon perce	entage of construction co	osts				5%	2		£188,325
0.7	Davalance contrib	h								£188,325
2.7	Developer contril	butions						_		
2.7.1 2.7.2	SANGS S.106						£0 £0	per unit		03
2.7.3	CIL						£0	_per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gement					£0	per unit		£0
										£0
2.8	Sale cost									
2.8.1	Legals -						£500]		£25,000
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -						1.25% £1,000			£157,500 £50,000
2.0.0	Marketing cost -						21,000			
										£232,500
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOF Developers' Profi									£10,015,045
							Rate			
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develo	ment costs				20%			£2,003,009
										£2,003,009
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTEREST]							£12,018,054
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCL	UDING INTEREST]							£581,946
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%]	PCM 0.565%	-£581,946
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING II	NTEREST]							

East Dorset	60	flats						
ITEM Net Site Area	0.92	1	£4,349,826 per ha					
Net Site Area]	£4,349,826 per na					
Mix	2	Private	Affordable					
Yield	60	60	0					eterbrett
1.0	Development Valu	le						
Value Zone	2							
1.1		Apartment		No. of units 60	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 4,029	£psm £3,200	Total Value £12,892,800
		Houses		<u>0</u> 60	90	<u>0</u> 4029	£2,800	£0
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses		<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income							
		Affordable rent		£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate		£0	per unit			£0
				60		4029		£12,892,800
2.0	Development Cos	it						
2.1	Site Acquisition							
2.1.1	Site Value							£4,305,870
					Less Purchase	r Costs		6.75%
								£4,015,224
2.3	Build Costs							
2.3.1		Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992 £837		Total Costs £4,702,080.00
		Houses		<u> </u>	0	£837		£0.00
2.3.2	Intermediate			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses		0	79 0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
				0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment		No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses		0	79 0	£837		£0.00
				-				
2.4	Externals			60	4740			£4,702,080
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£470,208
2.4.2 2.4.3	0 Energy					per ha per unit		£0 £180,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes					per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees	5						£650,208
2.5.1	as percentage of b	build costs			8%			£413,783
								£413,783
2.6	Contingency							2413,703
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction costs			5%			£235,104
								£235,104
2.7	Developer contrib	outions						
2.7.1	SANGS				£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106					per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL					per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement			£0	per unit		£0
								£0
2.8	Sale cost							
2.8.1 2.8.2	Legals -				£500			£30,000 £161,160
2.8.2	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -				1.25% £1,000	per unit		£161,160 £60,000
						15 or or its		
								£251,160
	TOTAL DEVELOP							£10,267,559
3.0	Developers' Profit	t						
3.1	Colouistad	reantage of total doublement as			Rate			£0.050.540
3.1	Calculated as a pe	rcentage of total develoment costs			20%			£2,053,512
								£2,053,512
		COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£12,321,071
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£571,729
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM	
					7.00%		0.565%	-£571,729
	TOTAL 25							
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]						

East Dorset	100) houses								
ITEM	100	Tiouses								
Net Site Area	2.86]		£3,402,208	per ha					eterbrett
Mix	1	1								
	к	-	Private	Affordable						otochcott
Yield	100		100	0						eleiorell
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue								
1.1	Private Units	A				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>100</u> 100	67 90	0 <u>9,000</u> 9000	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £25,200,000
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £2,080	£0.00 £0.00
						0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income					0		U		
		Affordable rent				£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			£0
	Development Occ	-4				100		9000		£25,200,000
2.0	Development Cos	St								
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value						Lass Durch as			£10,424,231
							Less Purchas	Ser Costs		6.75%
2.3	Build Costs									£9,720,596
2.3.1	Private units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0 100	0 9000	£992 £837		£0.00 £7,533,000.00
						100				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
						0				
						100				£7,533,000
2.4	Externals									
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£753,300
2.4.2 2.4.3	C)					£0 £3,000	per ha per unit		£0 £300,000
2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£300,000
								·		
2.5	Professional Fee	S								£1,053,300
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs					8%			£662,904
										£662,904
2.6	Contingency						_	_		
2.6.1	Based upon perce	entage of construction cos	sts				5%			£376,650
										£376,650
2.7	Developer contril	butions								
2.7.1	SANGS						£0	per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106						£0	per unit		£0
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape manag	aement					£0 £0	per sq.m per unit		£0
	accupe manag	,					20			~~
										£0
2.8	Sale cost									
2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£50,000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%			£315,000
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£100,000
										£465,000
	TOTAL DEVELOP									£19,811,450
3.0	Developers' Profi	it in the second se								
3.1	Calculated as a pe	ercentage of total develor	ment costs				Rate 20%	Г		£3,962,290
		<u>.</u>						_		
										£3,962,290
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING I	NTEREST]							£23,773,739
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCLU	JDING INTEREST]							£1,426,261
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£1,426,261
								_		
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING IN	NTEREST]							

Peter Brett Associates

Development Appraisal

East Dorset Care Home

Report Date: 04 June 2013

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Units 60	Initial MRV/Unit £7,400	Net Rent at Sale 444,000	Initial MRV 444,000	
Investment Valuation					
Current Rent	444,000	YP @	7.0000%	14.2857	6,342,857
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE Purchaser's Costs		5.75%	(364,714)	6,342,857	
NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		5.7576	(304,714)	<u>5,978,143</u>	
NET REALISATION				5,978,143	
OUTLAY					
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price (0.40 Ha £1,994,053.84 pHect) Stamp Duty Agent Fee Legal Fee		1.00% 0.75%	797,622 31,905 7,976 5,982	843,485	
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction	m²	Rate m ²	Cost	045,405	
Construction	2,400.00	£1,250.00	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Contingency		5.00%	150,000	150,000	
Other Construction Externals		10.00%	300,000	130,000	
Exemple		10.00 %	300,000	300,000	
PROFESSIONAL FEES Professional Fees		10.00%	330,000	330,000	
DISPOSAL FEES Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.00% 0.50%	59,781 29,891		

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APPRAISAL SUMMARY			
FINANCE			89,672
Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 7.000% (Nominal)			
Land		87,166	
Construction		181,461	
Total Finance Cost			268,627
TOTAL COSTS			4,981,784
PROFIT			
			996,359
Performance Measures			
Profit on Cost%	20.00%		
Profit on GDV%	15.71%		
Profit on NDV%	16.67%		
Development Yield% (on Rent)	8.91%		
Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	7.00%		
Equivalent Yield% (True)	7.32%		
IRR	30.25%		
Rent Cover	2 yrs 3 mths		
Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%)	2 yrs 8 mths		

PETER BRETT ASSOCIATES

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Development Appraisal

East Dorset Convenience Retail - 465 sq m

Report Date: 21 December 2012

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East Dorset Convenience Retail - 465 sq m

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary			-	Initial	Net Rent	Initial
Convenience Retail	Units 1	m² 465.00	Rate m² £185.00	MRV/Unit £86,025	at Sale 86,025	MRV 86,025
Investment Valuation Convenience Retail						
Market Rent	86,025	YP @	7.5000%	13.3333		
(0yrs 6mths Rent Free)	00,020	PV 0yrs 6mths @	7.5000%	0.9645	1,106,265	
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE		F 750/	(00.040)	1,106,265		
Purchaser's Costs NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		5.75%	(63,610)	1,042,655		
NET REALISATION				1,042,655		
OUTLAY						
ACQUISITION COSTS						
Residualised Price (0.10 Ha £3,176,301.50 pHect)		F 000/	317,630			
Stamp Duty Agent Fee		5.00% 1.00%	15,882 3,176			
Legal Fee		0.50%	1,588			
-			,	338,276		
CONSTRUCTION COSTS			-			
Construction	m²	Rate m ²	Cost			
Convenience Retail	465.00	£800.00	372,000	372,000		
Contingency		5.00%	18,600	10.000		
Other Construction				18,600		

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East Dorset Convenience Retail - 465 sq m			
Other Construction	10.00%	37,200	
section 106		5,000	42,200
			12,200
PROFESSIONAL FEES			
Professional Fees	8.00%	32,736	32,736
MARKETING & LETTING			52,750
Letting Agent Fee	10.00%	8,603	
Letting Legal Fee	5.00%	4,301	
DISPOSAL FEES			12,904
Sales Agent Fee	1.00%	10,427	
Sales Legal Fee	0.50%	5,213	
			15,640
Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 0.000% (Nominal) Land		22,229	
Construction		14,294	
Total Finance Cost		,_0 .	36,523
TOTAL COSTS			868,879
PROFIT			
			173,776
Performance Measures			
Profit on Cost%	20.00%		
Profit on GDV%	15.71%		
Profit on NDV%	16.67%		
Development Yield% (on Rent) Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	9.90% 7.50%		
Equivalent Yield% (True)	7.50%		
IRR	37.24%		

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East Dorset Convenience Retail - 465 sq m

Rent Cover Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%) 2 yrs 2 yrs 8 mths

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Development Appraisal

East Dorset Convenience Retail - 4,000 sq m

Report Date: 21 December 2012

East Dorset Convenience Retail - 4,000 sq m

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary				Initial	Net Rent	Initial
	Units	m²	Rate m ²	MRV/Unit	at Sale	MRV
Convenience Retail	1	4,000.00	£170.00	£680,000	680,000	680,000
Investment Valuation						
Convenience Retail						
Market Rent	680,000	YP @	7.0000%	14.2857		
(0yrs 6mths Rent Free)		PV 0yrs 6mths @	7.0000%	0.9667	9,391,154	
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE				9,391,154		
Purchaser's Costs		5.75%	(539,991)			
NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE				<u>8,851,163</u>		
NET REALISATION				8,851,163		
OUTLAY						
ACQUISITION COSTS						
Residualised Price (0.80 Ha £3,356,494.33 pHect)			2,685,195			
Stamp Duty		5.00%	134,260			
Agent Fee		1.00%	26,852			
Legal Fee		0.50%	13,426			
				2,859,733		
CONSTRUCTION COSTS						
Construction	m²	Rate m ²	Cost			
Convenience Retail	4,000.00	£800.00	3,200,000	3,200,000		
Contingency		5.00%	160,000			
				160,000		
Other Construction						

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East Dorset Convenience Retail - 4,000 sq m			
Other Construction	10.00%	320,000	
section 106		10,000	
			330,000
PROFESSIONAL FEES			
Professional Fees	8.00%	281,600	
	0.0070	201,000	281,600
MARKETING & LETTING			_0.,000
Letting Agent Fee	10.00%	68,000	
Letting Legal Fee	5.00%	34,000	
			102,000
DISPOSAL FEES			
Sales Agent Fee	1.00%	88,512	
Sales Legal Fee	0.50%	44,256	
			132,767
FINANCE			
Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 0.000% (Nominal) Land		187,925	
Construction		121,943	
Total Finance Cost		121,040	309,868
			000,000
TOTAL COSTS			7,375,968
PROFIT			
			1,475,195
Derformence Messures			
Performance Measures Profit on Cost%	20.00%		
Profit on GDV%	15.71%		
Profit on NDV%	16.67%		
Development Yield% (on Rent)	9.22%		
Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	7.00%		
Equivalent Yield% (True)	7.32%		
IRR	37.26%		

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East Dorset Convenience Retail - 4,000 sq m

Rent Cover Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%) 2 yrs 2 mths 2 yrs 8 mths

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Development Appraisal

East Dorset and Christchurch Industrial - 3,500 sq m

Report Date: 04 October 2012

East Dorset and Christchurch Industrial - 3,500 sq m

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Units	m2	Doto m ²
Industrial	1	m² 3,500.03	Rate m² £110.00
Investment Valuation Industrial Market Rent (0yrs 5mths Unexpired Rent Free)	385,003	YP @ PV 0yrs 5mths @	8.5000% 8.5000%
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE Purchaser's Costs NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		5.75%	(251,739)
NET REALISATION			
OUTLAY			
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price (0.70 Ha £693,708.09 pHect) Stamp Duty Agent Fee Legal Fee		4.00% 1.00% 0.50%	485,596 19,424 4,856 2,428
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction Industrial	m² 3,500.03	Rate m² £599.98	Cost 2,099,948
Contingency	-,	5.00%	104,997
Other Construction Other Construction		5.00%	104,997
PROFESSIONAL FEES Architect		8.00%	176,396
MARKETING & LETTING Marketing Letting Agent Fee Letting Legal Fee		10.00% 5.00%	15,000 38,500 19,250
DISPOSAL FEES Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.00%	41,263 5,000
FINANCE Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 0.000% (Nominal) Land Construction Letting Void Other Total Finance Cost			24,275 55,168 222,174 19,339

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East Dorset and Christchurch Industrial - 3,500 sq m TOTAL COSTS

PROFIT

Performance Measures	
Profit on Cost%	20.00%
Profit on GDV%	15.71%
Profit on NDV%	16.67%
Development Yield% (on Rent)	11.20%
Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	8.50%
Equivalent Yield% (True)	8.97%
IRR	20.57%
Rent Cover	1 yr 9 mths
Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%)	2 yrs 8 mths

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East Dorset and Christchurch Industrial - 3,500 sq m

Initial MRV/Unit £385,003	Net Rent at Sale 385,003	Initial MRV 385,003
11.7647 0.9666	4,378,074	
4,378,074		
<u>4,126,335</u>		
4,126,335		
512,303		
2,099,948		
104,997		
104,997		
176,396		
72,750		
46,263		

320,956

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East Dorset and Christchurch Industrial - 3,500 sq m 3,438,612

687,723

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Development Appraisal

East Dorset and Christchurch Offices - 929 sq m

Report Date: 04 October 2012

East Dorset and Christchurch Offices - 929 sq m

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Unite	2	Data m²
Office space	Units 1	m² 789.68	Rate m² £155.00
Investment Valuation Office space Market Rent (0yrs 9mths Rent Free)	122,400	YP @ PV 0yrs 9mths @	8.0000% 8.0000%
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE Purchaser's Costs NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		5.75%	(83,041)
NEGATIVE LAND ALLOWANCE Residualised Price			574,275
NET REALISATION			
OUTLAY			
ACQUISITION COSTS Negative Land Allowance			(574,275)
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction Office space	m² 929.03	Rate m² £1,344.95	Cost 1,249,499
Contingency		5.00%	62,475
Other Construction Other Construction		5.00%	62,475
PROFESSIONAL FEES Professional Fees		8.00%	104,958
MARKETING & LETTING Marketing Letting Agent Fee Letting Legal Fee		10.00% 5.00%	10,000 12,240 6,120
DISPOSAL FEES Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.00% 0.50%	13,612 6,806
Additional Costs FINANCE Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 0.000% (Nominal) Land Construction Letting Void			(27,723) 45,423 66,971

