Community Infrastructure Levy: Viability Study

Prepared for

London Borough of Harrow

July 2012

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Contact details:

Anthony Lee MRTPI MRICS Director – Development Consulting BNP Paribas Real Estate 5 Aldermanbury Square London EC2V 7BP

Tel: 020 7338 4061 Fax: 020 7404 2028 Email: <u>anthony.lee@bnpparibas.com</u>

1 Executive Summary

1.1 This report tests the ability of a range of development types throughout the London Borough of Harrow to yield contributions to infrastructure requirements through the Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL'). Levels of CIL have been tested in combination with the Council's other planning requirements, including the provision of affordable housing.

Methodology

- 1.2 The study methodology compares the residual land values of a range of generic developments to a range of benchmark land values. If a development incorporating a given level of CIL generates a higher value than the benchmark land value, then it can be judged that the proposed level of CIL will be viable.
- 1.3 The study utilises the residual land value method of calculating the value of each development. This method is used by developers when determining how much to bid for land and involves calculating the value of the completed scheme and deducting development costs (construction, fees, finance and CIL) and developer's profit. The residual amount is the sum left after these costs have been deducted from the value of the development, and guides a developer in determining an appropriate offer price for the site.
- 1.4 The housing and commercial property markets are inherently cyclical and the Council is testing its proposed rates of CIL at a time when values have fallen below their peak but have subsequently recovered to some degree. Despite this recovery, there is some uncertainty as to the likely short term trajectory of house prices. We have allowed for this by running a sensitivity analysis which inflates sales values by 10% and build costs by 5%. This analysis is indicative only, but is intended to assist the Council in understanding the levels of CIL that are viable in today's terms but also the impact of changing markets on viability. We have also tested a fall in sales values of 5%, to enable the Council to take a view on the impact of any adverse movements in sales values in the short term. Our commercial appraisals incorporate sensitivity analyses on rent levels and yields.

Key findings

- 1.5 The key findings of the study are as follows:
 - The results of this study are reflective of current market conditions, which are likely to improve over the medium term. It is therefore important that the Council keeps the viability situation under review so that levels of CIL can be adjusted to reflect any future changes.
 - can be adjusted to reflect any future changes.
 - The ability of residential schemes to make CIL contributions varies depending on area and the current use of the site. Having regard to these variations, residential schemes should be able to absorb a maximum CIL rate of between £180 to £400 per square metre. CLG guidance requires that charging authorities do not set their CIL at the margins of viability. Other authorities have set their rates at a discount to the maximum rate, with discounts ranging from circa 30% to 50%. Taking a broad view across our appraisals, the maximum rates suggested are as follows):

Area	Maximum CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm)	Maximum CIL, net of Mayoral CIL (£s per sqm)	Suggested CIL after buffer (£s per sqm)
S Harrow	180	145	90
Hrw Wld Wldstne	220	185	110
Hrw Hdstne CPark	260	225	135
Pin HEnd & NHrw	280	245	150
Pin Green	300	265	160
Hrw Hill	400	365	220

	Table 1.5.1:	Proposed	CIL rates -	residential
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- Whilst the maximum rates are higher than the proposed rates, the buffer will help to mitigate a number of risk factors (primarily the potentially adverse impact on land supply of setting the rates at a high level and 'shocking' the market). However, there is no prescribed percentage buffer and this is entirely a matter for the Charging Authority's judgement.
- High quality office development on sites in Harrow have the potential to generate some value based on higher rents, however, this is sensitive to small shifts in rents and yields and given the current context of over supply in the Borough our base appraisal indicates that no CIL could be levied. At current rent levels, office development elsewhere in the Borough is unlikely to come forward in the short to medium term as the capital values generated are insufficient to cover development costs. We therefore recommend that the Council sets a nil rate for office development in the Borough.
- Residual values generated by Retail developments are somewhat higher than current use values in certain areas. However, to a degree retail development will involve the re-use of existing retail space, so the differential in value between current and newly developed space is modest in areas where rents are low. Our appraisals indicate that the development of new retail space in Harrow, Pinner, Wealdstone and Stanmore is sufficiently viable to absorb CIL. We recommend a rate of £100 per square metre, which will allow for a substantial buffer below the maximum rate.
- Retail warehouse and similar developments are viable throughout the Borough and could also absorb a CIL contribution. Allowing a buffer below the maximum rates indicated by our appraisals, we would recommend a rate of £100 per square metre.
- Our appraisals of developments of industrial and warehousing floorspace indicate that these uses are unlikely to generate positive residual land values. We therefore recommend a zero rate for industrial floorspace.
- Student housing in the Borough generates sufficient surplus residual values to absorb a CIL of up to £116 per square metre. After allowing for a buffer for site-specific factors, we suggest a rate of £55 per square metre (£90 per square metre including mayoral CIL).



- At current values Hotel developments are identified as not being able to generate a surplus a maximum CIL and as such we would recommend that the Council sets a nil rate for Hotel use.
- D1 and D2 uses often do not generate sufficient income streams to cover their costs. Consequently, they require some form of subsidy to operate. This type of facility is very unlikely to be built by the private sector. We therefore suggest that a nil rate of CIL be set for D1 uses.
- 1.6 The proposed CIL rates are summarised in Table 1.6.1.

Development type	Proposed CIL rate								
Residential	S Harrow	Pin Green & Stan	Hrw Hill						
	£90	£110	£135	£150	£160	£220			
Student Housing	£55								
Offices			Ni	il					
Retail	Harrow, Weald Stanr	stone,		Rest of Bo	prough				
	£10	00		Nil					
Retail warehouse/ superstores	£100								
All other uses	Nil								

Table 1.6.1: Proposed CIL rates

1.7 For residential schemes, the application of CIL of is unlikely to be an overriding factor in determining whether or not a scheme is viable. When considered in context of total scheme value, CIL will be a modest amount, typically accounting for between 2 and 3.5% of value (see Table 7.6.1). Some schemes would be unviable even if a zero CIL were adopted. We therefore recommend that the Council pays limited regard to these schemes.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This study has been commissioned to contribute towards an evidence base to inform the London Borough of Harrow's ('the Council') CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule ('PDCS'), as required by Regulation 14 of the CIL Regulations April 2010 (as amended in 2011). The aims of the study are summarised as follows:
 - to test the impact upon the economics of residential development of a range of levels of CIL;
 - for residential schemes, to test CIL alongside the Council's requirements for affordable housing and other planning obligations; and
 - to test the ability of commercial schemes to make a contribution towards infrastructure through CIL.
- 2.2 In terms of methodology, we adopted standard residual valuation approaches to test the impact on viability of a range of levels of CIL. However, due to the extent and range of financial variables involved in residual valuations, they can only ever serve as a guide. Individual site characteristics (which are unique), mean that conclusions must always be tempered by a level of flexibility in application of policy requirements on a site by site basis. It is therefore essential that levels of CIL are set so as to allow a sufficient margin to allow for these site specific variations.

Policy Context

- 2.3 The CIL regulations state that in setting a charge, local authorities must aim to strike *"what appears to the Charging Authority to be an appropriate balance"* between revenue maximisation on the one hand and the potentially adverse impact upon the viability of development on the other. The regulations also state that local authorities should take account of other sources of available funding for infrastructure when setting CIL rates. This report deals with viability only and does not consider other sources of funding (this is considered elsewhere within the Council's evidence base).
- 2.4 Local authorities must consult relevant stakeholders on the nature and amount of any proposed CIL at two stages; after publication of the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule¹ ('PDCS') and the Draft Charging Schedule ('DCS'). Following consultation, a charging schedule must be submitted for independent examination.
- 2.5 The regulations allow a number of reliefs and exemptions from CIL. Firstly, affordable housing and buildings with other charitable uses (if controlled by a charity) are subject to relief. Secondly, local authorities may, if they choose, elect to offer an exemption on proven viability grounds. The exemption would be available for 12 months, after which time viability of the scheme concerned would need to be reviewed. To be eligible for exemption, regulation 55 states that the Applicant must enter into a Section 106 agreement (and the costs of complying with the agreement must exceed the amount of CIL that would have been payable); and that the Authority must be satisfied that granting relief would not constitute state aid.

¹ In addition to these statutory consultation exercises, the Council has consulted informally with key stakeholders at a workshop to discuss CIL and development viability.

- 2.6 The CIL regulations enable local authorities to set differential rates (including zero rates) for different zones within which development would take place and also for different types of development. However, there is some debate as to whether the regulations permit charging authorities to levy different rates of CIL on different types of development within the same planning use class².
- 2.7 The 2010 regulations set out clear timescales for payment of CIL, which varied according to the size of the payment, which by implication is linked to the size of the scheme. The 2011 amendments to the regulations allow local authorities to set their own timescales for the payment of CIL if they choose to do so. This is an important issue that the Council will need to consider, as the timing of payment of CIL can have an impact on an Applicant's cashflow (the earlier the payment of CIL, the more interest the Applicant will bear before the development is completed and sold).
- 2.8 Several local authorities have undertaken viability assessments and have drafted CIL charging schedules, which they have submitted for independent examination. To date, a number of charging authorities (including the Mayor of London, Portsmouth, Newark and Sherwood, Huntingdonshire, Wandsworth, Shropshire, Bristol, Poole and Redbridge) have been through the examination process and are at various stages of implementation.

Local Policy context

- 2.9 In addition to financing infrastructure, the Council expects residential developments to provide a mix of affordable housing tenures, sizes and types to help meet identified housing needs and contribute to the creation of mixed, balanced and inclusive communities. The Council expects developments of 10 or more units to provide at least 40% affordable housing on-site (no grant), with a tenure mix of 60% rented and 40% shared ownership. The Council's requirements are applied flexibly, having regard to individual site circumstances, including viability of development.
- 2.10 The London Plan identifies the Harrow and Weladstone growth corridor as an Area for Intensification within the London Borough of Harrow. Intensification Areas are typically built-up areas with good existing or potential public transport accessibility which can support redevelopment at higher densities.
- 2.11 The London Plan recognises that this location can accommodate change and has the capacity to do so. In addition to making provision for new jobs and higher density residential and mixed use development, the Intensification Area will also provide a focus for public and private investment in a competitive subregional market. These objectives are set out in the adopted Core Strategy and will be expanded on in the emerging Harrow and Wealdstone Intensification Area Action Plan documents and include:
 - delivery of a minimum of 2,800 net new homes;
 - creation of a minimum of 3,000 additional new job;
 - consolidation of the Wealdstone Strategic Industrial Location and the local industrial and business use areas (specifically the function and boundary of these designations), taking account of the assessments of industrial land demand and the strategic objectives for the Intensification Area;

² At Borough of Poole's CIL examination, Sainsburys argued that the CIL regulations do not permit authorities to charge different rates on different types of retail, even if viability differences have been demonstrated.



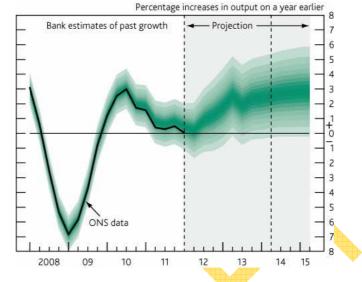
- promotion of the consolidation and renewal of the office stock within Harrow town centre through appropriate provisions (in the Area Action Plan) aimed at improving the quality of the office stock and creating a more buoyant and attractive office market;
- increasing retail, leisure, and hotel provision within both town centres by:
 - bringing forward suitable sites for major comparison goods retail development, within or as an extension to the primary shopping area in Harrow Metropolitan centre, through the Area Action Plan; and
 - directing convenience goods retail development to Harrow Metropolitan centre or Wealdstone district centre commensurate with the catchment and function of the centre.
- supporting uses that encourage the development of a diverse evening economy within Harrow Metropolitan centre including leisure, cultural and tourism activities, subject to compatibility with the residential environment.
- 2.12 The Core Strategy identifies that economic viability and vitality of smaller district and local centres will be promoted through selective and purposeful development and regeneration aimed at ensuring the immediate needs of the local community are provided for.
- 2.13 It is also highlighted that a significant number of strategic development opportunities have been identified on previously developed land located within existing suburban environments across the Borough. Many of these sites are suited to a range of housing accommodation and offer significant potential to deliver family affordable housing in line with Harrow's identified need. However, the development of these sites will be more constrained by the local context and the capacity of existing local infrastructure (e.g. transport) and services (e.g. schools, healthcare, leisure facilities and open space). As such, the Core Strategy states that Council will not aim to maximise development in these locations and will not support attempts to over develop. The Council will however encourage and permit development that;
 - respects the local character
 - makes optimum use of the site in terms of the balance between the area of built coverage and other on-site requirements; and
 - makes a positive contribution to meeting identified social needs.

Economic and housing market context

- 2.14 The historic highs achieved in the UK housing market by mid 2007 followed a prolonged period of real house price growth. However, a period of 'readjustment' began in the second half of 2007, triggered initially by rising interest rates and the emergence of the US sub prime lending problems in the last quarter of 2007. The subsequent reduction in inter-bank lending led to a general "credit crunch" including a tightening of mortgage availability. The real crisis of confidence, however, followed the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, which forced the government and the Bank of England to intervene in the market to relieve a liquidity crisis.
- 2.15 The combination of successive shocks to consumer confidence and the difficulties in obtaining finance led to a sharp reduction in transactions and a significant correction in house prices in the UK, which fell to a level some 21% lower than at their peak in August 2007 according to the Halifax House Price Index. Consequently, residential land values fell by some 50% from peak levels. One element of government intervention involved successive interest



rate cuts and as the cost of servicing many people's mortgages is linked to the base rate, this financial burden has progressively eased for those still in employment. This, together with a return to economic growth early 2010 (see May 2012 Bank of England GDP fan chart below, showing the range of the Bank's predictions for GDP growth to 2015) has meant that consumer confidence has started to improve to some extent.



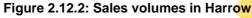
Source: Bank of England

- 2.16 Throughout the first half of 2010 there were some tentative indications that improved consumer confidence was feeding through into more positive interest from potential house purchasers. Against the background of a much reduced supply of new housing, this would lead one to expect some recovery in prices. However it is evident that this brief resurgence has abated, with the Halifax House Price Indices showing a fall of 0.5% in the year to June 2012 and prices continue to fluctuate on a monthly basis with an even number of falls and rises in the past 12 months. The Halifax attributes at least some of the recent recovery in sales values to first time buyers seeking to purchase prior to the reintroduction of Stamp Duty from 1 April 2012. This is demonstrated by regard house prices in the three months to June were 0.3% lower than in the preceding three months (January-March).
- 2.17 The balance of opinion is that house prices will remain flat in the short term, with continuing high levels of unemployment likely to result in increased repossessions and increased supply of homes into the market. At the same time, demand is expected to remain subdued, due to the continuing difficulties consumers face in securing mortgages.















- 2.18 According to Land Registry data, residential sales values in Harrow have recovered since the lowest point in the cycle in July 2009. Prices increased by 15.7% between July 2009 and July 2010, but fell back by 3.1% by February 2011. Between December 2011 and May 2012, sales values have generally continued on an upward trajectory, with one fall in March. In May 2012, sales values were 3% lower than the March 2008 peak value.
- 2.19 The future trajectory of house prices is currently uncertain, although Savills' current prediction is that values are expected to increase over the next five years. Medium term predictions are that properties in mainstream London

markets will grow over the period between 2012 to 2016^3 . Savills predict that values in mainstream London markets (i.e. non-prime) will fall by 0.5% in 2012, but increase by 1% in 2013, 5% in 2014, 6% in 2015 and 6.5% in 2016. This equates to cumulative growth of 19.1% between 2012-2016 inclusive, compared to a UK average of 6% cumulative growth over the same period.

Development context

- 2.20 Developments in Harrow range from small in-fill sites to intensification schemes in the Harrow and Wealdstone growth corridor. Growth and development in recent years has taken place on a largely ad hoc basis, utilising sites throughout the Borough brought forward by the market. A key component of the Core Strategy is to move the Council from being one that is reactive to one that promotes, manages and co-ordinates development.
- 2.21 There are significant variations in residential sales values between different parts of Harrow, with the south west of the Borough (Harrow on the Hill) having the highest values, followed by the west of the Borough (Pinner Green and Stanmore areas). The areas to the south west of the Borough (South Harrow) have the lowest values. The Intensification Area is identified as being the focus of the majority of development in the Borough over the plan period with circa 2,800 new homes and 3,000 new jobs proposed to be developed.
- 2.22 Outside the Intensification Area, commercial development is likely to be more limited in scale. The Borough's retail centres are performing reasonably well however, the Council does not expect to see much additional floorspace developed in the medium term. New office development is also likely to be limited to the Intensification Area, while industrial development, is likely to be limited throughout the Borough.

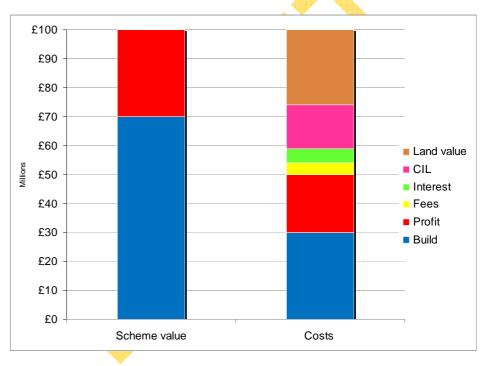
³ Savills Research: Residential Property Focus, April 2012

3 Methodology and appraisal inputs

3.1 Our methodology follows standard development appraisal conventions, using assumptions that reflect local market and planning policy circumstances. The study is therefore specific to Harrow and reflects the Council's planning policy requirements.

Approach to testing development viability

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



- 3.3 The Residual Land Value is normally a key variable in determining whether a scheme will proceed. If a proposal generates sufficient positive land value (in excess of current use value), it will be implemented. If not, the proposal will not go ahead, unless there are alternative funding sources to bridge the 'gap'.
- 3.4 Ultimately, the landowner will make a decision on implementing a project on the basis of return and the potential for market change, and whether alternative developments might yield a higher value. The landowner's 'bottom line' will be achieving a residual land value that sufficiently exceeds 'existing use value' or another appropriate benchmark to make development worthwhile. The margin above current use value may be considerably different on individual sites, where there might be particular reasons why the premium to the landowner should be lower or higher than other sites.



3.5 Clearly, however, landowners have expectations of the value of their land which often exceed the value of the current use. CIL will be a cost to the scheme and will impact on the residual land value. Ultimately, if landowners' expectations are not met, they will not voluntarily sell their land and (unless a Local Authority is prepared to use its compulsory purchase powers) some may simply hold on to their sites, in the hope that policy may change at some future point with reduced requirements. It is within the scope of those expectations that developers have to formulate their offers for sites. The task of formulating an offer for a site is complicated further still during buoyant land markets, where developers have to compete with other developers to secure a site, often speculating on increases in value.

Viability benchmark

- 3.6 The CIL Regulations provide no specific guidance on how local authorities should test the viability of their proposed charges. However, there is a range of good practice generated by both the Homes and Communities Agency and appeal decisions that assist in guiding planning authorities on how they should approach viability testing for planning policy purposes.
- 3.7 In 2009, the Homes and Communities Agency published a good practice guidance manual 'Investment and Planning Obligations: Responding to the Downturn'. This defines viability as follows: "a viable development will support a residual land value at level sufficiently above the site's existing use value⁴ (EUV) or alternative use value (AUV) to support a land acquisition price acceptable to the landowner".
- 3.8 A number of planning appeal decisions provide guidance on the extent to which the residual land value should exceed existing use value to be considered viable:

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

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

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

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

Beckenham: APP/G5180/A/08/2084559

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

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

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

⁴ This term should not be confused with the RICS *Red Book* definition. Existing Use Value in this context is taken to mean the value of the site in its current use, disregarding opportunities for redevelopment of the site for other uses.



- 3.9 The guidance issued by the Local Housing Delivery Group⁵ ('LHDG') on 22 June 2012 advocates the use of current use value plus an appropriate premium as a benchmark for testing CIL and local plan policy requirements.
- 3.10 It is clear from the LHDG guidance, planning appeal decisions and HCA good practice publication that the most appropriate test of viability for planning policy purposes is to consider the residual value of schemes compared to the existing or current use value plus a premium. As discussed later in this report, our study adopts a range of benchmark land values, reflecting differing circumstances in which sites are brought forward.
- 3.11 The recent examination on the Mayor of London's CIL charging schedule considered the issue of an appropriate land value benchmark. The Mayor had adopted existing use value, while certain objectors suggested that 'Market Value' was a more appropriate benchmark. The Examiner concluded that:

"The market value approach.... while offering certainty on the price paid for a development site, suffers from being based on prices agreed in an historic policy context." (para 8) and that "I don't believe that the EUV approach can be accurately described as fundamentally flawed or that this examination should be adjourned to allow work based on the market approach to be done" (para 9).

3.12 In his concluding remark, the Examiner points out that

"the price paid for development land may be reduced [so that CIL may be accommodated]. As with profit levels there may be cries that this is unrealistic, but a reduction in development land value is an inherent part of the CIL concept. It may be argued that such a reduction may be all very well in the medium to long term but it is impossible in the short term because of the price already paid/agreed for development land. The difficulty with that argument is that if accepted the prospect of raising funds for infrastructure would be forever receding into the future. In any event in some instances it may be possible for contracts and options to be re-negotiated in the light of the changed circumstances arising from the imposition of CIL charges. (para 32 – emphasis added).

3.13 It is important to stress, however, that there is no single threshold land value at which land will come forward for development. The decision to bring land forward will depend on the type of owner and, in particular, whether the owner occupies the site or holds it as an asset; the strength of demand for the site's current use in comparison to others; how offers received compare to the owner's perception of the value of the site, which in turn is influenced by prices achieved by other sites. Given the lack of a single threshold land value, it is difficult for policy makers to determine the minimum land value that sites should achieve. This will ultimately be a matter of judgement for each individual Charging Authority.

⁵ This group was led by the Homes and Communities Agency and comprises representatives from the National Home Builders Federation, the Royal Town Planning Institute, local authorities and valuers (including BNP Paribas Real Estate).

4 Development appraisals

Residential development

4.1 We have appraised a series of generic developments, reflecting both the range of sales values/capital values and also sizes/types of development and densities of development across the Borough. The inputs to the appraisals are based on research on the local housing market and the inputs adopted by applications in scheme-specific development appraisals submitted with planning applications.

Residential sales values

- 4.2 Residential values in the area reflect national trends in recent years but do of course vary between different sub-markets. We have considered comparable evidence of both transacted properties in the area and properties currently on the market to establish appropriate values for testing purposes. This exercise indicates that developments in the Borough will attract average sales values ranging from circa £3,552 to £5,005 per square metre.
- 4.3 Sales values vary between different parts of the Borough, the south east of the Borough (Harrow on the Hill) having the highest values, followed by the west of the Borough (Pinner Green and Stanmore areas). The areas to the south west (South Harrow) have been identified to have the lowest values. The average values we have assumed in our appraisals are shown in Table 4.3.1. These average values are supported by three sources; firstly, Land Registry data on sales values achieved, secondly, pricing on individual development proposals from databases such as Molior and EGi London Residential Research, and finally Right Move.

Zone	Description	Abbreviation	Average values £s per sq ft	Average values £s per sq m	
1	South Harrow (HA2 8, HA2 9 HA2 0)	S Harrow	£330	£3,552	
2	Harrow Weald,(HA3 6, HA3 5), Wealdstone and Kenton (HA3 7 and HA3 8)	Hrw Wld Wldstne	£350	£3,767	
3	Harrow and Headston (HA2 6, HA1 1, HA1 3 HA1 4), Cannon's Park (HA8 6 and HA8 5) and north west of Kenton (HA3 9)	Hrw Hdstne CPark	£380	£4,090	
4	Pinner and Hatch End (HA5 5 and HA5 4) and North Harrow (HA2 7) and Stanmore Golf Course Are4a (HA7 3, HA7 2 and HA7 1)	Pin HEnd & NHrw	£400	£4,306	
5	Pinner Green and west of Borough (HA5 2, HA5 1 and part of HA5 5) and Stanmore area and north east of Borough (HA7 4 and northern part of HA7 3)	Pin Green	£465	£5,005	
6	Harrow on the Hill (HA1 3)	Hrw Hill	£500	£5,382	

Table 4.3.1: Average sales values used in appraisals



4.4 As noted earlier in the report, Savills predict that sales values will increase over the medium term. Whilst this predicted growth cannot be guaranteed, we have run a sensitivity analysis assuming growth in sales values of 10%, accompanied by 5% increase in costs (the latter assuming a pick up in construction activity and higher labour and materials costs). We have also modelled a fall in prices of 5%, to provide the Council with an indication of the impact a reverse in values would have on viability.

Affordable housing tenure and values

- 4.5 The Council's policy position is that developments comprised of 10 or more units should provide 40% affordable housing assuming no grant funding is available, subject to viability, with a tenure mix of 60% rented housing and 40% intermediate housing.
- 4.6 The Council is currently formulating its approach to the 'Affordable Rent' tenure and the likely outcome is currently uncertain. In view of the benefits caps under the Universal Credit, the Council's current position is that it intends to ensure that rents do not exceed the relevant Local Housing Allowance ('LHA') levels. For modelling purposes, we have assumed:
 - up to circa 80% of market rents for one bed units (circa £150 per week);
 - up to circa 70% of market rents for two bed units (circa £180 per week);
 - up to 60% for three bed units (circa £190 per week); and
 - up to 40% of market rents for four bed and larger units (Capped at £200 per week).
- 4.7 The CLG/HCA '2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme Framework' (February 2011) document clearly states that RSLs will not receive grant funding for any affordable housing provided through planning obligations. Consequently, all our appraisals assume nil grant. We recommend that the Council revisits this assumption when it next reviews its charging schedule, by which time a new funding programme may have been introduced by central government.
- 4.8 For shared ownership units, we have assumed that RSLs will sell 25% initial equity stakes and charge a rent of 2.75% on the retained equity. A 10% charge for management is deducted from the rental income and the net amount is capitalised using a yield of 5.25%. Residential development types, density and mix
- 4.9 We have run appraisals using the range of densities that are typically encountered in the Borough. We have had regard to the density of development indicated by the London Plan density matrix and the Council's Core Strategy.
- 4.10 Tables 4.10.1 and 4.10.2 summarise the different development typologies selected for testing purposes. These are intended to reflect the range of developments across the Borough.



Table 4.10.1: Unit Mix

Site type	1 Bed flat	2 bed flat	3 bed flat	4 bed flat	2 bed house	3 bed house	4 bed house
Unit size	46 sqm	65 sqm	80 sqm	95 sqm	75 sqm	95 sqm	115 sqm
1	-	-	-	-	39%	31%	30%
2	30%	45%	25%	-	-	-	-
3	20%	20%	-	-	8%	40%	12%
4	-	-	-	-	50%	38%	12%
5	15%	23%	-	-	12%	33%	17%
6	35%	50%	15%	5%	-	-	-
7	35%	50%	15%				

Table 4.10.2: Development typologies

Site type	Number of units	Housing type	Development density units per ha	Net developable area (ha)
1	4	Houses	50	0.08
2	9	Flats	80	0.11
3	25	Flats and Houses	75	0.33
4	50	Houses	50	1.00
5	100	Flats and houses	100	1.00
6	200	Flats (Medium Density)	150	1.33
7	300	Flats (High Density)	200	1.50

Residential build costs

- 4.11 We have sourced build costs for the residential schemes from the RICS Building Cost Information Service (BCIS), which is based on tenders for actual schemes. In addition to the build costs outlined below, our appraisals include a contingency of 5% of build costs. Our approach for each site is set out in the following paragraphs. The assumptions were checked against cost plans for actual schemes in Harrow submitted with planning applications.
- 4.12 **Site type 1** is a scheme of 4 houses. The BICS base cost for houses is £850 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works and a 6% allowance for CSH level 4 has been added, the final build cost is £1,028 per square metre. As the scheme is comprised wholly of houses, we have assumed a gross to net ratio of 100%.
- 4.13 Site type 2 is a scheme of 9 flats. We have adopted the BICS base cost for "flats 3-5 Storeys" of £967 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works has been added, together with an allowance for meeting the costs of CSH level 4 (6%) the final build cost is £1,170 per square metre. We have assumed a net to gross ratio of 85%, so costs expressed per net square metre are £1,377 per square metre.



- 4.14 Site type 3 is a scheme of 25 flats and houses. We have adopted the BICS base cost for "flats generally" of £983 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works has been added, together with an allowance for meeting the costs of CSH level 4 (6%) the final build cost is £1,189 per square metre. We have assumed a net to gross ratio of 85%, so costs expressed per net square metre are £1,399 per square metre. For the Houses we have adopted the BCCS base cost for 'houses generally' of £850 per square metre. After a 15% allowance for external works and a 6% allowance for CSH level 4 has been added, the final build cost is £1,028 per square metre.
- 4.15 **Site type 4** is a scheme of 50 houses. We have adopted the BICS base cost for houses of £850 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works and a 6% allowance for CSH level 4 has been added, the final build cost is £1,028 per square metre. As the scheme is comprised wholly of houses, we have assumed a gross to net ratio of 100%.
- 4.16 Site type 5 is a scheme of 100 houses and flats. For the flats, we adopted the BICS base cost for "flats of 6 or more storeys" of £1,314 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works has been added, together with an allowance for meeting the costs of CSH level 4 (6%), the final build cost is £1,586 per square metre. We have assumed a net to gross ratio of 80%, so costs expressed per net square metre are £1,983 per square metre. For the houses, we adopted the base BCIS costs for houses of £850 per square metre, excluding external works and fees. After a 15% allowance for external works, the final build cost is £1,028 per square metre.
- 4.17 Site type 6 is a scheme of 200 flats. The BICS base cost for "flats of 6 or more storeys" is £1,311 per square metre. After adding external works (15%) and an allowance for CSH level 4 (6%), the costs increase to £1,586 per square metre. On the basis of an assumed net to gross ratio of 80%, the costs expressed on a net basis equate to £1,983 per square metre.
- 4.18 Site type 7 is a scheme of 300 units. Given the higher density of the scheme, we have adopted the BCIS upper quartile figure for "flats of 6 or more storeys" of £1,405 per square metre". After adding external works (15%) and an allowance for CSH level 4 (6%), the costs increase to £1,700 per square metre. On the basis of an assumed net to gross ratio of 75%, the costs expressed on a net basis equate to £2,266 per square metre.
- 4.19 A summary of build costs for each scheme type is provided in Table 4.19.1.

Site type	BCIS base – quarter 2 2012	Base cost	External works and CSH level 4	All-in cost (gross)	All-in cost (net)
1	Houses - generally	£850	£179	£1,028	£1,028
2	Flats 3-5 storeys	£967	£203	£1,170	£1,377
3	Flats - generally	£983	£206	£1,189	£1,399
4	Houses - generally	£850	£179	£1,028	£1,028
5	Flats 6+ storeys	£1,311	£276	£1,586	£1,983
6	Flats 6+ storeys	£1,311	£276	£1,586	£1,983
7	Flats 6+ storeys	£1,405	£295	£1,700	£2,266

Table 4.19.1: Build costs



4.20 As identified above, an additional 6% allowance is included across all tenures for meeting Code for Sustainable Homes level 4, which is reflective of the findings of work undertaken by Cyrill Sweett on behalf of CLG.

Professional fees

- 4.21 In addition to base build costs, schemes will incur professional fees, covering design, valuation, highways consultants and so on. Our appraisals incorporate an allowance of between 10% to 12%, depending on the complexity of the scheme. This allowance incorporates all professional inputs and planning fees, EPCs and NHBC costs.
- 4.22 Our appraisals incorporate an allowance of 3% of GDV to cover marketing costs. An additional £600 per unit is included for legal costs on sales.

Finance costs

4.23 Our appraisals incorporate finance costs on land and build at 7%.

Stamp duty and acquisition costs

4.24 We include stamp duty at 4% of land costs, agents fees of 1% and legal fees on acquisition of 0.8%.

Mayoral CIL

4.25 Mayoral CIL will be payable on all developments that receive planning consent after 1 April 2012. Harrow falls within Zone 2, where a CIL of £35 per square metre will be levied. The Mayoral CIL takes precedence over Borough requirements, including affordable housing. CIL regulation 14(3) requires that the Council has regard to the Mayoral CIL when assessing the viability of development for the purposes of setting its own rates of CIL. Our appraisals do not include Mayoral CIL as a cost, so the outputs (in terms of viable levels of CIL) *incorporate* the Mayoral CIL, which should be deducted for the purposes of setting a Borough CIL.

Section 278 and residual Section 106 costs

4.26 Our appraisals incorporate an allowance of £1,000 per unit to address any Section 278 and residual Section 106 costs.

Development and sales periods

4.27 Development and sales periods vary between type of scheme. However, our sales periods are based on an assumption of a sales rate of 5 units per month. This is reflective of current market conditions, whereas in improved markets, a sales rate of up to 8 units per month might be expected. The build and sales periods for each scheme type are summarised in Table 4.45.1 below.

Developer's profit

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

have their own view and the Boards of the major housebuilders will set targets for minimum profit).

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

Phasing of CIL payments

4.32 The Council is yet to formulate its instalment policy. For testing purposes, we have assumed that any CIL due will be split into three equal instalments, payable at the months shown in Table 4.45.1

Benchmark land values for the residential analysis

- 4.33 Benchmark land values, based on the current use value or alternative use value of sites are key considerations in the assessment of development economics for testing planning policies and tariffs. Clearly, there is a point where the Residual Land Value (what the landowner receives from a developer) that results from a scheme may be less than the land's current use value. Current use values can vary significantly, depending on the demand for the type of building relative to other areas. Similarly, subject to planning permission, the potential development site may be capable of being used in different ways as a hotel rather than residential for example; or at least a different mix of uses. Current use value or alternative use value are effectively the 'bottom line' in a financial sense and therefore a key factor in this study.
- 4.34 We have arrived at a broad judgement on the likely range of benchmark land values. On previously developed sites, the calculations assume that the landowner has made a judgement that the current use does not yield an optimum use of the site; for example, it has fewer storeys than neighbouring buildings; or there is a general lack of demand for the type of space, resulting in low rentals, high yields and high vacancies (or in some cases no occupation at all over a lengthy period). We would not expect a building which makes optimum use of a site and that is attracting a reasonable rent to come forward for development, as residual value may not exceed current use value in these circumstances.
- 4.35 In considering the value of sites in existing commercial use, it is necessary to understand the concept of 'yields'. Yields form the basis of the calculation of a building's capital value, based on the net rental income that it generates. Yields are used to calculate the capital value of any building type which is



rented, including both commercial and residential uses. Yields are used to calculate the number of times that the annual rental income will be multiplied to arrive at a capital value. Yields reflect the confidence of a potential purchaser of a building in the income stream (i.e. the rent) that the occupant will pay. They also reflect the quality of the building and its location, as well as general demand for property of that type. The lower the covenant strength of the occupier (or potential occupiers if the building is currently vacant), and the poorer the location of the building, the greater the risk that the tenant may not pay the rent. If this risk is perceived as being high, the yield will be high, resulting in a lower number of years rent purchased (i.e. a lower capital value).

- 4.36 Over the past four years, yields for commercial property have 'moved out' (i.e. increased), signalling lower confidence in the ability of existing tenants to pay their rent and in future demand for commercial space. This has the effect of depressing the capital value of commercial space. However, as the economy recovers, we would expect yields to improve (i.e. decrease), which will result in increased capital values. Consequently, current use values might increase, increasing the base value of sites that might come forward, which may have implications for landowners' decisions on releasing sites for alternative uses.
- 4.37 Redevelopment proposals that generate residual land values below current use values are unlikely to be delivered. While any such thresholds are only a guide in 'normal' development circumstances, it does not imply that individual landowners, in particular financial circumstances, will not bring sites forward at a lower return or indeed require a higher return. If proven current use value justifies a higher benchmark than those assumed, then appropriate adjustments may be necessary. As such, current use values should be regarded as benchmarks rather than definitive fixed variables on a site by site basis.
- 4.38 The four benchmark land values used in this study have been selected to provide a broad indication of likely land values across the Borough, but it is important to recognise that other site uses and values may exist on the ground. There can never be a single threshold land value at which we can say definitively that land will come forward for development, especially in urban areas.
- 4.39 It is also necessary to recognise that a landowner will require an additional incentive to release the site for development⁶. The premium above current use value would be reflective of specific site circumstances (the primary factors being the occupancy level and strength of demand from alternative occupiers). For policy testing purposes it is not possible to reflect the circumstances of each individual site, so a blanket assumption of a 20% premium has been adopted to reflect the 'average' situation
- 4.40 Benchmark Land Value 1: This benchmark assumes higher value secondary office space on a hectare of land, with 40% site coverage and 4 storeys. The rent assumed is based on lettings of second hand offices in the Borough at £10 per sq ft. We have assumed a £40 per sq ft allowance for refurbishment and a letting void of three years. The capital value of the building would be £10.2 million, to which we have added a 20% premium, resulting in a benchmark of £12.24 million.