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East Dorset and Christchurch Offices - 929 sq m Total Finance Cost

TOTAL COSTS

PROFIT

Performance Measures	
Profit on Cost%	20.00%
Profit on GDV%	22.34%
Profit on NDV%	23.70%
Development Yield% (on Rent)	7.59%
Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	8.00%
Equivalent Yield% (True)	8.42%
IRR	36.54%
Rent Cover Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%)	2 yrs 8 mths 2 yrs 8 mths

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East Dorset and Christchurch Offices - 929 sq m

Initial MRV/Unit £122,400	Net Rent at Sale 122,400	Initial MRV 122,400
12.5000 0.9439	1,444,192	
1,444,192 <u>1,361,151</u>		
574,275		
1,935,426		
1,249,499		
62,475		
62,475		
104,958		
28,360		

20,417

East Dorset and Christchurch Offices - 929 sq m 84,671

1,612,855

322,571

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Development Appraisal

Town Centre High Street

Christchurch - Town Centre Comparison Retail - 465 sqm

Report Date: 04 October 2012

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Town Centre High Street Christchurch - Town Centre Comparison Retail - 465 sqm

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Units	m²	Rate m ²	Initial MRV/Unit
Retail	1	371.98	£260.00	£96,716
Investment Valuation Retail				
Current Rent	96,716	YP @	9.0000%	11.1111
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE Purchaser's Costs		5.75%	(61,791)	1,074,620
NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		0.1070	(01,701)	<u>1,012,830</u>
NET REALISATION				1,012,830
OUTLAY				
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price (0.08 Ha £2,426,324.97 pHect) Agent Fee Legal Fee		1.00% 0.50%	194,106 1,941 971	197,018
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction Retail	m² 464.98	Rate m² £925.05	Cost 430,130	430,130
Contingency		5.00%	21,506	21,506
Other Construction Other Construction		5.00%	21,506	21,506
PROFESSIONAL FEES Professional Fees		8.00%	36,131	36,131
MARKETING & LETTING Marketing			25,000	
Letting Agent Fee Letting Legal Fee		10.00% 5.00%	9,672 4,836	
DISPOSAL FEES				39,507
Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.00% 0.50%	10,128 5,064	15,192
FINANCE Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 0.000% (Nominal) Land Construction Letting Void			12,947 15,637 54,450	13,192
Total Finance Cost			0-7, - 00	83,034
TOTAL COSTS				844,025

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Town Centre High Street Christchurch - Town Centre Comparison Retail - 465 sqm PROFIT

Performance Measures Profit on Cost% Profit on GDV% Profit on NDV% Development Yield% (on Rent) Equivalent Yield% (Nominal) Equivalent Yield% (True)	20.00% 15.71% 16.67% 11.46% 9.00% 9.53%
IRR	19.80%
Rent Cover Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%)	1 yr 9 mths 2 yrs 8 mths

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168,805

Town Centre High Street Christchurch - Town Centre Comparison Retail - 465 sqm

Net Rent Initial at Sale MRV 96,716 96,716

1,074,620

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Town Centre High Street Christchurch - Town Centre Comparison Retail - 465 sqm

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Development Appraisal

Christchurch and East Dorset

Report Date: 11 January 2013

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1

REVENUE Investment Valuation Hotel Manual Value					6,150,000
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE Purchaser's Costs		5.75%	(353,625)	6,150,000	
NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE		5.7576	(333,023)	<u>5,796,375</u>	
NET REALISATION				5,796,375	
OUTLAY					
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price (0.50 Ha £2,104,538.66 pHect) Stamp Duty		5.00%	1,052,269 52,613	1,104,883	
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction	m²	Rate m ²	Cost	1,104,000	
Hotel	2,787.09	£1,080.00	3,010,057	3,010,057	
Contingency Demolition		5.00%	150,503 25,000		
			20,000	175,503	
PROFESSIONAL FEES Architect		9.00%	270,905	270,905	
DISPOSAL FEES		4.000/	00 557	270,903	
Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.20% 0.50%	69,557 28,982		
FINANCE				98,538	

File: C:\Users\dcodling\Documents\Christchurch and East Dorset Hotel.wcfx ARGUS Developer Version: 6.00.000

Date: 11/01/2013

Debit Rate 7.000% Credit Rate 1.000% (Nominal) Land Construction		72,606 97,820	
Total Finance Cost		170,426	
TOTAL COSTS		4,830,312	
PROFIT			
		966,063	
Performance Measures			
Profit on Cost%	20.00%		
Profit on GDV%	15.71%		
Profit on NDV%	16.67%		
IRR	42.98%		
Profit Erosion (finance rate 7.000%)	2 yrs 8 mths		

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APPENDIX 2

Off-site affordable housing contributions



APPENDIX 2

Offsite affordable housing section 106 contributions



1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 East Dorset District Council and Christchurch Borough Councils have appointed Peter Brett Associates LLP (incorporating Roger Tym & Partners) to develop a mechanism to calculate off-site financial contributions in lieu of onsite affordable housing.
- 1.2 This study must be read alongside the main body of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) evidence base work. It shares a viability methodology and development appraisal assumptions. It is reliant on the same market evidence base. The reader should refer to this companion document for more detail in these areas.



2 POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

2.1 In this section, we put this advice on off-site contributions in context.

Emerging affordable housing policy in Christchurch and East Dorset *Required proportion of affordable housing*

2.2 The Christchurch and East Dorset Consultation on the Schedule of Proposed Changes to the Core Strategy Pre-Submission document states that the Councils have set an overall target of 35% provision for all housing delivered over the plan period. Affordable housing policy requires up to 50% provision on new neighbourhood sites (excluding Roeshot Hill, Christchurch) and up to 40% elsewhere, subject to negotiation.

Criteria for contributions for off-site provision

2.3 Commuted sums are required for affordable housing contribution where on-site provision is not possible. The NPPF allows local authorities to determine policies which set out requirements for provision of on-site affordable housing and setting criteria based on locally agreed minimum thresholds for different sub area or settlements. No other guidance or criteria are included in the NPPF on how any threshold or commuted sum should be set. It is left to the local authority to come to a considered approach based on their local circumstances.

The changing policy context

The effects of policy changes on viability

- 2.4 There have been recent alterations to national affordable housing policy which have significant implications for the delivery of affordable housing. The principal alterations are as follows.
 - Before recent changes, social rents were fixed by central Government. When affordable housing was provided through S106 agreements, the developer would transfer the ownership of units to a Registered Provider at a discount to the market value of the unit. Typically, this discount would reflect the availability of grant and capitalised rental values.
 - Historically, much of the affordable housing programme benefited from grant assistance from the Housing Corporation and subsequently the Homes and Communities Agency.
 - From April 2010, S106 schemes are no longer eligible for grant. To compensate in part for the removal of grant, the newly introduced Affordable Rent model does not use rents that are set centrally by Government. Instead, the Affordable Rent model sets rents at a percentage of local market rents. These rents are higher than those prevailing under the social rent policy. Because rents are higher, the units produced as part of new housing schemes are more valuable. When units are transferred from



the developer to the Registered Provider, transfer rates are raised, compared to a nogrant scenario.

- However in the absence of grant funding the financial burden of affordable housing subsidy on S106 schemes now falls almost entirely on the private sector (landowners and developers). And despite the benefits offered by the Affordable Rent product, the wider financial burden on the Registered Provider and the private sector has resulted in a general fall in financial transfer rates from the private to the public sector for such products and introduced significantly increased risks for RPs.
- 2.5 This policy change has significant implications to the development process, particularly in high value, high rent locations such as Christchurch and East Dorset. The policy shift from social rents to affordable rents is double edged.
 - On the one hand, the policy shift improves the viability of developments. Developers receive a higher proportion of the open market value of their units compared to a social rent scenario. Their receipts are therefore higher (though perhaps not enough to offset the loss of grant). Compared to a social rent scenario, this means that developers of a given scheme will be able to produce more affordable units (because they receive higher receipts for the units produced); but
 - On the other hand, occupiers will have to pay more rent for the housing they use. In areas with high market rents, the discount from market rents that tenants receive may create increased dependency upon Housing Benefit.

The effects of HCA design standards

- 2.6 The Homes and Communities Agency sets minimum design standards for schemes to qualify for grant funding and for approval as Affordable Rent units. These standards include a minimum gross internal floor area requirement depending on the number of persons (measured by reference to Housing Quality Indicators) and Code for Sustainable Homes standards.
- 2.7 The Councils will need to consider whether they wish to include a planning policy specifying that all S106 rented dwellings must comply with the HCA minimum standards thereby enabling the Registered Provider to charge affordable rents (despite there being no grant going into the dwellings). The Council may need to be mindful of the need to require HCA standards (particularly on any future large scale development) if a Registered Provider is to be able to offer affordable rented dwellings.



3 VIABILITY ANALYSIS APPROACH AND METHOD

Approach

- 3.1 The policy set out here attempts to streamline the calculation of financial contributions to off-site affordable housing.
- 3.2 We have adopted the general approach taken by the Community Infrastructure Levy policy, in that we suggest a contribution to off-site affordable housing based on the floorspace of private housing produced.
- 3.3 The approach taken here is intended to dovetail with the Community Infrastructure Levy financial viability calculations undertaken.
- 3.4 Our objectives are to:
 - Reduce the market distortion of land values which can result from a policy "cliff edge". This can arise when certain developments pay no affordable housing contribution, whilst fractionally larger developments have a greater burden.
 - Remove the financial incentive to developers to provide fewer units on site. This can
 arise when developers try to keep the number of units on a site underneath an
 affordable housing policy threshold.
 - Ensure that Christchurch and East Dorset are able to obtain contributions towards affordable housing on all, rather than some, of their sites wherever viable.
 - Ensure that any affordable housing offsite contributions do not threaten the viability of the development described in the Local Plan. As explained in the main CIL viability report, we have attempted to ensure that development remains deliverable after affordable housing, CIL, and other policy costs have been taken into account.

Method

- 3.5 The method used in this study is very closely related to the method used in the main Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) evidence base work. It shares a viability methodology and development appraisal assumptions, and is reliant on the same market evidence base. It is therefore not useful to reiterate this method here.
- 3.6 The reader should refer to main CIL evidence base work for more detail on methods used. Below, we have confined ourselves to discussing the most assumptions made.

Residential scenarios tested

To assess the capacity of different types of development to pay an affordable housing contribution in Christchurch and East Dorset, we have produced indicative development appraisals of hypothetical schemes. The hypothetical schemes used are set out below in Table 3.1 Viability testing scenarios (volume residential development scenarios)

Development type	Number of units in each scenario	Size (per unit)
5 houses (volume residential development)	5	90 sq m - GIA



15 houses (volume residential development)	15	90 sq m - GIA
50 houses (volume residential development)	50	90 sq m - GIA
100 houses (volume residential development)	100	90 sq m - GIA
5 flats (volume residential development)	5	67 sq m - NIA
15 flats (volume residential development)	15	67 sq m - NIA
60 flats (volume residential development)	60	67 sq m - NIA

- 3.7 We took the above model findings, and applied them to a number of smaller site scenarios (in this case, a 4 unit scheme) because smaller schemes will generate the greatest need for off-site financial contributions. The above model was altered to explore the following scenarios.
- 3.8 Table 3.2 and Table 3.1.
- 3.9 This mix of development scenarios was selected in discussion with the client group, making use of their local knowledge, to create a representative but focused profile of residential likely to come forward in the area for the foreseeable future.

Table 3.1 Viability testing s	cenarios (volume residential	development scenarios)
, , ,	\	

Development type	Number of units in each scenario	Size (per unit)
5 houses (volume residential development)	5	90 sq m - GIA
15 houses (volume residential development)	15	90 sq m - GIA
50 houses (volume residential development)	50	90 sq m - GIA
100 houses (volume residential development)	100	90 sq m - GIA
5 flats (volume residential development)	5	67 sq m - NIA
15 flats (volume residential development)	15	67 sq m - NIA
60 flats (volume residential development)	60	67 sq m - NIA

3.10 We took the above model findings, and applied them to a number of smaller site scenarios (in this case, a 4 unit scheme) because smaller schemes will generate the greatest need for off-site financial contributions. The above model was altered to explore the following scenarios.

Table 3.2 Viability testing scenarios (4 unit scenarios)

Development type Number of units Size (per unit) in each scenario	
--	--

1 bed flat	4 units	51 sq m -NIA
2 bed flat	4 units	60 sq m -NIA
2 bed semi detached	4 units	80 sq m -GIA
3 bed semi detached	4 units	85 sq m -GIA
3 bed detached	4 units	100 sq m - GIA
4 bed detached	4 units	110 sq m -GIA

Affordable housing proportion assumed

- 3.11 The affordable housing analysis has been tested at a rate of 30% contribution. This is because:
 - We wished to keep the off-site contribution consistent with the on-site affordable housing percentages assumed in the main body of the CIL evidence base.
 - This rate of affordable housing contribution was chosen because CIL testing demonstrated that higher rates of affordable housing requirements were only marginally viable in current market conditions. Certain sites may be able to pay for higher levels of affordable housing, but we remain concerned to look at the area as a whole, and ensure that the plan is deliverable overall. We have focussed on average schemes rather than exceptions.
- 3.12 Market conditions constantly change. This report has been based on costs and values during the third quarter of 2012.

The cost of off-site affordable housing provision

- 3.13 The scale of the contribution that developers should make for off-site affordable housing is derived from the projected opportunity cost of affordable housing provision to the developer. The opportunity cost will equate to the cost of reprovision of affordable housing off-site.
- 3.14 The details are as follows:
 - We begin with the open market sales value of a house/flat. The sales values we use here align with the sales values assumed in the main body of the CIL evidence base report.
 - We then calculate the open market sales value of the development scenario considered.
 - Using the open market sales value as a basis, we then calculate the Supportable Transfer Value (STV) of an affordable housing unit. This sum represents what a Housing Association (HA) or Registered Provider (RP), can be realistically expected to pay for such units if transferred from the development at the stated affordable housing proportion. On the current market evidence we have available, units are transferred from private developers to Registered Providers at 50-55% of open market values.



 This opportunity cost is expressed as a rate per square metre of the gross floorspace provided in the development.

Size and quality of affordable housing provision

- 3.15 In our viability appraisals, we have examined a broad range of schemes which could be provided by the private sector. We have assumed that the affordable housing produced will be of a similar size and standard to that produced for private sale.
- 3.16 Generally speaking, then, there is no need for developers to attempt to produce smaller or cheaper provision than that provided to the market generally in order to hit the 30% affordable housing proportion assumed here.

CIL rate assumed

- 3.17 We assumed a CIL rate of £100 sq m on chargeable floorspace.
- 3.18 This is in line with the assumptions made in the main body of the CIL evidence base report.



4 VIABILITY ANALYSIS FINDINGS

Presentation of findings

- 4.1 Table 4.1 summarises the residential development appraisals. Individual detailed appraisals are attached, which relate to the summary tables below.
- 4.2 Our objective in these summary tables is to investigate each notional development scenario. We are seeking to ensure that the cumulative policy costs of CIL, S106 and an offsite affordable housing contribution at a given rate retain development viability.
- 4.3 Given the uncertainties surrounding viability appraisal, it is of course an approximate number, surrounded by a wide margin of uncertainty. We take account of this uncertainty in our recommendations.
- 4.4 Reading the tables from left to right, successive columns are as follows:
 - a. Number and type of units: self-explanatory.
 - b. Net site area (ha): self-explanatory.
 - c. Density: this is the density in dwellings per ha of the development as a whole. This includes both market and affordable housing.
 - d. Total and Chargeable floorspace: total floorspace shows the total private and affordable housing space created. Chargeable floorspace shows the floorspace within the scheme liable for a CIL charge (this is the private housing only; affordable housing is not liable for CIL).
 - e. Residual value before policy contributions £ per hectare, and £ per sq m: The residual value is produced by an indicative appraisal before S106, affordable housing, CIL and all other policy costs have been taken into account. The method and assumptions used in this appraisal to arrive at this number are described in the report. Briefly, the residual site value is the difference between the value of the completed development and the cost of that development, and developer's profit.
 - f. Benchmark land value per ha and per sq m: the estimated minimum a developer would typically need to pay to secure a site of this kind, expressed in £ per ha or divided by its chargeable floorspace. Note that the difference between e) and f) represents the amount of money which is available to pay for policy requirements.
 - g. Cost of S106: this is the cost of the S106 requirements (excluding affordable housing) expressed as a rate per ha and per square metre. This sum is assumed to pay for small scale site-specific infrastructure requirements.
 - h. Cost of affordable housing: this is the cost of affordable housing per ha and per sq m, at the stated rate of affordable housing requirement.
 - i. CIL: this is the amount of money which the tested rate of CIL requires to be paid, per ha and per sq m.
 - j. Buffer: as we explain in the main CIL evidence base report, the lack of precision in all development appraisals, and individual site variances, mean that it is important not to



extract all theoretically conceivable development value from these indicative schemes to pay for policy costs. This point is reiterated in Government guidance. This column indicates the size of that 'buffer'. This column has a further valuable application, in that it would indicate when a site was unviable. In these instances, a minus number would be recorded.

Interpreting the summary table

- 4.5 Our calculations shown in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 below show the cost of off-site provision of affordable housing at 30%, assuming CIL at £100 sq m and S106 payments for small-scale local infrastructure.
- 4.6 Using these assumptions, we can see from the table that all developments are viable, because each scheme has a 'buffer' sum which can be used by developers to cope with the margin of error, which is inevitably required in these types of calculations. This margin of error might be created by abnormal site conditions, adverse market movements, and unaccounted for contingencies.
- 4.7 Other baseline tests of higher affordable housing requirements (not shown here) either render sites straightforwardly unviable, or bring a number of viable development scenarios close to unviability.



Table 4.1 Christchurch and East Dorset financial summary volume housebuilding scenarios (assuming off-site contributions equivalent to 30% affordable housing and CIL at £100 sq m)

				Total Floor Space per sq.m	Chargeable Floor Space per sq.m		and value policy putions	Bench	mark	Cost o	f S.106	Cost of Al	fordable	CI	L	Bu	ffer
	No of dwellings	Net site area ha	Density	Floor Space	Floor Space	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm
East Dorset																	
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	315	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£600,979	
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	945	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£630,980	£286
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	3,150	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£541,982	£246
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	6,300	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£465,458	£211
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	277	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£559,875	£156
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	830	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£597,634	£166
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,318	£4,349,826	£997	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£461,238	£128
Christchurch	h																
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	315	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£450,979	£205
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	945	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£480,980	£218
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	3,150	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£391,982	£178
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	6,300	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,181,250	£375	£220,500	£100	£315,458	£143
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	277	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£409,875	£114
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	830	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£447,634	£125
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,318	£4,349,826	£997	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£1,964,138	£450	£359,450	£100	£311,238	£87

Source: RTP



Table 4.2 Christchurch and East Dorset financial summary smaller development housebuilding scenarios (assuming off-site contributions equivalent to 30% affordable housing and CIL at £100 sq m)

				Gross Floor space sq.m	Chargeable Floor Space per sq.m	Total dev	r contrib - sy Off	Bench	mark	Cost o	f S.106	Cost of A	ffordable	CIL O	/erage	Bu	ffer
	No of dwellings	Net site area ha	Density	Floor space	Floor Space	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm
East Dorset																	
2 bed semi	4	0.11	35	320	224	£3,111,170	£1,111	£1,500,000	£536	£35,000	£13	£1,050,000	£375	£196,000	£100	£330,170	£168
3 bed semi	4	0.11	35	340	238	£3,315,189	£1,114	£1,500,000	£504	£35,000	£12	£1,115,625	£375	£208,250	£100	£456,314	£219
3 bed detached	4	0.11	35	400	280	£3,927,249	£1,122	£1,500,000	£429	£35,000	£10	£1,312,500	£375	£245,000	£100	£834,749	£341
4 bed detached	4	0.11	35	440	308	£4,335,288	£1,126	£1,500,000	£390	£35,000	£9	£1,443,750	£375	£269,500	£100	£1,087,038	£403
1 bed flat	4	0.05	85	204	143	£4,293,196	£990	£1,500,000	£346	£85,000	£20	£1,950,750	£450	£303,450	£100	£453,996	£150
2 bed flat	4	0.06	65	238	167	£3,877,607	£1,003	£1,500,000	£388	£65,000	£17	£1,740,375	£450	£270,725	£100	£301,507	£111
Christchurch																	
2 bed semi	4	0.11	35	320	224	£3,111,170	£1,111	£1,650,000	£589	£35,000	£13	£1,050,000	£375	£196,000	£100	£180,170	£92
3 bed semi	4	0.11	35	340	238	£3,315,189	£1,114	£1,650,000	£555	£35,000	£12	£1,115,625	£375	£208,250	£100	£306,314	£147
3 bed detached	4	0.11	35	400	280	£3,927,249	£1,122	£1,650,000	£471	£35,000	£10	£1,312,500	£375	£245,000	£100	£684,749	£279
4 bed detached	4	0.11	35	440	308	£4,335,288	£1,126	£1,650,000	£429	£35,000	£9	£1,443,750	£375	£269,500	£100	£937,038	£348
1 bed flat	4	0.05	85	204	143	£4,293,196	£990	£1,650,000	£381	£85,000	£20	£1,950,750	£450	£303,450	£100	£303,996	£100
2 bed flat	4	0.06	65	238	167	£3,877,607	£1,003	£1,650,000	£427	£65,000	£17	£1,740,375	£450	£270,725	£100	£151,507	£56



5 RECOMMENDING A CHARGE

- 5.1 We suggest that the Council adopts a charge of between £350 and £400 per sq m on the gross floorspace provided for offsite affordable housing contributions. Broadly speaking, this will create funding sufficient to 'buy' affordable housing at the stated rate. We cannot be *certain* that this will be the case, because much depends on factors such as affordable housing policy, transfer rates, sales values and land values.
- 5.2 Our recommendations do not precisely mirror the findings in the 'Cost of Affordable' column in table 4.1 and 4.2. This is because these rates are based on broad approximations of the cost of the re-provision of affordable housing, based on private market sales data and affordable housing transfer rates in mid-late 2012. Individual schemes will always have variations, and it is important to allow a margin of error that can cope with these market uncertainties. We have also allowed for a 'buffer' sum that also helps developers deal with these market uncertainties.
- 5.3 Our calculations suggest that a charge at the recommended rate will
 - Support the provision of off-site affordable housing at a rate equivalent to that of 30% housing onsite;
 - Allow the payment of CIL and other policy costs;
 - Retain the overall deliverability and viability of development in the Christchurch and East Dorset area; and
 - Allow for sufficient 'buffer' to cope with short term adverse changes in housing markets, site specific circumstances, and unaccounted for contingencies.
- 5.4 The local authorities may choose to demand higher offsite contributions for affordable housing. Other things being equal, higher demands will tend to erode the 'buffer' value which is intended to cover the margin of error inherent in calculations of this type, and provide the security that the plan as a whole is deliverable. However, if market conditions recover, then this option is certainly available to the local authorities. Higher charges would be in line with emerging policy, which sets a 35% affordable housing target overall.
- 5.5 The introduction of a standard offsite contribution for affordable housing across both Christchurch and East Dorset will create a straightforward and transparent charge. This approach will complement the CIL charging schedule which is proposed to be adopted by April 2014 at the latest.
- 5.6 We note that all affordable housing contributions remain negotiable. However, we understand that the local authorities in Christchurch and East Dorset take their responsibility to obtain affordable housing seriously.



APPENDIX 3

Off-site affordable housing contributions – viability appraisals

Christchurch	1 bed flat									
ITEM										
Net Site Area	0.05			£4,293,196					Peter	
Mix	2									
M-1-1	4		Private	Affordable					notor	hrott
Yield	4		4.00	0.00					perei	UICLL
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 3	ar								
1.1	Private Units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total	Value
	i nvate onits	Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	51 85	204 0	£3,200	£652,	
		Houses			4.00	00	204	£2,800		
1.2	Affordable unit				No. of units			£psm	Total	
		Apartmet Houses			0.00 0.00	51 85	0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	
					0.00		0			
					4.00		204		£652,	,800
2.0	Development Cos	st								
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value								£207,	,746
						Less Purchas	er Costs		2.75	5%
									·	
2.3	Build Costs								£202,	033
2.3.1	Private units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total 0	Costs
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	60 0	£992 £837		£238,0 £0,0	80.00
		100363			4.00	_ 0	2007		201	
2.3.2	Affordable unit				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total (
		Apartmet Houses			0.00	60 0	£992 £837		£0.0 £0.0	00 00
					0.00					
					4.00				£238,	.080
2.4	Construction Cos	ts								
						4.00/				
2.4.1	Plot external					10%			£23,	
2.4.2	Energy					£3,000	per unit		£12,0	000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit		£C	
									£35,	808
2.5	Professional Fees	6								
2.5.1	as percentage of b	uild costs				8%			£20,	951
2.6	Contingency								£20,9	3 51
2.6.1		ntage of construction	costs			5%	-		£11.5	004
2.0.1	Based upon percer	ntage of construction	COSIS			U 76	-		Z [1],	004
									£11,	904
2.7	Developer contrib	outions								
2.7.1	SANGS					£0		per unit	£C)
2.7.2	S.106					£0		per unit	£C)
2.7.3	CIL					£0		per sq.m	£C	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				£0		per unit	£C	
2.8	Sale cost								£)
2.8.1	Legals -					£500			£2.0	00
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%	-		£8,1	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					£1,000	per unit		£4,0	
£.0.0	manduny COSt -									
									£14, ⁻	
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profi								£522,	936
3.1		ntage of construction	costs			Rate				
						20%			£104,	587
									£104,	,587
	TOT	00070 200								
		COSTS [EXCLUDIN							£627,	
		TOTAL COSTS [EX	CLUDING INTERES						£25,2	277
4.00	Finance Costs					APR		PCM		

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565% -£25,277	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]		£652,800	
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The app proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standard		ppraisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strat	tegic development

East Dorset	1 bed flat										
ITEM											
Net Site Area	0.05			£4,293,196							
		-									
Mix	2										
Yield	4		Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					ne	torhra	ott
	4		4.00	0.00					PC		
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue									
1.1	Private Units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	51 85	204 0	£3,200 £2,800) 📃	£652,800	
		houses			4.00	_ 00	204			20	
1.2	Affordable unit	Anortheat			No. of units		0	£psm		Total Value	-
		Apartmet Houses			0.00	51 85	0	£1,700 £1,550		<u>£0</u> £0	
					0.00		0				
					4.00		204			£652,800	
2.0	Development Cos	st									
2.1	Site Acquisition										
2.1.1	Site Value									£207,746	
						Less Purchas	er Costs			2.75%	
										£202,033	
2.3	Build Costs									2202,000	
2.3.1	Private units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	60 0	£992 £837			£238,080.00 £0.00	
					4.00	-					_
2.3.2	Affordable unit	Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 60	Cost per sq.m £992		_	Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses			0.00	0	£837			£0.00	
					0.00						
					4.00					£238,080	
2.4	Construction Cos	sts									
2.4.1	Plot external					10%				£23,808	
2.4.2	Energy					£3,000	per unit			£12,000	
										212,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit			٤U	
										£35,808	
2.5	Professional Fee	S									
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs				8%				£20,951	
										£20,951	
2.6	Contingency									£20,951	
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction	costs			5%				£11,904	
		-					_				
										£11,904	
2.7	Developer contrib	outions									
2.7.1	SANGS					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.2	S.106					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.3	CIL					£0		per sq.m		£0	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				£0		per unit		£0	
2.8	Sale cost									£0	
2.8.1	Legals -					£500				£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%				£8,160	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					£1,000	per unit			£4,000	-
										£14,160	
	TOTAL DEVELOF	MENT COSTS								£522,936	
3.0	Developers' Profi									2022,000	
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction	costs			Rate			_	0404 507	-
						20%				£104,587	
										£104,587	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDIN								£627,523	
				ri							_
		101AL 00313 [EX	CLUDING INTERES	וי ני						£25,277	
4.00	Finance Costs					APR		PCM			