⁶ This approach is therefore consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework, which indicates that development should provide "competitive returns" to landowners. A 20% return above current use value is a competitive return when compared to other forms of investment.

- 4.41 Benchmark Land Value 2: This benchmark assumes lower value secondary office space on a hectare of land, with 40% site coverage and 4 storeys. The rent assumed is based on lettings of second hand offices in the Borough at £8 per sq ft. We have assumed a £40 per sq ft allowance for refurbishment and a letting void of three years. The capital value of the building would be £6.78 million, to which we have added a 20% premium, resulting in a benchmark of £8.14 million.
- 4.42 Benchmark Land Value 3: This benchmark assumes lower value secondary industrial space on a hectare of land, with 60% site coverage and 1.5 storeys. The rent assumed is based on lettings of secondary industrial floorspace in the Borough at £4.50 per sq ft. We have assumed a letting void of three years. The capital value of the building would be £4.02 million, to which we have added a 20% premium, resulting in a benchmark of £4.82 million.
- 4.43 Benchmark Land Value 4: This benchmark assumes a community building, which could include buildings owned by the Council and other public sector bodies, and community/charity groups. We have assumed site coverage of 50% across a hectare of land, with a single storey building. The rent assumed is based on our estimate of £3 per sq ft. We have assumed a letting void of one year. The capital value of the building would be £1.87 million, to which we have added a 20% premium, resulting in a benchmark of £2.24 million.
- 4.44 We would draw readers' attention to the comments on land values in Examiner's report on the Mayor of London's CIL⁷, which indicates that owners will need to adjust their expectations to accommodate allowances for infrastructure.
- 4.45 Our residential appraisal inputs are summarised in Table 4.45.1.

⁷ Para 32: "the price paid for development land may be reduced.... a reduction in development land value is an inherent part of the CIL concept.... in some instances it may be possible for contracts and options to be re-negotiated in the light of the changed circumstances arising from the imposition of CIL charges."



Table 4.45.1: Residential appraisal assumptions for each site type

Appraisal input	Source/Commentary			Site type r	number and a	ssumptions		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of units		4	9	25	50	100	200	300
Base construction costs (£s per sq metre)	BCIS adjusted for location. Based on gross areas before external works. Additional adjustments as set out in Table 4.19.1	£850	£967	Flats - £983 Houses - £850	£850	Flats - £1,314 Houses - £850	£1,314	£1,405
External works (% of build costs)	Based on average scheme cost.	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Code for sustainable homes level 4	Based on CLG/Cyril Sweett Study	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Contingency (% of build cost)	Industry norm (5%)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Professional fees (% of build)	BNPPRE assumption	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%
Construction period (months)	We assume that developers will build at the rate they are able to sell.	12	12	18	18	18	24	24
Sales period (months)	Determined by ability of market to absorb new development	2	3	5	12	20	20	30
Sale start (month from commencement)	Linked to later stages of construction period	12	12	18	16	12	20	20
Sales rate (units per month)	Reflective of current market, could improve.	2	3	5	4	5	10	10
Profit on private (% of GDV)	BNPPRE assumption – reflective of current funder requirements	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Profit on affordable (% of GDV)	Reduced risk due to pre-sale to RSL	n/a	n/a	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Phasing of CIL payments	BNPPRE assumption – equal splits, paid in months shown in table	1/6/6	1/6/6	1 / 6 / 12	1/6/12	1 / 12 / 18	1 / 12 / 24	1/18/24
Gross to net ratio for flats	BNPPRE assumption	n/a	85%	85%	n/a	80%	80%	75%
Density and site area (ha, developable area)		50 uph 0.08 ha	80 uph 0.11 ha	75 uph 0.33 ha	50 uph 1.00 ha	100 uph 1.00 ha	150 uph 1.33 ha	200 uph 1.5 ha



Commercial development

4.46 We have appraised a series of hypothetical commercial developments, reflecting a range of use classes at average rent levels achieved on lettings of commercial space in actual developments. In each case, our assessment assumes an intensification of the existing use on the site, based on the same type of commercial development. In each case, the existing use value assumes that the existing building is half the size of the new development, with a lower rent and higher yield reflecting the secondary nature of the building.

Commercial rents and yields

- 4.47 Our research on lettings of commercial floorspace indicates a range of rents achieved, as summarised in table 4.46.1. This table also includes our assumptions on appropriate yields to arrive at a capital value of the commercial space. There does not appear to have been substantial retail development activity over the past few years. New build office developments are likely to attract a premium rent above second hand rents, however given the existing over supply of office space in the Borough such development is likely to be relatively modest. The rents and yields adopted in our appraisals are summarised in Table 4.46.1.
- 4.48 Our appraisals of commercial floorspace test the viability of developments on existing commercial sites. For these developments, we have assumed that the site currently accommodates the same use class and the development involves intensification of that use. We have assumed lower rents and higher yields for existing space than the planned new floorspace. This reflects the lower quality and lower demand for second hand space, as well as the poorer covenant strength of the likely occupier of second hand space. A modest refurbishment cost of is allowed for to reflect costs that would be incurred to secure a letting of the existing space. A 20% landowner premium is added to the resulting existing use value as an incentive for the site to come forward for development. The actual premium would vary between sites, and be determined by site-specific circumstances, so the 20% premium has been adopted as a 'top of range' scenario for testing purposes.

Commercial build costs

4.49 We have sourced build costs for the commercial schemes from the RICS Building Cost Information Service (BCIS), which is based on tenders for actual schemes. These costs vary between different uses and exclude external works and fees (our appraisals include separate allowances for these costs). Costs for each type of development are shown in Table 4.46.1.

Profit

4.50 In common with residential schemes, commercial schemes need to show a risk adjusted profit to secure funding. Profit levels are typically around 20% of developments costs and we have incorporated this assumption into our appraisals.



Table 4.46.1: Commercial appraisal assumptions for each use

Appraisal input Source/Commentary		Offices	Retail (Harrow, Pinner, Stanmore, Pinner)	Retail elsewhere	Retail warehousing	Industrial	Student housing	Hotel
Total floor area (sq ft)	Generic scheme	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Rent (£s per sq ft)	Based on average lettings sourced from EGI and Focus	£20	£30.00	£15.00	£20	£12	£160 per week (term time) £138 (summer let)	£15.95 (cap val £61,224 per room)
Rent free/void period (years)	BNPPRE assumption	2 years	2 years	2 years	2 years	2 years	n/a	n/a
Yield	BNPPRE prime yield schedule, research on comparable evidence and discussions with local agents	7.5%	6.75%	7%	6.75%	7.5%	6.25%	6.5%
Purchaser's costs (% of GDV)	Stamp duty 4%, plus agent's and legal fees	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Demolition costs (£s per sq ft of existing space)	Based on experience from individual schemes	£5	£5	£5	£5	£5	£5	£5
Gross to net (net as % of gross)	Based on experience from individual schemes	82%	82%	82%	82%	90%	82%	75%
Base construction costs (£s per sq ft)	BCIS costs. Offices – 'generally' for air conditioned offices with adjustment for quality. 'Generally' figure for industrial, supermarkets, retail warehouse and town centre retail.	£137	£137	£137	£90	£63	£160	£135
External works (% of build costs)	BNPPRE assumption	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Contingency (% of build costs)	BNPPRE assumption	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Letting agent's fee	(% of first year's rent)	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	n/a%	10%
Agent's fees and legal fees	(% of capital value)	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Interest rate	BNPPRE assumption	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Professional fees (% of build)	BNPPRE assumption, relates to complexity of scheme	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%



Table 4.47.1 (continued) Commercial appraisal assumptions for each use – existing uses

Appraisal input	Source/Commentary	Offices	Retail (Harrow, Pinner, Stanmore, Pinner)	Retail elsewhere	Retail warehousing	│ Industrial	Student housing	Hotel
Profit (% of costs)	BNPPRE assumption based on schemes submitted for planning	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Existing floorspace (sq ft)	Assumed to be between 25% to 50% of new space	30%	30%	30%	50%	50%	30%	50%
Rent on existing floorspace	Reflects poor quality second hand space of same use, low optimisation of site etc and ripe for redevelopment	£8 to £15	£10 to £20	£6 to £12	£7 - £15	£4.50 - £10	£8	£4 - £10
Yield on existing floorspace	BNPPRE assumption, reflecting lower covenant strength of potential tenants, poor quality building etc	8%	8% - 7.5%	8% - 7.5%	8%	8% - 8.5%	8%	8% - 8.5%
Rent free on existing space	Years	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Refurbishment costs (£s per sq ft)	General allowance for bringing existing space up to lettable standard	£50	£50	£50	£50	£30	£50	£30
Fees on refurbishment (% of refurb cost)	BNPPRE assumption	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Landowner premium	BNPPRE assumption – in reality the premium is likely to be lower, therefore this is a conservative assumption	15% - 20%	15% – 20%	15% – 20%	20%	15% – 20%	20%	15% – 20%

5 Appraisal outputs

Residential appraisals

5.1 The full outputs from our appraisals of residential development are attached as Appendix 2. We have modelled seven generic site types, reflecting different densities and types of development, which are tested in each of the six submarket areas identified in Section 4 and against four/five land value benchmarks. These types are summarised in table 5.1.1 below.

Table 5.1.1: Development types

Site type	Number of units	Housing type	Development density units per ha	Net developable area (ha)
1	4	Houses	50	0.08
2	9	Flats	80	0.11
3	25	Flats and Houses	75	0.33
4	50	Houses	50	1.00
5	100	Flats and houses	100	1.00
6	200	Flats (Medium Density)	150	1.33
7	300	Flats (High Density)	200	1.50

Scenarios tested

- 1. Base sales and base costs (including Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4); 40% affordable housing (excluding Site type 1, which falls below the threshold of 10 units) with rented element let at rents linked to LHAs;
- 2. Sales values fall by 5%;
- 3. Sales values increase by 10% and build costs increase by 5%;
- 4. As (1) with Affordable Rent instead of social rented;
- 5. As (1) with 30% affordable housing; and
- 6. As (1) with 20% affordable housing.
- 5.2 We assume that all development types will meet Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. Level 4 is reflected through a 6% adjustment to our base build costs for all tenures.
- 5.3 For all types of site, we have run two sensitivity analyses; firstly, with sales values falling by 5% and secondly, with sales values increasing by 10% and build costs also increasing by 5%. This analysis is provided for illustrative purposes and may assist the Council in understanding how viability might be affected by movements in sales values (up and down) over time and increased sustainability requirements. However, the future trajectory of the housing market is inherently uncertain and predictions cannot be relied upon.
- 5.4 The residual land values from each of the scenarios above in each of the nine housing market areas are then compared to four/five benchmark land values ('BLVs') based on the assumptions set out in paragraphs 4.33 to 4.44. This comparison enables us to determine whether the imposition of CIL would have an impact on development viability. In some cases, the equation RLV less BLV results in a negative number, so the development would not proceed, whether CIL was imposed or not. We therefore focus on situations where the RLV is greater than BLV and where (all other things being equal) the development would proceed. In these situations, CIL has the potential to 'tip



the balance' of viability into a negative position.

Commercial appraisals

5.5 Our research on rents achieved on commercial lettings indicates a range of rents within each main use class. Our commercial appraisals therefore model base position and test the range of rates (higher and lower than the base level) and changes to yields. This enables us to drawn conclusions on maximum potential rates of CIL. For each type of development tested, we have run appraisals of a quantum of floorspace, each with rent levels reflecting the range identified by our research.

Presentation of data

Residential appraisals results

440,020

120

5,500,252

- 5.6 The results for each site are presented in six spreadsheets, as follows:
 - Base sales values, 40% affordable housing (where applicable) CSH level 4 on all tenures;
 - Sales values -5%;
 - Sales values + 10%, build costs + 5%;
 - Scenario 1 with Affordable Rent in place of social rent;
 - Scenario 1 with reduced affordable housing (30%); and
 - Scenario 1 with reduced affordable housing (20%).
- 5.7 A sample of the format of the results is provided below. This sample relates to site type 1.

CIL Viability	LB Harrow		Benchmark Land	Values (per net deve	elopable ha)					
			BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4				
SITE TYPE	1		Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses				
4 UNITS 🥖			£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500				
FLATS			•							
50 UPH	Net area as perc	entage of gross	100%							
			\bullet	-						
CSH level:	4 on AH		•	Sales value inflation						
4 on private Build cost inflation										
	+ on private			Dullu Cost Initiation						
Aff Hsg:	4 011 private 0%				l					
Aff Hsg:					l					
Aff Hsg:					I					
		Area 1	£3552 psm		Site area:	0.08 ha				
	0%		£3552 psm		Site area:	0.08 ha				
	0%		£3552 psm RLV less BLV 1		Site area: RLV less BLV 3	0.08 ha RLV less BLV 4				
Site type 1	0% Description:	Area 1		S Harrow						
Site type 1	0% Description:	Area 1 RLV per ha		S Harrow						
Site type 1	0% Description: RLV 488,160	Area 1 RLV per ha 6,102,000	RLV less BLV 1	S Harrow RLV less BLV 2	RLV less BLV 3	RLV less BLV 4				
Site type 1	0% Description: RLV 488,160 467,529	Area 1 RLV per ha 6,102,000 5,844,108	RLV less BLV 1 - 6,138,792	S Harrow RLV less BLV 2 - 2,037,283	RLV less BLV 3 1,283,612	RLV less BLV 4 3,859,500				

6,740,540

2,639,032

681.864

3,257,752



- 5.8 Each spreadsheet provides residual values at varying amounts of CIL, starting at £0 and increasing to £500 per square metre. CIL applies to net additional floor area only, so our appraisals assume a 25% deduction for existing floorspace⁸.
- 5.9 Separate data tables are provided in each spreadsheet for each of the housing market areas:
 - Area 1 S Harrow;
 - Area 2: Hrw Wld Wldstne;
 - Area 3: Hrw Hdstne CPark ;
 - Area 4: Pin HEnd & NHrw;
 - Area 5: Pin Green;
 - Area 6: Hrw Hill.
- 5.10 The RLV is converted to a per hectare rate and compared to the four benchmark land values (see paragraphs 4.33 to 4.44). This is shown in the columns headed 'RLV less BLV1, BLV2' etc. A positive number indicates that the development is viable, as the developer will receive a normal level of development profit and the land value will be sufficient for the site to come forward.
- 5.11 The numerical data is then displayed in four graphs, one for each threshold land value. The graphs show the amount by which the RLV exceeds BLV (or is less than BLV) for each level of CIL. In the <u>illustrative</u> example overleaf (Chart 5.12.1), the graph shows that the maximum viable level of CIL would be £220 per square metre, but that above this level, higher levels of CIL would render the scheme unviable. It is important to note that the charts do not have the same scale and the reader needs to bear this in mind if comparing one chart to another.

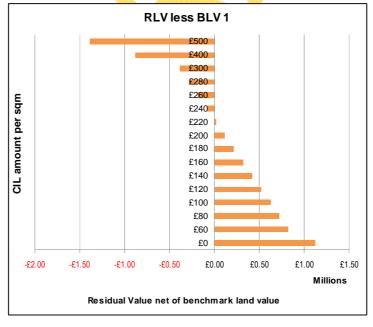


Chart 5.12.1: Illustrative example of data chart

⁸ Existing buildings must be occupied for their lawful use for at least six months out of the twelve months prior to grant of planning permission to qualify as existing floorspace for the purposes of calculating CIL liability.



Commercial appraisal results

5.12 The commercial appraisal results are more straightforward, due to the narrower range of variables that need to be considered in comparison to residential development. The appraisals include a 'base' rent level, with sensitivity analyses which model rents above and below the base level (an illustration is provided in Chart 5.12.1). The maximum CIL rates are then shown per square metre, against three different current use values (see Table 4.47.1). Chart 5.12.1 provides an <u>illustration</u> of the outputs in numerical format, while Chart 5.12.2 shows the data in graph format. In this example, the scheme could viably absorb a CIL of between £0 and £275 per square metre, depending on the current use value. The analysis demonstrates the significant impact of very small changes in yields (see appraisals 4 and 6, which vary the yield by 0.25% up or down) on the viable levels of CIL.

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£21.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£22.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£23.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£24.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£24.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£24.00	6.25%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£25.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£26.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£27.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£28.00	6.50%	2.00 years
		y v	

Chart 5.12.1: Illustration of sensitivity analyses

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-14%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-9%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-4%	£100	£23	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£99	£21	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£275	£197	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£465	£387	£38
Appraisal 7	4%	£449	£371	£23
Appraisal 8	8%	£624	£546	£197
Appraisal 9	11%	£798	£720	£371
Appraisal 10	14%	£972	£894	£546



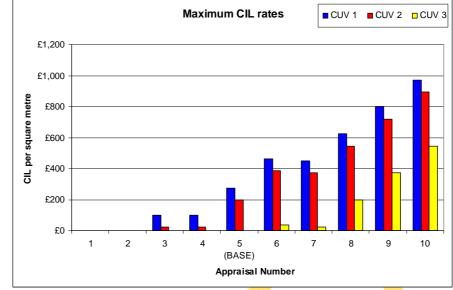


Chart 5.12.3: Maximum CIL rates – graph format

6 Assessment of the results

- 6.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the full results attached at Appendix 2 (residential appraisal results) and Appendix 3 (commercial appraisal results). In these results, the residual land values are calculated for scenarios with sales values and capital values reflective of market conditions across the Borough. These RLVs are then compared to benchmark land values.
- 6.2 The CIL regulations state that in setting a charge, local authorities must "aim to strike *what appears to the charging authority* to be an appropriate balance" between revenue maximisation on the one hand and the potentially adverse impact of CIL upon the viability of development across the whole area on the other. Our recommendations are that:
 - Firstly, councils should take a strategic view of viability. There will always be variations in viability between individual sites, but viability testing should establish the most typical viability position; not the exceptional situations.
 - Secondly, councils should take a balanced view of viability residual valuations are just one factor influencing a developer's decision making – the same applies to local authorities.
 - Thirdly, while a single charge is attractive, it may not be appropriate for all authorities, particularly in areas where sales values vary between areas.
 - Fourthly, markets are cyclical and subject to change over short periods of time. Sensitivity testing to sensitivity test levels of CIL to ensure they are robust in the event that market conditions improve over the life of a Charging Schedule is essential.
 - Fifthly, local authorities should not set their rates of CIL at the limits of viability. They should leave a margin or contingency to allow for change and site specific viability issues.
- 6.3 The early examinations have seen a debate on how viability evidence should translate into CIL rates. It has now been widely recognised that there is no requirement for a Charging Authority to slavishly follow the outputs of residual valuations. At Shropshire Council's examination in public, Newark & Sherwood Council argued that rates of CIL should be set at the level dictated by viability evidence which would (if followed literally) have resulted in a Charging Schedule with around thirty different charging zones across the Shropshire area. Clearly this would have resulted in a level of complexity that CIL is intended to avoid. The conclusion of this debate was that CIL rates should not necessarily be determined solely by viability evidence, but *should not be logically contrary* to the evidence. Councils should not follow a mechanistic process when setting rates appraisals are just a guide to viability and are widely understood to be a less than precise tool.

Assessment - residential development

6.4 As CIL is intended to operate as a fixed charge, the Council will need to consider the impact on two key factors. Firstly, the need to strike a balance between maximising revenue to invest in infrastructure on the one hand and the need to *minimise* the impact upon development viability on the other. CLG guidance recognises that CIL may make some developments unviable. Secondly, as CIL will effectively take a 'top-slice' of development value, there is a potential impact on the percentage or tenure mix of affordable housing that can be secured. This is a change from the current system of negotiated



financial contributions, where the planning authority can weigh the need for contributions against the requirement that schemes need to contribute towards affordable housing provision.

6.5 In assessing the results, it is important to clearly distinguish between two scenarios; namely, schemes that are unviable *regardless of the level of CIL* (including a nil rate) and schemes that are viable *prior* to the imposition of CIL at certain levels. If a scheme is unviable before CIL is levied, it is unlikely to come forward and CIL would not be a factor that comes into play in the developer's/landowner's decision making. We have therefore disregarded the 'unviable' schemes in recommending an appropriate level of CIL. The unviable schemes will only become viable following a degree of real house price inflation, or in the event that the Council agrees to a lower level of affordable housing in the short term⁹.

Determining maximum viable rates of CIL for residential development

- 6.6 As noted in paragraph 6.5, where a scheme is unviable the imposition of CIL at a zero level will not make the scheme viable. Other factors (i.e. sales values, build costs or benchmark land values) would need to change to make the scheme viable. For the purposes of establishing a maximum viable rate of CIL, we have had regard to the development scenarios that are currently viable and that might, therefore, be affected by a CIL requirement. All the results summarised below assume that current affordable housing requirements are met in full (sensitivity analyses which adopt reduced levels of affordable housing are provided in subsequent sections). In addition, the rates discussed below are **inclusive of the Mayoral CIL** of £35 per square metre.
- 6.7 Site type 1 and 2 generate residual values that are higher than the 'Industrial' and 'community use' benchmark land values, even in some cases with CIL of as much as £500 per square metre. However, only residential schemes in Pinner Green (Area 5) and Harrow on the Hill (Area 6) generate residual values that exceed existing lower value offices (see Tables 6.7.1 and 6.7.2).

Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)	Existing use: Offices (lower)	Existing use: Industrial	Existing use: community bldgs
S Harrow	Not Viabl <mark>e (</mark> NV)	NV	180	500
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	260	500
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	500	500
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	60	500	500
Pin Green & Stan	NV	300	500	500
Hrw Hill	NV	500	500	500

Table 6.7.1: Site type 1 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

 $^{^9}$ However, as shown by the sensitivity analyses (which reduce affordable housing to 30% and 20%) even a reduction in affordable housing does not *always* remedy viability issues. In these situations, it is not the presence or absence of planning obligations that is the primary viability driver – it is simply that the value generated by residential development is lower than some existing use values. In these situations, sites would remain in their existing use.



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)	Existing use: Offices (lower)	Existing use: Industrial	Existing use: community bldgs
S Harrow	NV	NV	0	280
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	120	500
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	220	500
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	280	500
Pin Green & Stan	NV	200	500	500
Hrw Hill	NV	300	500	500

Table 6.7.2: Site type 2 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

- 6.8 Tables 6.8.1 to 6.8.5 summarise the results for site types 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Each table includes the maximum amounts of CIL that could be charged (including Mayoral CIL) in combination with varying levels of affordable housing and tenure (40% (with Affordable Rent), 40% (with social rented), 30% and 20%). In general terms, viability for these site types is worse in comparison to site type 1, due to the requirement for a percentage of the units to be provided as affordable housing.
- 6.9 Viability for higher density schemes (with high build costs) are identified as being challenging and are generally unviable in the lower value areas and are unviable in the higher value areas at policy levels of affordable housing. These types of development are therefore unlikely to come forward in the lower value areas, with lower rise developments being the optimum form of development. In lower value areas, site type 3 and 5 would generate the optimum results in terms of maximum viable levels of CIL.
- 6.10 In higher value areas (Harrow on the Hill (Area 6), Pinner Green and Stanmore (Area 4) the maximum rates of CIL are close to or at the maximum of the range tested (£500 per square metre, including the Mayoral CIL).

Sensitivity analysis on affordable housing percentage

Current experience in the Borough indicates that delivering the Council's 6.11 affordable housing target without grant can be challenging and in many cases a reduced level of provision is being accepted upon the acceptance of a proven viability case. We re-rested sites 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 with a reduced level of affordable housing (30% and 20% of units) as well as testing the policy level (40%) with Affordable Rent units instead of social rented units. The results of these analyses are included within tables 6.8.1 to 6.8.6. The primary purpose of this exercise was to determine whether changes to affordable housing requirements on individual schemes would enable unviable sites to contribute towards infrastructure. The results show positive movement in terms of the viability of CIL rates when affordable housing levels are reduced. While we are not suggesting that the Council should change its affordable housing policies, the exercise demonstrates that the Council's flexible application of its policy will ensure that CIL will not render development unviable. However, we appreciate that the Council will be keen to minimise the impact on affordable housing as far as possible and this is a key risk factor when determining rates of CIL.



Sensitivity analysis on values and costs

6.12 As noted in Section 5, we carried out further analyses which consider the impact of increases in sales values of 10%, accompanied by an increase in build costs of 5%. This data is **illustrative only**, as the future housing market trajectory is very uncertain given the economic outlook and technologies for sustainability measures are likely to become cheaper over time. However, **if** such increases were to occur, tables 6.12.1 to 6.12.7 show the results in terms of the levels of CIL that could be absorbed.



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)				Existing use: Offices (lower)				Existing use: Warehousing/ storage				Existing use: community buildings			
Affordable hsg %	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	500	300	400	500
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	NV	120	180	500	500	500	500
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	220	180	240	280	500	500	500	500
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	300	240	300	500	500	500	500	500
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV	140	60	200	260	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	260	220	400	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table 6.8.1: Site type 3 - maximum viable rates of CIL¹⁰ (£s per square metre)

Table 6.8.2: Site type 4 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

Area	Existin	g use: Of	fices (higł	ner)	Existing use: Offices (lower)				Existing use: Warehousing/ storage				Existing use: community buildings			
Affordable hsg %	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	240	180	240	280
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	400	260	300	500
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	500	500	500	500
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	180	500	500	500	500
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	300	260	500	500	500	500	500	500
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	80	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

¹⁰ NV = Site is not viable before CIL is applied. These results are disregarded for the purpose of recommended CIL rates, as the sites would remain in their current use, unless other (non-CIL related) factors were to change.



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)			Existing use: Offices (lower)			r)	Existing use: Warehousing/ storage				Existing use: community buildings				
Affordable hsg %	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	NV	60	140	300	240	280	400
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	140	60	160	220	500	400	500	500
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	60	260	200	260	300	500	500	500	500
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	160	500	280	500	500	500	500	500	500
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	80	280	240	300	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	100	220	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Table 6.8.3: Site type 5 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

Table 6.8.4: Site type 6 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)			Existing use: Offices (lower)			Existing use: Warehousing/ storage				Existing use: community buildings					
Affordable hsg %	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	80
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	NV	80	160
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	NV	140	200	280	240	280	500
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	140	220	160	240	300	500	500	500	500



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)			Existing use: Offices (lower)			Existing use: Warehousing/ storage				Existing use: community buildings					
Affordable hsg %	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%	40% (AR)	40% (SR)	30%	20%
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	NV	60	160
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	160	100	200	240

Table 6.8.5: Site type 7 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre)

Table 6.12.1: Site type 1 - maximum viable rates of CIL¹¹ (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5% (Inflated)

Area	Existing use: (higher)	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Offices	Existing use: Warehousing		Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	180	280	500	500	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	260	500	500	500	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	120	500	500	500	500	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	60	200	500	500	500	500	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	300	500	500	500	500	500	
Hrw Hill	NV	160	500	500	500	500	500	500	

¹¹ NV = Site is not viable before CIL is applied. These results are disregarded for the purpose of recommended CIL rates, as the sites would remain in their current use, unless other (non-CIL related) factors were to change.



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing		Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	140	280	500	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	120	200	500	500	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	220	300	500	500	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	80	280	500	500	500	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	200	300	500	500	500	500	
Hrw Hill	NV	0	300	500	500	500	500	500	

Table 6.12.2: Site type 2 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Table 6.12.3: Site type 3 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing	/ storage	Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	300	500	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	140	500	500	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	₩ NV	180	260	500	500	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	240	500	500	500	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	60	220	500	500	500	500	
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	220	500	500	500	500	500	



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing		Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	180	260	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	260	500	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	500	500	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	500	500	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV 🧹	260	500	500	500	
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	500	500	500	500	

Table 6.12.4: Site type 4 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Table 6.12.5: Site type 5 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing	/ storage	Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	60	240	400	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	60	180	400	500	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	0	200	300	500	500	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	500	280	500	500	500	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	240	500	500	500	500	500	
Hrw Hill	NV	120	500	500	500	500	500	500	



Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing		Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	
Pin Green	NV	NV	NV	NV 🧹	NV	140	240	300	
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	160	260	500	500	

Table 6.12.6: Site type 6 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Table 6.12.7: Site type 7 - maximum viable rates of CIL (£s per square metre) – sales value inflation of 10% and build cost inflation of 5%

Area	Existing use: Offices (higher)		Existing use: (lower)	Offices	Existing use: Warehousing		Existing use: community buildings		
Sales values and costs	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	Current	Inflated	
S Harrow	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Hrw Wld Wldstne	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Hrw Hdstne CPark	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Pin HEnd & NHrw	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	
Pin Green & Stan	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	0	
Hrw Hill	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	100	200	

Suggested CIL rates

- 6.13 Although the results indicate that viability of residential development is currently challenging, it should be possible for rates of CIL to be levied across all areas, subject to allowing for a buffer or margin to address risks to delivery. There are four key risk factors:
 - the first is that individual sites might incur exceptional costs (decontamination, difficult ground conditions etc) and as a result the residual land value could fall. Developers will try and reflect such costs in their offer to the landowner, but the extent of any issues is not always fully apparent until the land value is fixed. Where sites have an existing use, an owner will not be prepared to accept a reduction below the value of the current building to accommodate exceptional costs on a redevelopment;
 - Secondly, current use values on individual sites will inevitably vary and will fall somewhere between the values used in our appraisals. As a result, the ability of schemes to absorb high rates of CIL could be adversely affected.
 - Thirdly, sales values could fall or normal build costs could rise over the life of the Charging Schedule, adversely affecting scheme viability; and
 - Fourthly, imposing a high rate of CIL (that vastly exceeds the current levels of Section 106 obligations) in the Council's first Charging Schedule could 'shock' the land market with a consequential risk that land supply falls. This factor has led many charging authorities to seek to limit their CIL rates to around 5% of development costs, or to set their CIL rates so that they are broadly comparable to existing Section 106 contributions¹².
- 6.14 In arriving at a conclusion on recommended rates, it is necessary to consider the different weight that should be attached to appraisal results tested against each of the four benchmark land values. The appraisals indicate that the residual values generated by residential schemes are unlikely to outperform the value of higher value existing offices. Consequently, these buildings are more likely to remain in their existing use in many parts of the Borough, rather than be redeveloped. The bulk of housing supply is therefore likely to come from sites in lower values uses, where the appraisals indicate that CIL would be absorbed.
- 6.15 It is also important to consider that where a scheme is shown as unviable before the application of CIL, it will be other factors such as sales values and build costs that will need to adjust for the scheme to become viable.
- 6.16 The maximum rates of CIL indicated by our appraisals are outlined below. Given the range of results above, and the risk factors outlined in the previous paragraph, our conclusion is that the rates of CIL that the Council might set – having regard to the range of the results and taking account of viability across the Borough as a whole – should be set at a discount of circa 40% to the maximum rates, as shown in Table 6.16.1.

¹² For example, Wandsworth Council has adopted this approach in the Vauxhall Nine Elms Opportunity Area, where the existing tariff has been converted into a per square metre CIL rate.



Area	Maximum CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm)	Maximum CIL, net of Mayoral CIL (£s per sqm)	Suggested CIL after buffer (£s per sqm)
S Harrow	180	145	90
Hrw Wld Wldstne	220	185	110
Hrw Hdstne CPark	260	225	135
Pin HEnd & NHrw	280	245	150
Pin Green	300	265	160
Hrw Hill	400	365	220

- 6.17 The Harrow on the Hill area of the borough is small and the Council may wish to take a view on how much development is likely to come forward there. If the quantum of development is likely to be limited, it would be possible to combine this area with another high value CIL zone (e.g. Pinner Green and Stanmore).
- 6.18 In determining the maximum levels of CIL and the recommended rates above, we have based our assessment on current costs and values only. We have run a set of appraisals that show the impact of an increase in sales values, accompanied by an increase in build costs and a further set of results that show the impact of a fall in sales values (the results are summarised in tables 6.12.1 to 6.12.7 and included in Appendix 2). These appraisals provide an indication of the likely movement in viability that any 'buffer' below the maximum rates would need to accommodate.

Assessment – commercial development

- 6.19 Our appraisals indicate that the potential for commercial schemes to be viably delivered varies between different uses and between areas across the Borough. Retail rents are higher in certain areas and developments might generate sufficient surplus residual value to absorb a CIL. For other types of development, such as offices, there is unlikely to be considerable amounts of net additional floorspace outside the central part of the Borough as rents for new build floorspace are not appreciably higher than rents for existing space.
- 6.20 As noted in section 4, the level of rents that can be achieved for commercial space varies according to exact location; quality of building; and configuration of space. Consequently, our appraisals adopt a 'base' position based on average rents for each type of development and show the results of appraisals with lower and higher rents. This analysis will enable the Council to consider the robustness of potential CIL charges on commercial uses, including the impact that changes in rents might have on viability.

Office development

6.21 The results of our office appraisals in the Harrow area indicate that the rent levels are significantly higher than in the rest of the Borough (circa £20 to £28 per sq ft, compared to circa £15 per sq ft elsewhere).



6.22 The 'base' scenario in our appraisals indicates that CIL cannot be levied. Only at the higher end of the range of rents that have been identified as being achievable in the Harrow market are able to generate a surplus that would support a maximum CIL charge of £173 to £0 per square metre (with the amount being determined by the current use value). However, a very small shift in the yield or rent would reduce the range of potential rates to £0 per square metre.

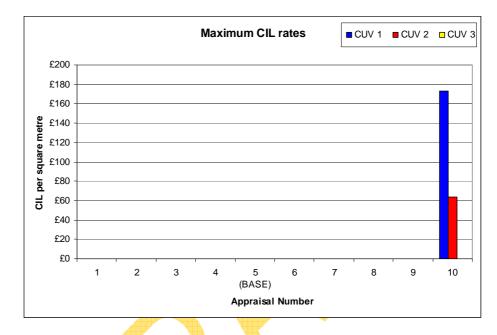


Chart 6.21.1: Office development (Harrow)

6.23 In light of the above findings, office developments are unlikely to be viable, unless rents increase significantly over the life of the Charging Schedule. Given the context of over supply of offices in the Borough, long term demand for offices outside Harrow is likely to be weak and it is therefore unlikely that any significant level of office development will come forward.

Retail development - Harrow, Pinner, Wealdstone and Stanmore

- 6.24 The existing 'high street' retail market in the Borough is predominantly characterised by district centres arranged in traditional high street from with the exception of Harrow which benefits from two covered shopping centres. Consequently, a significant proportion of development activity involves recycling existing retail floorspace, rather than additional space, however we note that there is retail development planned as part of the regeneration/intensification of Harrow and Weladstone growth corridor. None the less for the most part, retail development would generate little net additional floorspace that would be chargeable for CIL.
- 6.25 Furthermore, development of new retail floorspace on existing retail sites is unlikely to generate significant surpluses that could fund CIL. This is because rents for new build floorspace are only slightly higher than rents for existing floorspace. Chart 6.25.1 summarises the retail development appraisals in Harrow, Pinner, Wealdstone and Stanmore. Although the chart indicates that a CIL could be levied at a high rate against two of the current use values (£201 and £ per square metre), these rates would fall as a result of changes in rents and/or yields. Any rate of CIL on retail would need to be set to reflect these downside risks.



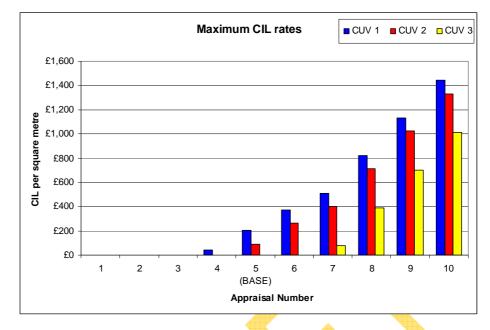


Chart 6.25.1: Viable levels of CIL on high street retail development

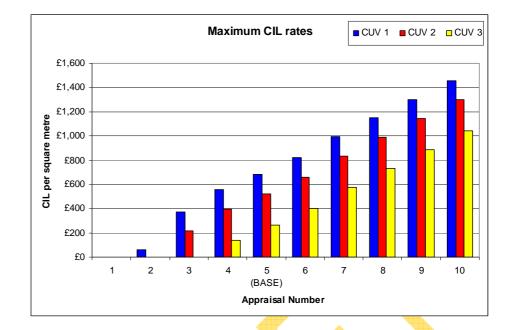
Retail development - elsewhere in the Borough

6.26 Elsewhere in the Borough, rents for retail floorspace are lower, typically circa £15 per sq ft. Consequently, it is unlikely that retail development will be sufficiently viable to attract significant interest from developers at the current time. Our appraisals indicate that it is unlikely that CIL could be levied on retail outside Harrow, Pinner, Wealdstone and Stanmore.

Retail warehouse development

6.27 The retail warehousing/superstore market in the Borough is particularly buoyant attracting rents of circa £20 per sq ft and as such could absorb a CIL without adversely affecting viability of development (see Chart 6.27.1). At this base rent, a CIL of between £265 to £862 per square metre could be levied. However, the level of CIL falls significantly as a result of small changes in rents and yields. A significant buffer below these rates would mitigate this impact. This would suggest a CIL of around £100 per square metre.