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565% -£25,277	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]		£652,800	
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The app proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standard		ppraisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strat	tegic development

Christchurch	2 bed flat										
ITEM											
Net Site Area	0.06			£3,877,607						erbre	
Mix	2										
Yield	4		Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					not	orhro	
			4.00	0.00					PCC		
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 3	ue									
1.1	Private Units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses			4.00	60 80	238 0	£3,200 £2,800		£761,600	I
		100000			4.00	_ 00	238			20	
1.2	Affordable unit	Anarimat			No. of units 0.00		0	£psm £1,700		Total Value	ł
		Apartmet Houses			0.00	60 80	0	£1,700		£0 £0	I
					0.00		0				
					4.00		238			£761,600	
2.0	Development Cos	st									
2.1	Site Acquisition										
2.1.1	Site Value									£245,370	
						Less Purchas	er Costs			2.75%	
										£238,622	
2.3	Build Costs									2200,022	
2.3.1	Private units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	70 0	£992 £837			£277,760.00 £0.00	
					4.00	-					
2.3.2	Affordable unit	Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 70	Cost per sq.m £992			Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses			0.00	0	£837			£0.00	I.
					0.00						
					4.00					£277,760	
2.4	Construction Cos	sts									
2.4.1	Plot external					10%				£27,776	
2.4.2	Energy					£3,000	per unit			£12.000	1
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit			£0	I
2.4.3	Lifetime nomes					20	per unit			20	
										£39,776	
2.5	Professional Fees	S									
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs				8%				£24,443	
										£24,443	
2.6	Contingency									224,443	
2.6.1	Based upon percer	ntage of construction of	costs			5%				£13,888	I
										£13,888	
2.7	Developer contrib	outions							<u>.</u>		
2.7.1	SANGS					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.2	S.106					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.3	CIL					£0		per sq.m		£0	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				£0		per unit		£0	I
										00	
2.8	Sale cost									£0	
2.8.1	Legals -					£500				£2,000	I.
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%				£9,520	1
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					£1,000	per unit			£4,000	1
										£15,520	
	TOTAL DEVELOP	MENT COSTS								£610,009	
3.0	Developers' Profi	t	-				-	-			
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction of	costs			Rate				£122,002	1
							_				
										£122,002	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	G INTEREST]							£732,011	
		TOTAL COSTS [EXC								£29,589	
4.00	Finance Costs					APR		PCM			

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	0.565%	-£29,589	
			-	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£761.600	
			2701,000	
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional States)		rpose of the appraisal is to inform the Council	as to the impact of viability on strategic developme	∍nt

East Dorset	2 bed flat										
ITEM											
Net Site Area	0.06			£3,877,607							
Mix	2										
Yield	4		Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					net	prhre	ott
			4.00	0.00					per		
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 2	ue									
1.1	Private Units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	60 80	238 0	£3,200 £2,800		£761,600	
		100000			4.00	_ 00	238			20	
1.2	Affordable unit				No. of units		2	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartmet Houses			0.00 0.00	60 80	0	£1,700 £1,550		£0 £0	
					0.00		0				
					4.00		238			£761,600	
2.0	Development Cos	st									
2.1	Site Acquisition										
2.1.1	Site Value									£245,370	
						Less Purchas	er Costs			2.75%	
										£238,622	
2.3	Build Costs									££30,02£	
2.3.1	Private units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
		Apartment Houses			4.00 0.00	70 0	£992 £837			£277,760.00 £0.00	
					4.00	-					_
2.3.2	Affordable unit	Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 70	Cost per sq.m £992			Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses			0.00	0	£837			£0.00	
					0.00						
					4.00					£277,760	
2.4	Construction Cos	sts									
2.4.1	Plot external					10%				£27,776	
2.4.2	Energy					£3,000	per unit			612,000	
										212,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit			£0	
										£39,776	
2.5	Professional Fees	S									
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs				8%				£24,443	
										£24,443	
2.6	Contingency									£24,443	
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of constructior	n costs			5%				£13,888	
		-					_				_
										£13,888	
2.7	Developer contrib	outions									
2.7.1	SANGS					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.2	S.106					£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.3	CIL					£0		per sq.m		£0	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement				£0		per unit		£0	
2.8	Sale cost									£0	
2.8.1	Legals -					£500				£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%				£9,520	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					£1,000	per unit			£4,000	-
	•									£15,520	
	TOTAL DEVELOP	MENT COSTS								£610,009	
3.0	Developers' Profi									2010,000	
3.1	Based upon percer	ntage of constructior	n costs			Rate				C400.000	-
						20%				£122,002	
										£122,002	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDI	NG INTERESTI							£732,011	
				1							
		101AL 00313 [E)	CLUDING INTEREST	1						£29,589	
4.00	Finance Costs					APR		PCM			

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	0.565%	-£29,589	
			-	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£761.600	
			2701,000	
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional States)		rpose of the appraisal is to inform the Council	as to the impact of viability on strategic developme	∍nt

	Christchurch 2 bed semi								
ITEM									
Net Site Area	0.11		£3,111,170						
Mix	1							Deterbr	
M-1-1	4	Private	Affordable					otochci	oft
Yield	4	4.00	0.00						ELL
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 3								
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	fnom	Total Value	
	Flats –			0.00	60	0	£psm £3,200	£0	
	Houses –			<u>4.00</u> 4.00	80	<u>320</u> 320	£2,800	£896,000	
1.2	Affordable unit			No. of units			£psm	Total Value	
	Flats – Houses –			0.00 0.00	60 80	0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	
				0.00		0			
				4.00		320		£896,000	
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value							£373,294	
					Less Purchas	er Costs		4.75%	
2.3	Build Costs							£355,562	
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	0 320	£992 £837		£0.00 £267,840.00	
	nouses			4.00		2001		2201,040,00	
2.3.2	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs	
	Apartmet Houses			0.00	0 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00	
				0.00					
				4.00				£267,840	
2.4	Construction Costs								
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£26.79 <i>4</i>	
								£26,784	
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£12,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		03	
								£38,784	
2.5	Professional Fees								
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%			£23,570	
								000 570	
2.6	Contingency							£23,570	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction	on costs			5%			£13,392	
						-			
								£13,392	
2.7	Developer contributions								
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit	£0	
2.8	Sale cost							£0	
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£11,200	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£4,000	
	-					-		£17,200	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS							£716,348	
3.0	Developers' Profit							21 10,340	
3.1	Based upon percentage of construction	on costs			Rate			04/0.070	
					20%			£143,270	
								£143,270	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUD	ING INTERESTI						£859,618	
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUD							£36,382	
4.00		ASCODING INTEREST			APR		PCM	200,002	
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM		

4.00	Finance Costs	APR	PCM 0.565%	-£36,382							
		1.00 /0	0.00070	200,002							
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£896,000							
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East Dorset	2 bed semi								
ITEM									
Net Site Area	0.11		£3,111,170					Deterbre	
Mix	1	Drivete	Afferdeble						
Yield	4	Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					neterhre	ott
		4.00	0.00						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 2								
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	60 80	0 320	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £896.000	
	100000			4.00		320			_
1.2	Affordable unit			No. of units 0.00		0	£psm £1,700	Total Value	-
	Apartmet Houses			0.00	60 80	0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	
				0.00		0			
				4.00		320		£896,000	
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value							£373,294	
					Less Purchas	er Costs		4.75%	
								£355,562	
2.3	Build Costs							2000,002	
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	0 320	£992 £837		£0.00 £267,840.00	
				4.00	-				
2.3.2	Affordable unit Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00	
	Houses			0.00	0	£837		£0.00	
				0.00					
				4.00				£267,840	
2.4	Construction Costs								
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£26.784	
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£12,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0	
2.4.5	Lifetime nomes				20	per unit		20	-
								£38,784	
2.5	Professional Fees					_			
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%			£23,570	
								£23,570	
2.6	Contingency								
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of const	ruction costs			5%			£13,392	
								£13,392	
2.7	Developer contributions					_			
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit	£0	
								£0	
2.8	Sale cost							20	
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£11,200	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£4,000	
								£17,200	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST	S						£716,348	
3.0	Developers' Profit								
3.1	Based upon percentage of const	ruction costs			Rate			£143,270	
								£143,270	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXC	CLUDING INTEREST]						£859,618	
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COS	TS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£36,382	
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM		

4.00	Finance Costs	APR	PCM 0.565%	-£36,382			
		1.00 /0	0.00070	200,002			
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£896,000			
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	Christchurch 3 bed detached									
ITEM										
Net Site Area	0.11	£3,927,249							erbre	
Mix	1	Delivata Att	ardabla							
Yield	4	Private Aff 4.00	ordable 0.00					oet	orhre	
								PCC		
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 3									
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	
	Flats – Houses –			0.00 4.00	51 100	0 400	£3,200 £2,800		£0 £1,120,000	
				4.00	-	400				
1.2	Affordable unit Flats –			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 51	0	£psm £1,700		Total Value £0	1
	Houses –			0.00	100	0	£1,550		£0	
2.0	Development Cost			4.00		400			£1,120,000	
2.1	Site Acquisition									
										1
2.1.1	Site Value					0 /			£471,211	
					Less Purchase	er Costs			4.75%	
									£448,828	
2.3	Build Costs									
2.3.1	Private units Apartment			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992			Total Costs £0.00	1
	Houses			4.00	400	£837			£334,800.00	
2.3.2	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
2.3.2	Apartmet Houses			0.00 0.00	0 0	£992 £837			£0.00	
	Tiouses			0.00		2007			20.00	
2.4	Construction Costs			4.00					£334,800	
2.4.1	Plot external				10%				£33,480	
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit			£12,000	l
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit			£0	l
									£45,480	
2.5	Professional Fees									
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%				£29,462	I
2.6	Contingency								£29,462	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction cos	ts			5%				£16,740	1
	rpg	-								
									£16,740	
2.7	Developer contributions									
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit		£0	l
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit		£0	I
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m		£0	I
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit		£0	I
									£0	
2.8	Sale cost								LÜ	
2.8.1	Legals -				£500				£2,000	I
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%				£14,000	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit			£4,000	I
									£20,000	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS								£895,311	
3.0	Developers' Profit									
3.1	Based upon percentage of construction cos	เร			Rate				£179,062	l
									£179,062	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDING II	NTEREST]							£1,074,373	
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLU	JDING INTEREST]							£45,627	
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM			

4.00	Finance Costs	APR	PCM	045 007		
		7.00%	0.565%	-£45,627		
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£1,120,000		
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appraisal has been prepared in line with the RICS valuation guidance. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strategic development proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standards March 2012) valuation and should not be relied upon as such.						

East Dorset	3 bed detached								
ITEM									
Net Site Area	0.11		£3,927,249						DO
Net Site Area	0.11		23,327,243						
Mix	1								
		Private	Affordable					OCTO	checht
Yield	4	4.00	0.00					pele	orell
1.0	Development Value								
Value Zone	2								
1.1	Private Units	11		No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value
	Hous	tment ses		0.00 4.00	51 100	0 400	£3,200 £2,800		£0 £1,120,000
				4.00		400			
1.2	Affordable unit Apart	tmet		No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 51	0	£psm £1,700		Total Value £0
	Hous			0.00	100	0	£1,550		£O
				0.00		0			
				4.00		400			£1,120,000
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value								£471,211
					Less Purchas	er Costs			4.75%
									6440.020
2.3	Build Costs								£448,828
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs
2.0.1	Apart	tment		0.00	0	£992			£0.00
	Hous	ses		4.00 4.00	400	£837			£334,800.00
2.3.2	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs
	Apari Hous			0.00 0.00	0	£992 £837			£0.00 £0.00
				0.00					
				1.00					
2.4	Construction Costs			4.00					£334,800
2.7	Construction Costs								
2.4.1	Plot external				10%				£33,480
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit			£12,000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit			£0
2.5	Professional Fees								£45,480
		-1-			00/	-			000,400
2.5.1	as percentage of build co	ISTS			8%	-			£29,462
									£29,462
2.6	Contingency								
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of	of construction costs			5%				£16,740
									£16,740
2.7	Developer contributions	S							
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit		£0
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit		£0
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m		£0
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit		£0
2.8	Sale cost								£0
2.8.1	Legals -				£500				£2,000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				4.050/	•			
	-				1.23%	.			£14,000
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit			£4,000
									£20,000
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	COSTS							£895,311
3.0 3.1	Developers' Profit Based upon percentage of	of construction costs			Rate				
	Subou apon percentage (20%				£179,062
					<u>.</u>				
									£179,062
	TOTAL PROJECT COST	IS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]							£1,074,373
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTA	L COSTS [EXCLUDING INTERE	ST]						£45,627
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM		

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	PCM -£45,627
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]		£1,120,000
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The ap proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standard		raisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strategic development

	Christchurch 3 bed semi				
ITEM					
Net Site Area	0.11	£3,315,189			Deterbrett
Mix		ivate Affordable			
Yield		1.00 0.00			neterhrett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 3				
1.1	Private Units		No. of units Size sq.m	Total sq.m £psm	Total Value
	Flats – Houses –		0.00 51 4.00 85	0 £3,200 340 £2,800	£0 £952.000
			4.00	340	
1.2	Affordable unit Flats –		No. of units Size sq.m	£psm	Total Value
	Houses –		0.00 51 0.00 85	0 £1,700 0 £1,550	£0 £0
			0.00	0	
			4.00	340	£952,000
2.0	Development Cost				
2.1	Site Acquisition				
2.1.1	Site Value				£397,773
			Less Purchas	ser Costs	4.75%
					£378,879
2.3	Build Costs				2310,013
2.3.1	Private units		No. of units Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m	Total Costs
	Apartment Houses		0.00 0 4.00 340	£992 £837	£0.00 £284,580.00
			4.00		
2.3.2	Affordable unit Apartmet		No. of units Size sq.m 0.00 0	Cost per sq.m £992	Total Costs
	Houses		0.00 0	£837	£0.00 £0.00
			0.00		
			4.00		£284,580
2.4	Construction Costs				
2.4.1	Plot external		10%		£28,458
2.4.2	Energy		£3,000	per unit	£12,000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes		£0	per unit	£0
					£40,458
2.5	Professional Fees				
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs		8%		£25,043
2.6	Contingency				£25,043
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs		5%		£14,229
2.0.1			0.0	-	
					£14,229
2.7	Developer contributions				
2.7.1	SANGS		£0	per unit	£0
2.7.2	S.106		£0	per unit	£0
2.7.3	CIL		£0	per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape management		£0	per unit	£0
			· · · · ·		
2.8	Sale cost				£0
2.8.1	Legals -		£500		£2.000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -		1.25%	-	£11,900
2.8.3	Marketing cost -		£1,000	per unit	£4,000
			21,000		£17,900
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS Developers' Profit				£761,089
3.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs		Rate		
			20%		£152,218
					£152,218
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDING INT				£913,307
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDI				£38,693
4.00	Finance Costs		APR	PCM	

4.00 Finance Costs	APR	PCM 0.565% -£38,693	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]		£952,000	_
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The a proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standa	appraisal has been prepared in line with the RICS valuation guidance. The purpose of the apprixed March 2012) valuation and should not be relied upon as such.	praisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strategic developmen	ıt

East Dorset	3 bed semi								
ITEM									
Net Site Area	0.11		£3,315,189					DOC	
Mix	1	Delegate	A.C						
Yield	4	Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					neterhra	ott
		4.00	0.00						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 2								
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	51 85	0 340	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £952.000	
	100000			4.00		340		2002,000	
1.2	Affordable unit			No. of units		0	£psm	Total Value	_
	Apartmet Houses			0.00 0.00	51 85	0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	
				0.00		0			
				4.00		340		£952,000	
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value							£397,773	
					Less Purchas	er Costs		4.75%	
								6370 070	
2.3	Build Costs							£378,879	
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	0 340	£992 £837		£0.00 £284,580.00	
	100000			4.00		2001			
2.3.2	Affordable unit			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs	_
	Apartmet Houses			0.00	0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00	
				0.00					
				4.00				£284,580	
2.4	Construction Costs							· ·	
0.4.4	Distantenal				400/			000.450	_
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£28,458	
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£12,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0	
								£40,458	
2.5	Professional Fees							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%			£25,043	
2.6	Contingency							£25,043	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of const	ruction costs			59/	-		£14,229	-
2.0.1	based upon percentage of const				578	-		214,220	
								£14,229	
2.7	Developer contributions								
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit	£0	
						_			
2.8	Sale cost							£0	
2.8 .1	Legals -				£500			£2,000	
2.8.1	Sales agents fee -				1.25%	-		£2,000 £11,900	
2.8.3					£1.000	per unit		£4,000	
2.0.0	Marketing cost -				£ 1,000	per unit			
		•						£17,900	
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COST Developers' Profit	5						£761,089	
3.1	Based upon percentage of const	ruction costs			Rate	_			
					20%			£152,218	
								£152,218	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXC							£913,307	
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COS	TS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£38,693	
4.00	Finance Costs				APR		PCM		

4.00 Finance Costs	APR	PCM 0.565% -£38,693	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]		£952,000	_
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The a proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standa	appraisal has been prepared in line with the RICS valuation guidance. The purpose of the apprixed March 2012) valuation and should not be relied upon as such.	praisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strategic developmen	ıt

	Christchurch 4 bed detached	I.								
ITEM										
Net Site Area	0.11		£4,335,288						terbre	
							1			
Mix	1									
Yield	4	Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					OP	prhra	ott
		4.00	0.00							
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 3									
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£p	sm	Total Value	
	Flats – Houses –			0.00 4.00	51 110	0 440		200	£0 £1 232 000	
	Tiouses –			4.00	110	440	<i>L</i> Z,	500	£1,232,000	_
1.2	Affordable unit			No. of units			£p		Total Value	_
	Flats – Houses –			0.00 0.00	51 110	0 0	£1, £1,	700 550	0 <u>£</u> £0	
				0.00		0				
				4.00		440			£1,232,000	
2.0	Development Cost									
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value								£525,689	
					Less Purchase	er Costs			5.75%	
									£495,462	
2.3	Build Costs								2433,402	
2.3.1	Private units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	0 440	£992 £837			£0.00 £368,280.00	
				4.00						-
2.3.2	Affordable unit Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		_	Total Costs	
	Houses			0.00	0	£837			£0.00 £0.00	
				0.00						
				4.00					£368,280	
2.4	Construction Costs									
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			_	£36,828	
						nor unit				
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit			£12,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit			£0	
									£48,828	
2.5	Professional Fees									
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs			I	8%				£32,409	
									000 100	
2.6	Contingency								£32,409	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construct	ion costs		I	5%				£18,414	
				•		-				-
									£18,414	
2.7	Developer contributions									
2.7.1	SANGS			i	£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.2	S.106			I	£0		per unit		£0	
2.7.3	CIL			I	£0		per sq.m		£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management			I	£0		per unit		£0	
2.8	Sale cost								£0	
2.8.1	Legals -			I	£500				£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -			-	1.25%				£15,400	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -			-	£1,000	per unit			£4,000	
	-			-		_			£21,400	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS								£984,792	
	Developers' Profit								230 4 ,1 <i>3</i> 2	
3.0	Based upon percentage of construction	ion costs			Rate				0400 050	-
3.0 3.1				l	20%				£196,958	
									£196,958	
		DING INTEREST1								
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLU								£196,958 £1,181,751 £50,249	

	4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565%	-£50,249		
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£1,232,000		
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appraisal has been prepared in line with the RICS valuation guidance. The purpose of the appraisal is to inform the Council as to the impact of viability on strategic development proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standards March 2012) valuation and should not be relied upon as such.						

East Dorset	4 bed detached								
ITEM									
Net Site Area	0.11		£4,335,288					DOC	
Mix	1	Deiverte	Afferrights						
Yield	1	Private 4.00	Affordable 0.00					notorhrol	
		-1.00	0.00						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 2								
1.1	Private Units			No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value	
	Apartment Houses			0.00 4.00	51 110	0 440	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £1,232,000	
				4.00		440			
1.2	Affordable unit Apartmet			No. of units 0.00	Size sq.m 51	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0	
	Houses			0.00	110	0	£1,550	£0	
				0.00		0			
2.0	Development Cost			4.00		440		£1,232,000	
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value					_		£525,689	
					Less Purchas	er Costs		5.75%	
								£495,462	
2.3	Build Costs								
2.3.1	Private units Apartment			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs	
	Houses			4.00	440	£837		£368,280.00	
					<u>.</u>	. .		T (10)	
2.3.2	Affordable unit Apartmet			No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00	
	Houses			0.00 0.00	0	£837		£0.00	
				4.00				£368,280	
2.4	Construction Costs								
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£36,828	
2.4.2	Energy				£3,000	per unit		£12,000	
2.4.3	Lifetime homes				£0	per unit		£0	
								£48,828	
2.5	Professional Fees							240,020	
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%			£32,409	
2.6	Contingency							£32,409	
		ion conto			50/	•			
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construct				5%			£18,414	
								£18,414	
2.7	Developer contributions								
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit	£0	
2.8	Sale cost							£0	
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£2,000	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£15,400	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				£1,000	per unit		£4,000	
								£21,400	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS							£984,792	
3.0	Developers' Profit							200 ij. 02	
3.1	Based upon percentage of construct	ion costs			Rate			£196,958	
								£196,958	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLU	DING INTEREST]						£1,181,751	
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]						£50,249	
4.00	- Finance Costs				APR		PCM		

4.00 Finance Costs	APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565%	-£50,249	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]			£1,232,000	
This appraisal has been prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appraisal has been prepared in proposals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standards March 2012) valuation and		aisal is to inform the Council as to	the impact of viability on strategic developmer	nt

Christchurch											
ITEM Net Site Area	0.08			£4,448,463	per ha				-		
Mix	2	Ī								eterbre	
Yield	5		Private 5	Affordable 0						eterbre	ett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue									
1.1	Private Units	Apartment				5	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m 336	£psm £3,200	Total Value £1,074,400	
		Houses				<u>0</u> 5	90	<u>0</u> 336	£2,800	£0	
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0 90	0 <u>0</u>	£psm £0 £0	Total Value £0.00 £0.00	
		Houses				0		0			
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet Houses				No. of units 0 <u>0</u>	Size sq.m 67 90	0	£psm £1,700 £1,550	Total Value £0	
1.5	Grant income	nouses				0	50	<u>0</u> 0	21,000		_
		Affordable rent					per unit per unit			£0 £0	
		internetiate				20	por unit			~~~~	-
						5		336		£1,074,400	
2.0	Development Cos	st									
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition Site Value									£359,254	
							Less Purchase	er Costs		4.75%	
2.3	Build Costs									342,189	
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units 5	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £391,840.00	
		Houses				0 5	0	£837		£0.00	
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00	
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs	
		Houses				0 0	0	£837		£0.00	-
2.4	Externals					5	395	5		£391,840	
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£39,184	
2.4.2		0					£0	per ha		£0	
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes						£3,000 £0	per unit per unit		£15,000 £0	
										£54,184	
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fees						8%			£34,482	
										£34,482	
2.6 2.6.1	Contingency Based upon percer	ntage of construction cos	sts				5%			£19,592	
										£19,592	
2.7	Developer contrib	butions									
2.7.1 2.7.2	SANGS S.106						£0		per unit per unit	£0 £0	
2.7.3	CIL						£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	jement					£0		per unit	£0	
										£0	
2.8 2.8.1	Sale cost Legals -						£500			£2,500	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%			£13,430	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£5,000	
										£20,930	
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOF Developers' Profi	t								£863,217	
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	sts				Rate 20%			£172,643	
										£172,643	
		COSTS [EXCLUDING								£1,035,861 £38,539	
4.00	Finance Costs		~~				APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£38,539	
								-			_
This appraisal has be		r COSTS [INCLUDING I er Brett Associates on be		isal has been prepar	red in line with t	he RICS valuation of	uidance. The	purpose of the annra	isal is to inform the Council as	s to the impact of viability on strategic	development
			on – Professional Standards N							. ,	

Christchurch										
ITEM Net Site Area	0.14			£3,537,729	ner he					
Net Site Area	0.14	_			per na					
		-	Private	Affordable						peterbrett
Yield	5		5	0						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val 3	ue								
1.1	- Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0	67 90	0 450	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £1,260,000
						<u>5</u> 5		450		
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0	90	0	£0	£0.00
						-		-		
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sa.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0	67 90	0 <u>0</u>	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
		100000				0	00	0	21,000	20
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit			FO
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			£0
						5		450		£1,260,000
2.0	Development Co	st								
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value									£536.223
····							Less Purchaser	Costs		5.75%
							2000 - 01010381			5 5 /6
2.2	Build Ores									505,390
2.3	Build Costs						0'	0		THE
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses				5	450	£837		£376,650.00
						5				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs E0.00
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs E0.00
		Houses				0	0	£837		£0.00
	Fortemate					5				£376,650
2.4	Externals									
2.4.1	Plot external					10%				£37,665
2.4.2	Energy					£3,000	per unit			£15,000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit			£0
										£52,665
2.5	Professional Fee	ŝ								
2.5.1	as percentage of b	uild costs					8%			£33,145
2.6	Contingency									£33,145
2.6.1		ntage of construction co	ists				5%			£18,833
		-								
										£18,833
2.7	Developer contril	outions								
2.7.1	SANGS						£0		per unit	£0
2.7.2	S.106						£0		per unit	£0
2.7.3	CIL						£0		per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement					£0		per unit	£0
	,								-	
										£0
2.8	Sale cost									
2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£2 500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1 25%			£15.750
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£5,000
										£23,250
	TOTAL DEVELO	PMENT COSTS								£1,009,933
3.0	Developers' Profi									£1,008,833
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction co	ists				Rate			
							20%			£201,987
										£201,987
		COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTERESTI							£1,211,919
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING								£40.004
4.00	Finance Costs	. STAL 00313 [EXU	Loomo micheorj				APR		PCM	L+U,UO1
4.00	i mance Costs						7.00%		0.565%	-£48,081
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING	INTEREST]							
This approving has the	en prepared by Drive	Rett Accordance -	half of the Council The	raisal has been area	d in line with the	e RICS valuation	uidance The e	nose of the mer-	al is to inform the Court 1	as to the impact of viability on strategic development
proposals. This apprai	isal is not a formal 'F	Red Book' (RICS Valuati	half of the Council. The app on – Professional Standard	s March 2012) valuation	and should no	t be relied upon as	such.	core or the apprais	a is to morn the Council a	as to the impact or viability on strategic development
1										