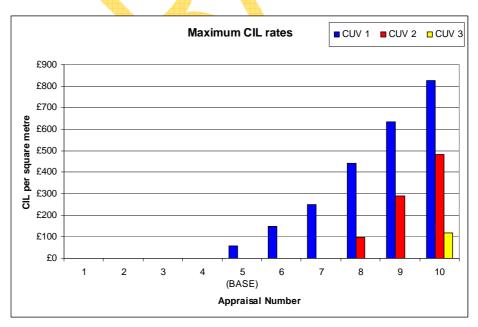


6.27.1 Out of retail warehousing/superstore

Industrial and warehouse development

6.28 Our appraisals of industrial development indicate that residual values are likely to be too low to absorb any level of CIL above the existing Mayoral CIL requirement of £35 per square metre. A considerable increase in new build industrial rents would be required before any CIL could be absorbed (see Chart 6.28.1).





Student Housing

- 6.29 Rents for student housing in the Borough are not dissimilar from schemes in other non central London boroughs (circa £150 per week for a single ensuite room). Our appraisal (attached as Appendix 3) indicates that student housing schemes could generate a CIL contribution of up to £116 per square metre, inclusive of Mayoral CIL.
- 6.30 Student housing is generally more viable than general residential due to the absence of any requirement to contribute towards affordable housing.

Hotel development

- 6.31 Our appraisal of hotel development is attached at Appendix 3. This indicates that at current values, this type of development cannot.
- 6.32 There is little evidence of significant activity in hotel development in the Borough. As a consequence, we have also considered evidence of capital values from other adjacent boroughs. Capital values for completed hotel rooms are in the region of £61,000. At this capital value, hotel developments are unlikely to generate significant residual land values and could therefore not absorb a CIL above Mayoral CIL (see Chart 6.32.1). Our appraisal is attached at Appendix 3.

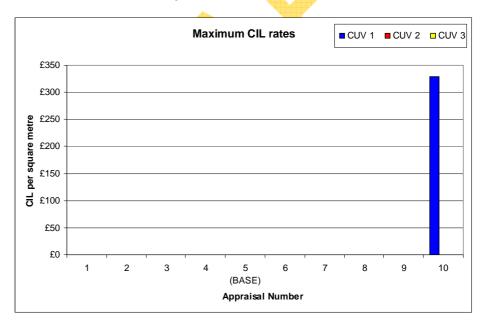


Chart 6.32.1: Hotel development

D1 and D2 floorspace development

6.33 D1 and D2 floorspace typically includes uses that do not accommodate revenue generating operations, such as schools, health centres, museums and places of worship. Other uses that do generate an income stream (such as swimming pools) have operating costs that are far higher than the income and require public subsidy. Many D1 uses will be infrastructure themselves, which CIL will help to provide. It is therefore unlikely that D1 and D2 uses will be capable of generating any contribution towards CIL.

7 Conclusions and recommendations

- 7.1 The results of our analysis indicate a degree of variation in viability of development in terms of different uses. In light of these variations, two options are available to the Council under the CIL regulations. Firstly, the Council could set a single CIL rate across the Borough, having regard to the least viable types of development and least viable locations. This option would suggest the adoption of the 'lowest common denominator', with sites that could have provided a greater contribution towards infrastructure requirements not doing so. In other words, the Council could be securing the benefit of simplicity at the expense of potential income foregone that could otherwise have funded infrastructure. Secondly, the Council has the option of setting different rates for different types of development and different areas. The results of our study point firmly towards the second option as our recommended route, particularly for residential development.
- 7.2 We have also referred to the results of development appraisals as being highly dependent upon the inputs, which will vary significantly between individual developments. In the main, the imposition of CIL is not *the* critical factor in determining whether a scheme is viable or not (with the relationship between scheme value, costs and land value benchmarks being far more important). This is evidenced by the very marginal differences between the 'pre' and 'post' CIL residential appraisals shown in the charts in Section 6. This point is also illustrated in Chart 7.2.1 below, which compares the impact on the residual value of a scheme of a 10% increase and decrease in sales values and a 10% increase and decrease in build costs to a £100 per sq metre change in CIL.

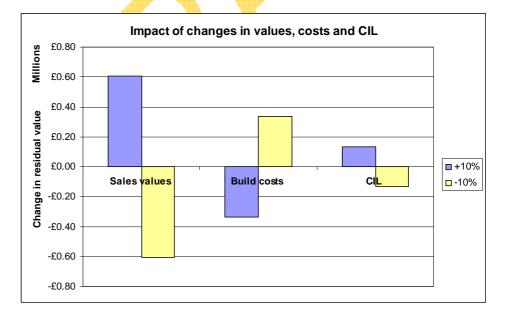


Chart 7.2.1: Impact of changing levels of CIL in context of other factors

7.3 Given CIL's nature as a fixed tariff, it is important that the Council selects rates that are not on the limit of viability. This is particularly important for commercial floorspace, where the Council does not have the ability to 'flex' other planning obligations to absorb site-specific viability issues. In contrast, the Council could in principle set higher rates for residential schemes as the level of affordable housing could be adjusted in the case of marginally viable schemes. However, this approach runs the risk of frustrating one of the Council's other key objectives of delivering affordable housing. Consequently, sensitive CIL rate setting for residential schemes is also vital.

- 7.4 Our recommendations on levels of CIL are therefore summarised as follows:
 - The results of this study are reflective of current market conditions, which are likely to improve over the medium term. It is therefore important that the Council keeps the viability situation under review so that levels of CIL can be adjusted to reflect any future changes.
 - The ability of residential schemes to make CIL contributions varies depending on area and the current use of the site. Having regard to these variations, residential schemes should be able to absorb a maximum CIL rate of between £180 to £400 per square metre. CLG guidance requires that charging authorities do not set their CIL at the margins of viability. Other authorities have set their rates at a discount to the maximum rate, with discounts ranging from circa 30% to 50%. Taking a broad view across our appraisals, the maximum rates suggested are as follows):

Maximum CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm)	Maximum CIL, net of Mayoral CIL (£s per sqm)	Suggested CIL after buffer (£s per sqm)	
180	145	90	
220	185	110	
260	225	135	
280	245	150	
300	265	160	
400	365	220	
	CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm) 180 220 260 280 300	CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm)net of Mayoral CIL (£s per sqm)180145220185260225280245300265	

Table 7.4.1: Proposed CIL rates - residential

- Whilst the maximum rates are higher than the proposed rates, the buffer will help to mitigate a number of risk factors (primarily the potentially adverse impact on land supply of setting the rates at a high level and 'shocking' the market). However, there is no prescribed percentage buffer and this is entirely a matter for the Charging Authority's judgement.
- High quality office development on sites in Harrow have the potential to generate some value based on higher rents, however, this is sensitive to small shifts in rents and yields and given the current context of over supply in the Borough our base appraisal indicates that no CIL could be levied. At current rent levels, office development elsewhere in the Borough is unlikely to come forward in the short to medium term as the capital values generated are insufficient to cover development costs. We therefore recommend that the Council sets a nil rate for office development in the Borough.
- Residual values generated by Retail developments are somewhat higher than current use values in certain areas. However, to a degree retail development will involve the re-use of existing retail space, so the differential in value between current and newly developed space is modest in areas where rents are low. Our appraisals indicate that the development of new retail space in Harrow, Pinner, Wealdstone and Stanmore is sufficiently viable to absorb CIL. We recommend a rate of

 $\pounds 100\ \text{per}$ square metre, which will allow for a substantial buffer below the maximum rate.

- Retail warehouse and similar developments are viable throughout the Borough and could also absorb a CIL contribution. Allowing a buffer below the maximum rates indicated by our appraisals, we would recommend a rate of £100 per square metre.
- Our appraisals of developments of industrial and warehousing floorspace indicate that these uses are unlikely to generate positive residual land values. We therefore recommend a zero rate for industrial floorspace.
- Student housing in the Borough generates sufficient surplus residual values to absorb a CIL of up to £116 per square metre. After allowing for a buffer for site-specific factors, we suggest a rate of £55 per square metre (£90 per square metre including mayoral CIL).
- At current values Hotel developments are identified as not being able to generate a surplus a maximum CIL and as such we would recommend that the Council sets a nil rate for Hotel use.
- D1 and D2 uses often do not generate sufficient income streams to cover their costs. Consequently, they require some form of subsidy to operate. This type of facility is very unlikely to be built by the private sector. We therefore suggest that a nil rate of CIL be set for D1 uses.
- 7.5 The proposed CIL rates are summarised in Table 7.5.1.

Development type	Proposed (CIL rate		Notecostodo.		
Residential	S Harrow	Hrw Wid Widstne	Hrw Hdstne CPark	Pin HEnd & NHrw	Pin Green & Stan	Hrw Hill
	£90	£110	£135	£150	£160	£220
Student Housing		£55				
Offices			Ni	il		
Retail	Harrow, Pinner, Rest of Borough Wealdstone, Stanmore					
	£1	00		Nil		
Retail warehouse/ superstores	£100					
All other uses	Nil					

Table 7.5.1: Proposed CIL rates

7.6 For residential schemes, the application of CIL of is unlikely to be an overriding factor in determining whether or not a scheme is viable. When considered in context of total scheme value, CIL will be a modest amount, typically accounting for between 2 and 3.5% of value (see Table 7.6.1). Some schemes would be unviable even if a zero CIL were adopted. We therefore recommend that the Council pays limited regard to these schemes.

Area	Maximum CIL indicated by appraisals (£s per sqm) ¹³	Suggested CIL after buffer (£s per sqm)	CIL as % of maximum viable rate	CIL and % of Gross Development Value ¹⁴
S Harrow	180	90	50%	2.13%
Hrw Wld Wldstne	220	110	50%	2.46%
Hrw Hdstne CPark	260	135	52%	2.8%
Pin HEnd & NHrw	280	150	54%	2.96%
Pin Green	300	160	53%	2.74%
Hrw Hill	400	220	55%	3.52%

Table 7.6.1: CIL as a proportion of scheme value and development costs

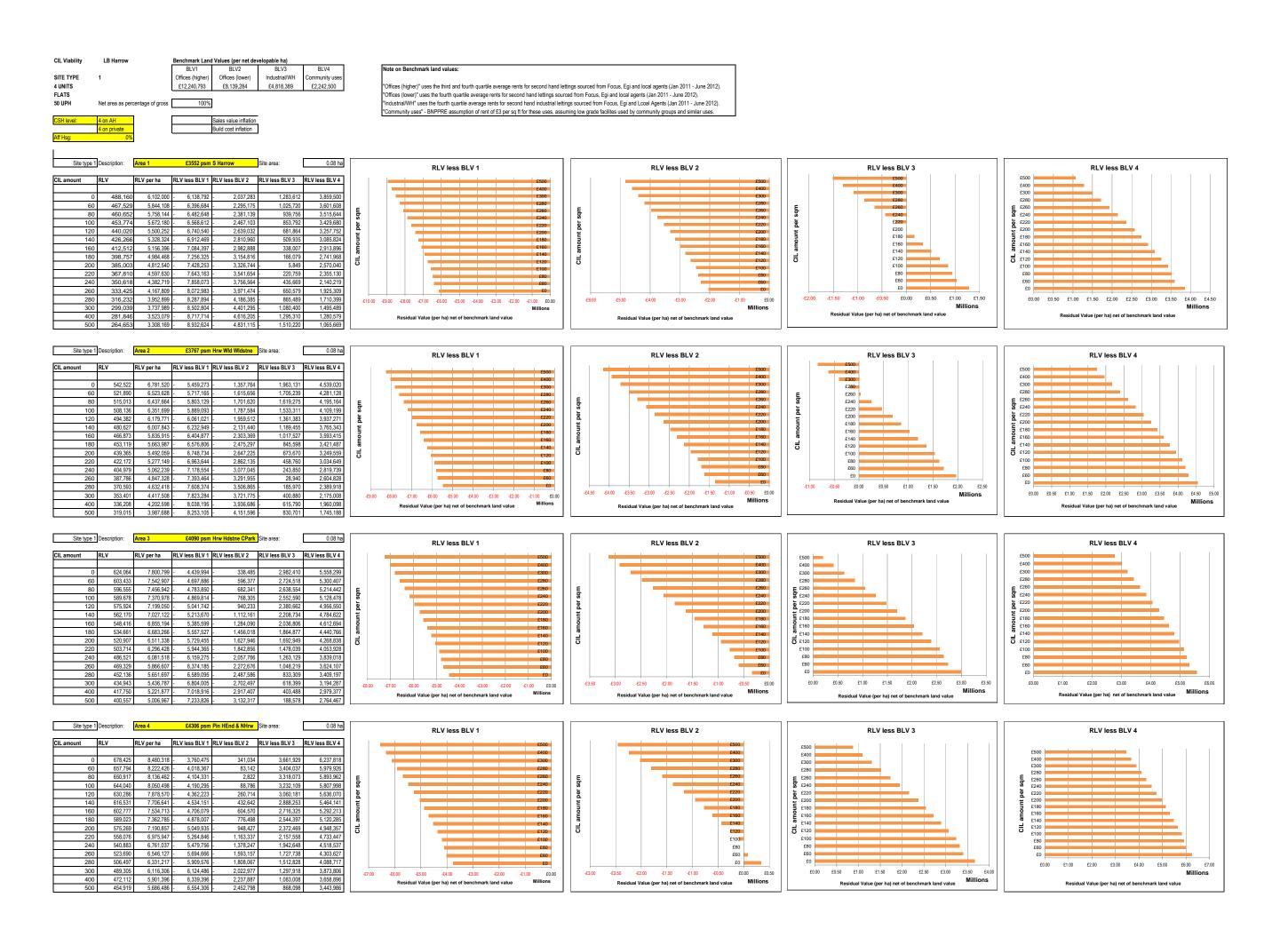
 ¹³ The percentages for residential schemes are based on the appraisals for site type 6 (mixed houses and flats)
 ¹⁴ The percentages here assume that CIL is levied on the entire floorspace of the development (except for affordable housing, which benefits from social housing relief) and that there is no deduction for existing floorspace. These percentages therefore represent the worst case scenario.

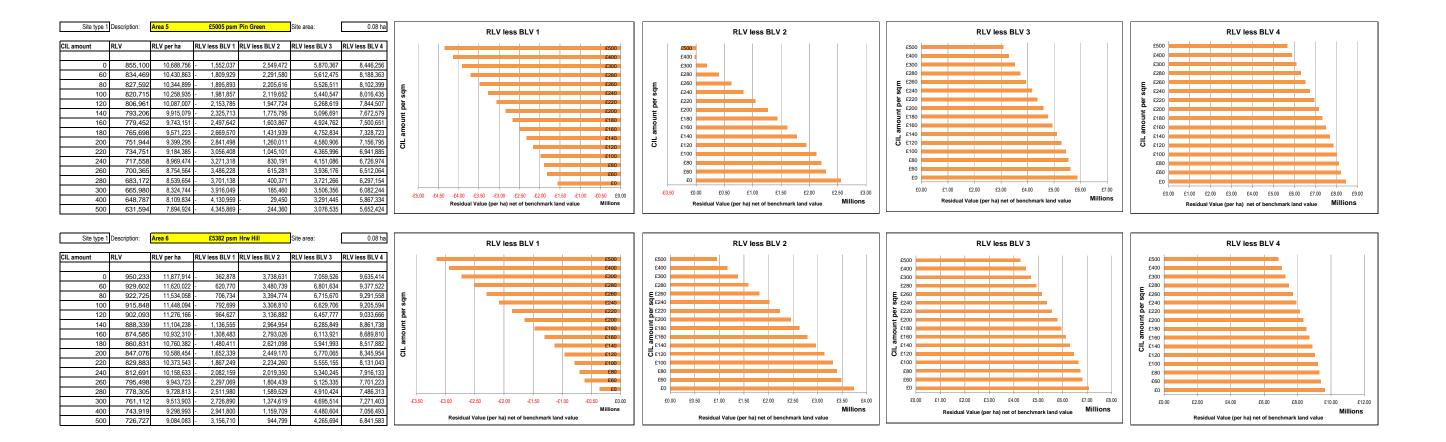


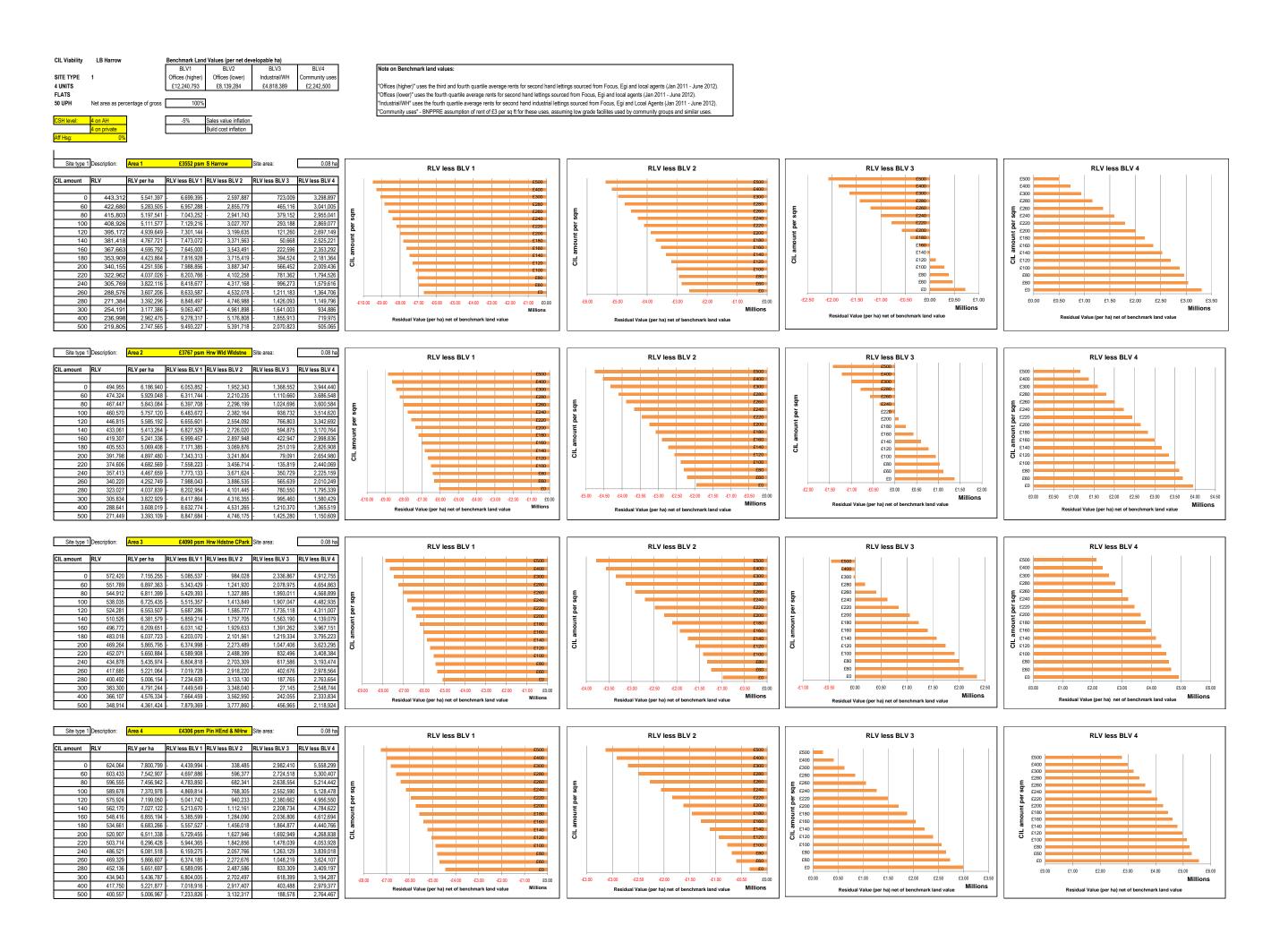
Appendix 1 Private residential sales values

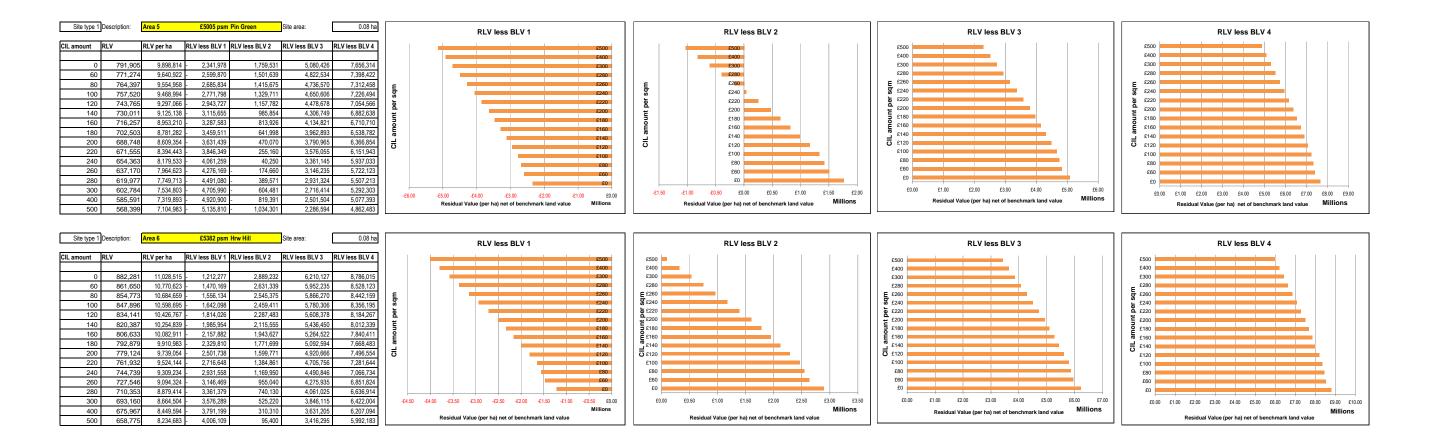


Appendix 2 Residential appraisal results









CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV3 SITE TYPE 1 Offices (higher Offices (lower) Industrial/WH Community use 4 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 £2,242,500 FLATS 50 UPH Net area as percentage of gross

4 on private

100%

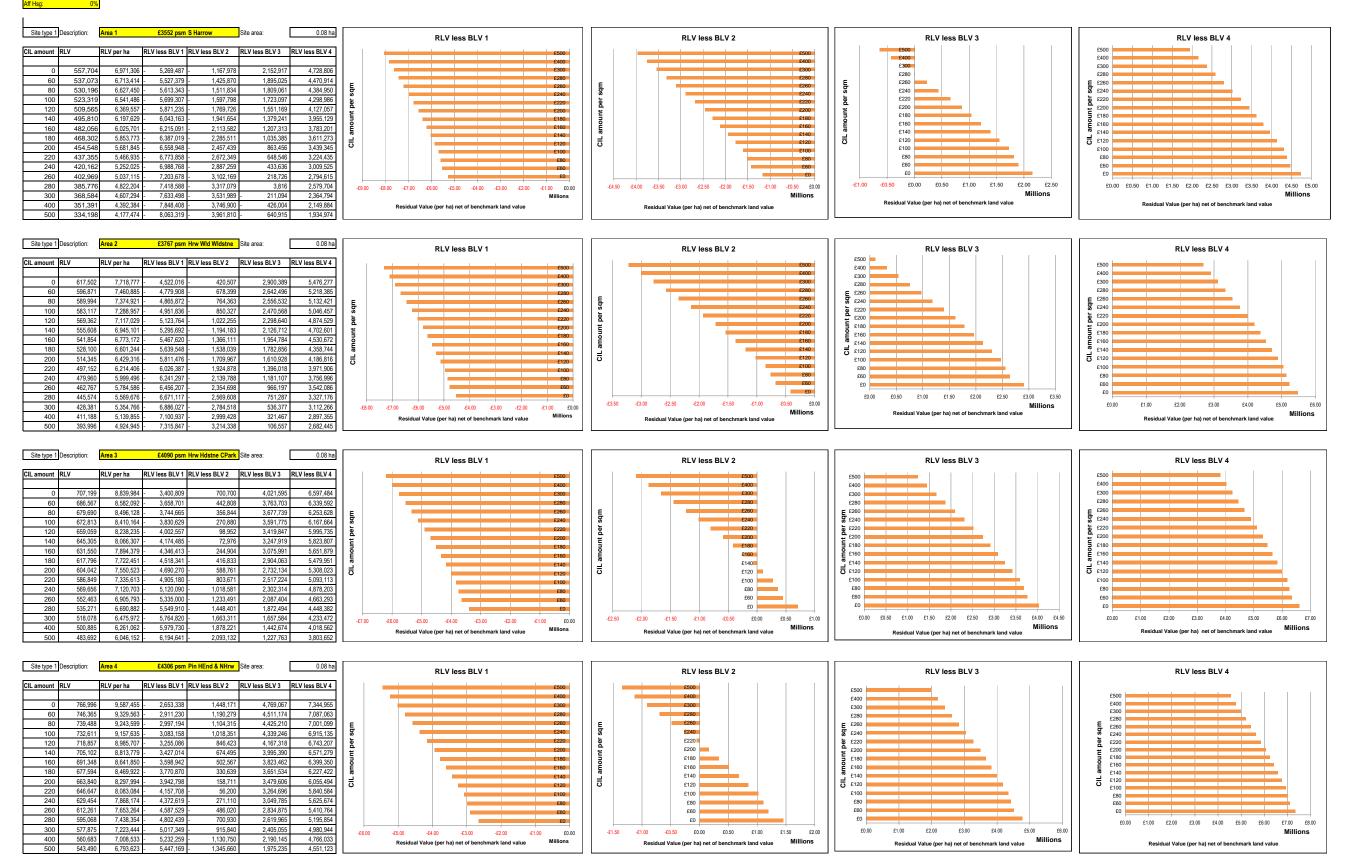
 10%
 Sales value inflation

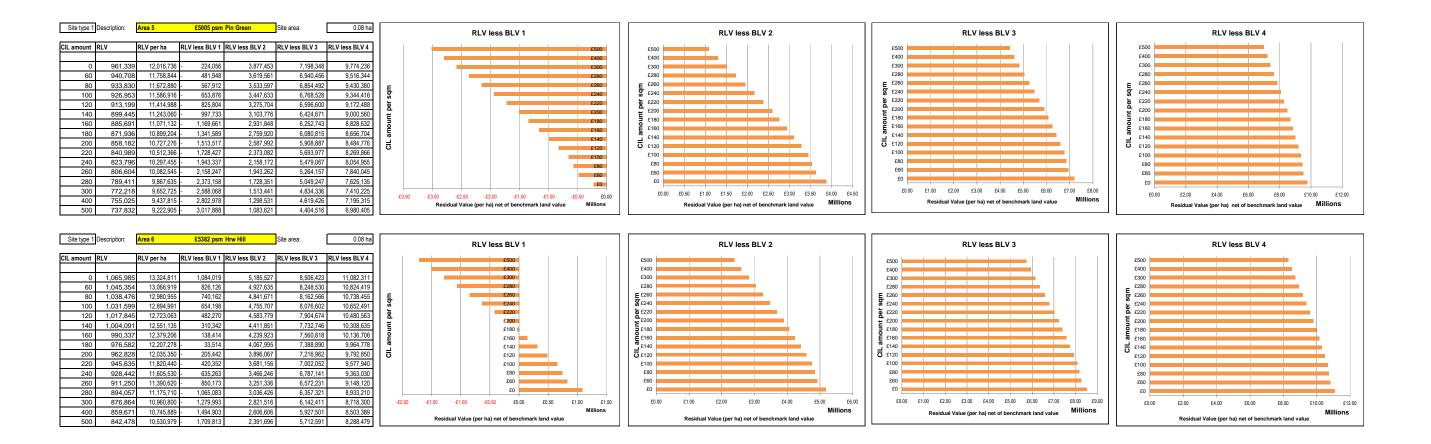
 5%
 Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

BLV4

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Lcoal Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). munity uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.





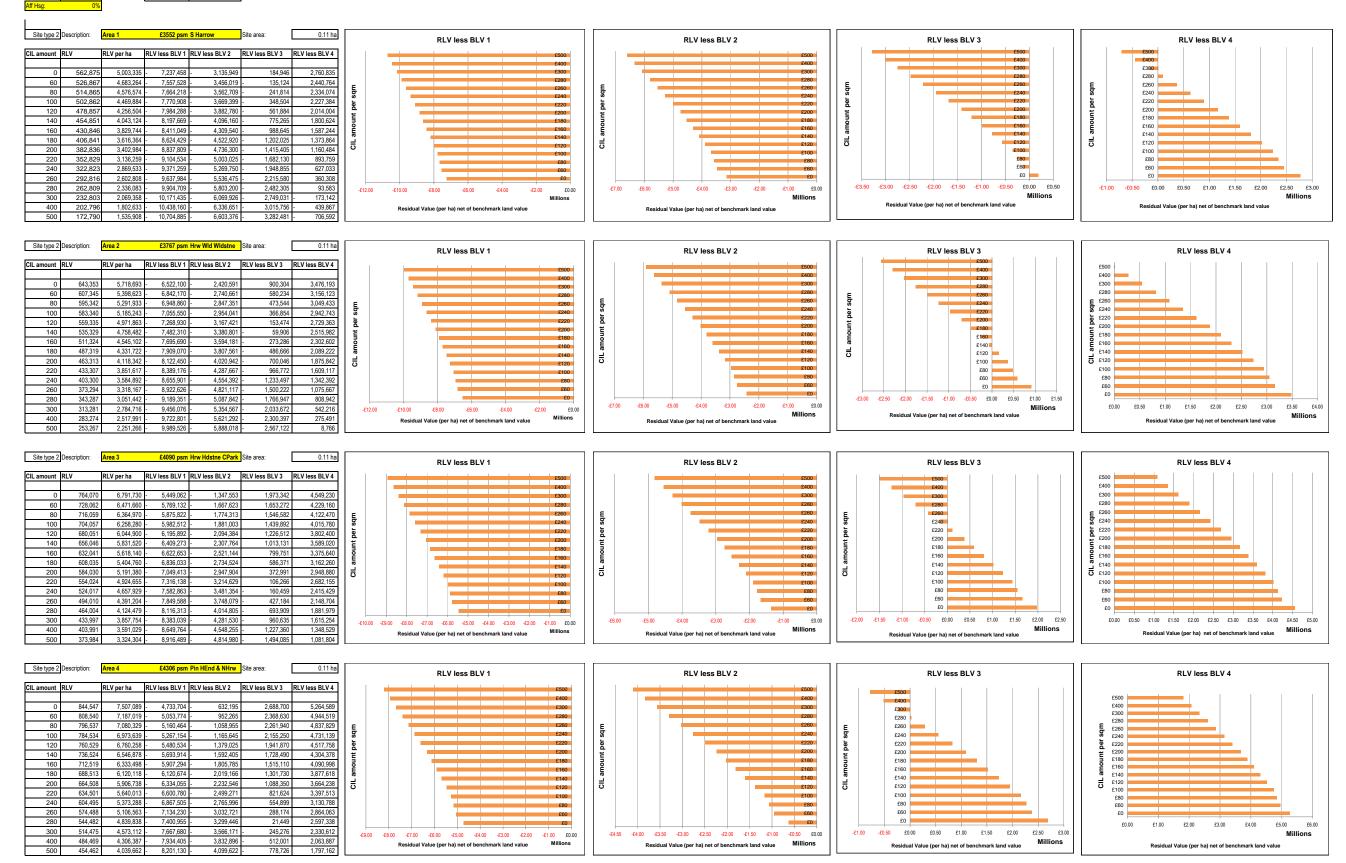
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4	
SITE TYPE	2	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses	
9 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500	
FLATS						
80 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%				

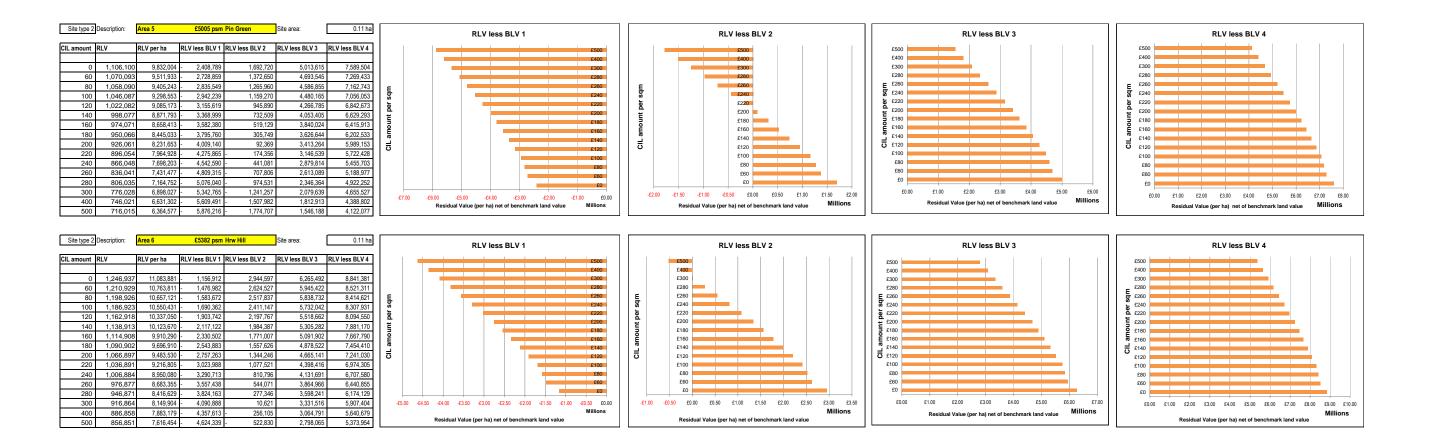
CSH level: 4 on AH

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "IndustrialWH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he SNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.

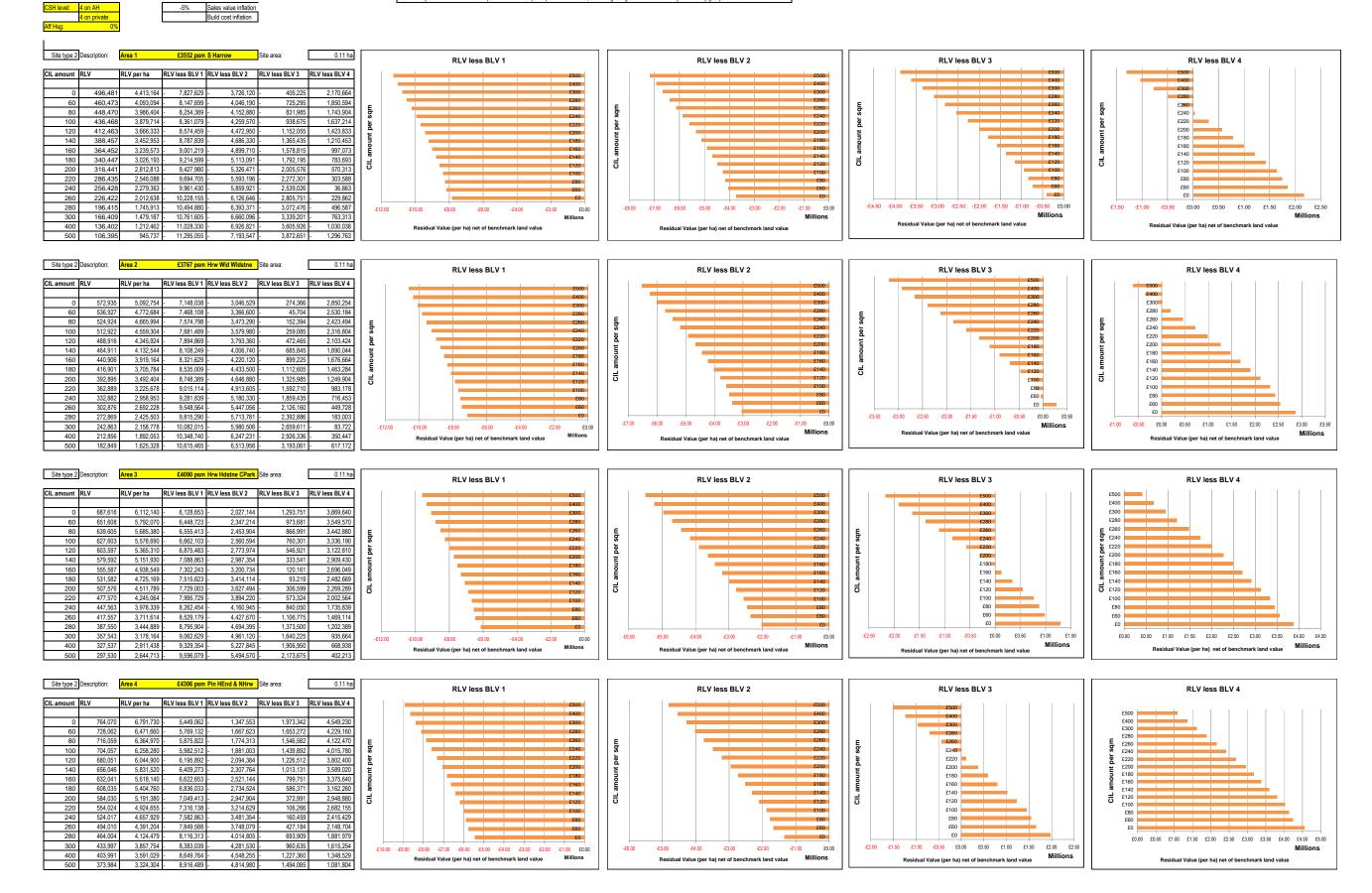


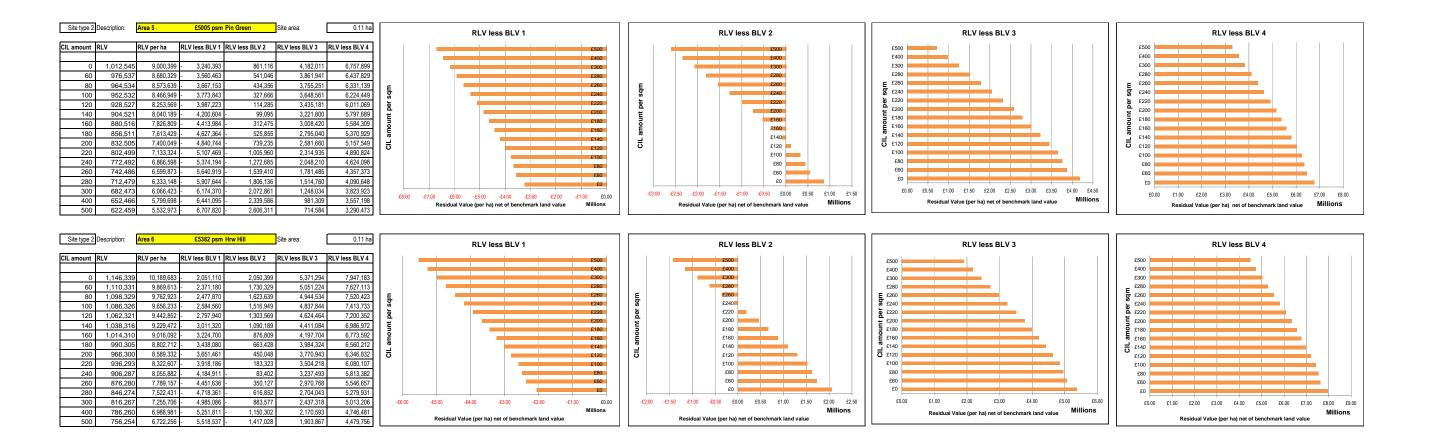


CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)			
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	2	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
9 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
80 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher) uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Offices (lower)* uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Industrial/WH* uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Community uses* - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.





CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV3 SITE TYPE 2 Offices (higher Offices (lower) Industrial/WH 9 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 FLATS

100% Net area as percentage of gross

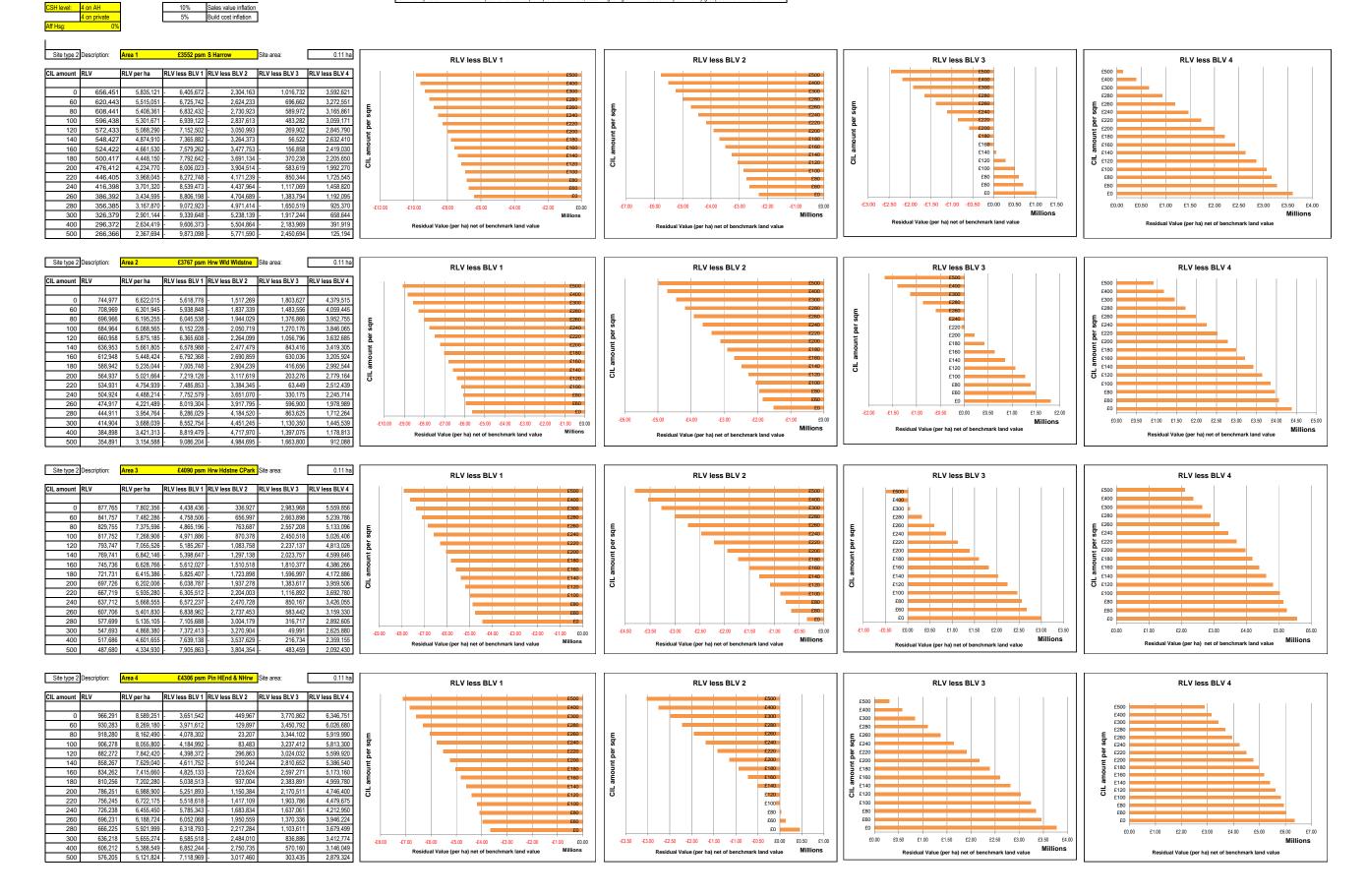
Note on Benchmark land values

BLV4

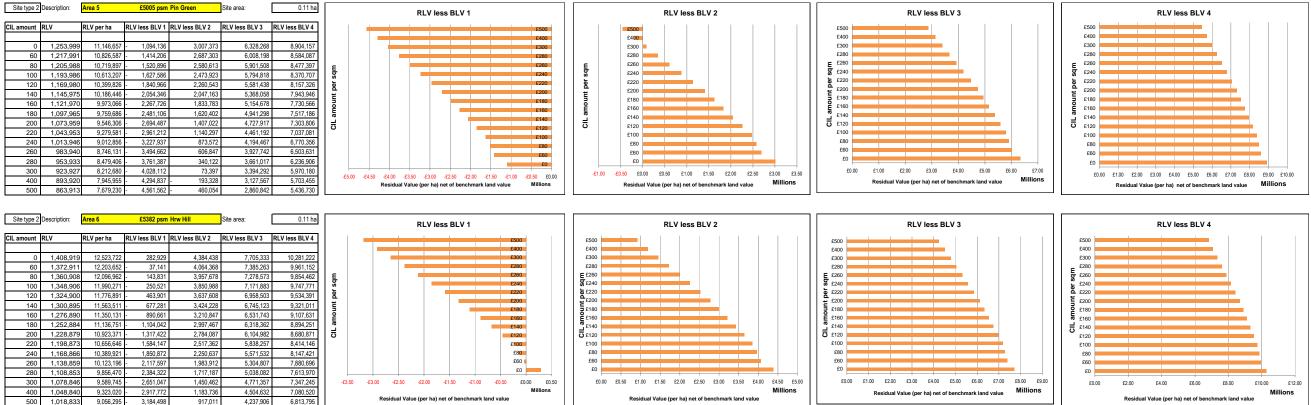
Community use

£2,242,500

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). munity uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.



80 UPH



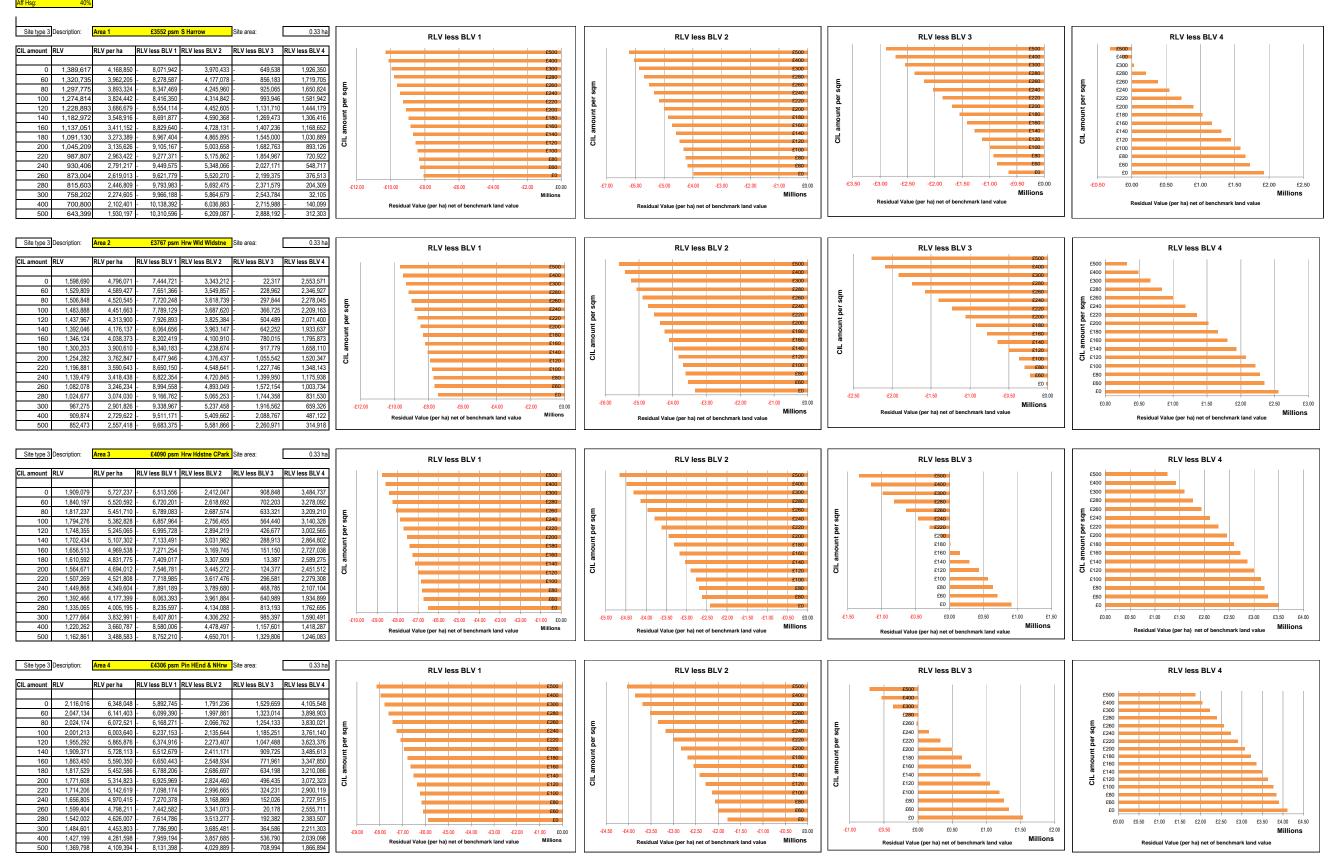
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)			
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	3	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
25 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
75 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

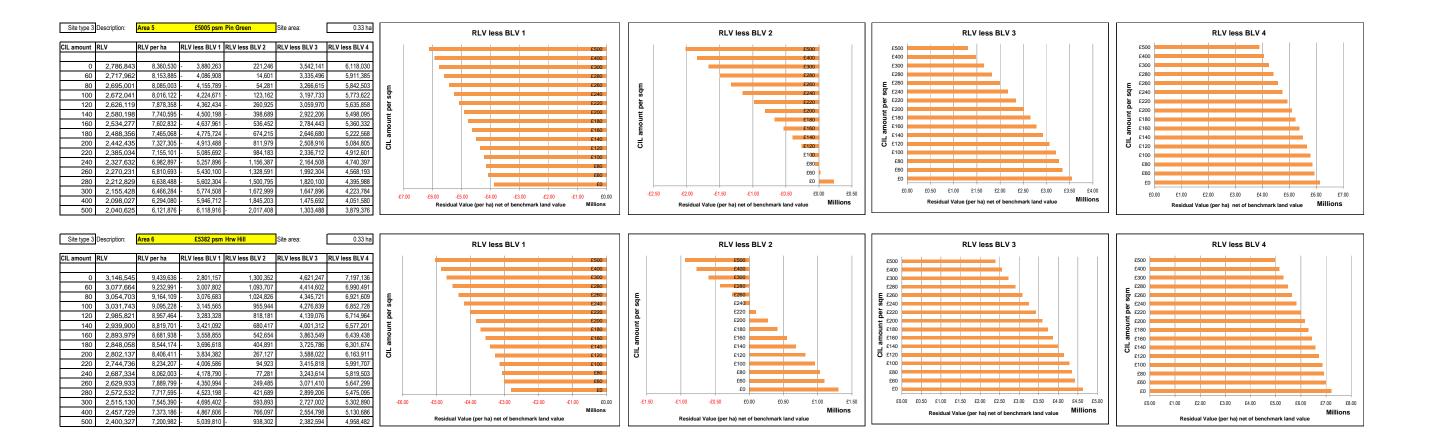
Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

SH level: 4 on AH

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "IndustrialWH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.

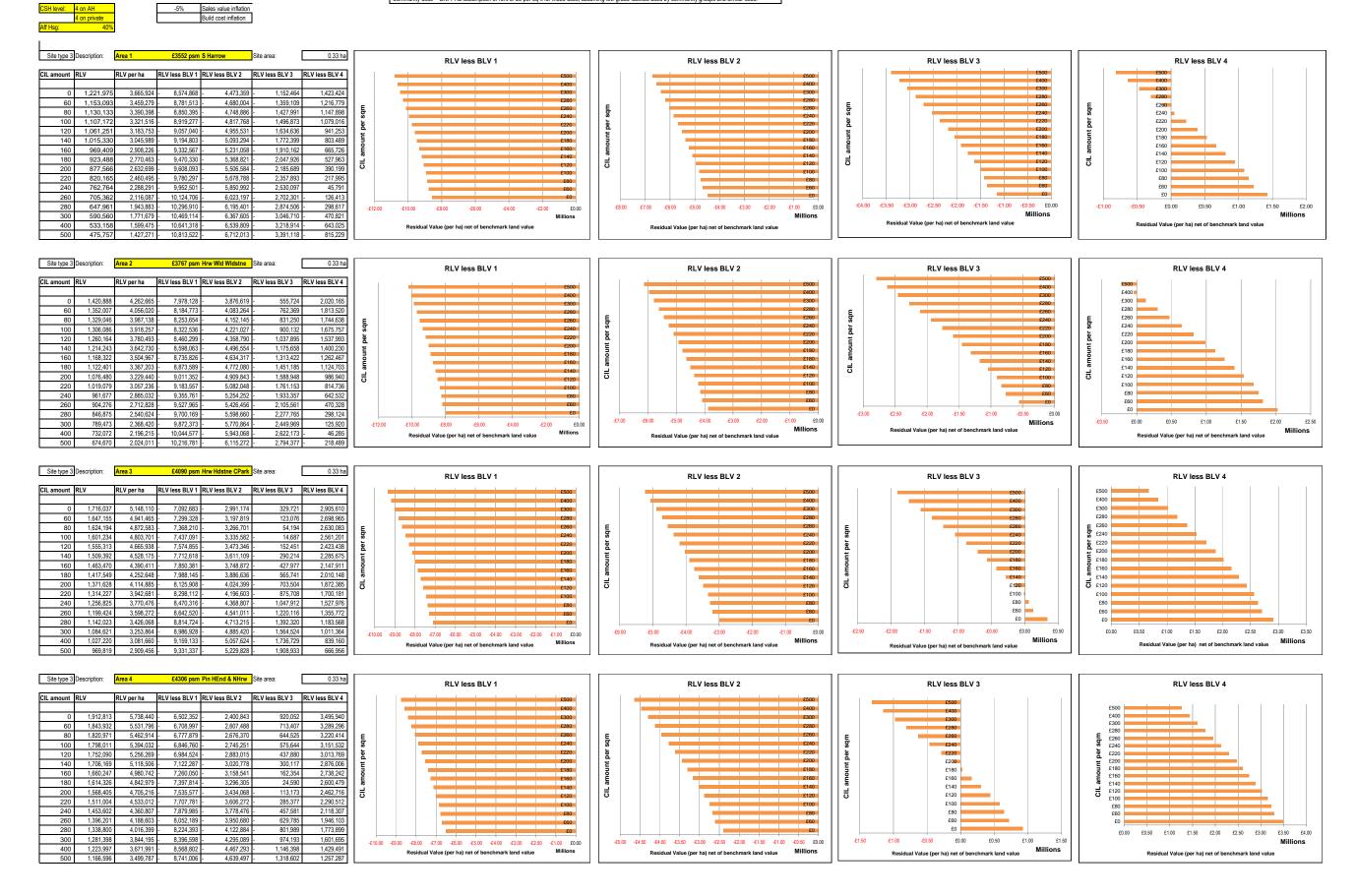


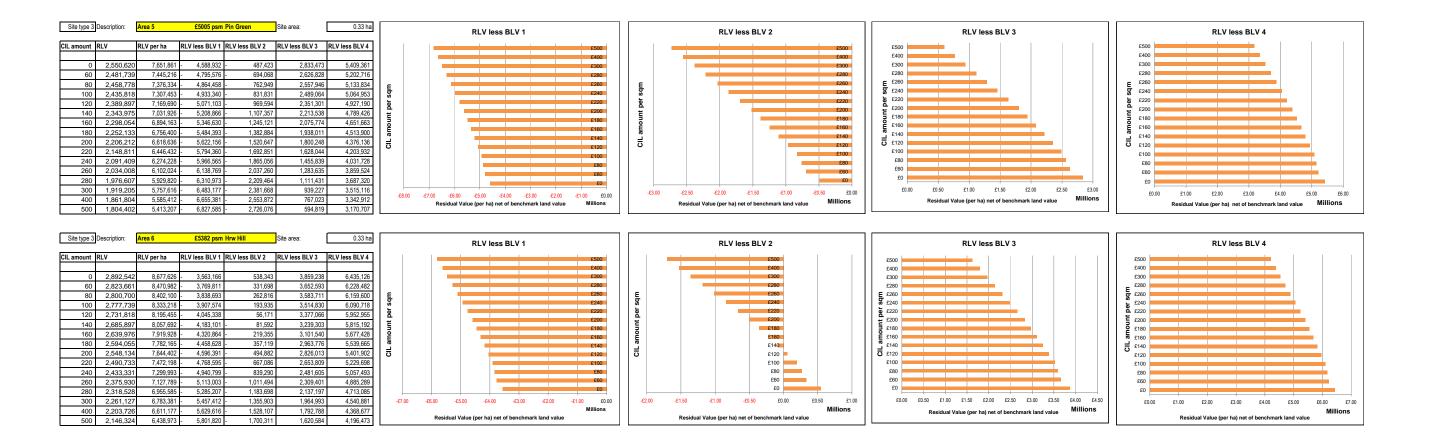


CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4	
SITE TYPE	3	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses	
25 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500	
FLATS						
75 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%				

Note on Benchmark land values

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.

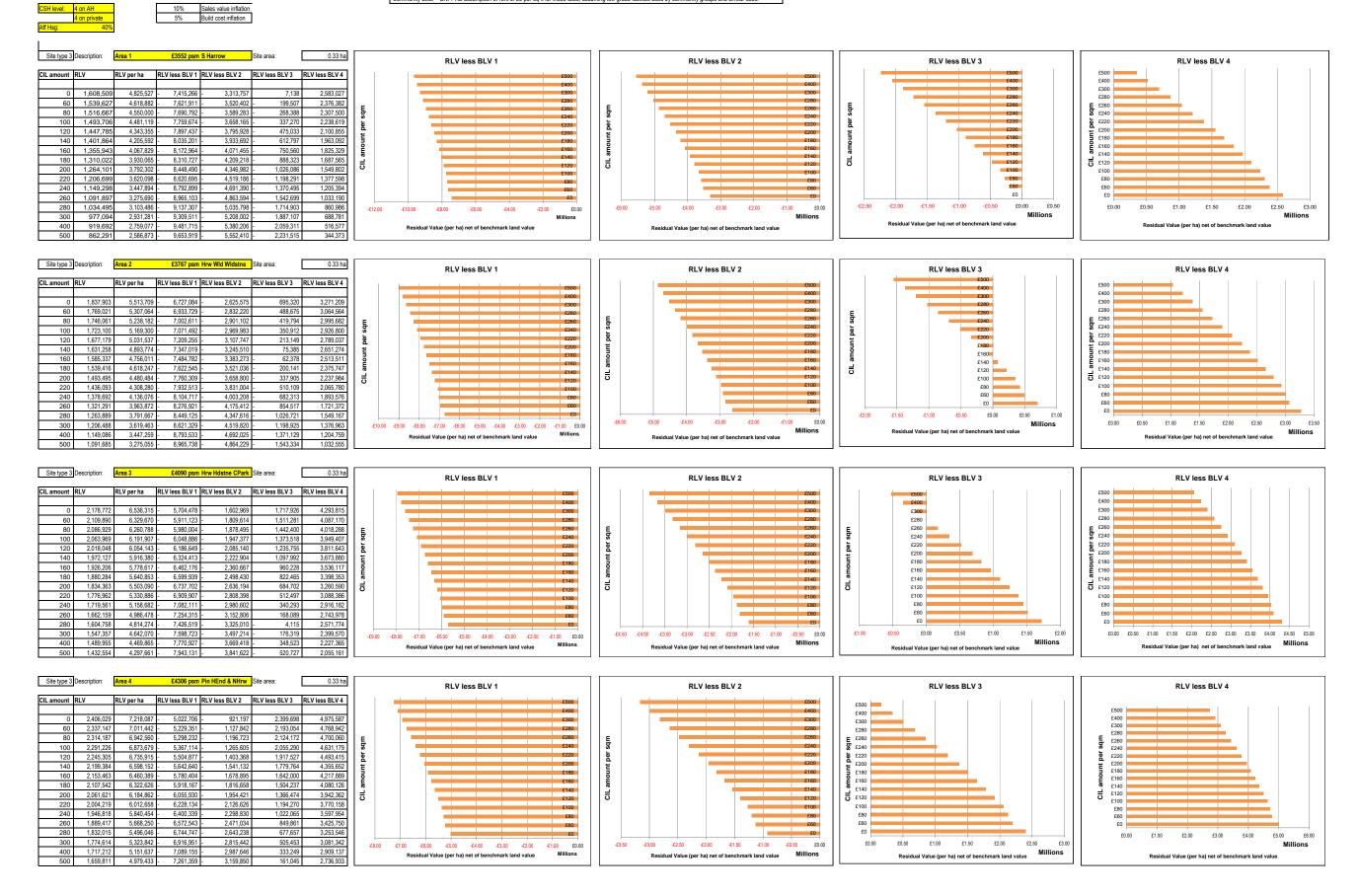


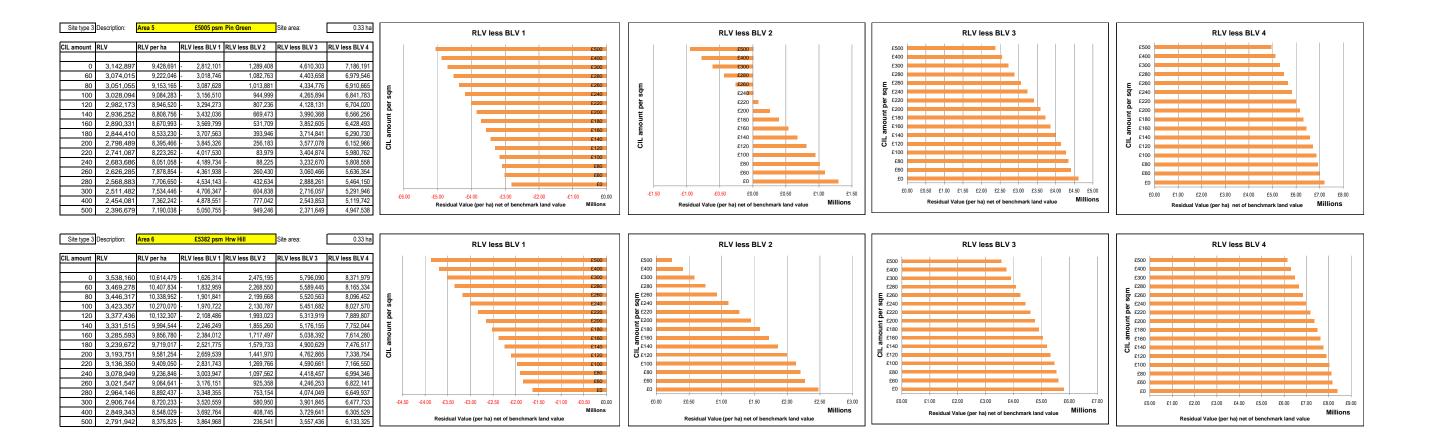


CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4	
SITE TYPE	3	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses	
25 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500	
FLATS						
75 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%				

Note on Benchmark land values

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses ' BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.

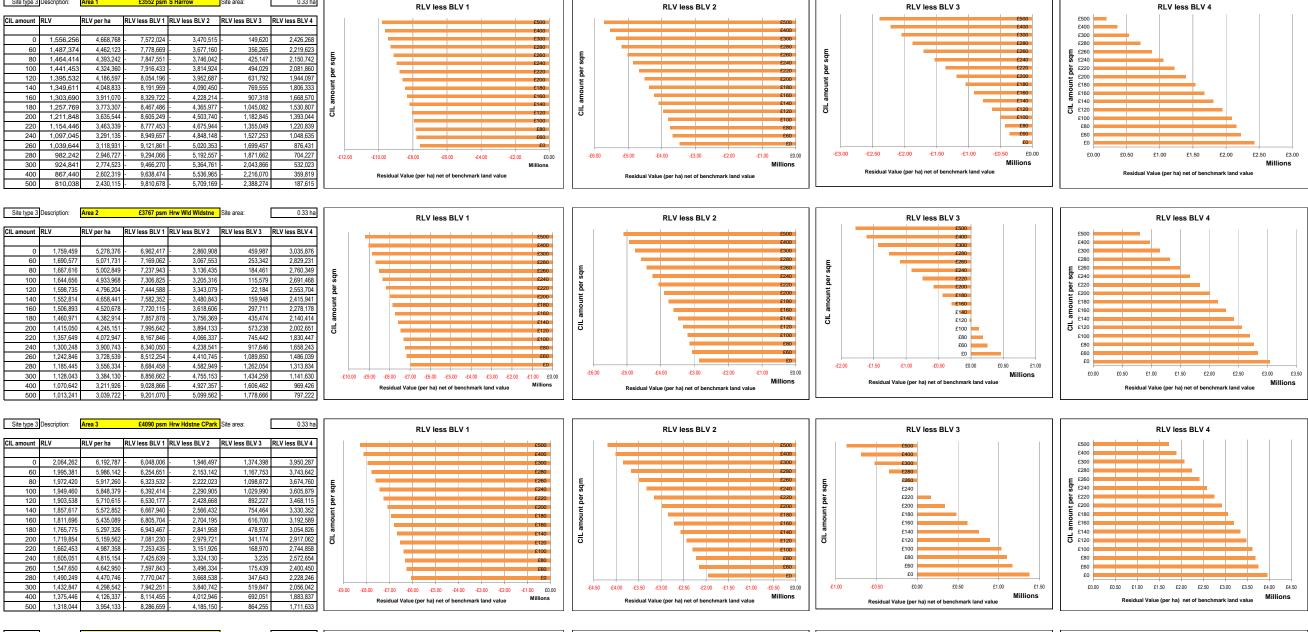


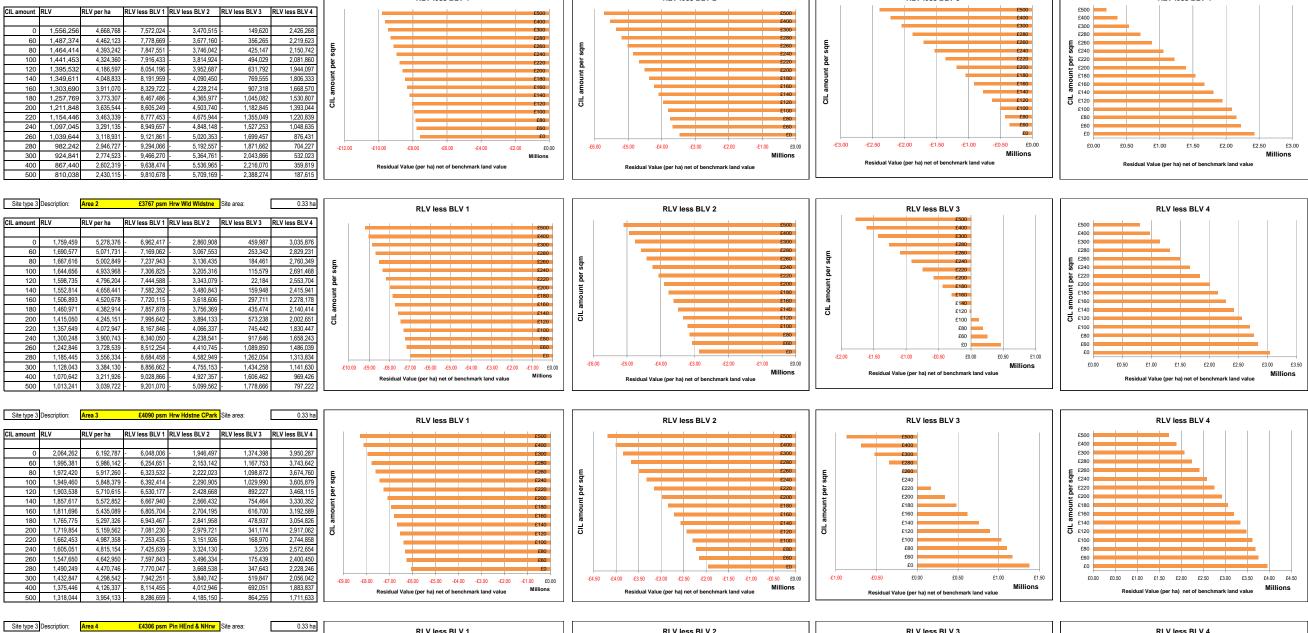


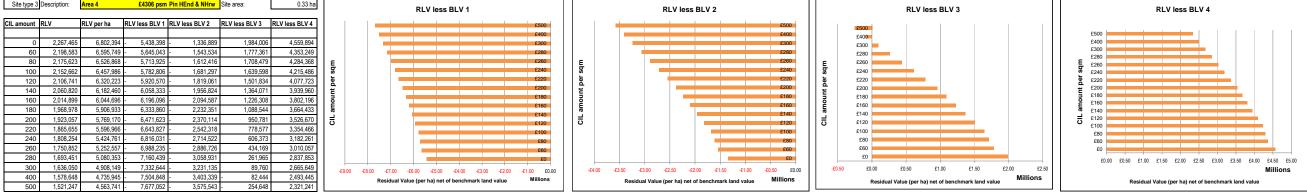
CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV3 BLV4 Note on Benchmark land value SITE TYPE 3 Offices (higher Offices (lower) Industrial/WH Community use 25 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 £2,242,500 Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). FLATS Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). 100% 75 UPH Net area as percentage of gross munity uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses. Sales value inflation Build cost inflation £3552 psm S Harrow Site area: 0.33 ha

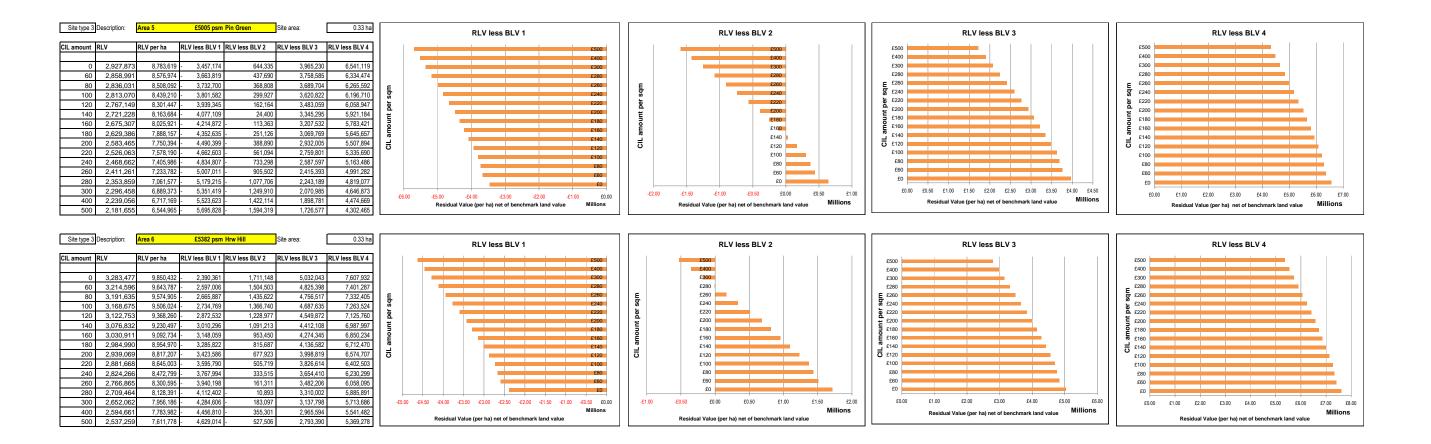
Site type 3 Description:

Area 1







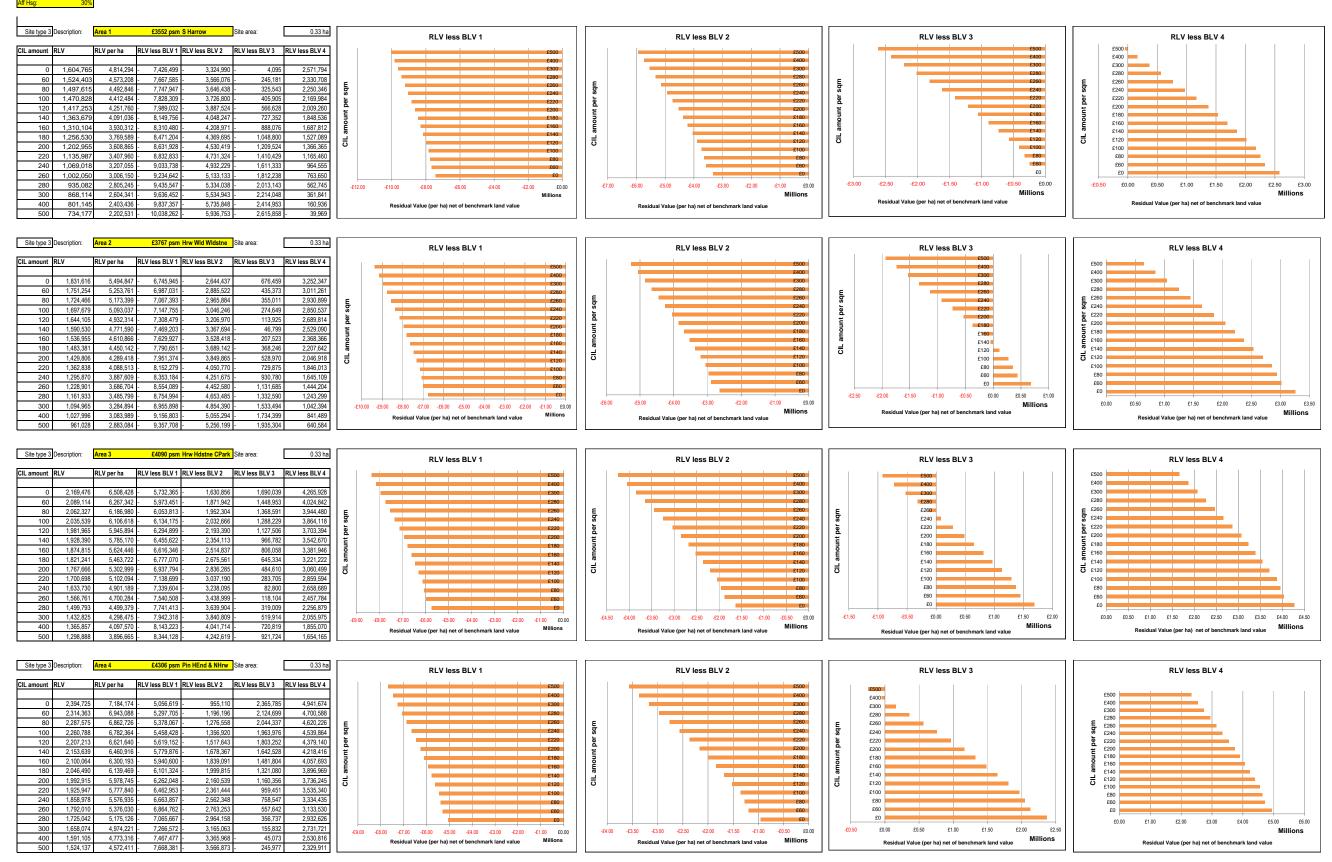


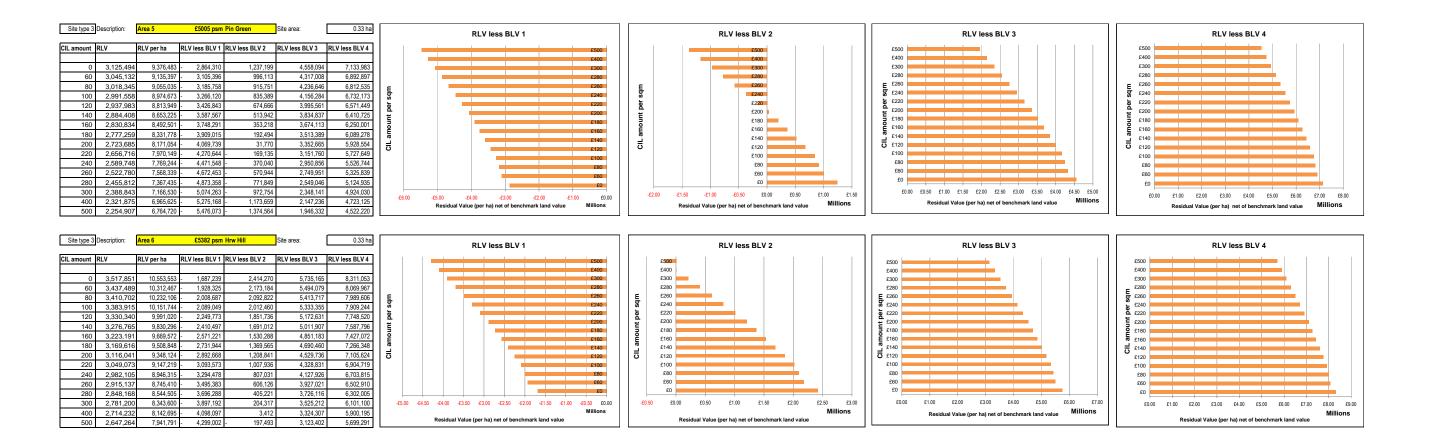
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	l Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	3	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
25 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
75 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

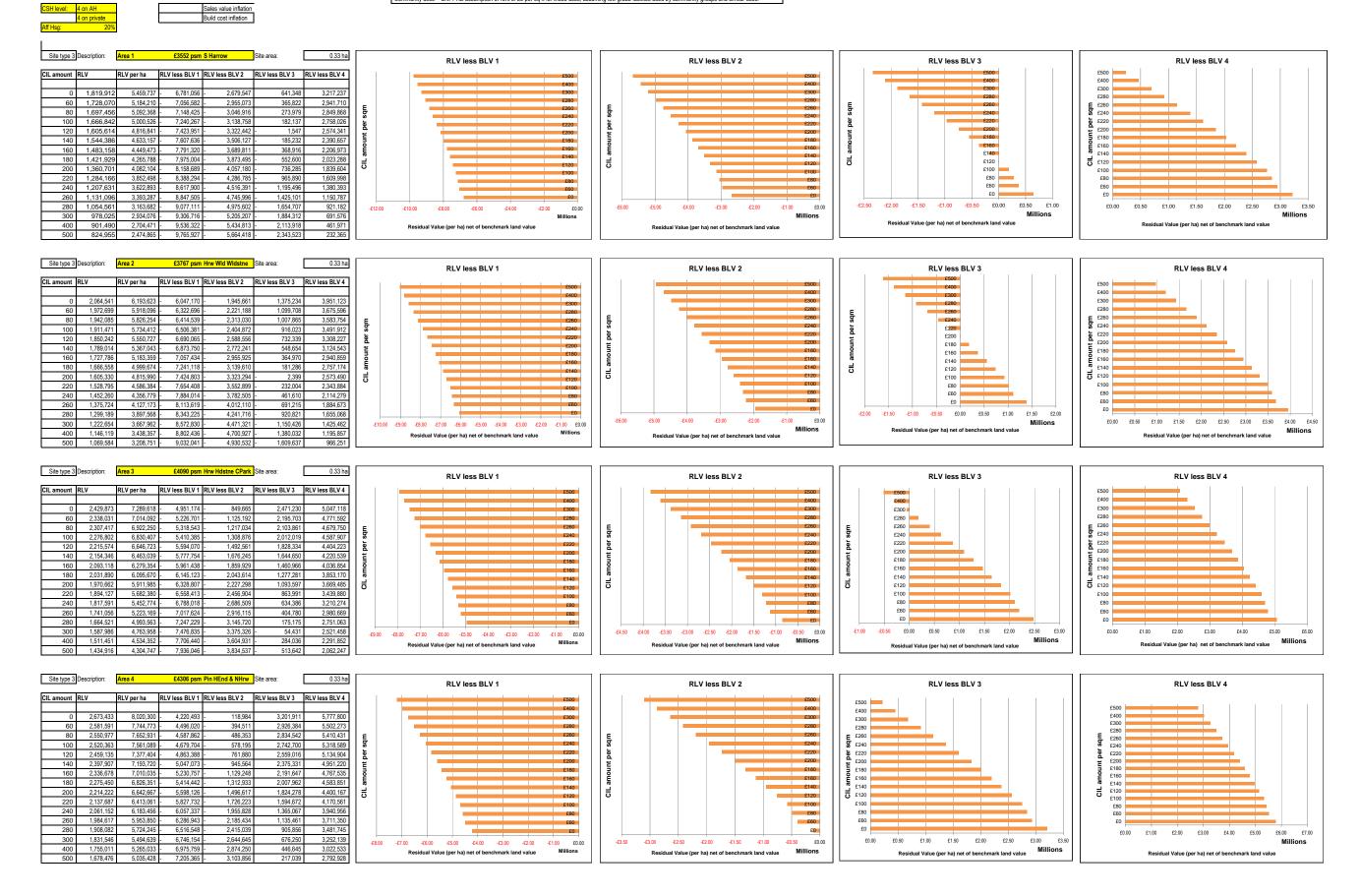
Note on Benchmark land values

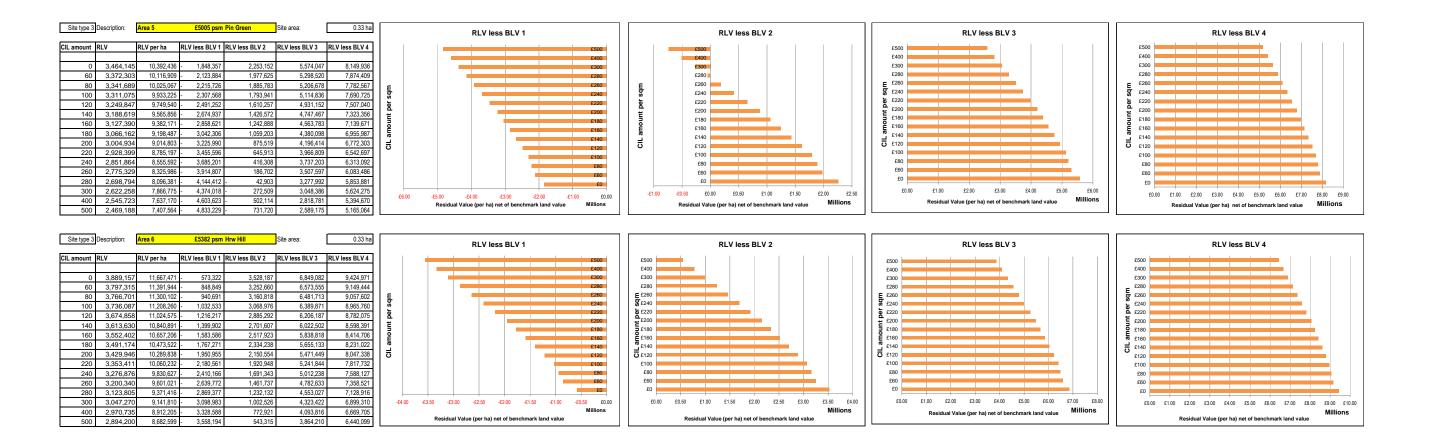
"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "IndustrialWH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he SNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.





CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	l Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	3	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
25 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
75 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			



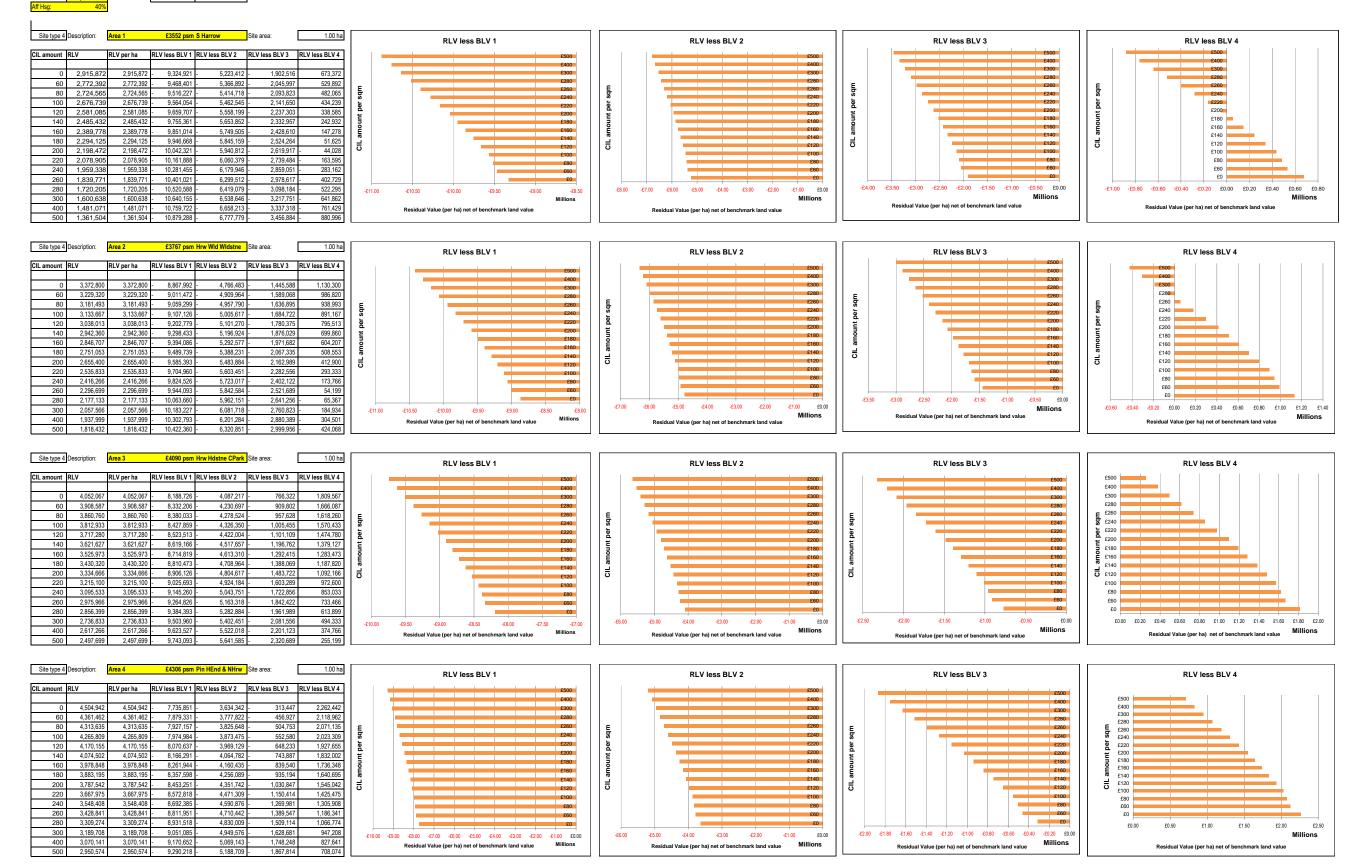


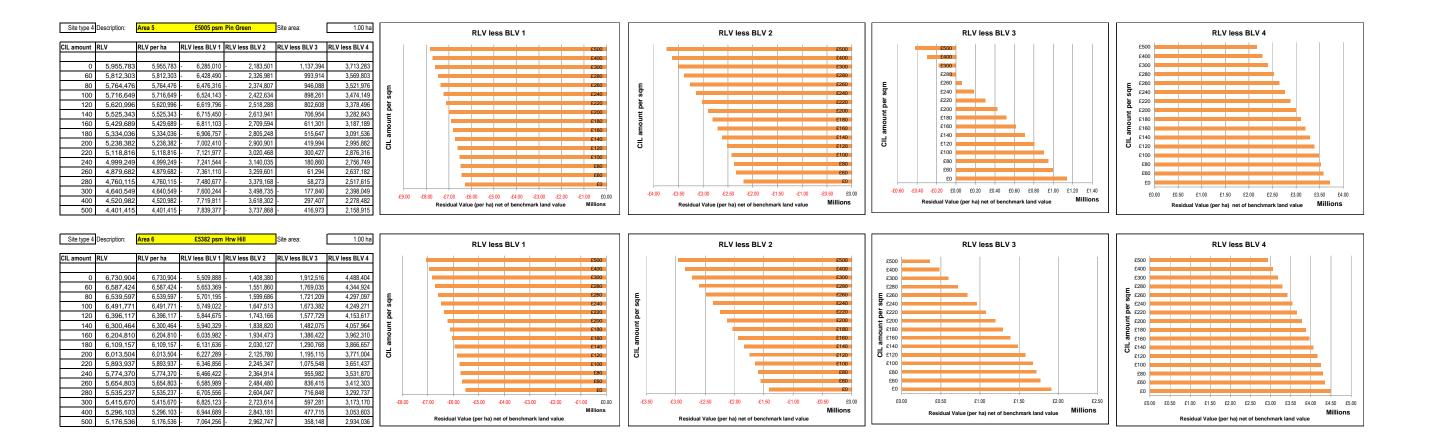
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	l Values (per net dev	relopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	4	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
50 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
50 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

H level: 4

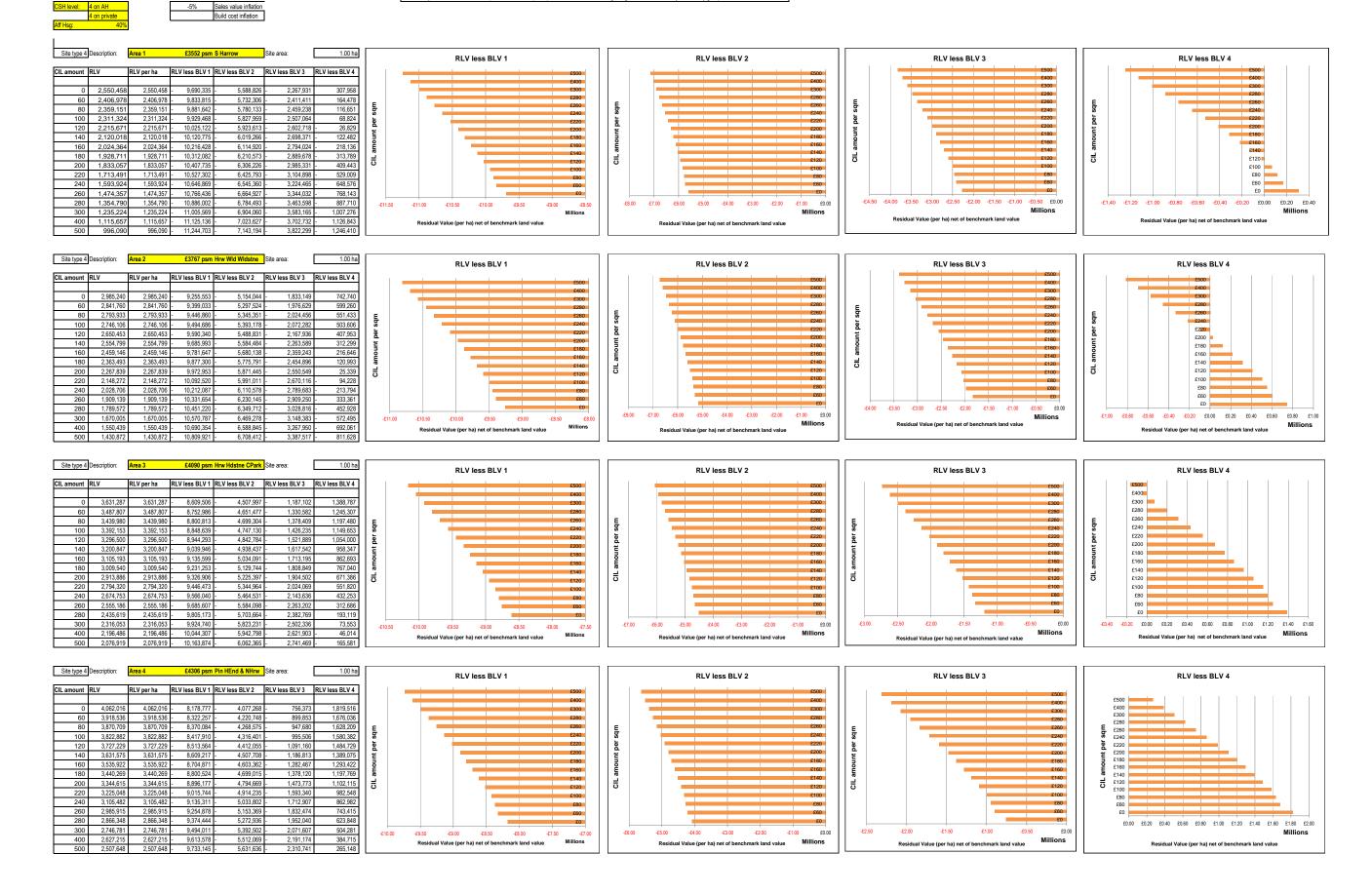
Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

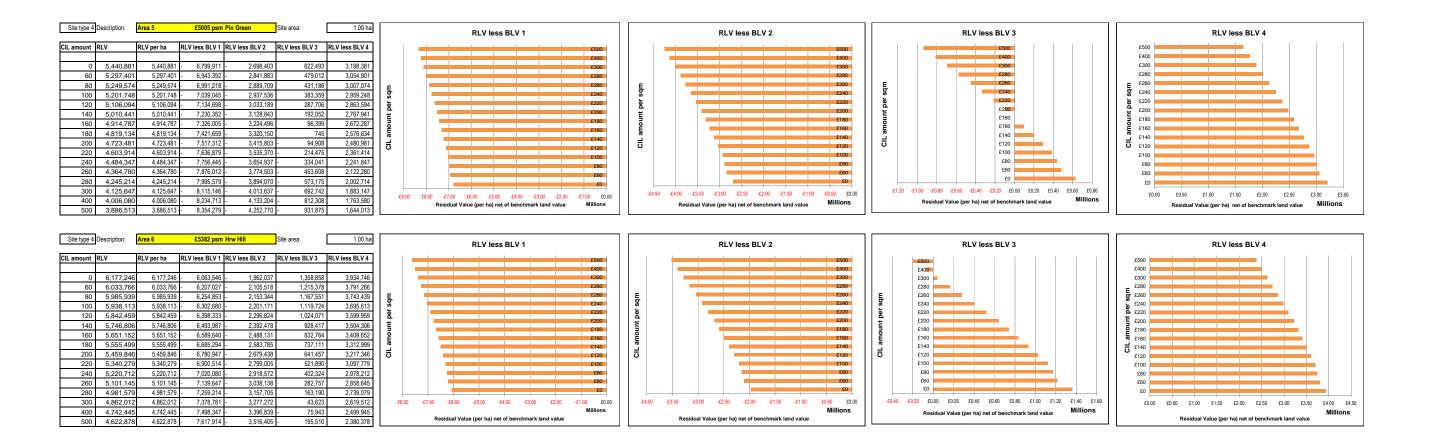
Note on Benchmark land values





CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	Values (per net dev	relopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	4	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
50 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
50 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

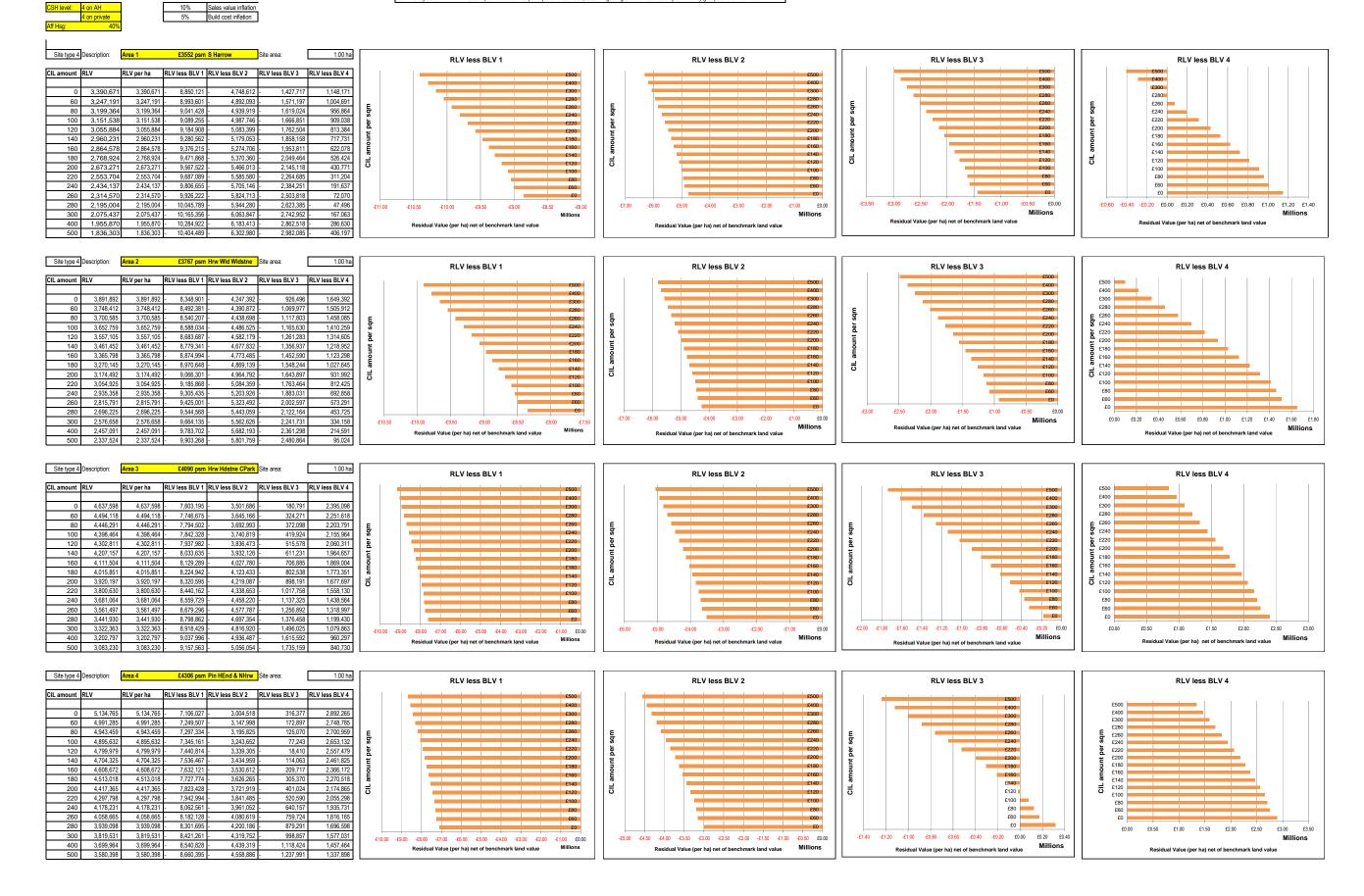


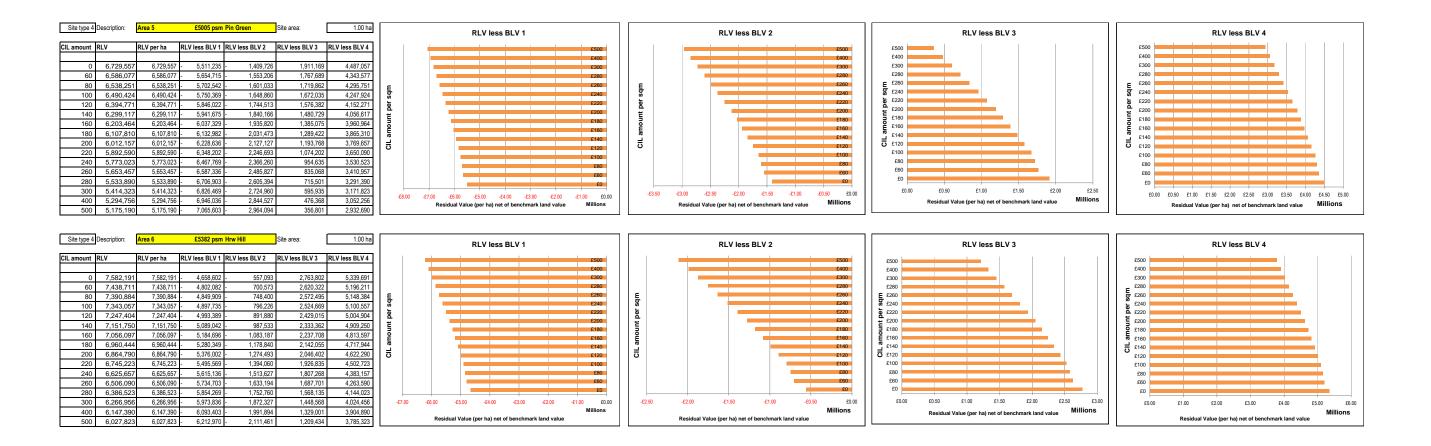


CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	Values (per net dev	relopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	4	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
50 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
50 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

unity uses 242,500

Note on Benchmark land values





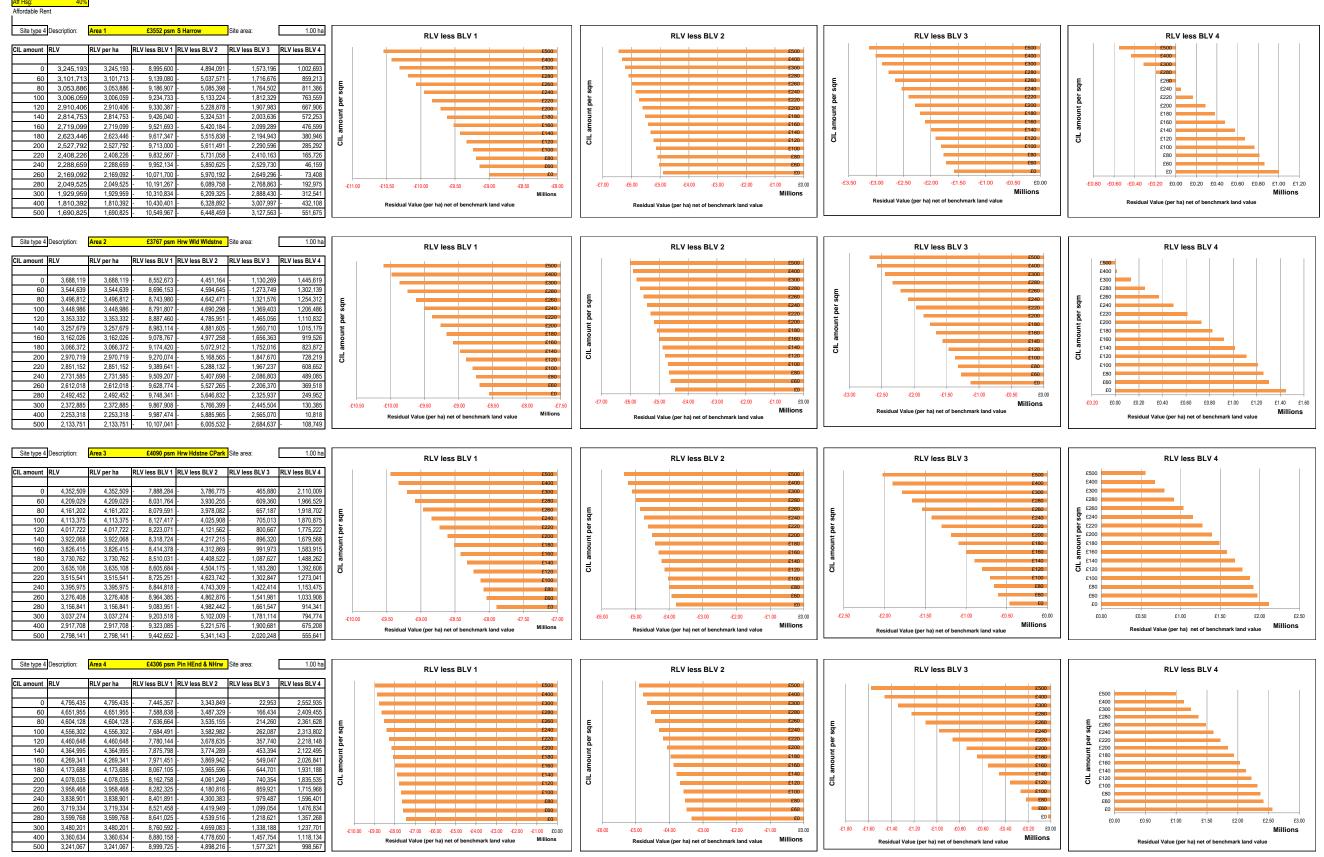
CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV3 SITE TYPE 4)ffices (higher Offices (lower) Industrial/WH Community use 50 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 £2,242,500 FLATS 50 UPH Net area as percentage of gross

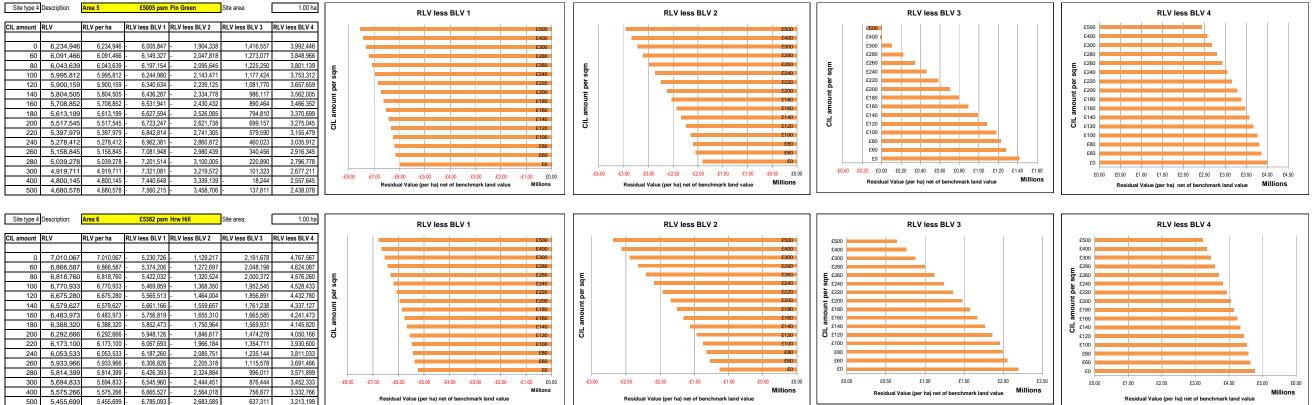
100%

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

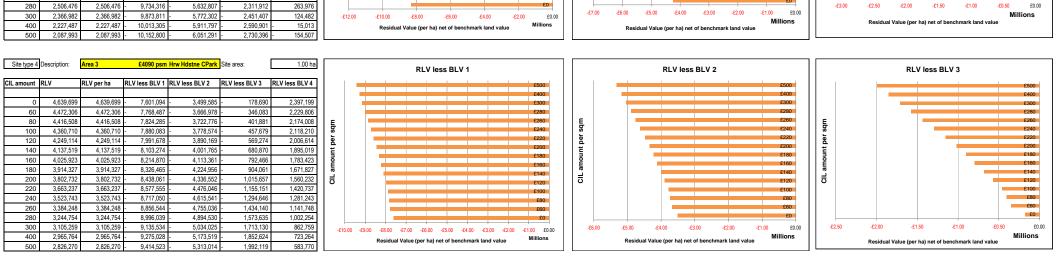
Note on Benchmark land values

BLV4





CIL Viability LB Harrow SITE TYPE 4 50 UNITS FLATS 50 UPH Net area as percentage of gr CSH level: 4 on AH 4 on private Aff Hsg: 30%	Benchmark Land Values (per net de BLV1 BLV2 Offices (higher) Offices (lower) £12,240,793 £8,139,284 ross 100% Sales value inflation Build cost inflation	BLV3 BL Industrial/WH Commu £4,818,389 £2,24	LV4 unity uses 42,500	Note on Benchmark land values: "Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand let "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sour "Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial letti "Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assu	ced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012).		
Site type 4 Description: Area 1 ClL amount RLV RLV per ha 0 3,406,174 3,406 60 3,238,780 3,238 80 3,182,983 3,182 100 3,127,185 3,127 120 3,015,589 3,015 140 2,903,994 2,903 160 2,792,398 2,792 180 2,680,802 2,680 200 2,569,207 2,569 240 2,290,218 2,290 260 2,150,723 2,150 280 2,011,228 2,011 300 1,871,734 1,871 400 1,732,239 1,732 500 1,592,745 1,582	1 8,834,619 4,733,110 1,780 9,002,012 4,900,503 9,083 9,057,810 4,956,301 1,185 9,113,608 5,012,099 9,039 9,057,810 4,956,301 1,185 9,113,608 5,012,099 9,589 9,225,203 6,5235,290 3,984 9,448,395 5,5346,886 1,802 9,559,990 5,458,481 1,207 9,671,586 5,570,077 1,218 9,950,575 5,549,066 1,228 10,090,070 5,988,561 1,228 10,299,059 6,428,055 1,228 10,389,059 6,267,550 2,228 10,389,059 6,267,550 2,239 10,508,553 6,407,044	RLV less BLV 3 RLV less - 1,412,215 1, - 1,579,608 - - 1,635,406 - - 1,631,406 - - 1,802,799 - - 1,914,395 - - 2,025,991 - - 2,137,566 - - 2,249,182 - - 2,388,676 - - 2,528,171 - - 2,667,666 - - 2,246,655 - - 3,086,149 -	1.00 ha s BLV 4 996,280 996,280 996,280 996,280 9940,483 884,685 773,089 661,494 438,302 326,707 187,212 47,718 91,777 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 231,272 47,718 91,777 231,272 231	RLV less BLV 1	RLV less BLV 2	RLV less BLV 3 Provide a state of the state	CIF automut ber solution CIF automut ber solution - 00.03 - 00.00 - 0.000 - Residu
Site type 4 Description: Area 2 ClL amount RLV RLV per ha 0 3,901,422 3,901 60 3,734,028 3,734 80 3,678,230 3,678 100 3,622,433 3,622 120 3,510,637 3,510 140 3,399,241 3,399 160 3,287,646 3,287 200 3,064,454 3,064	1,422 8,339,371 4,237,862 1,228 8,560,6764 4,405,255 1,230 8,562,562 4,461,053 1,243 8,618,360 4,516,851 1,837 8,729,956 4,628,447 1,241 8,841,551 4,740,042 1,241 8,841,551 4,740,042 1,646 8,953,147 4,851,638 1,600 9,064,743 4,951,238 1,654 9,176,338 5,074,829	RLV less BLV 3 RLV less 916,967 1. 1,084,360 1. 1,140,158 1. 1,199,965 1. 1,307,552 1. 1,150,743 1. 1,164,339 1.	1.00 ha is BLV4 is BLV4 1.528 8330 1.435,730 1.266,337 1.266,357 1.266,357 1.266,357 1.266,357 1.266	RLV less BLV 1	RLV less BLV 2	RLV less BLV 3	E500 E400 E200 E220 E220 E220 E220 E220 E180 E180 E140 E120 E120 E120