Christchurch												
					_							
Net Site Area	0.23	I I		£4,486,221	per ha							rbrett
Mix		•	Private	Affordable							ete	chrett
Yield 1.0	15 Development Valu		15	0								
Value Zone	3 Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total ea m			To	- Value
1.1	Private onits	Apartment Houses				15 <u>0</u>	67 90	Total sq.m 1,007 <u>0</u> 1007	ł	£psm £3,200 £2,800		tal Value 223,200 £0
1.2	Intermediate					15 No. of units		1007		£psm		tal Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0		£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 67 90	0 <u>0</u>	ł	£psm £1,700 £1,550	To	tal Value £0 £0
1.5	Grant income					<u>0</u> 0		ō				
		Affordable rent				£0 £0	per unit per unit					£0
		internediate				20						10
						15		1007			£3	,223,200
2.0	Development Cos	st										
2.1	Site Acquisition											440.000
2.1.1	Site Value						Less Purchaser	Costs				, <mark>110,222</mark> 6.75%
											1,0	035,282
2.3 2.3.1	Build Costs Private units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Tot	tal Costs
		Apartment Houses				15 0	79 0	£992 £837				75,520.00 £0.00
2.3.2	Intermediate					15 No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			To	tal Costs
2.3.2	Internetiate	Apartment Houses				0 0 0	0 0	£0 £0				£0.00 £0.00
								•				
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 79 0	Cost per sq.m £992 £837				tal Costs £0.00 £0.00
						0						
2.4	Externals					15	1185				£1	,175,520
2.4.1	Plot external							10%			£	117,552
2.4.2	(D						£0	per ha			£0
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes							£3,000 £0	per unit per unit		2	£0
											£	162,552
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fees						8%				£	103,446
											£	103,446
2.6	Contingency											
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	sts				5%					58,776
2.7	Developer contrik	butions									£	58,776
2.7.1	SANGS						£0		per unit			£0
2.7.2	S.106						£0		per unit			£0
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape manag	jement					£0 £0		per sq.m per uni			£0 £0
2.8	Sale cost											£0
2.8.1	Legals -						£500				1	27,500
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -						1.25% £1,000	per unit				40,290
												62,790
		MENT COSTO										
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOF Developers' Profi	it									£2	598,366
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	sts				Rate 20%				£	519,673
											£	519,673
		COSTS [EXCLUDING										,118,039
4.00	TOTAL INCOME - Finance Costs	TOTAL COSTS [EXCL	UDING INTEREST]				APR			PCM	£	105,161
							7.00%		(.565%	-£	105,161
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING I	NTEREST]									
This appraisal has bee proposals. This apprai	en prepared by Pete isal is not a formal 'F	er Brett Associates on be Red Book' (RICS Valuatio	half of the Council. The appra on – Professional Standards N	isal has been prepare larch 2012) valuation	ed in line with th and should no	e RICS valuation g t be relied upon as	uidance. The pu such.	rpose of the appra	iisal is to inform	the Council as to	the impact of via	bility on strategic development

Christchurch					
ITEM Net Site Area		3,567,730 per ha			
Mix	1	5,507,730 per na			
Yield	Private Affo	rdable 0			terbrett
1.0	Development Value	•			
Value Zone 1.1	3 Private Units	No. of units	Size sq.m Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
	Apartment Houses	0 <u>15</u> 15	67 0 90 <u>1,350</u> 1350	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £3,780,000
1.2	Intermediate Apartment	No. of units		£psm £0	Total Value
	Houses	<u>0</u> 0	90 <u>0</u> 0	£0	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit	No. of units	Size sa m	£psm	Total Value
	Apartment Houses		67 0 90 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income Affordable rent	£0		_	<u>00</u>
	Intermediate	£0	per unit		£0
2.0	Development Cost	15	1350		£3,780,000
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition Site Value			E	£1,639,707
			Less Purchaser Costs		6.75%
2.3	Build Costs				1,529,027
2.3.1	Private units Apartment	No. of units	Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 0 £992		Total Costs £0.00
	Houses	<u> </u>	1350 £837		£1,129,950.00
2.3.2	Intermediate Apartment	No. of units	Size sq.m Cost per sq.m	-	Total Costs
	Houses	0 0	0 £0		£0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit Apartmet	No. of units	Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 0 £992	_	Total Costs
	Houses	0 0 0	0 £837		£0.00
		15			£1,129,950
2.4	Externals				
2.4.1 2.4.2	Plot external		10% £0 per ha		£112,995
2.4.3	Energy		£3,000 per unit		£45,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes		£0 per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees				£157,995
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs		8%		£99,436
2.6	Contingency				£99,436
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs		5%	•	£56,498
					£56,498
2.7	Developer contributions				
2.7.1 2.7.2	SANGS S.106		£0	per unit	£0 £0
2.7.3	CIL		£0	per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape management		£0	per unit	£0
					£0
2.8	Sale cost			_	
2.8.1 2.8.2	Legals - Sales agents fee -		£500		£7,500 £47,250
2.8.3	Marketing cost -		£1,000 per unit		£15,000
					£69,750
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS				3,042,655
3.0 3.1	Developers' Pofit Based upon percentage of construction costs		Rate		
			20%		608,531
					608,531
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST] TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]				3,651,186 128,814
4.00	Finance Costs		APR 7.00%	PCM 0.565%	-128,814
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]				
	en prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appraisal h ls. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Star			appraisal is to inform the Council as	to the impact of viability on strategic

Christchurch										
ITEM										
Net Site Area	1.43	1		£3,478,732	per ha					
Mix	1	I								eterbrett
		ľ	Private	Affordable						otochcott
Yield	50	<u>.</u>	50	0						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Valu 3	ue								
1.1	S Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
	I mule onito	Apartment Houses				0	67 90	0 <u>4,500</u>	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £12 600 000
		Tiouses				<u>50</u> 50	90	4500	22,000	212,000,000
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units 0	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment				<u>0</u>	90	<u>0</u>	£0 £0	£0.00
		Houses				0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet				No. of units	67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value £0
		Houses				<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income									
		Affordable rent				£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			£0
						50		4500		£12,600,000
2.0	Development Cos	st				50		4500		12,000,000
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value									£5,329,349
							Less Purchas	er Costs		6.75%
										4,969,618
2.3	Build Costs									
2.3.1	Private units	A				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0 50	0 4500	£992 £837		£3,766,500.00
						50				
2.3.2	Intermediate					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0	0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
						0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartmet Houses				0 0	0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
						0				
						50				£3,766,500
2.4	Externals									20,700,000
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£376,650
2.4.2	C)					£0	per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy						£3,000	per unit		£150,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0
										£526,650
2.5	Professional Fees	3								
2.5.1	as percentage of b	uild costs					8%			£331,452
										£331,452
2.6	Contingency									2331,432
2.6.1	Based upon percer	ntage of construction cos	sts				5%			£188,325
	D	1								£188,325
2.7	Developer contrib	outions								
2.7.1	SANGS						£0		per unit	£0
2.7.2	S.106						£0		per unit	£0
2.7.3	CIL						£0		per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement					£0		per unit	£0
										—
										£0
2.8	Sale cost									
2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£25.000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%	-		£157,500
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£50,000
										
										£232,500
		MENT COSTS								10 015 015
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profit									10,015,045
3.1	Based upon percer	ntage of construction cos	sts				Rate	_		
							20%			2,003,009
										2,003,009
		COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTERESTI							12,018,054
4.00		TOTAL COSTS [EXCL	UDING INTEREST						80	581,946
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-581,946
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING I	NTEREST]							
								purpose of the appra	isal is to inform the Council as t	to the impact of viability on strategic development
proposals. This apprai	isal is not a formal 'R	Red Book' (RICS Valuation	on – Professional Standards I	March 2012) valuatio	n and should no	t be relied upon as	such.			

Christchurch			
ITEM Net Site Area	0.92 £4,349,826 per ha		
Mix	2		eterbrett
Yield	PrivateAffordable60600		eterbrett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value 3		
1.1	Private Units Apartment Houses	No. of units Size sq.m Total sq.m £psm 60 67 4,029 £3,200 0 90 0 £2,800	Total Value £12,892,800 £0
1.2	Intermediate	60 4029 No. of units Size sq.m £psm	Total Value
	Apartment Houses	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.03 00.03
1.4	Affordable unit Apartmet Houses	No. of units Size sq.m £psm 0 67 0 £1,700 0 90 0 £1,550 0 0 0 11,550	Total Value £0 £0
1.5	Grant income Affordable rent	0 0 £0 per unit	50
	Intermediate	£0 per unit	£0
2.0	Development Cost	60 4029	£12,892,800
2.1	Site Acquisition		
2.1.1	Site Value	Less Purchaser Costs	£4,305,870 6.75%
		Less Purchaser Costs	4,015,224
2.3	Build Costs		
2.3.1	Private units Apartment Houses	No. of units Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 60 79 £992 0 0 £837	Total Costs £4,702,080.00 £0.00
		60	T (10)
2.3.2	Intermediate Apartment Houses	No. of units Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 0 0 £0 0 0 £0 0 0 £0	Total Costs £0.00 £0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit	No. of units Size sq.m Cost per sq.m	Total Costs
	Apartmet Houses	0 79 £992 0 0 £837 0	£0.00 £0.00
		60 4740	£4,702,080
2.4	Externals		
2.4.1 2.4.2	Plot external 0	10% £0 per ha	£470,208 £0
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes	£3,000 per unit £0 per unit	£180,000 £0
2.4.4		zo perunik	£650,208
2.5	Professional Fees		
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs	8%	£413,783 £413,783
2.6	Contingency		
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs	5%	£235,104
2.7	Developer contributions		£235,104
2.7.1	SANGS	£0 per unit	£0
2.7.2 2.7.3	S.106 CIL	£0 per unit £0 per sq.m	£0 £0
2.7.4	Landscape management	£0 per unit	£0
			£0
2.8	Sale cost		
2.8.1	Legals -	£500	£30,000
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -	1.25%	£161,160 £60,000
			£251,160
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS		£10,267,559
3.0 3.1	Developers' Profit Based upon percentage of construction costs	Rate	
		20%	£2,053,512 £2,053,512
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]		£2,053,512 £12,321,071
	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]		£571,729
4.00	Finance Costs	APR PCM 7.00% 0.565%	-£571,729
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST] een prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appraisal has been prepared in line als. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standards March 2012) valu		as to the impact of viability on strategic

Christchurch									
ITEM		_							
Net Site Area	2.86	.		£3,402,208 per ha					
Mix	1								
		•	Private	Affordable					eterbrett
Yield	100	1	100	0					elei Ui ell
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue							
1.1	s Private Units				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	Coom	Total Value
1.1	Filvale Units	Apartment			0	67	0	£psm £3,200	
		Houses			<u>100</u> 100	90	<u>9,000</u> 9000	£2,800	£25,200,000
1.2	Intermediate				No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment			0 <u>0</u>	0 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £0	£0 £0
		Houses			0		0		
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet			No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value
		Houses			<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
1.5	Grant income				0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent			£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate			£0	per unit			£0
					100		9000		£25,200,000
2.0	Development Cos	St							
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value								£10,424,231
						Less Purchas	er Costs		6.75%
						Less i dionas			0.1078
									£9,720,596
2.3	Build Costs								
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment			No. of units 0	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0
		Houses			100	9000	£837		£7,533,000
					100				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment			No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs
		Houses			0	0	£0		£0
					0				
2.3.4	Affordable unit				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartmet Houses			0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0 £0
					0				
					100				£7,533,000
2.4	Externals								
	Distant					100/			
2.4.1	Plot external					10%			£753,300
2.4.2	(D				£0	per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					£3,000	per unit		£300,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit		£0
									£1,053,300
2.5	Professional Fee	S							
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs				8%			£662,904
2.6	Contingency								£662,904
2.6.1		ntage of construction cos	ete			5%			£376.650
2.0.1	Dased upon perce	mage of construction cos	515			070	-		2310,030
									£376,650
2.7	Developer contrib	butions							
271	SANGS					£0		per unit	£0
2.7.1						20		per unit	
2.7.2	S.106					20		per unit	03
2.7.3	CIL					£0	•	per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	gernent				£0		per unit	£0
									£0
2.8	Sale cost								
2.8.1	Legals -					£500			£50,000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%			£315,000
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					£1,000	per unit		£100,000
									C / CE 000
									£465,000
	TOTAL DEVELOR	PMENT COSTS							£19,811,450
3.0	Developers' Profi	it							
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	sts			Rate			£3.962.290
							-		
									£3,962,290
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTEREST]						£23,773,739
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCL						-	£1,426,261
4.00	Finance Costs					APR		PCM	
	- mance CUSIS					7.00%		0.565%	-£1,426,261
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING I	NTEREST]						
This appraisal has bee	en prepared by Pete	er Brett Associates on be	half of the Council. The apprais	al has been prepared in line with th	ne RICS valuation of	uidance. The	purpose of the appra	isal is to inform the Council as	to the impact of viability on strategic developmen
proposals. This apprai	isal is not a formal 'F	Red Book' (RICS Valuation	on – Professional Standards Ma	arch 2012) valuation and should no	ot be relied upon as	such.			