£100

 200
 3,064,454
 3,064,454

 220
 2,924,960
 2,924,960

2,785,465

2,785,46

2,645,97

260 2,645,971

240

9,315,83

9,455,32

9,594,82

5,074,829 -5,214,324 -

5,353,818

5,493,313

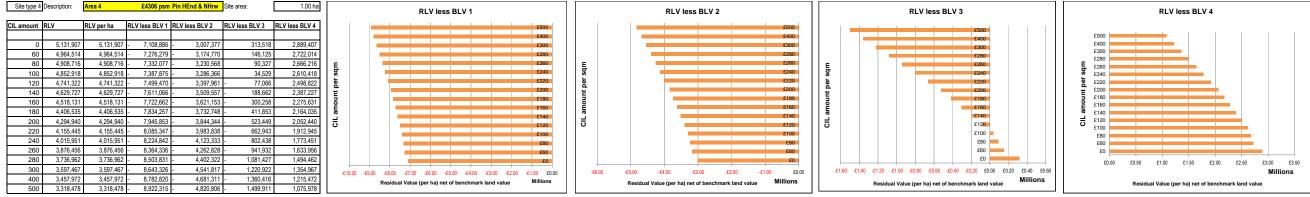
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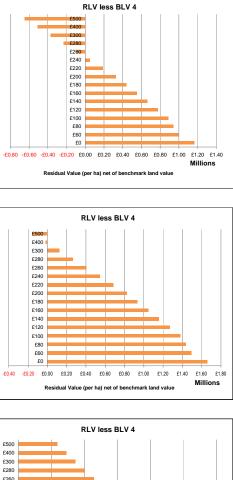
542,965 403,471

1,753,934 1,893,429

2,032,92

2,172,418





£120 £100 £80

£60

£0

£500 £400 £300 £280

E260 E240

£220 £200

£180

£160

£140

£120 £100 £80

£60

£0

£0.00

£0.50

£0.00

-£0.50

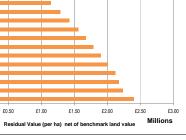
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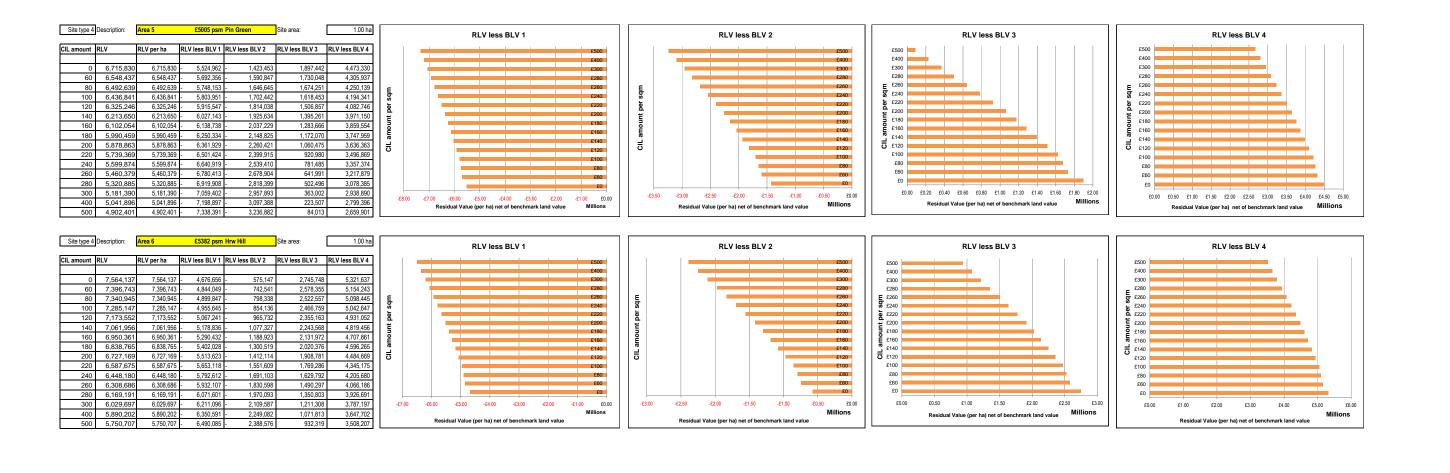
-£2.50

-£2.00

-£1.50

-£1.00





IL Viability	LB Harrow	E E	D1114	BU 142		D 1114						
			BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4		Note on Benchmark land values:				
E TYPE	4		Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)		Community uses						
UNITS			£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500		"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second han	nd lettings sour	rced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012).		
ATS		-						"Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings s	sourced from F	Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012).		
UPH	Net area as perce	entage of gross	100%					"Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial	lettings source	ed from Focus, Egi and Lcoal Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012).		
		<u>-</u>						"Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, a				
H level:	4 on AH	Г		Sales value inflation					···· J · ·			
	4 on private	-		Build cost inflation								
Hear	20%	L		Sana ooot innation								
noy.	20%											
Site type 4	Description:	Area 1	£3552 psm	S Harrow	Site area:	1.00 ha		RLV less BLV 1		RLV less BLV 2		RLV less BLV 3
								RLV less BLV 1		RLV less BLV 2		RLV less BLV 3
				S Harrow RLV less BLV 2			Í	RLV less BLV 1		RLV less BLV 2		RLV less BLV 3
	RLV F	RLV per ha	RLV less BLV 1	RLV less BLV 2	RLV less BLV 3	RLV less BLV 4		RLV less BLV 1 2500 2400 2300		RLV less BLV 2 2500 2400 2500 2400 2500		RLV less BLV 3
amount 0	RLV F 3,896,476	RLV per ha 4 3,896,476	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317	RLV less BLV 2 4,242,808	RLV less BLV 3	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976		RLV less BLV 1		RLV less BLV 2		RLV less BLV 3
amount 0 60	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169	RLV per ha 4 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624	RLV less BLV 2 4,242,808 4,434,115	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669	E	RLV less BLV 1	Ę	RLV less BLV 2	mp	RLV less BLV 3
amount 0 60 80	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400	RLV per ha 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900	mps	RLV less BLV 1	u sqm	RLV less BLV 2	ər sqm	RLV less BLV 3
. amount 0 60 80 100	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631	RLV per ha 4 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884 - 4,561,653	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131	per sqm	RLV less BLV 1	per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	t per sqm	RLV less BLV 3
. amount 0 60 80 100 120	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631 3,450,093	RLV per ha 4 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 - 3,450,093 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161 - 8,790,699	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884 - 4,561,653 - 4,689,190	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757 - 1,368,295	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131 1,207,593	int per sqm	RLV less BLV 1	int per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	unt per sqm	RLV less BLV 3
amount 0 60 80 100 120 140	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631 3,450,093 3,322,555	RLV per ha I 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 - 3,450,093 - 3,322,555 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161 - 8,790,699 - 8,918,237	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884 - 4,561,653 - 4,689,190 - 4,816,728	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757 - 1,368,295 - 1,495,833	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131 1,207,593 1,080,055	lount per sqm	RLV less BLV 1	nount per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	mount per sqm	RLV less BLV 3
amount 0 60 80 100 120 140 160	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631 3,450,093 3,322,555 3,195,018	RLV per ha I 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 - 3,450,093 - 3,322,555 - 3,195,018 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161 - 8,790,699 - 8,918,237 - 9,045,775	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884 - 4,561,653 - 4,689,190 - 4,816,728 - 4,944,266	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757 - 1,368,295 - 1,495,833 - 1,623,371	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131 1,207,593 1,080,055 952,518	amount per sqm		amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	- amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 3
L amount 0 60 80 100 120 140 160 180	RLV F 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631 3,450,093 3,322,555 3,195,018 3,067,480	RLV per ha I 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 - 3,450,093 - 3,322,555 - 3,195,018 - 3,067,480 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161 - 8,790,699 - 8,918,237 - 9,045,775 - 9,173,313	RLV less BLV 2 4,242,808 4,434,115 4,497,884 4,561,653 4,689,190 4,816,728 4,944,266 5,071,804	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757 - 1,368,295 - 1,495,833 - 1,623,371 - 1,750,909	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131 1,207,593 1,080,055 952,518 824,980	:IL amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 1	CIL amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	CIL amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 3
L amount 0 60 80 100 120 140 160	RLV R 3,896,476 3,705,169 3,641,400 3,577,631 3,450,093 3,322,555 3,195,018 3,067,480	RLV per ha I 3,896,476 - 3,705,169 - 3,641,400 - 3,577,631 - 3,450,093 - 3,322,555 - 3,195,018 -	RLV less BLV 1 - 8,344,317 - 8,535,624 - 8,599,393 - 8,663,161 - 8,790,699 - 8,918,237 - 9,045,775	RLV less BLV 2 - 4,242,808 - 4,434,115 - 4,497,884 - 4,561,653 - 4,689,190 - 4,816,728 - 4,944,266	RLV less BLV 3 - 921,913 - 1,113,220 - 1,176,988 - 1,240,757 - 1,368,295 - 1,495,833 - 1,623,371	RLV less BLV 4 1,653,976 1,462,669 1,398,900 1,335,131 1,207,593 1,080,055 952,518 824,980	CIL amount per sqm		CIL amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 2	CIL amount per sqm	RLV less BLV 3

£60

Millions

-£2.00

£0.00

-£7.00

-£6.00

240 2,621,097 2,621,097

2,461,675

2,302,252 2,142,830

260 2,461,675

280 2,302,252 300 2,142,830

9,619,695

9,779,118

9,938,540

10,097,962

5,518,187 -

5,677,609

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5,996,454

2,197,291

2,356,714

2,516,136 2,675,558 -

378,597

219,175

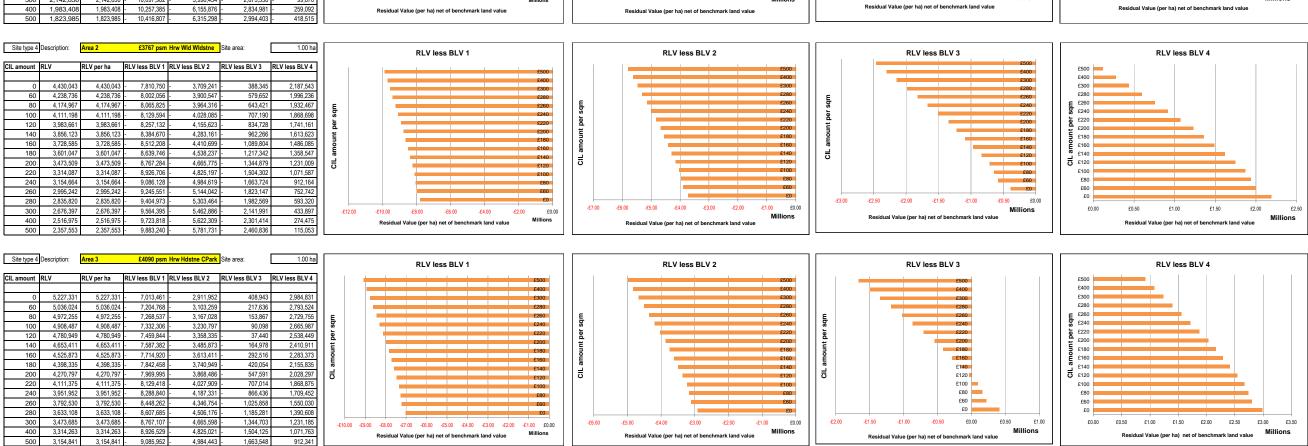
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-£6.00



-£4.00

-£3.00

-£2.00

-£5.00

£60

-£1.00

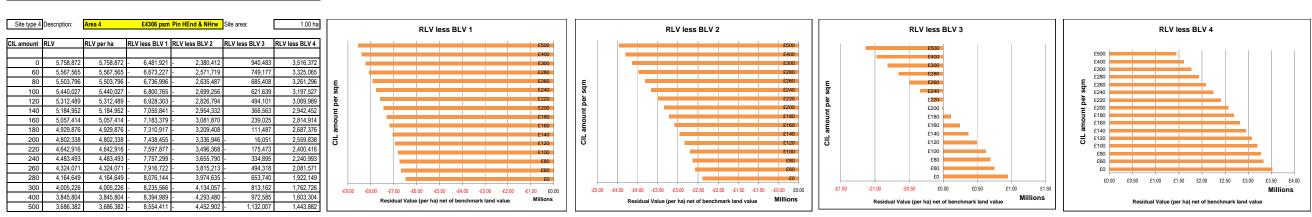
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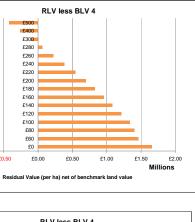
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Eb per

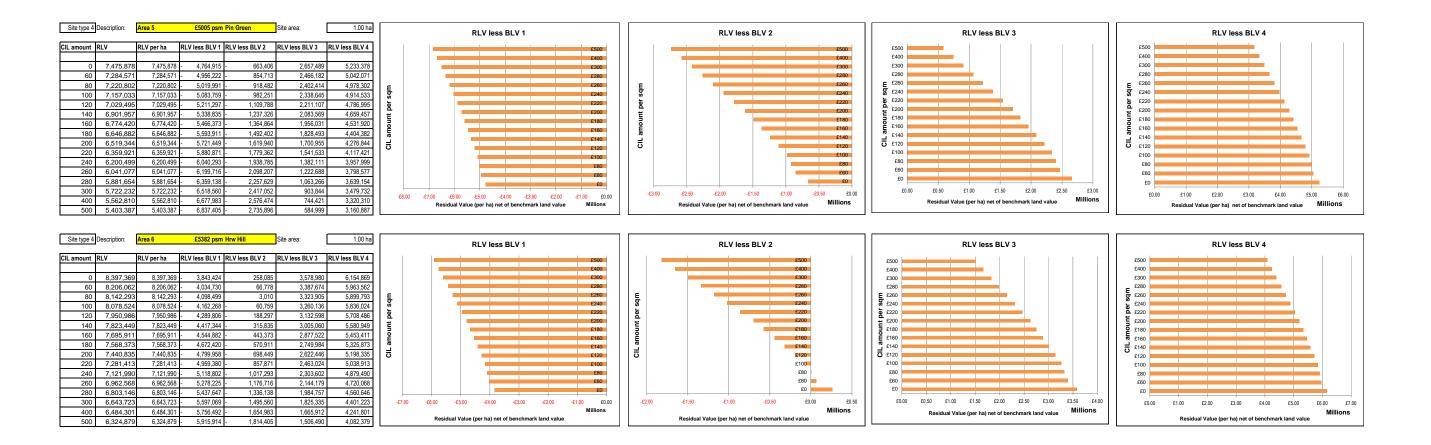
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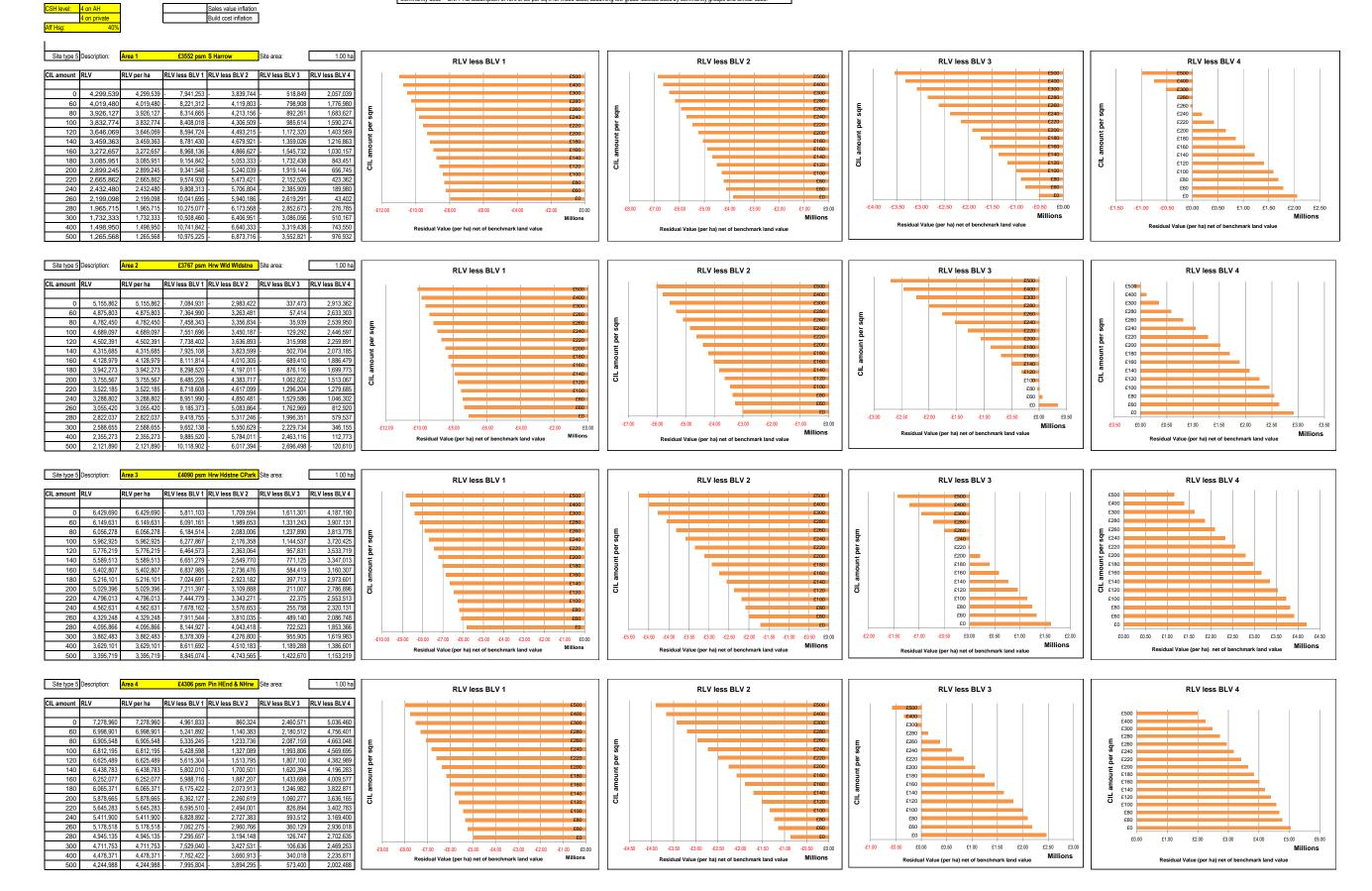
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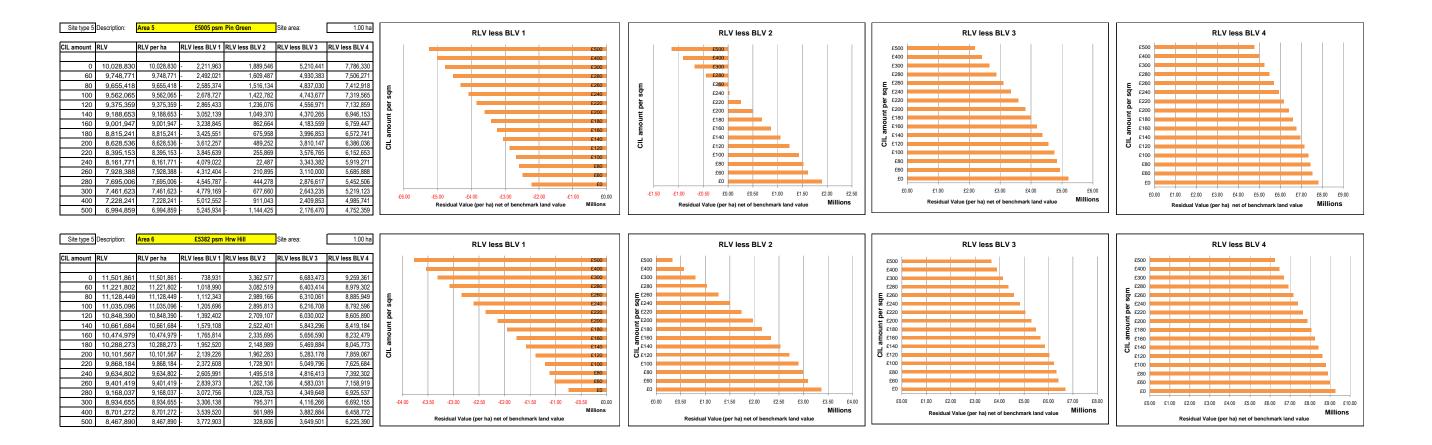
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Millions

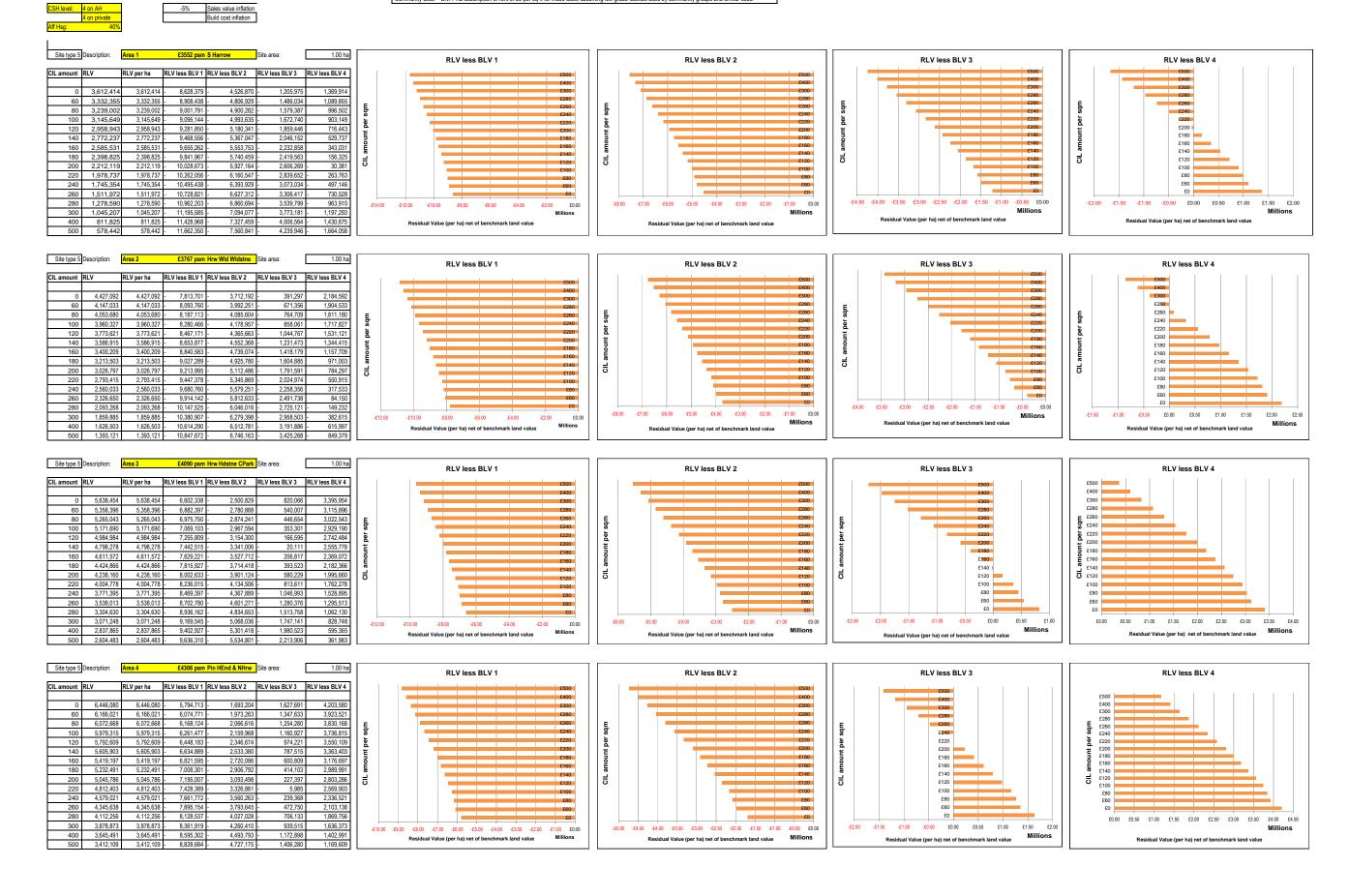


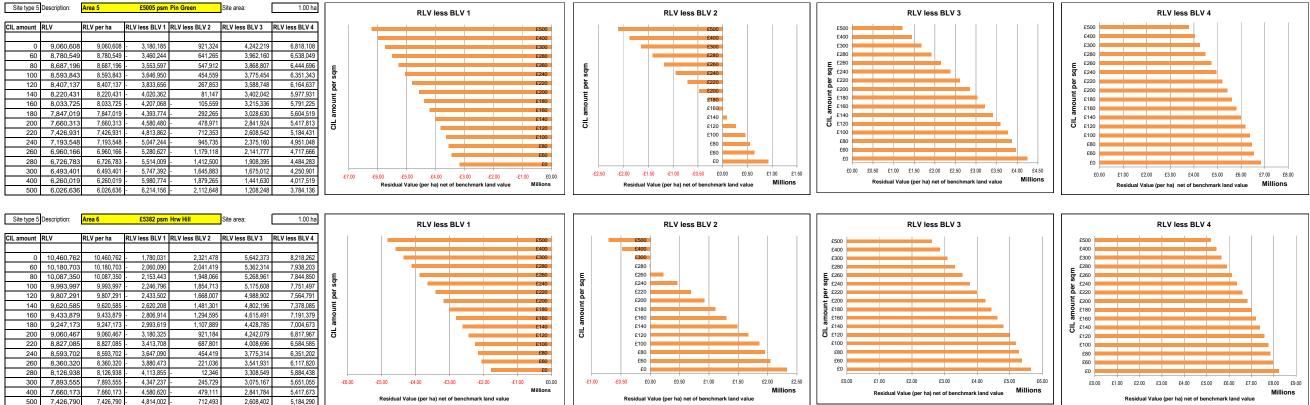
CIL Viability LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
	BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE 5	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
100 UNITS	£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS				
100 UPH Net area as percentage of gros	s 100%			

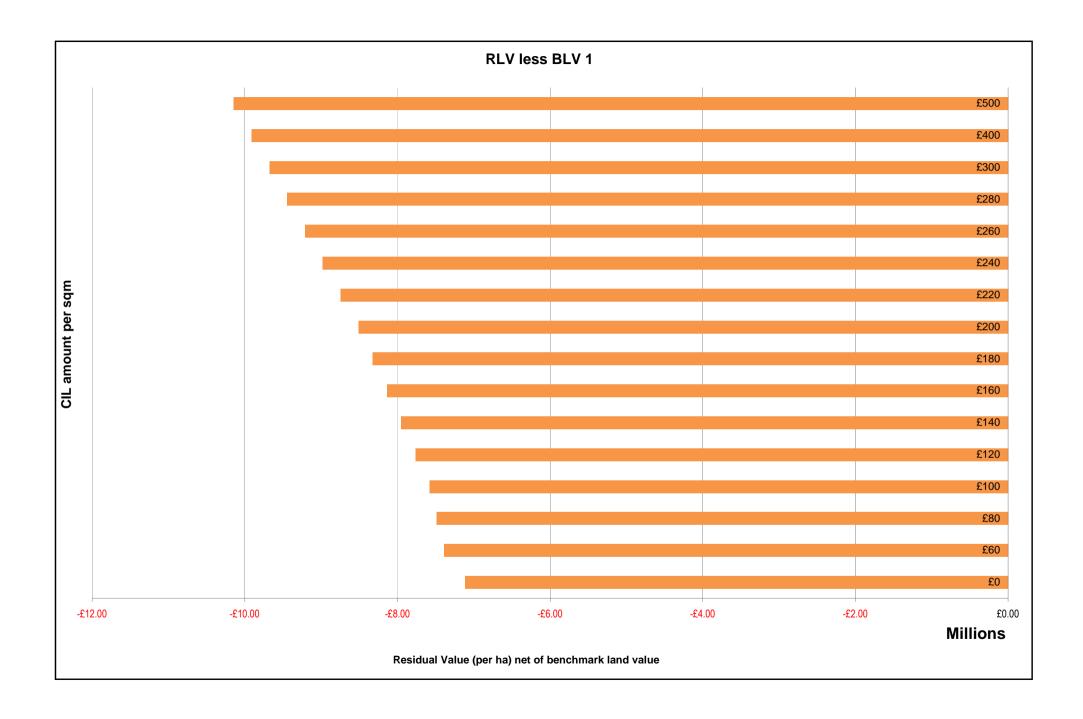




CIL Viability LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	l Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
	BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE 5	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
100 UNITS	£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS	-			
100 UPH Net area as percentage of gross	100%			







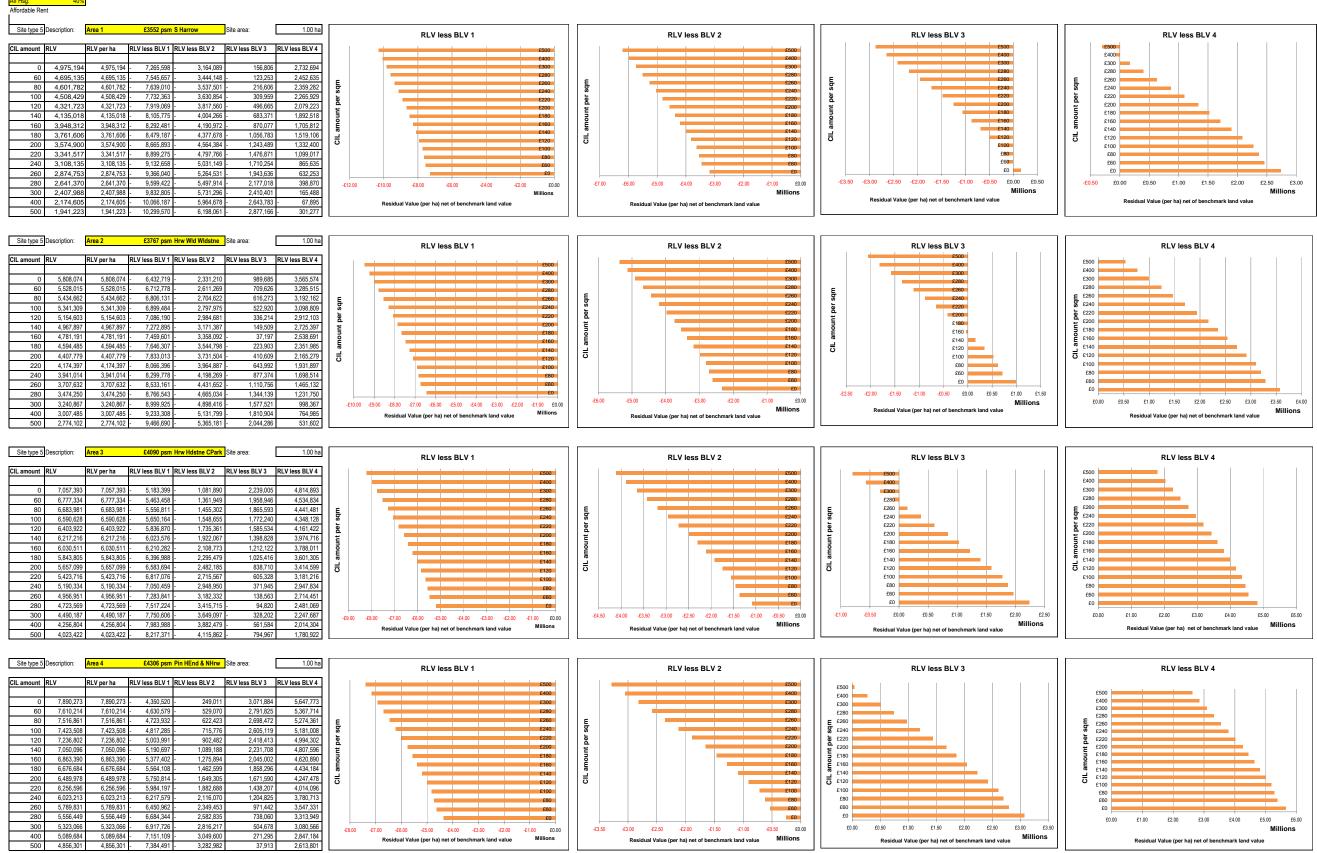
CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha) BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV4 SITE TYPE 5 Offices (higher) Offices (lower) Industrial/WH Community uses 100 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 £2,242,500 "Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average

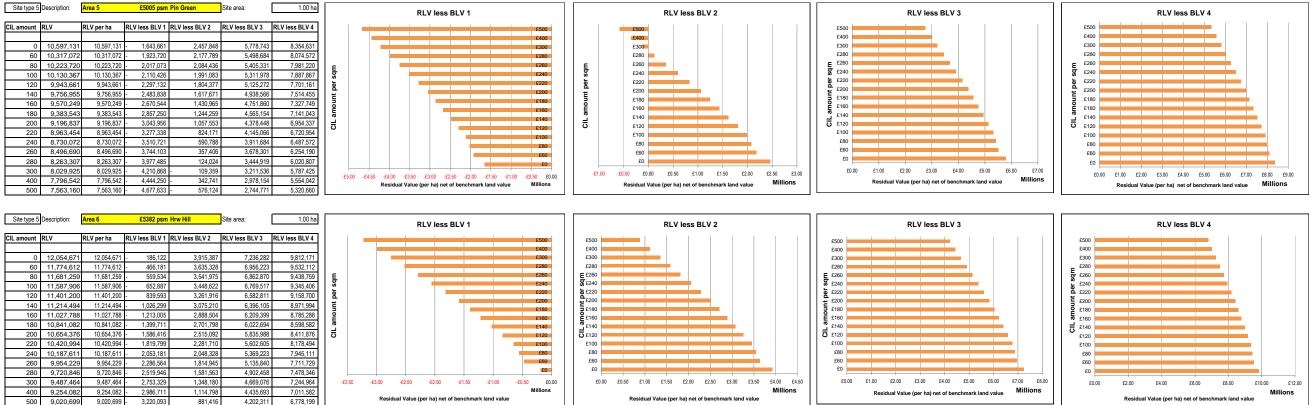
FLATS
100 UPH Net area as percentage of gross 100%

CSH level:

Sales value inflation
Build cost inflation

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "IndustrialWH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he SNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.