East Dorset												
ITEM												
Net Site Area	0.08			£4,448,40	53 per ha						erbre	
Mix	2											
	2	-	Private	Affordable								
Yield	5		5	0						pec	erore	222
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	lue										
1.1	2 Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm		Total Value	
		Apartment Houses				5 <u>0</u>	67 90	336 <u>0</u>	£3,200 £2,800		£1,074,400 £0	
	1					5	0.	336			-	
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units 0 <u>0</u>	0 90	0	£psm £0 £2,080		Total Value £0	
		Houses				0	90	<u>0</u> 0	22,000		20	•
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet				No. of units	67	0	£psm £1,700		Total Value	
		Houses				<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550		£0	
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit				£0	
		Intermediate				£0	per unit				£0	
2.0	Development Co	st				5		336			£1,074,400	
2.1	Site Acquisition										C2E0.2E4	-
2.1.1	Site Value						Less Purchas	er Costs			£359,254 4.75%	
							Less Furchas					
2.3	Build Costs										£342,189	
2.3.1	Private units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m			Total Costs	
		Apartment Houses				5 0	79 0	£992 £837			£391,840 £0	
						5						
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £0			Total Costs £0	
		Houses				0	0	£0			£0	
0.0.4							0.	0			7.410.44	
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet Houses				No. of units 0 0	Size sq.m 79 0	Cost per sq.m £992 £837			Total Costs £0	
		nouses				0	0	1037			£U	•
						5	39	5			£391,840	
2.4	Externals					5	39	5			£391,840	
2.4 2.4.1	Externals Plot external					5	39 10%	5			£391,840 £39,184	
	Plot external	0				5		5 per ha				
2.4.1	Plot external	0				5	10%				£39,184	
2.4.1 2.4.2	Plot external	0				5	10% £0	per ha			£39,184 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4	Plot external Energy	0				5	10% £0 £3,000	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee	15				5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes	15				5	10% £0 £3,000	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of t	15				5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of the Contingency	is build costs	set#			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of the Contingency	15	nsts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percentage	IS build costs entage of construction co	sts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of the Contingency	IS build costs entage of construction co	vsts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit			£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percentage	IS build costs entage of construction co	nsts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0	per ha per unit	per unit		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percentage Developer control	IS build costs entage of construction co	INSTS			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8%	per ha per unit	per unit		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL	build costs	osts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 8% 5%	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6.1 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of H Contingency Based upon perce Developer contri SANGS S.106	build costs	nsts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8%	per ha per unit	per unit		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL	build costs	osts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 8% 5%	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of th Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage	build costs	INSTS			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 8% 5%	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL	build costs	osts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 8% 5%	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of th Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost	ss build costs entage of construction co butions	nsts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 20 20	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of H Contingency Based upon perce Based upon perce SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals -	ss build costs entage of construction co butions	Insts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 20 20	per ha per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £13,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8.1 2.8.2	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee -	ss build costs entage of construction co butions	Insts			5	10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8.1 2.8.2	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of R Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -	ss build costs entage of construction co butions gement	In the second se				10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of B Contingency Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee -	build costs build costs build costs butions gement	ssts				10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8.2 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of I as percentage of I Based upon percent Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost - TOTAL DEVELOO Developers' Prof	build costs build costs build costs butions gement					10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 5% 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of I as percentage of I Based upon percent Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost - TOTAL DEVELOO Developers' Prof	ps build costs entage of construction co butions gement					10% £0 £3,000 £0 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 20 £0 £0 20 £0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of I as percentage of I Based upon percent Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost - TOTAL DEVELOO Developers' Prof	ps build costs entage of construction co butions gement					10% £0 £3,000 £0 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 20 £0 £0 20 £0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of the Based upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee Marketing cost - Marketing cost -	ps build costs entage of construction co butions gement	NSIS				10% £0 £3,000 £0 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 20 £0 £0 20 £0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of H as percentage of H Based upon percentage Developer contrait SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee Marketing cost - Marketing cost - Based upon percentage TOTAL DEVELOD Developers' Profe Based upon percentage TOTAL PROJECT	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	vsts				10% £0 £3,000 £0 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 20 £0 £0 20 £0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of H as percentage of H Based upon percentage Developer contrait SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee Marketing cost - Marketing cost - Based upon percentage TOTAL DEVELOD Developers' Profe Based upon percentage TOTAL PROJECT	s build costs antage of construction co butions gement	vsts				10% £0 £3,000 £0 5% 5% 20 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 20 £0 £0 20 £0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0 3.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of R Based upon percer Based upon percer SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sales cost Legals - Sales agents fee Marketing cost - Based upon percer Based upon percer TOTAL DEVELOD	s build costs antage of construction co butions gement	vsts				10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m per uni		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	
2.4.1 2.4.2 2.4.3 2.4.4 2.5 2.5.1 2.6 2.6.1 2.7 2.7.1 2.7.2 2.7.3 2.7.4 2.8 2.8.1 2.8.2 2.8.3 3.0 3.1	Plot external Energy Lifetime homes Professional Fee as percentage of f as percentage of f as percentage of f as percentage of f as each upon percent SANGS S.106 CIL Landscape manage Sale cost Legals - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost - Marketing cost - Sales agents fee - Marketing cost - TOTAL DEVELOI Developers' Prof Based upon percent TOTAL NEOME Finance Costs	s build costs antage of construction co butions gement	INTEREST]				10% £0 £3,000 £0 8% 5% 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	per ha per unit per unit	per unit per sq.m per uni		£39,184 £0 £15,000 £0 £54,184 £34,482 £34,482 £19,592 £19,592 £19,592 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0 £0	

	East Dorset									
ITEM Net Site Area	0.14			£3,537,729	nor he					
	0.14			13,337,729	perna					eterbrett
Mix	1	L								
Yield	5	ľ	Private 5	Affordable 0						pterbrett
		•	-	-						
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val 1	ue								
1.1	Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm £3,200	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0 <u>5</u>	67 90	0 450	£3,200 £2,800	£0 £1,260,000
						5		450		
1.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	0	0	£psm £946	Total Value £0.00
		Houses				0	90	0	£1,332	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sa.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				0	67 90	0 <u>0</u>	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
						0		ō		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit			50
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			50
		memodato				20	por unit			
						5		450		£1,260,000
2.0	Development Cos	st								
2.1	Site Acquisition									
2.1.1	Site Value									£536,223
							Less Purchas	er Costs		5.75%
										505,390
2.3	Build Costs									
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units 0	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00
		Houses				5	450	£837		£376,650.00
						5				
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00
						v				
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs
		Houses				0	ō	£837		£0.00
						0				
						5				£376,650
2.4	Externals									
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£37,665
2.4.2	Energy						£3,000	per unit		£15,000
2.4.3	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees									£52,665
2.5.1	as percentage of b						8%			F33 145
								-		
										£33,145
2.6	Contingency							-		
2.6.1	Based upon percer	ntage of construction cos	sts				5%			£18,833
										£18,833
2.7	Developer contrib	outions								
2.7.1	SANGS						60	-	per unit	50
2.7.2	S.106						01		per unit	20
							20			20
2.7.3	CIL						£0		per sq.m	20
2.7.4	Landscape manag	ement					£U		per unit	žU
										£0
2.8	Sale cost							_		
2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£2,500
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%			£15,750
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£5,000
										£23,250
								-		
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOP Developers' Profit									1,009,933
3.1		t ntage of construction cos	ats				Rate			
'	20000 uport percer						20%			201,987
										204 0.07
										201,987
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING	INTEREST]							1,211,919
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCL	UDING INTEREST]							48,081
4.00	Finance Costs						APR		PCM	-48,081
							1.00%		0.000 %	
	TOTAL BROUFOT									
		COSTS [INCLUDING I								
This appraisal has bee proposals. This apprai	en prepared by Peter sal is not a formal 'R	Brett Associates on beh ted Book' (RICS Valuation	half of the Council. The apprais on – Professional Standards M	al has been prepare arch 2012) valuation	d in line with the and should not	e RICS valuation gui be relied upon as s	uidance. The p such.	ourpose of the apprais	al is to inform the Council as to	the impact of viability on strategic development

East Dorset											
ITEM											
Net Site Area	0.23	.		£4,486,221	per ha						
Mix	2									Deterb	
	15		Private	Affordable						peterh	rott
Yield	15		15	0							
1.0 Value Zone	Development Value	ue									
1.1	Private Units					No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value	
		Apartment Houses				15 <u>0</u>	67 90	1,007 <u>0</u>	£3,200 £2,800	£3,223,200 £0	
						15		1007			
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units 0	Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00	
		Apartment Houses				<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00	
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sa.m		£psm	Total Value	
		Apartmet Houses				0 <u>0</u>	67 90	0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0	
						0		<u>0</u> 0			
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit			£0	
		Intermediate					per unit			£0	
						15		1007		£3,223,200	
2.0	Development Cos	st									
2.1	Site Acquisition										
2.1.1	Site Value									£1,110,222	
2.1.1	Sile value						Less Purchas	or Costs		6.75%	
							Less Purchasi	er Cosis		0.75%	
										1,035,282	
2.3	Build Costs							-			
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units 15	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £1,175,520.00	
		Houses				0	0	£837		£0.00	
						15					
2.3.2	Intermediate	Apartment				No. of units 0	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £0		Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses				0	0	£0		£0.00	
2.3.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet				No. of units 0	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0.00	
		Houses				0 0	0	£837		£0.00	
						15	118	5		£1,175,520	
2.4	Externals										
2.4.1	Plot external						10%			£117,552	
2.4.2	(D					£0	per ha		£0	
2.4.3	Energy						£3,000	per unit		£45,000	
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0	
										£162,552	
2.5	Professional Fees	S								2102,002	
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs				[8%			£103,446	
2.6	Contingency									£103,446	
2.6.1		ntage of construction cos	sts				5%	•		£58.776	
2.0.1	Babba apon porco					I	0,0	-		200,110	
										£58,776	
2.7	Developer contrib	butions									
2.7.1	SANGS						£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106					l	£0	_	per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL					l	£0	-	per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape manag	jement				ļ	£0	-	per unit	£0	
	,							_			
										£0	
2.8	Sale cost										
2.8.1	Legals -						£500			£7,500	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -						1.25%	-		£40,290	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -					1	£1,000	per unit		£15,000	
	554							<u> </u>			
										£62,790	
	TOTAL DEVELOF	PMENT COSTS								£2,598,366	
3.0	Developers' Profi									22,030,000	
3.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	sts				Rate	-			
						l	20%			£519,673	
										£519,673	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS EXCLUDING	INTEREST]							£3,118,039	
		TOTAL COSTS [EXCL								£105,161	
4.00	Finance Costs						APR		PCM		
						I	7.00%		0.565%	-£105,161	
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING I	NTEREST]								
			half of the Council. The apprais on – Professional Standards M					purpose of the appra	isal is to inform the Council as	to the impact of viability on st	ategic development
, ,				, valuation							

East Dorset									
ITEM Net Site Area	0.43		£3,567,730 pe	r ha				peterbre	
	0.43		23,501,150 pe						
Mix	1	Private	Affordable					oeterbrel	FF
Yield	15	15	0						
1.0	Development Value								
Value Zone	2			N 6 7	<u>a</u> :				
1.1	Private Units Apartment Houses			No. of units	Size sq.m 67 90	Total sq.m 0 <u>1,350</u>	£psm £3,200 £2,800	Total Value £0	
	Tiouses			<u>15</u> 15	30	1350	22,800	23,780,000	
1.2	Intermediate Apartment			No. of units 0	s Size sq.m 0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0	
	Houses			<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u>	£2,080	£0	
1.4	Affordable unit Apartment			No. of unit	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	Total Value	
	Houses			<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0	
1.5	Grant income								
	Affordable rent			£0	per unit			£0	
	Intermediate			£0	per unit			£0	
				15		1350		£3,780,000	
2.0	Development Cost								
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value							£1,639,707	
					Less Purchas	ser Costs		6.75%	
								£1,529,027	
2.3	Build Costs								
2.3.1	Private units Apartment			No. of units	0	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £0	
	Houses			15	1350	£837		£1,129,950	
2.3.2	Intermediate			15 No. of unit	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs	
2.0.2	Apartment Houses			0 0	0 0	£0 £0		£0 £0	
				0	_				
2.3.4	Affordable unit			No. of unit				Total Costs	
	Apartmet Houses			0 0 0	0 0	£992 £837		£0 £0	
				0					
	F ()			15				£1,129,950	
2.4	Externals								
2.4.1	Plot external				10%			£112,995	
2.4.2 2.4.3	0				£0 £3,000	per ha		£0 £45.000	
2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes				£3,000	per unit per unit		£43,000	
2.5	Professional Fees							£157,995	
2.5.1	as percentage of build costs				8%			£99,436	
								500 40C	
2.6	Contingency							£99,436	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction	n costs			5%			£56,498	
								£56,498	
2.7	Developer contributions							200,400	
2.7.1	SANGS				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.2	S.106				£0		per unit	£0	
2.7.3	CIL				£0		per sq.m	£0	
2.7.4	Landscape management				£0		per unit	£0	
								£0	
2.8	Sale cost								
2.8.1	Legals -				£500			£7,500	
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -				1.25%			£47,250	
2.8.3	Marketing cost -				21,000	per unit		£13,000	
								£69,750	
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS							£3,042,655	
3.0	Developers' Profit								
3.1	Based upon percentage of construction	n costs			Rate			£608,531	
								5500 E24	
								£608,531	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDI TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EX							£3,651,186	
4.00	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [E) Finance Costs				APR		PCM	£128,814	
	1 manue 00313				7.00%		0.565%	-£128,814	
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDIN								
This appraisal has a development propo	been prepared by Peter Brett Associates of sals. This appraisal is not a formal 'Red Br	on behalf of the Council. The ook' (RICS Valuation – Profe	appraisal has been prepare ssional Standards March 20	ed in line with the RICS val 012) valuation and should r	ation guidance. ot be relied upor	The purpose of the n as such.	appraisal is to inform the Co	ouncil as to the impact of viability on strategic	;

East Dorset					
ITEM					
Net Site Area	1.43	£3,478,732 per ha			Conterbrett
Mix	Private	Affordable			Techcett
Yield 1.0	50 50 Development Value	0			
Value Zone	2 Private Units	No. of unit	s Size sq.m Total sq.m	Snom	Total Value
1.1	Apartment Houses	No. of units 0 <u>50</u>	67 0 90 <u>4.500</u>	£psm £3,200 £2,800	<u>£0</u> £12,600,000
1.2	Intermediate		4500 its Size sq.m	£psm	Total Value
	Apartment Houses	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 0 90 <u>0</u> 0	£0 £2,080	£0 £0
1.4	Affordable unit Apartmet Houses	No. of un 0 <u>0</u>	its Size sq.m 67 0 90 <u>0</u>	£psm £1,700 £1,550	Total Value £0 £0
1.5	Grant income	ō	90 <u>0</u> 0	_	
	Affordable rent Intermediate	£0 £0	per unit per unit		£0
		20	por unit	_	~~
		50	4500		£12,600,000
2.0	Development Cost				
2.1	Site Acquisition			_	
2.1.1	Site Value		Less Purchaser Costs		£5,329,349 6.75%
					£4,969,618
2.3 2.3.1	Build Costs Private units	No. of un	its Size sq.m Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.1		0 50	0 £992 4500 £837		£0 £3,766,500
0.0.0	Intermediate	50 No of un	ita Siza az m. Cast nas az m		Total Casta
2.3.2	Intermediate	No. of un 0 0	its Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 0 £0 0 £0 0 £0		Total Costs £0 £0
		0			
2.3.4	Affordable unit	No. of un 0 0	its Size sq.m Cost per sq.m 0 £992 0 £837		Total Costs £0 £0
		0			
2.4	Externals	50			£3,766,500
2.4.1	Plot external		10%	-	£376,650
2.4.2	0		£0 per ha		£0
2.4.3 2.4.4	Energy Lifetime homes		£3,000 per unit £0 per unit		£150,000 £0
					£526,650
2.5 2.5.1	Professional Fees as percentage of build costs		8%	-	£331.452
					£331,452
2.6	Contingency			_	
2.6.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs		5%		£188,325
2.7	Developer contributions				£188,325
2.7.1	SANGS		£0 pe	er unit	£0
2.7.2	S.106			er unit	£0
2.7.3 2.7.4	CIL Landscape management			er sq.m	20 £0
2.8	Sale cost				£0
2.8.1	Legals -		£500		£25,000
2.8.2 2.8.3	Sales agents fee - Marketing cost -		1.25%	_	£157,500 £50,000
			por um		£232,500
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS Developers' Pofit				£10,015,045
3.1	Based upon percentage of construction costs		Rate	-	£2,003,009
					£2,003,009
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]				£12,018,054
4.00	TOTAL INCOME - TOTAL COSTS [EXCLUDING INTEREST]		APR	PCM	£581,946
			7.00%	0.565%	-£581,946
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS [INCLUDING INTEREST]				
	an prepared by Peter Brett Associates on behalf of the Council. The appr sal is not a formal 'Red Book' (RICS Valuation – Professional Standards			l is to inform the Council as to the in	npact of viability on strategic development

East Dorset										
ITEM Net Site Area	0.92			£4,349,826	per ha					eterbrett
Mix	2	-								
Yield	60	I	Private 60	Affordable 0						eterbrett
1.0 Value Zone	Development Val	ue								
1.1	z Private Units	Aportment				No. of units	Size sq.m	Total sq.m	£psm	Total Value
		Apartment Houses				60 <u>0</u> 60	67 90	4,029 <u>0</u> 4029	£3,200 £2,800	£12,892,800 £0
1.2	Intermediate					No. of units 0	0	0	£psm £0	Total Value £0.00
		Apartment Houses				<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£2,080	£0.00
1.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m		£psm	Total Value
		Apartmet Houses				0 <u>0</u> 0	67 90	0 <u>0</u> 0	£1,700 £1,550	£0 £0
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent				£0	per unit	-		£0
		Intermediate				£0	per unit			£0
2.0	Development Cos	et				60		4029		£12,892,800
2.1 2.1.1	Site Acquisition Site Value									£4,305,870
							Less Purchas	er Costs		6.75%
2.3	Build Costs									4,015,224
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment				No. of units 60	Size sq.m 79	Cost per sq.m £992		Total Costs £4,702,080.00
		Houses				<u> </u>	0	£837		£0.00
2.3.2	Intermediate	A				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses				0 0 0	79 0	£0 £0		£0.00 £0.00
2.3.4	Affordable unit					No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartmet Houses				0 0 0	79 0	£992 £837		£0.00 £0.00
						60	474	0		£4,702,080
2.4	Externals									
2.4.1	Plot external	<u>_</u>					10%			£470,208
2.4.2 2.4.3	Energy	0					£0 £3,000	per ha per unit		£0 £180,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes						£0	per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fee	S								£650,208
2.5.1	as percentage of b	ouild costs					8%			£413,783
										£413,783
2.6 2.6.1	Contingency Based upon percer	ntage of construction cost	sts				5%			£235,104
										£235,104
2.7	Developer contrib	butions								
2.7.1	SANGS						£0		per unit	£0
2.7.2 2.7.3	S.106 CIL						£0 £0		per unit per sq.m	£0 £0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	jement					£0		per unit	£0
										£0
2.8	Sale cost									
2.8.1 2.8.2	Legals - Sales agents fee -						£500 1.25%			£30,000 £161,160
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						£1,000	per unit		£60,000
										£251,160
2.0	TOTAL DEVELOP									£10,267,559
3.0 3.1	Developers' Profin Based upon percent	it intage of construction cost	sts				Rate	_		
							20%	_		£2,053,512
			INTEDESTI							£2,053,512
		T COSTS [EXCLUDING								£12,321,071 £571,729
4.00	Finance Costs						APR 7.00%		PCM 0.565%	-£571,729
	en prepared by Pete							purpose of the appra	isal is to inform the Council a	as to the impact of viability on strategic development

East Dorset									
ITEM									
Net Site Area	2.86			£3,402,208 per ha					eterbreti
Mix	1								
		-	Private	Affordable					otochcoti
Yield	100		100	0					ecerorect
1.0 Voluo Zono	Development Val	ue							
Value Zone	2 Private Units					<u>.</u>	-	0	-
1.1	Private Units	Apartment			No. of units	Size sq.m 67	Total sq.m	£psm £3,200	Total Value £0
		Houses			<u>100</u> 100	90	<u>9,000</u> 9000	£2,800	£25,200,000
1.2	Intermediate				No. of units			£psm	Total Value
		Apartment			0 <u>0</u>	0 90	0 <u>0</u>	£0 £2,080	£0 £0
		Houses			0		<u>0</u> 0		
1.4	Affordable unit	Apartmet			No. of units	Size sq.m 67	0	£psm £1,700	
		Houses			<u>0</u> 0	90	<u>0</u> 0	£1,550	£0
	•				0		0		
1.5	Grant income	Affordable rent			£0	per unit			£0
		Intermediate			£0	per unit			£0
					100		9000		£25,200,000
2.0	Development Cos	st							
2.1	Site Acquisition								
2.1.1	Site Value								£10,424,231
	UNG VAIUE					Loss Dur L	or Costa		
						Less Purchas	Ser COSIS		6.75%
									£9,720,596
2.3	Build Costs								
2.3.1	Private units	Apartment			No. of units	Size sq.m 0	Cost per sq.m £992		
		Houses			100	9000	£837		£7,533,000
					100				
2.3.2	Intermediate				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
		Apartment Houses			0	0	£0 £0		£0 £0
					0	_			
2.3.4	Affordable unit				No. of units	Size sq.m	Cost per sq.m		Total Costs
2.0.4		Apartmet			0	0	£992		£0
		Houses			0 0	0	£837		£U
2.4	Externals				100				£7,533,000
2.4	Externals								
2.4.1	Plot external					10%			£753,300
2.4.2	(D				£0	per ha		£0
2.4.3	Energy					£3,000	per unit		£300,000
2.4.4	Lifetime homes					£0	per unit		£0
2.5	Professional Fees								£1,053,300
						00/	-		2000-004
2.5.1	as percentage of b	Julia Costs				8%	-		£662,904
									£662,904
2.6	Contingency								
2.6.1	Based upon perce	ntage of construction cos	its			5%			£376,650
2.7	Developer contrib	butions							£376,650
	Developer continu	5410115							
2.7.1	SANGS					£0		per unit	£0
2.7.2	S.106					£0		per unit	£0
2.7.3	CIL					£0		per sq.m	£0
2.7.4	Landscape manag	jement				£0		per unit	£0
									£0
2.8	Sale cost								
2.8.1	Legals -					£500			£50.000
2.8.2	Sales agents fee -					1.25%	-		£315.000
2.8.3	Marketing cost -						per unit		2400.000
2.0.0	-marketing COSE -					£1,000			£100,000
									£465,000
3.0	TOTAL DEVELOF Developers' Profi								£19,811,450
3.1		ntage of construction cos	ts			Rate			
	Sassa abou heide					20%			£3,962,290
									~~~~
									£3,962,290
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [EXCLUDING I	NTEREST]						£23,773,739
	TOTAL INCOME -	TOTAL COSTS [EXCLU	UDING INTEREST]						£1,426,261
4.00	Finance Costs					APR	_	PCM	
						7.00%		0.565%	-£1,426,261
	TOTAL PROJECT	COSTS [INCLUDING IN	NTEREST]						
This appraisal has been	en prepared by Pete	er Brett Associates on beh	half of the Council. The apprais	al has been prepared in line wit arch 2012) valuation and should	th the RICS valuation	guidance. The	purpose of the appra	isal is to inform the Council as	to the impact of viability on strategic development
r. opeoulo. This applai									



### **APPENDIX 4**

Consultees



Consultees were as follows.

#### Residential

Gleeson

Battens Estate Agents

Cosgrove Estate Agents

Connells Estate Agents

Slades Estate Agency

Pentengells

#### **Industrial Agents**

Jones Lang Lasalle Goadsby JM Watts Nettleship Sawyer Sibbetts Gregory

#### **Office Agents**

Ellis & Partners Carr & Neave Nettleship Sawyer

The team contacted twelve other consultees. However, these consultees did not choose to provide information to this study.

Separately, we held a well-attended stakeholder workshop to discuss the emerging CIL.



## **APPENDIX 5**

Summary viability tables assuming affordable housing at 35%



14.5 The following text is an edited extract from a discussion paper written by PBA on the issue of affordable housing assumptions to be made in CIL viability testing.

#### **Edited extract**

- 14.6 'The Policy for Affordable Housing delivery in the submitted Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy is set out as follows:
- 14.7 The vision states: "Almost all new housing development will contribute to the provision of affordable housing, creating a step change in delivery of affordable dwellings and a significant reduction in waiting lists."
- 14.8 CS para 3.6 states: "The CS vision will be supported by seven Strategic Objectives. These aim to set the aspirations of the vision into a series of more practical long-term objectives, which are closely linked to the policies which will help achieve them". Strategic Objective 5, for housing, then states: "All residential development resulting in a net increase in dwellings will contribute towards provision of affordable housing, at a rate of 35% total units being developed." This has no viability caveat. Policy KS3 in the submitted Core Strategy covers both Christchurch and East Dorset and states that 'the Councils aim for a total of 35% of the new homes to be affordable'.⁴⁸
- 14.9 The linked policy is LN3. This covers site-by site delivery and requires up to 50% on greenfield sites, and up to 40% on all other sites (via on site delivery or cash). In both cases there is a viability caveat.
- 14.10 The effect of the above is that there is an overall target for 35% of all delivered residential units to be affordable across the life of the plan. Policy LN3 would appear to exist in order to achieve, over time, contributions to deliver that 35% target. The implication of this is that the contribution policy is designed so that its application can allow the level of AH delivery to vary over the economic cycle and still result in achievement of 35% affordable housing overall by the end of the plan period.
- 14.11 In view of the legislative and guidance requirements for CIL to support, or at worst to "avoid threat" to, Local Plan delivery, it is the 35% target that requires particular focus. Evidence from recent examinations, together with the increased focus of the revised 2012 guidance on plan delivery, suggests this will be the approach an examiner is likely to take. It was a failure to show evidence and supporting argument that the setting of their CIL rates would not put overall delivery of Affordable Housing elements of their Local Plans at risk, which drew the criticism of the examiner in the cases of Mid-Devon and Greater Norwich Development Partnership.
- 14.12 The key to minimising the risk of this happening in Christchurch and East Dorset will be to show that

⁴⁸ Schedule of proposed changes to the Core Strategy Pre-submission document Part 1 <u>http://www.dorsetforyou.com/media.jsp?mediaid=177569&filetype=pdf</u> (17)



- setting a CIL based on an assumed average 30% contribution rate in the short term (ie the likely life of this charging schedule and/or current low point in the economic cycle) will not threaten delivery of 35% overall over the life of the plan.
- given current market conditions it is likely that the case can be set in the context of the need to use the authorities' flexible AH contributions policy to enable adequate housing delivery within the key 5-year period of focus, while making a reasonable contribution to affordable housing delivery, which can then be expected to increase later in the life of the plan (and the economic cycle).
- 14.13 Such a case is likely to be most persuasive if
  - it draws on evidence from the housing delivery trajectory drawn up to evidence the Local Plan.
  - the case can be made in the context of showing the need, in order to enable plan delivery, to balance affordable housing an infrastructure delivery in the short term.
  - it can be shown that a focus on maintaining 35% contribution in the short term (that may, in any case, not be essential to achieve overall AH target delivery) would hamper the delivery of essential infrastructure and therefore risk housing delivery that depends on it being in place.
- 14.14 The new requirement for examination is for authorities "to show and explain how their proposed levy rate (or rates) will contribute towards the implementation of their relevant plan and support the development of their area". It is in this context that the case for the 30% assumption will need to be proactively made.'

#### Testing at 35% affordable housing

- 14.15 We have provided the summary table tested at 35% affordable housing below.
- 14.16 The 'safety margin' or 'buffer' available is affected by this change. We explain the importance of this concept in chapter 2.
- 14.17 Many scenarios retain a significant 'buffer' at this rate of affordable housing. The analysis shows that, in theory, a CIL charge of £100 is payable by all developments. However in some instances this safety margin is narrow.



	-	-		-			-	-			•				
				Total Floor Space per sq.m	Chargeable Floor Space per sq.m	before	Residual land value before policy contributions		Benchmark		Cost of S.106		Cost of Affordable		ırplus
	No of dwellings	Net site area ha	Density	Floor Space	Floor Space	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm	Per Ha	Per £psm
East Dorset			-												
Houses –	1	0.03	35	90	59	£3,695,664	£1,173	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£782,539	£382
Houses –	4	0.11	35	360	234	£3,557,692	£1,129	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£644,567	£315
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	293	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£624,604	£305
Houses –	9	0.26	35	810	527	£3,488,473	£1,107	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£575,348	£281
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	878	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£654,605	£320
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	2,925	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£565,607	£276
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	5,850	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,500,000	£476	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£489,083	£239
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	257	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£591,969	£177
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	770	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£629,728	£189
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,081	£4,349,826	£997	£1,500,000	£344	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£493,332	£148
Christchurch	۱														
Houses –	1	0.03	35	90	59	£3,695,664	£1,173	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£632,539	£309
Houses –	4	0.11	35	360	234	£3,557,692	£1,129	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£494,567	£242
Houses –	5	0.14	35	450	293	£3,537,729	£1,123	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£474,604	£232
Houses –	9	0.26	35	810	527	£3,488,473	£1,107	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£425,348	£208
Houses –	15	0.43	35	1,350	878	£3,567,730	£1,133	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£504,605	£246
Houses –	50	1.43	35	4,500	2,925	£3,478,732	£1,104	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£415,607	£203
Houses –	100	2.86	35	9,000	5,850	£3,402,208	£1,080	£1,650,000	£524	£35,000	£11	£1,378,125	£438	£339,083	£166
Flats -	5	0.08	65	336	257	£4,448,463	£1,019	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£441,969	£132
Flats -	15	0.23	65	1,007	770	£4,486,221	£1,028	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£479,728	£144
Flats -	60	0.92	65	4,029	3,081	£4,349,826	£997	£1,650,000	£378	£65,000	£15	£2,291,494	£525	£343,332	£103

### Summary table showing theoretical surplus available for CIL (testing at 35% affordable housing)