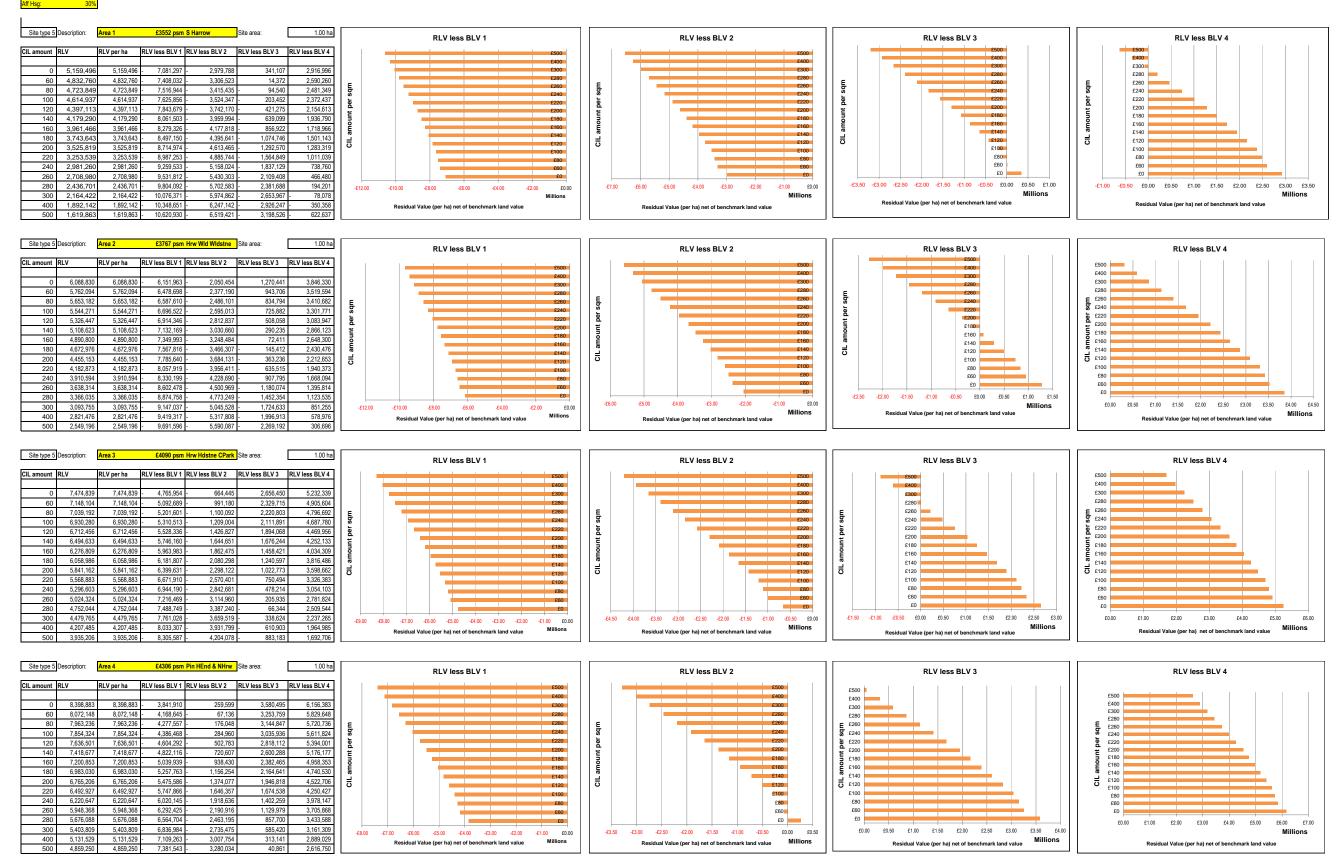
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	5	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
100 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
100 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

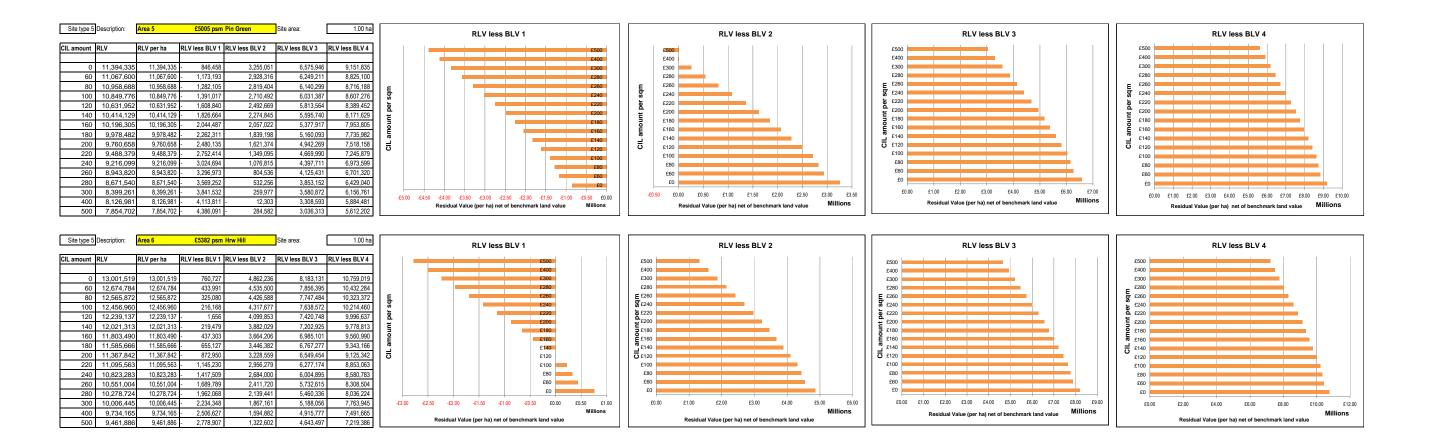
Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

CSH level: 4 on AH

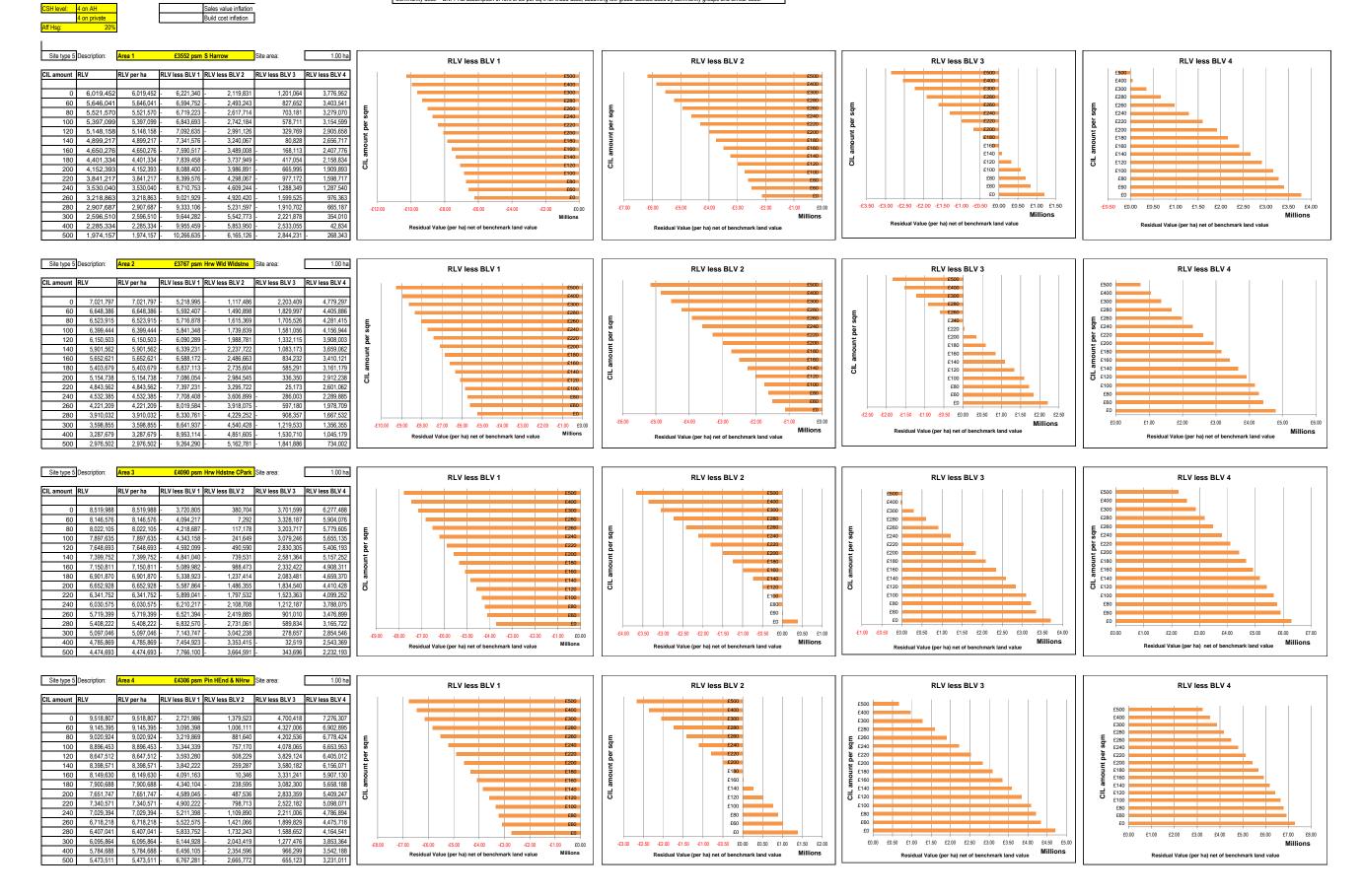
Note on Benchmark land values

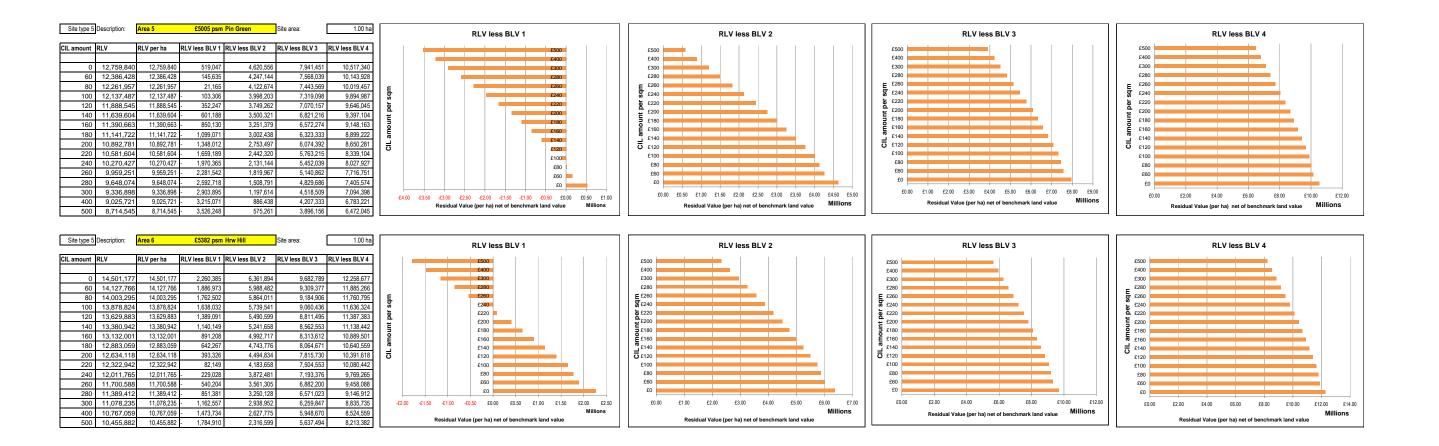
"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "IndustrialWH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" he SNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.





CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land	Values (per net dev	velopable ha)	
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4
SITE TYPE	5	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses
100 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500
FLATS					
100 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%			

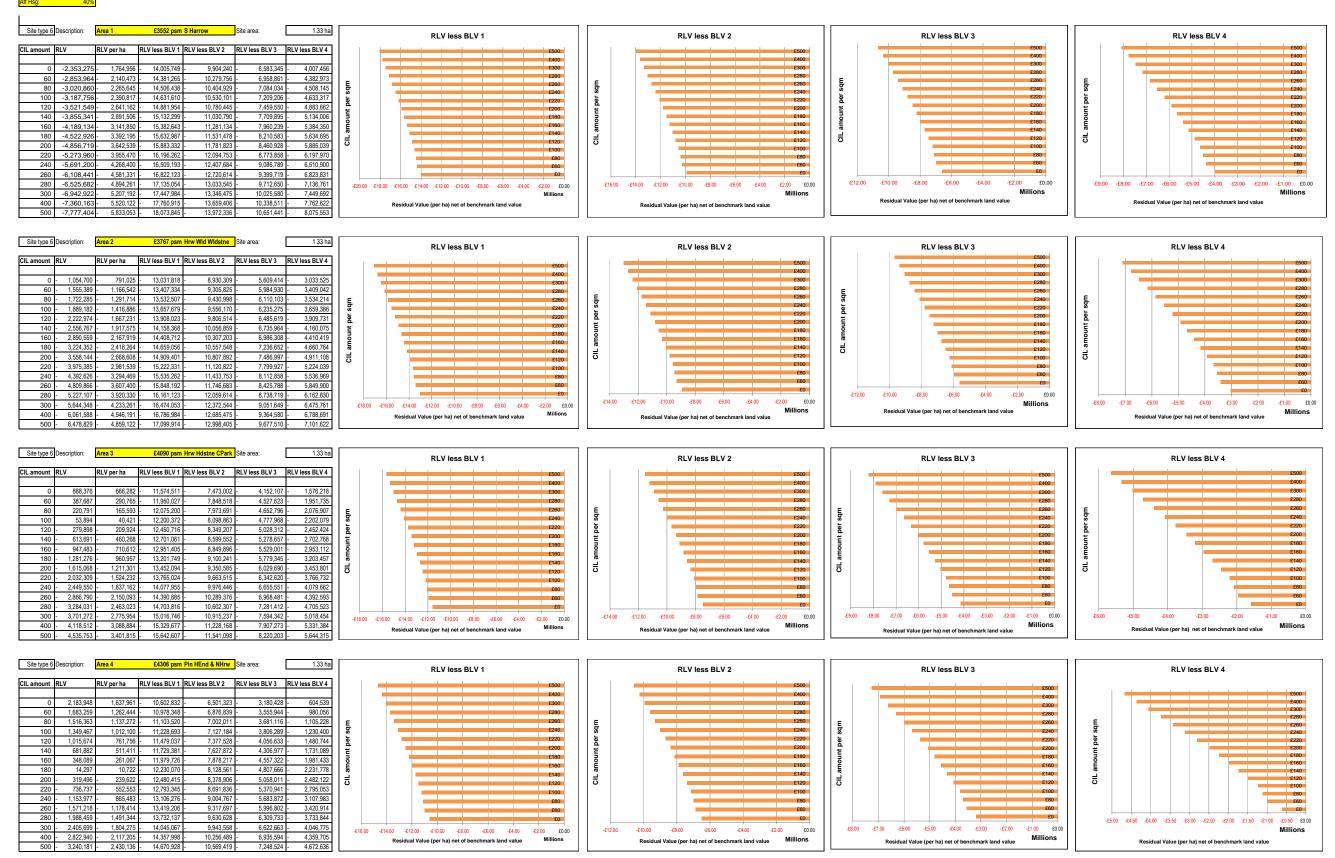


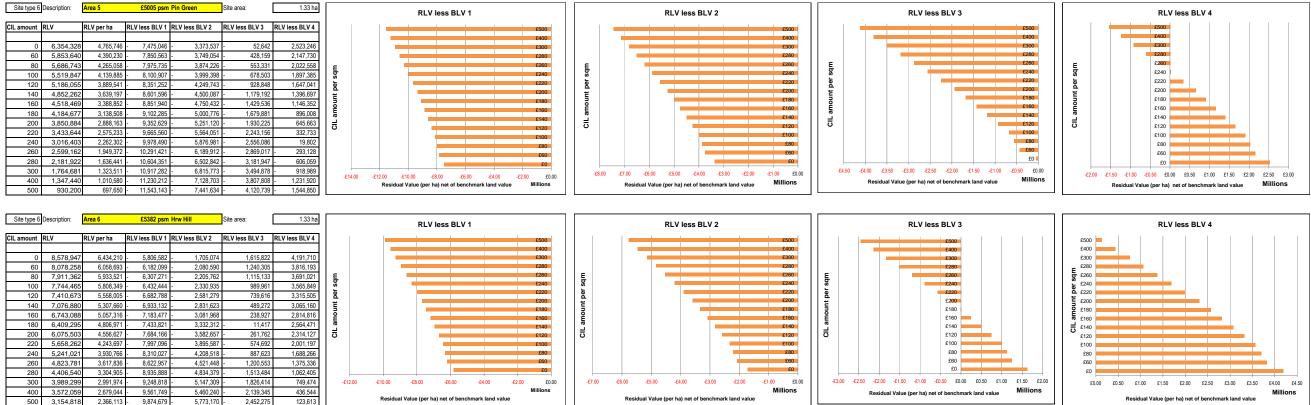


CIL Viability LB Harrow	Benchmark Lan	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
	BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4		
SITE TYPE 6	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses		
200 UNITS	£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500		
FLATS						
150 UPH Net area as per	rcentage of gross 100%	5				

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

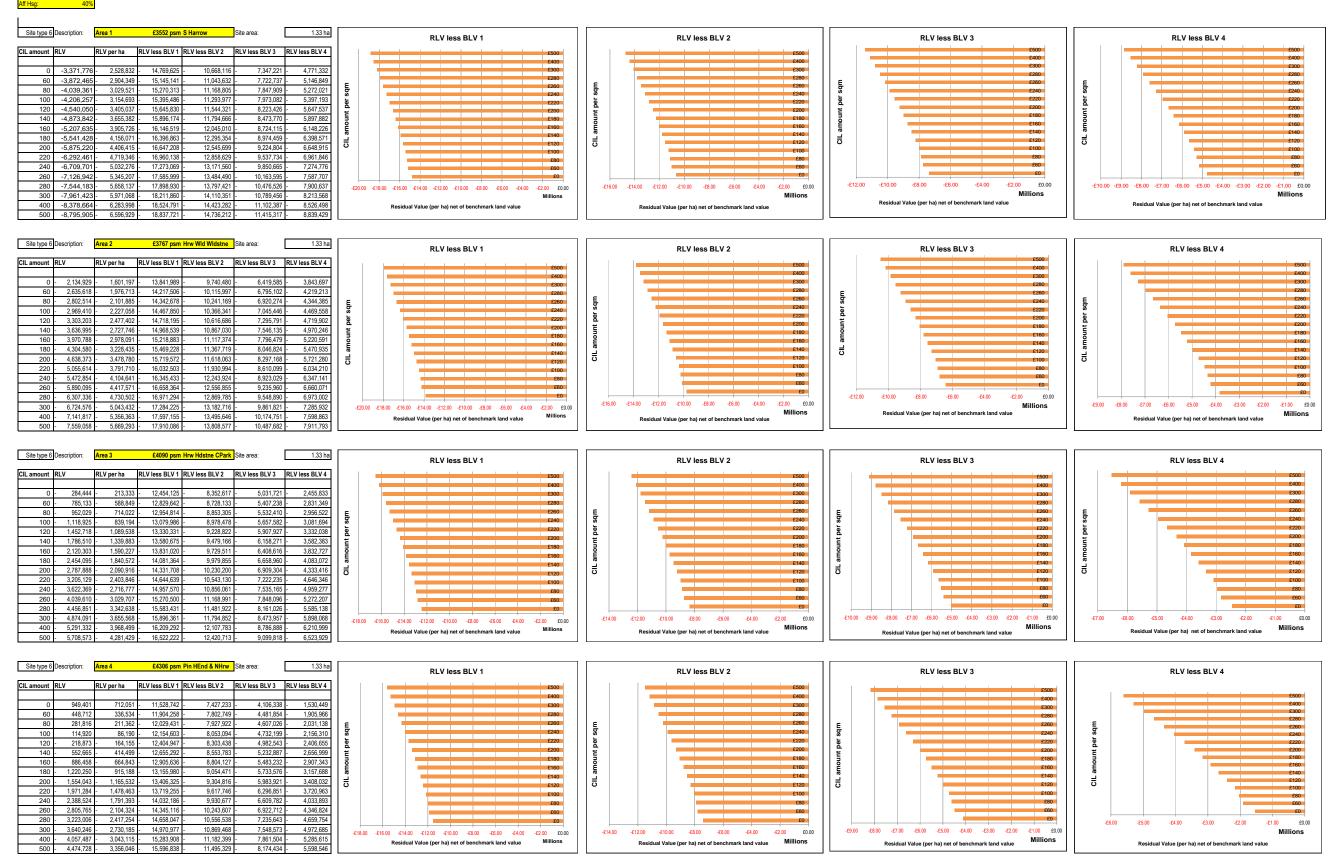


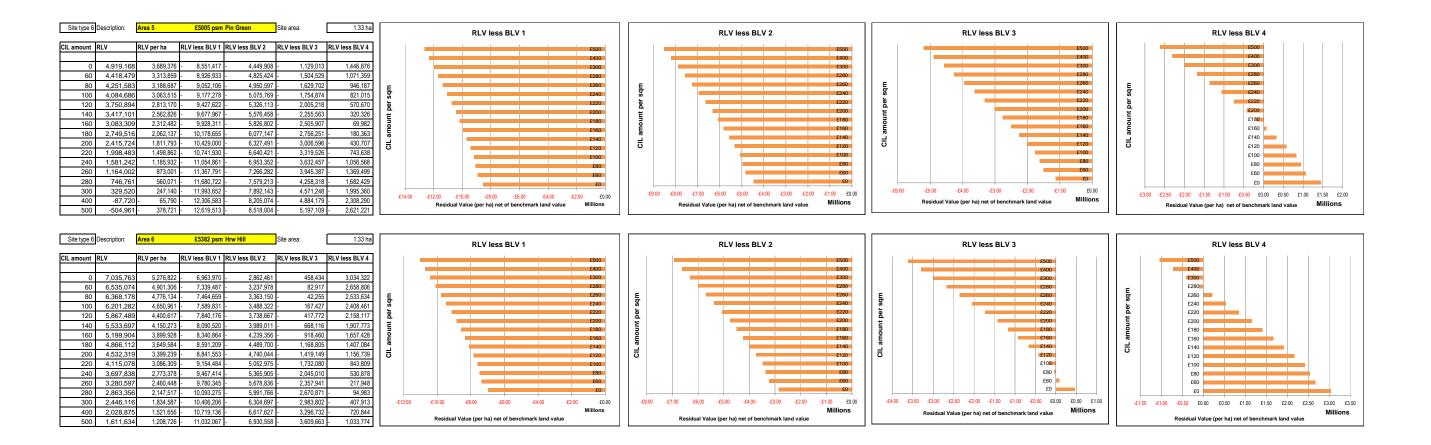


CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4	
SITE TYPE 6		Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses	
200 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500	
FLATS						
150 UPH Ne	et area as percentage of gross	100%				

-5% Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values



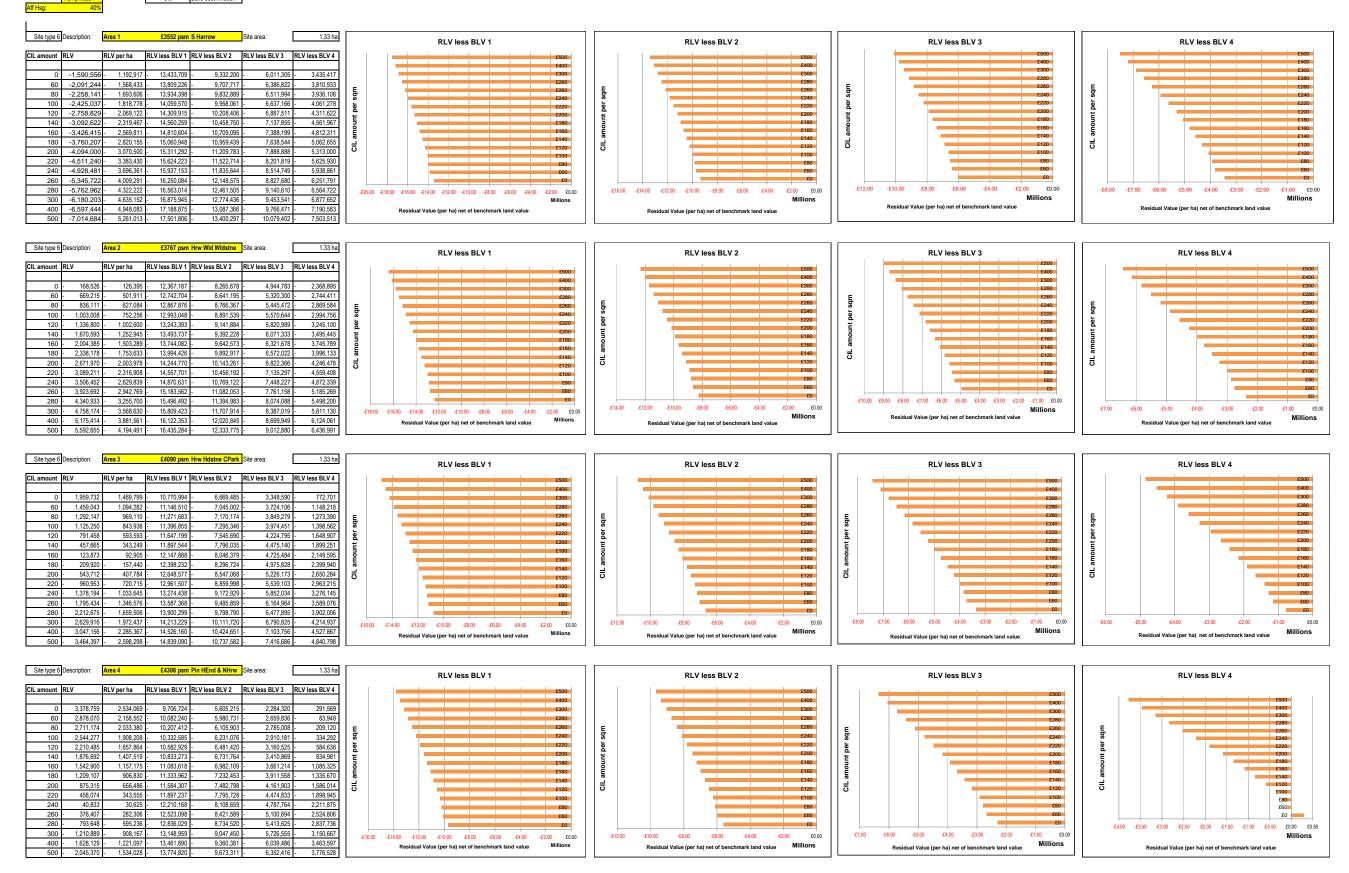


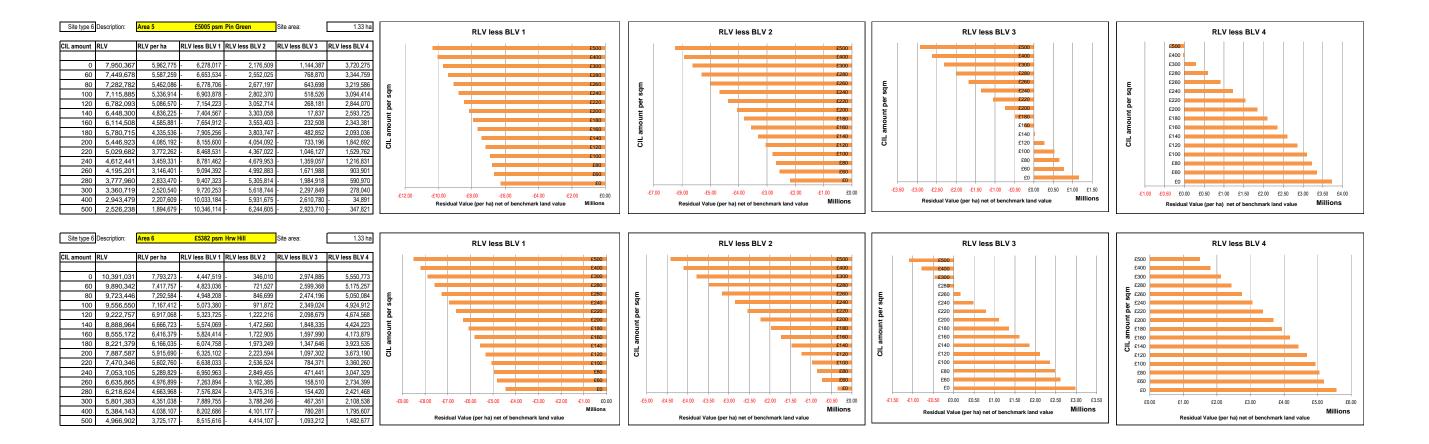
CIL Viability	LB Harrow	Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)				
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4	
SITE TYPE	6	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses	
200 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500	
FLATS						
150 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%				

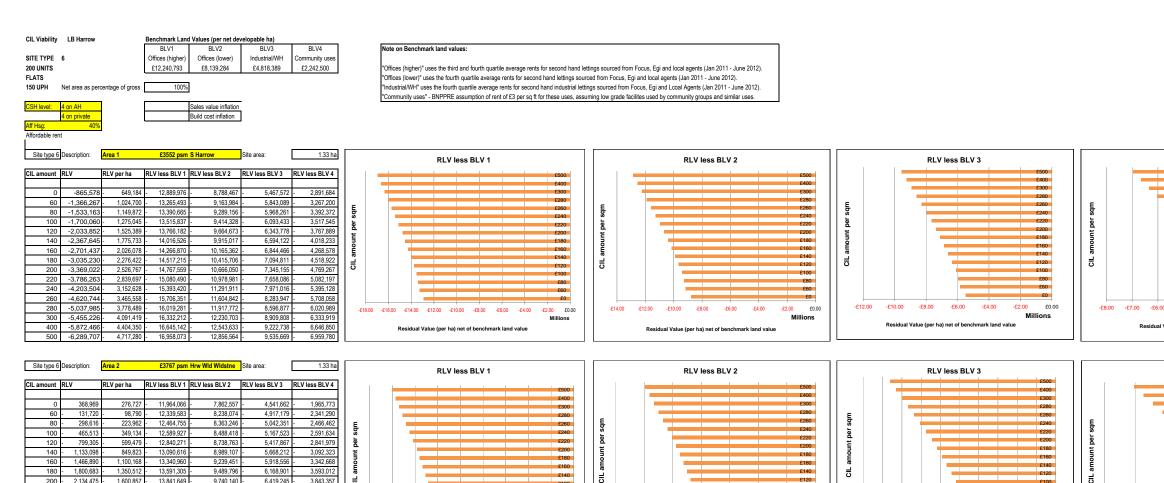
SH level: 4

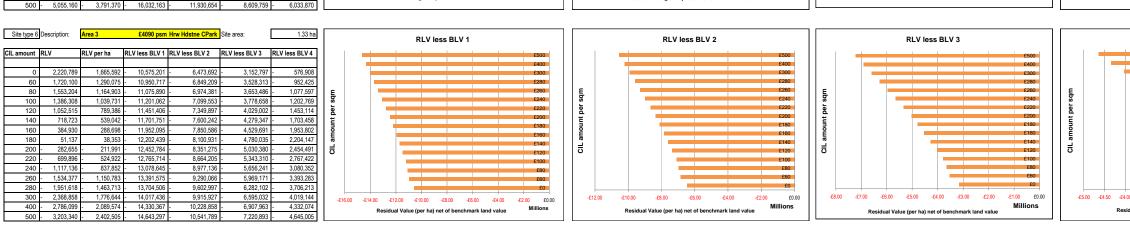
10% Sales value inflation 5% Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values









£0

-F2 00 F0 00

Millions

-£14.00

-£12.00 -£10.00 -£8.00

-£6.00

Residual Value (per ha) net of benchmark land value

-£4.00

£0.00

Millions

200 - 2,134,475

220 - 2,551,716

280 - 3,803,438

300 - 4,220,679

400 - 4,637,919 -

2,968,957

3,386,197

240

260 -

1.600.85

1,913,78

2,226,7

2,539,64

2,852,57

3.165.509

3,478,440

13,841,64

14,154,58

14,467,5

14,780,44

15,093,37

15,406,302

15,719,232

9,740,140

10,053,071

10,366,001

10,678,932

10,991,862

11.304.793

11,617,723

6,419,24

6,732,176

7,045,10

7,358,03

7,670,967

7,983,898

8,296,828 -

3,843,357

4,156,287

4,469,218

4,782,148

5,095,079

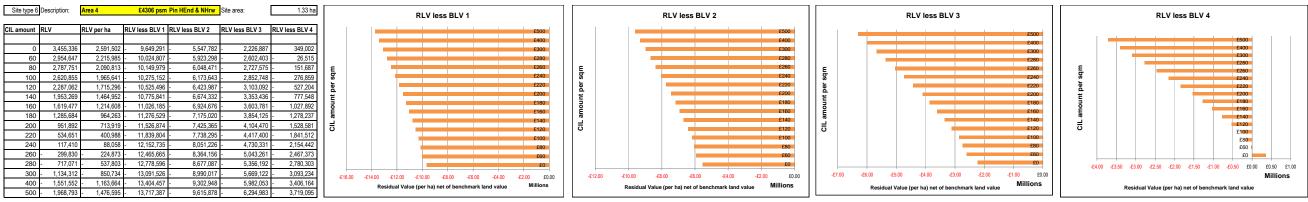
5,408,009

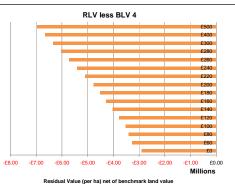
5,720,940

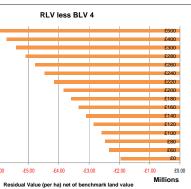
2

-£18.00 -£16.00 -£14.00 -£12.00 -£10.00 -£8.00 -£6.00 -£4.00

Residual Value (per ha) net of benchmark land value







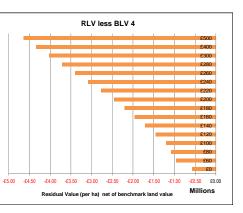
-£10.00 -£9.00 -£8.00 -£7.00 -£6.00 -£5.00 -£4.00 -£3.00 -£2.00 -£1.00 £0.00

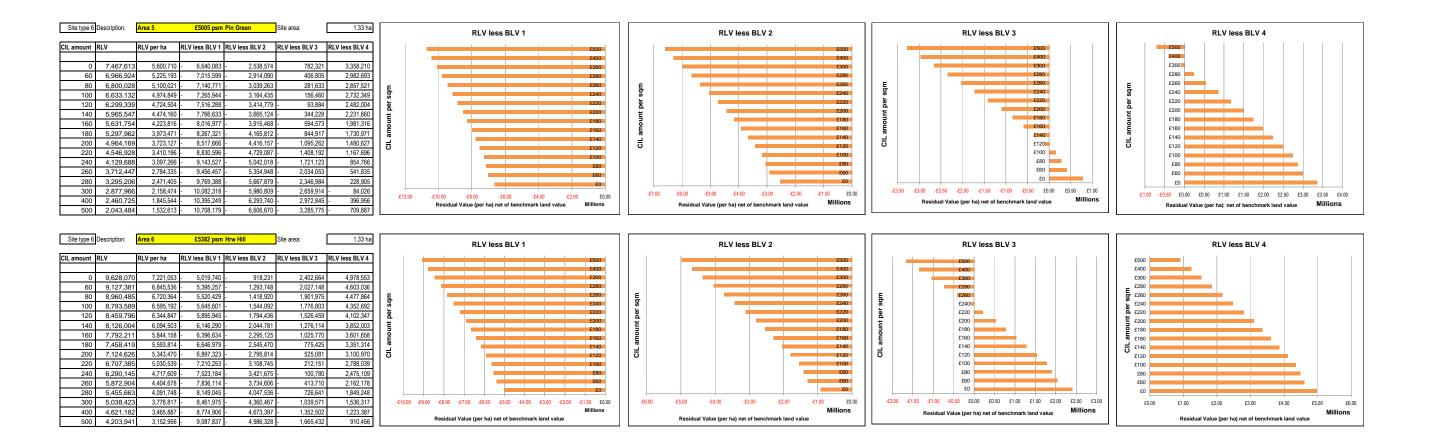
Residual Value (per ha) net of benchmark land value

Millions

-£6.00

-£7.00



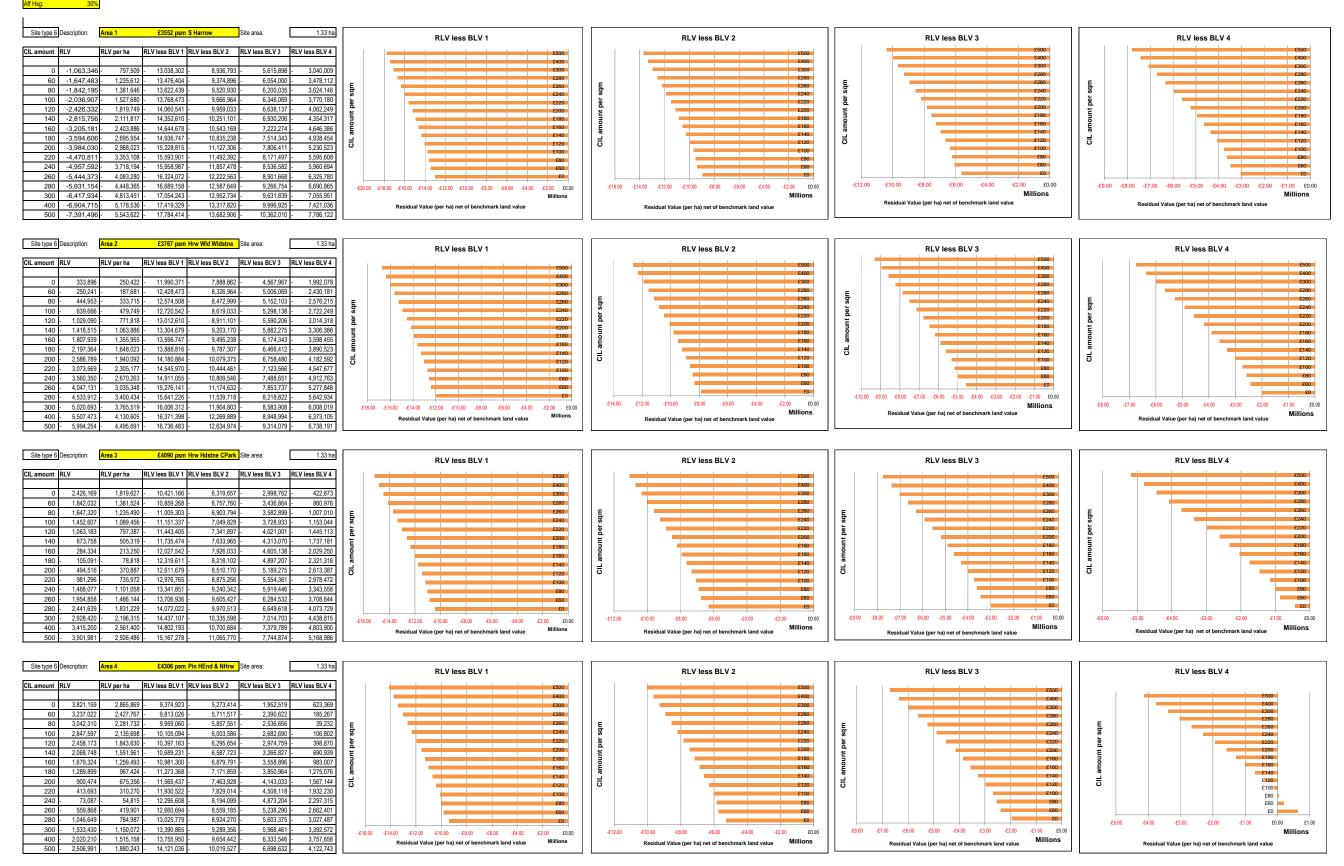


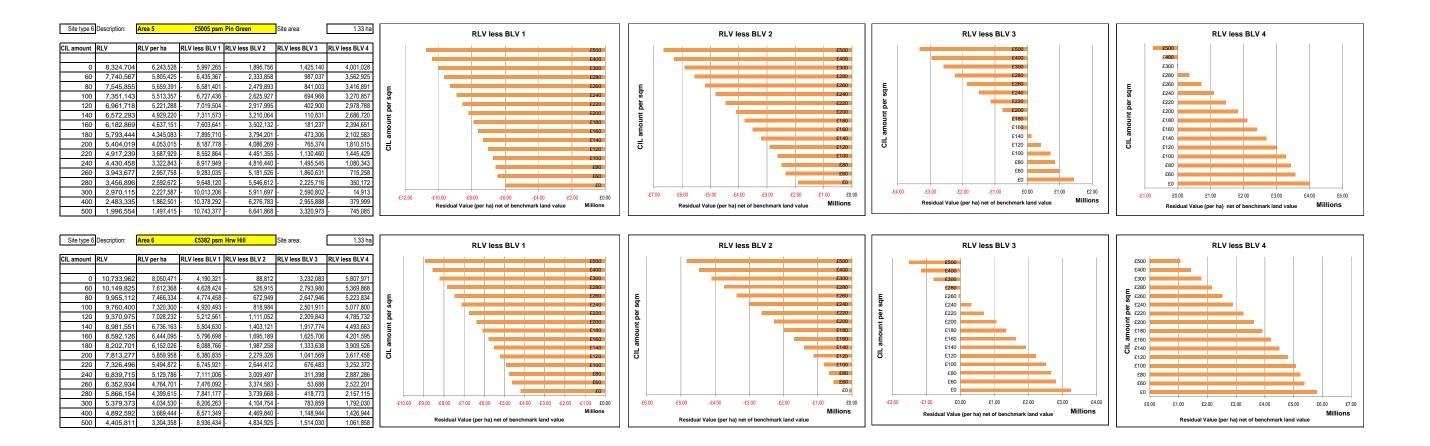
CIL Viability	LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)												
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4								
SITE TYPE	6	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses								
200 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500								
FLATS													
150 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%											

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" + BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.





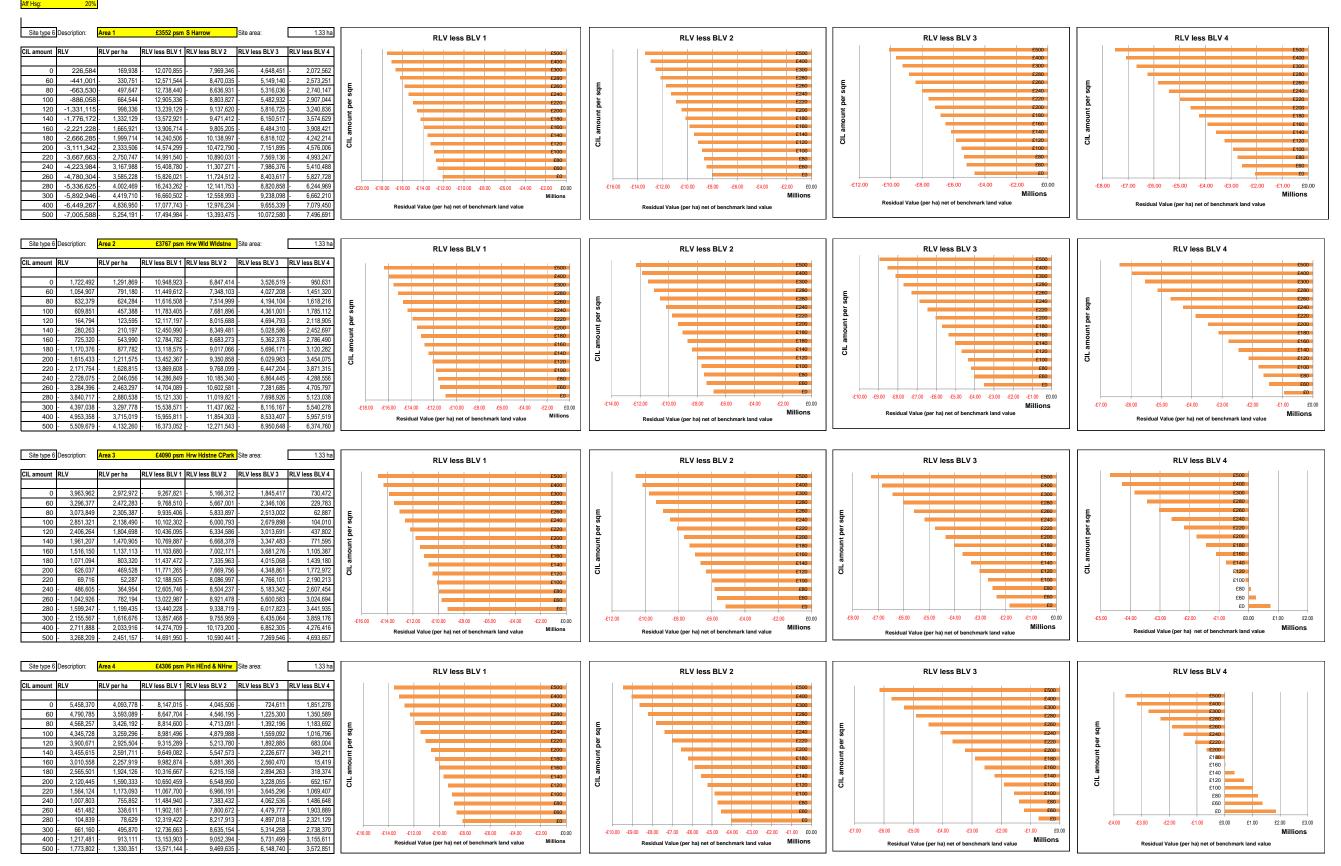
CIL Viability	ty LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)												
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4								
SITE TYPE	6	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses								
200 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500								
FLATS													
150 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%											

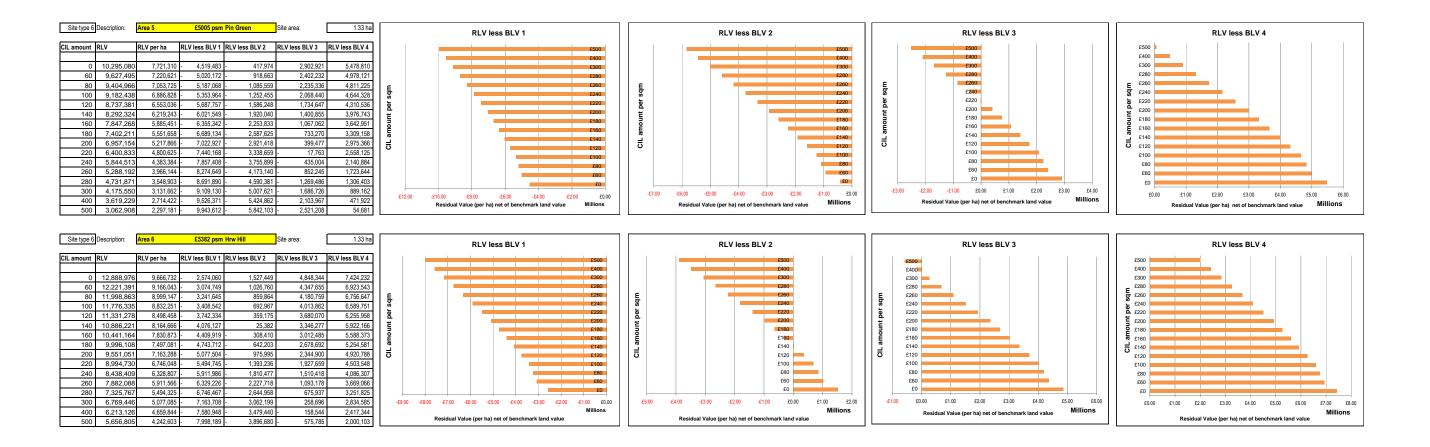
CSH level: 4 on AH

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher) uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Offices (lower)* uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Industrial/WH* uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). *Community uses* - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq if for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.



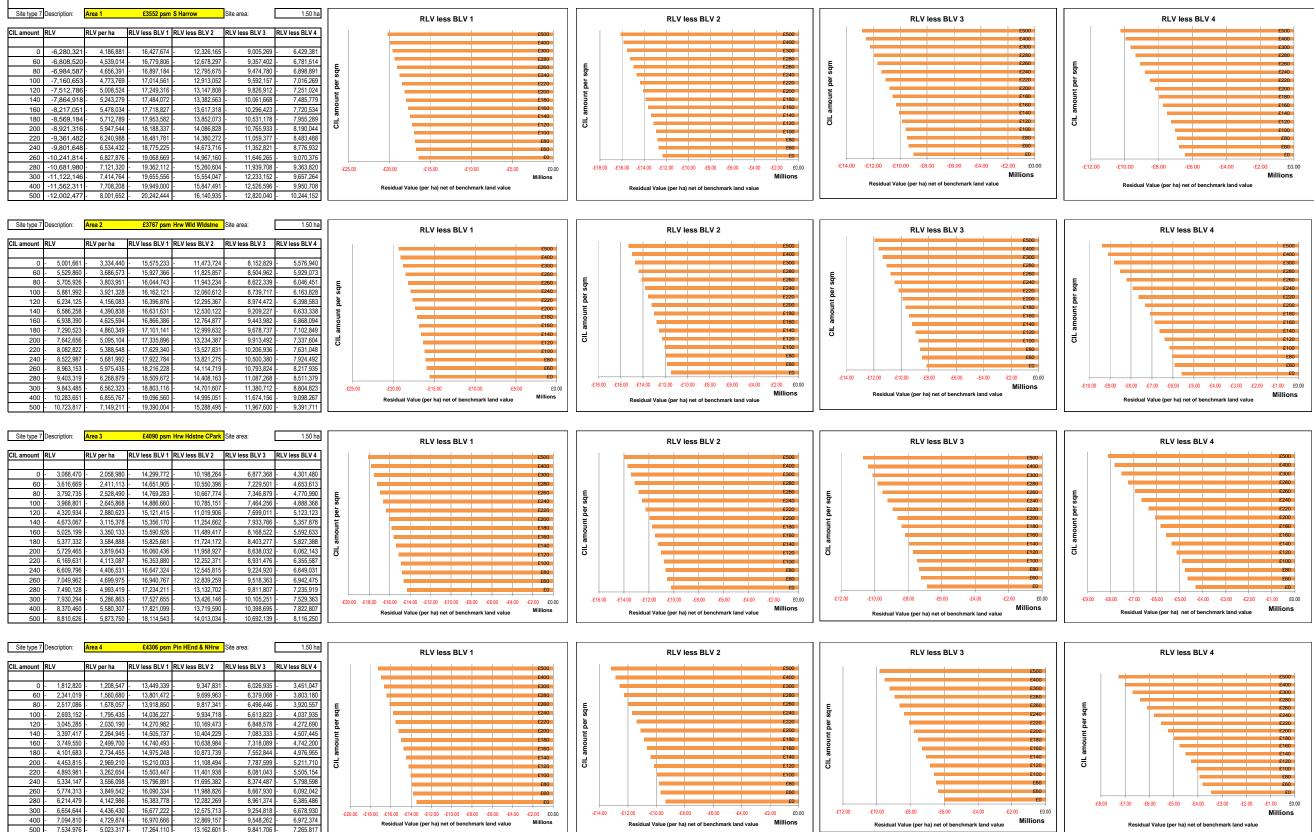


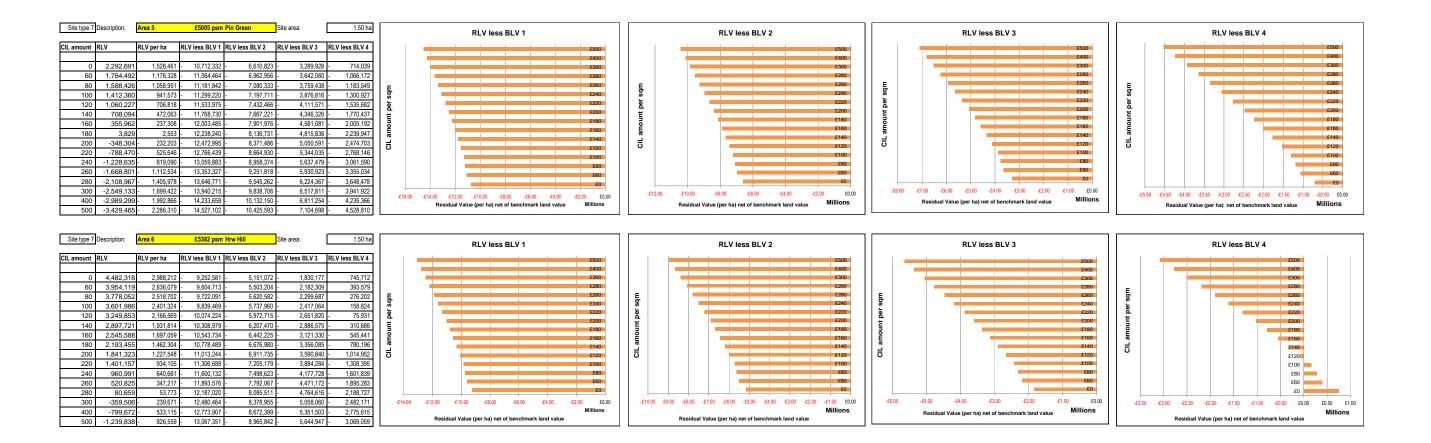
CIL Viability LB Harrow														
	BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4										
SITE TYPE 7	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses										
300 UNITS	£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500										
FLATS														
200 UPH Net area as percentage	of gross 100%													

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.



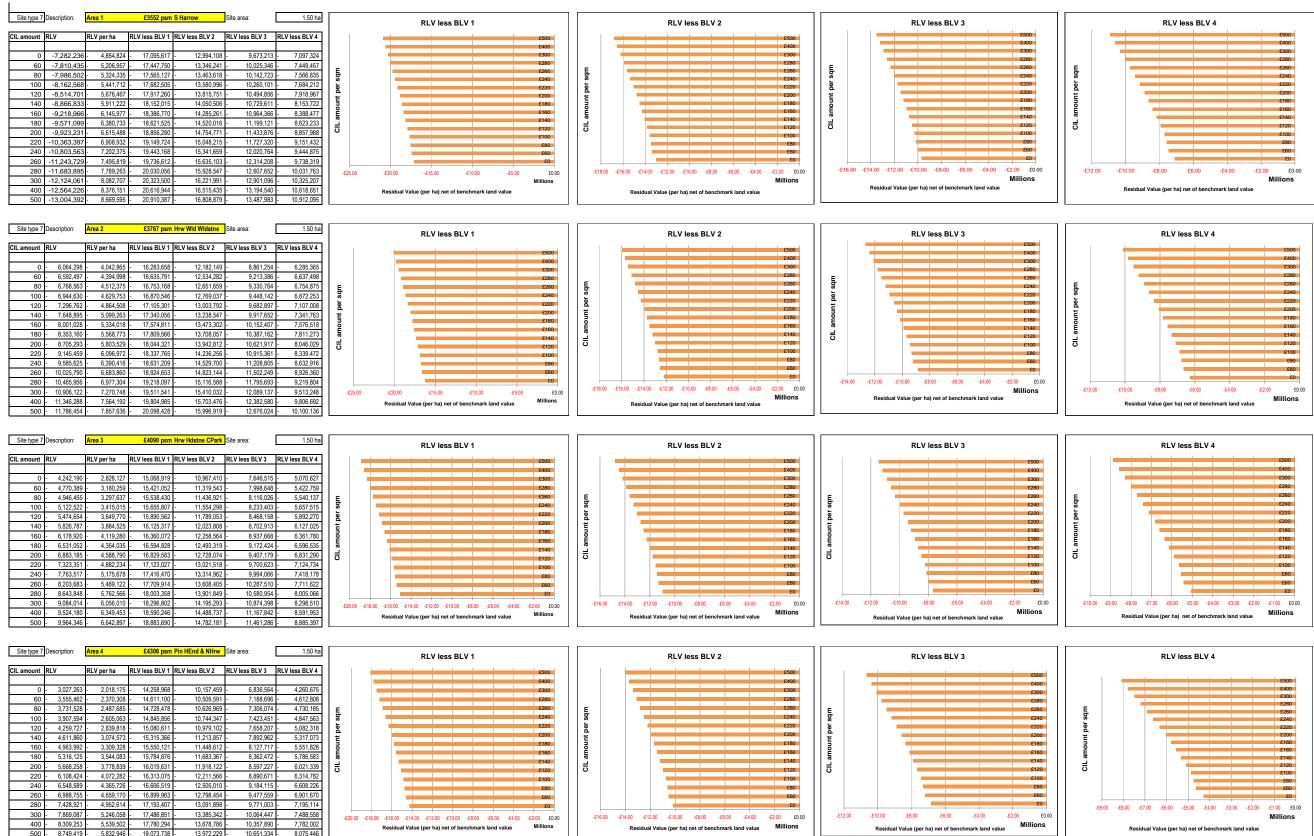


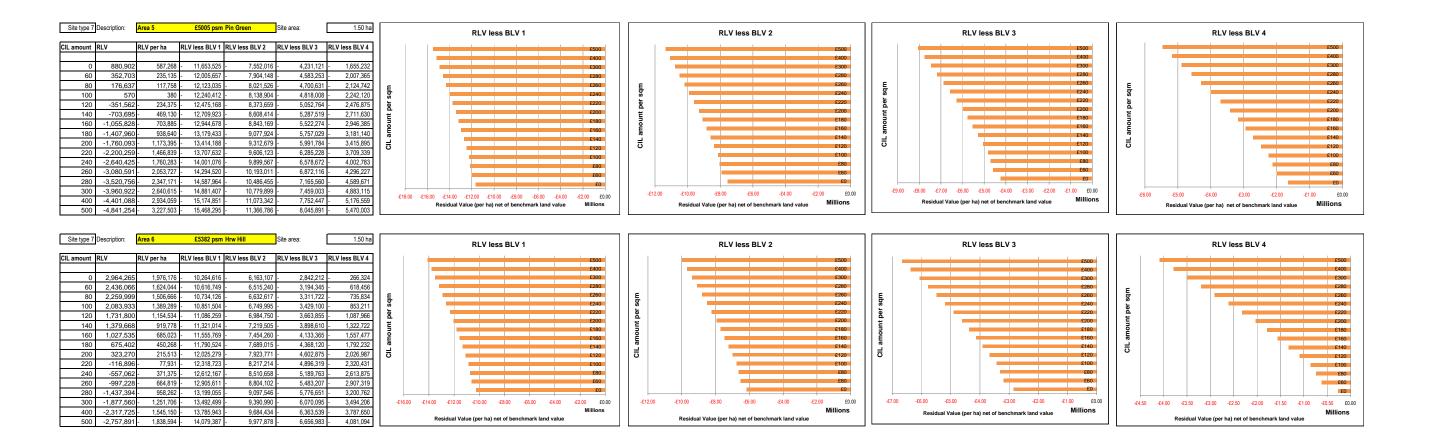
CIL Viability														
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4									
SITE TYPE 7		Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses									
300 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500									
FLATS														
200 UPH N	et area as percentage of gross	100%												

CSH level: 4 on AH 4 on private -5% Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.





CIL Viability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha BLV1 BLV2 BLV3 BLV3 SITE TYPE 7)ffices (higher Offices (lower) Industrial/WH Community use 300 UNITS £12,240,793 £8,139,284 £4,818,389 £2,242,500 FLATS 200 UPH Net area as percentage of gross

100%

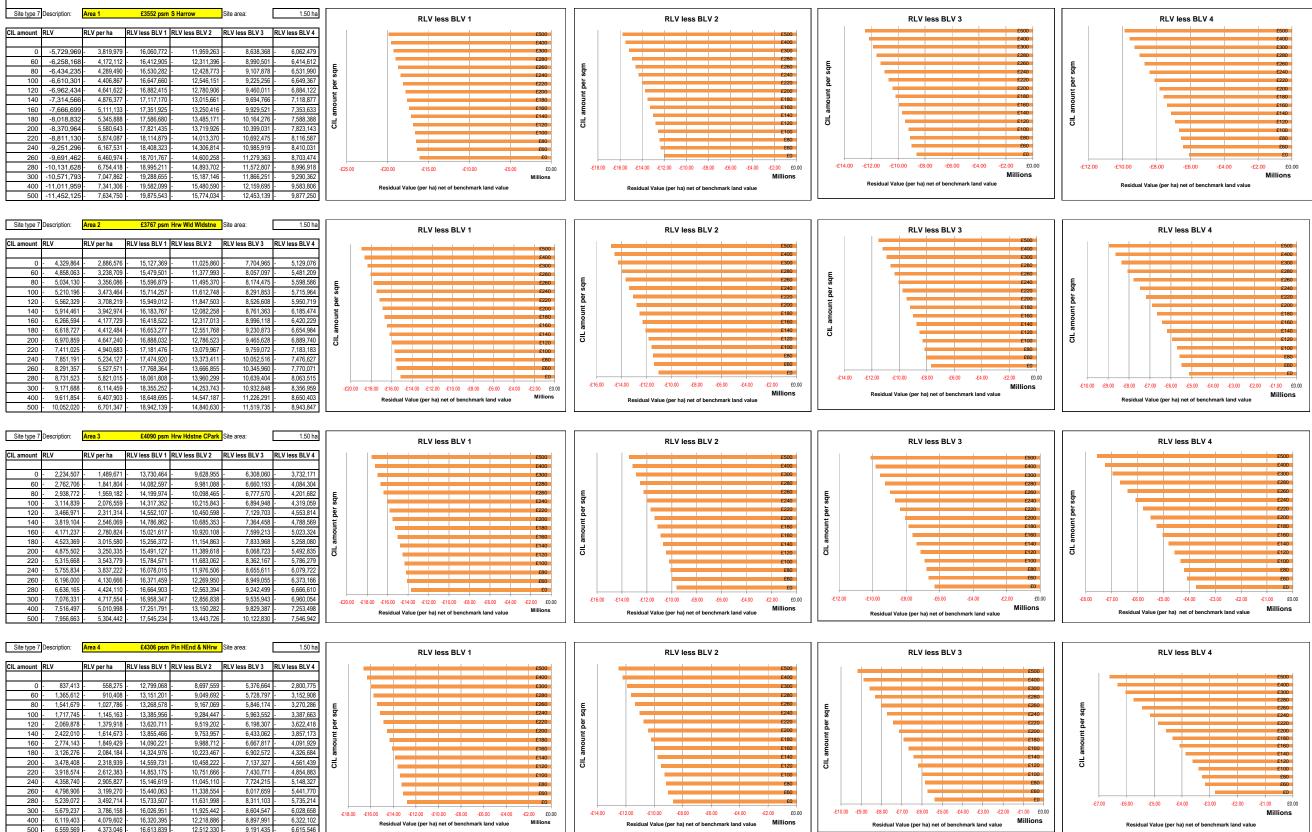
 10%
 Sales value inflation

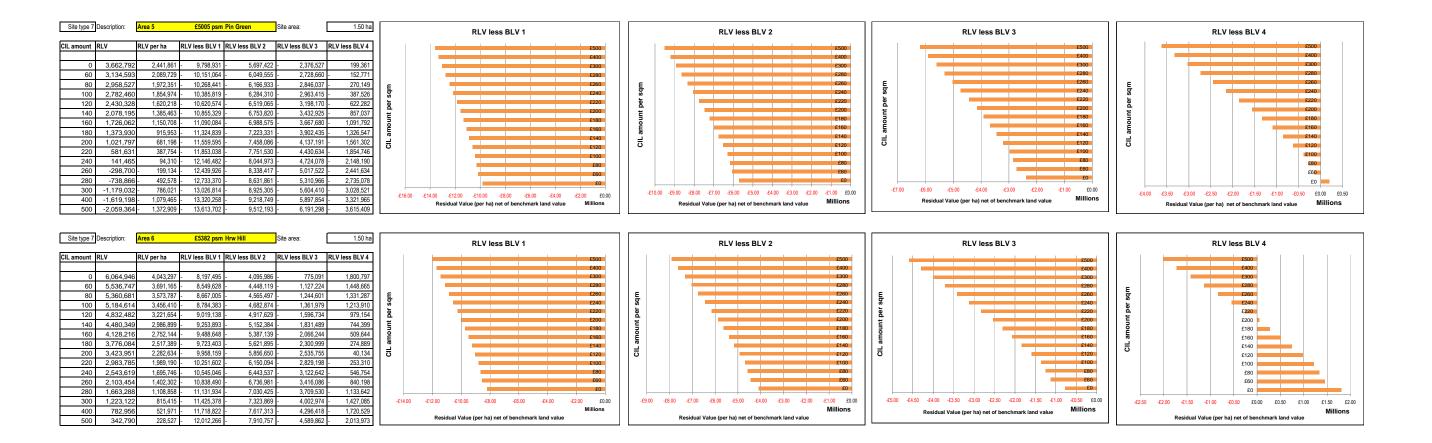
 5%
 Build cost inflation

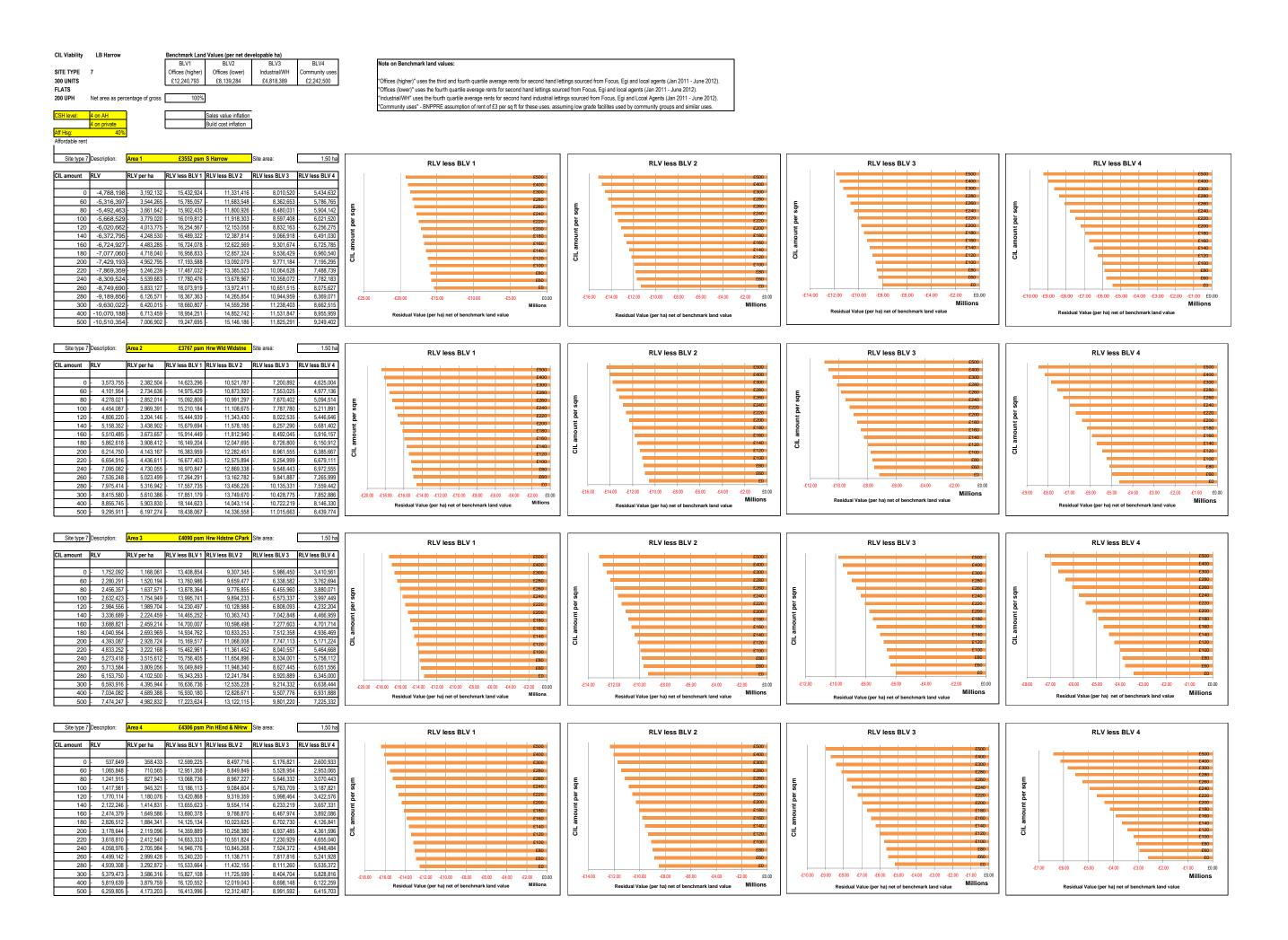
Note on Benchmark land value

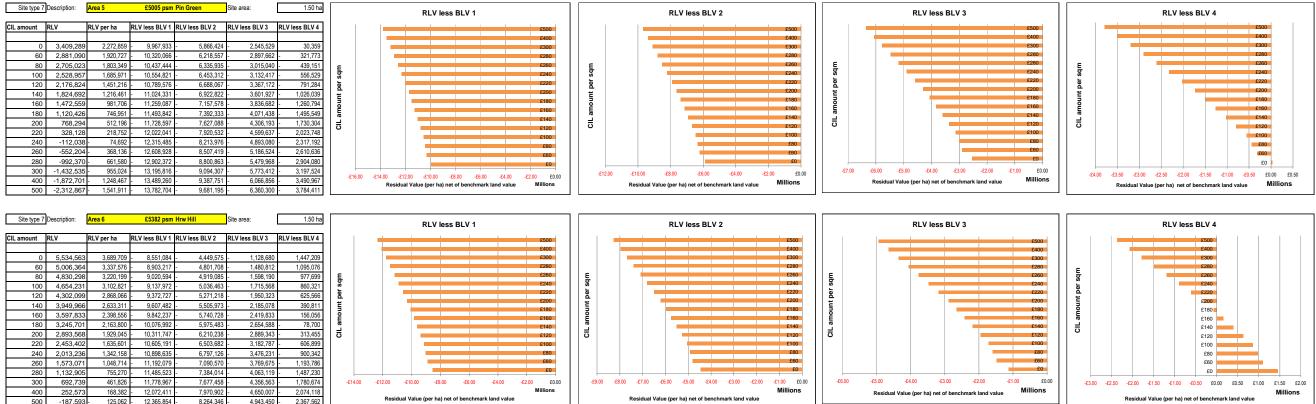
BLV4

offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Lcoal Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). nmunity uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.









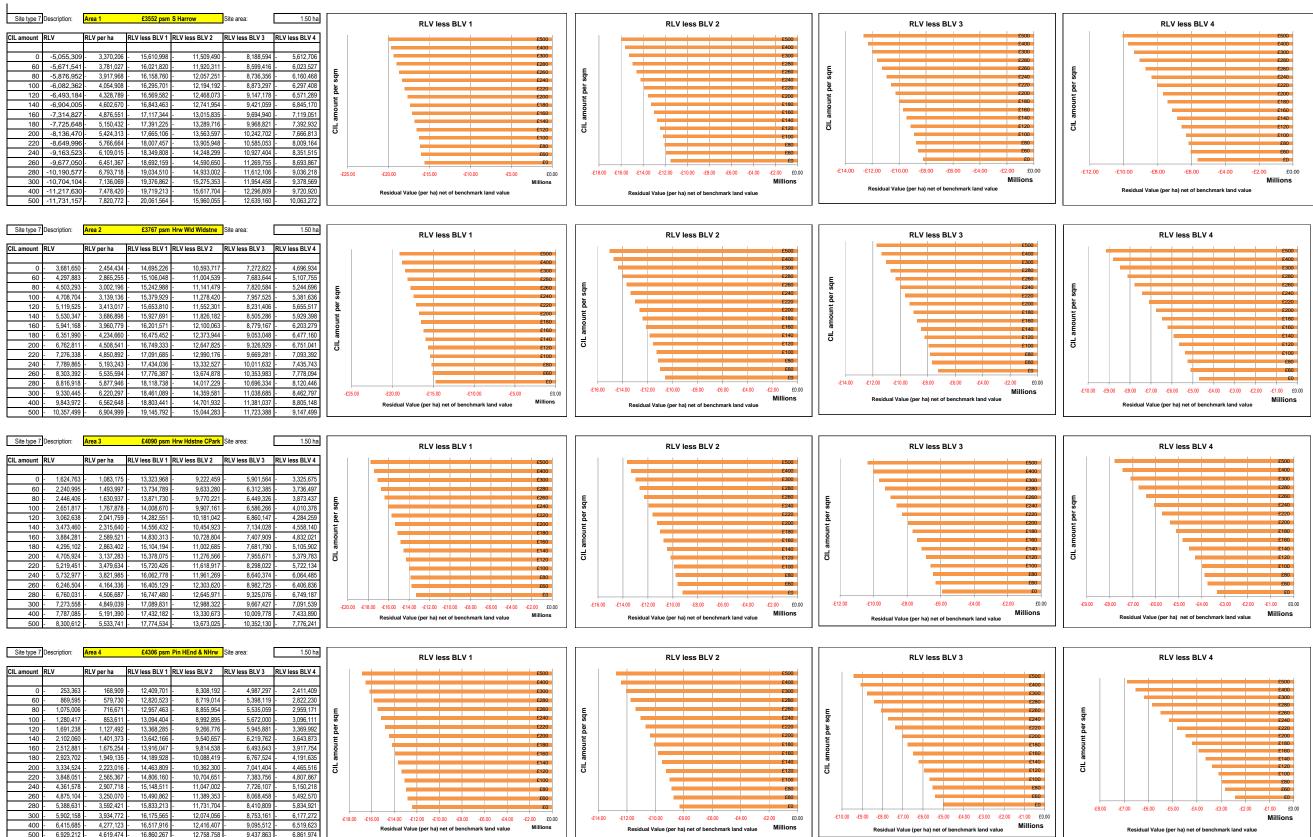
CIL Viability	iability LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)												
		BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4								
SITE TYPE	7	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses								
300 UNITS		£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500								
FLATS													
200 UPH	Net area as percentage of gross	100%											

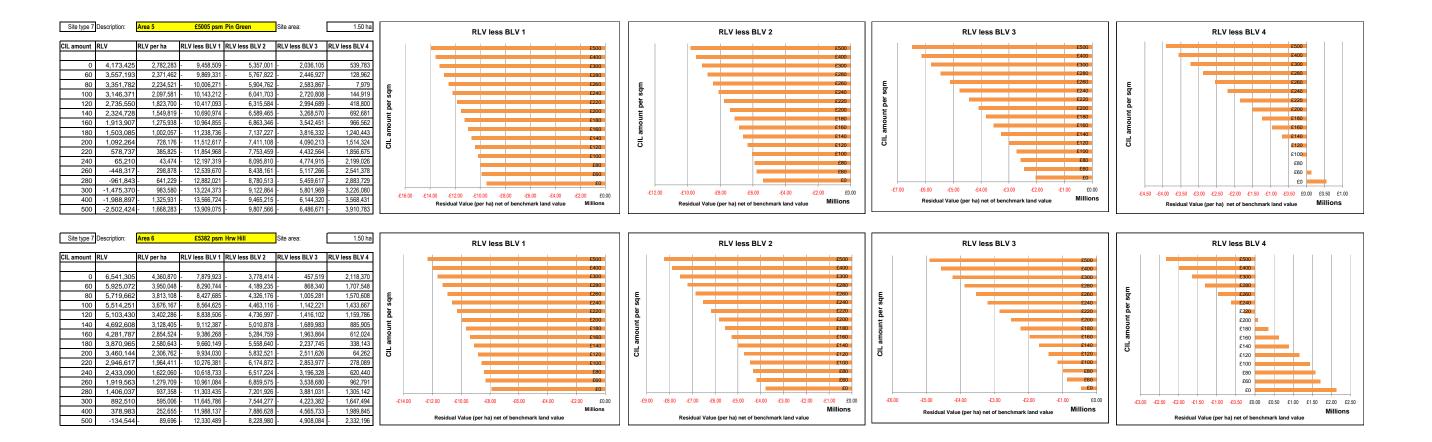
SH level: 4 on AH

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). ndustrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Eqi and Local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). Community uses" - BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilites used by community groups and similar uses.



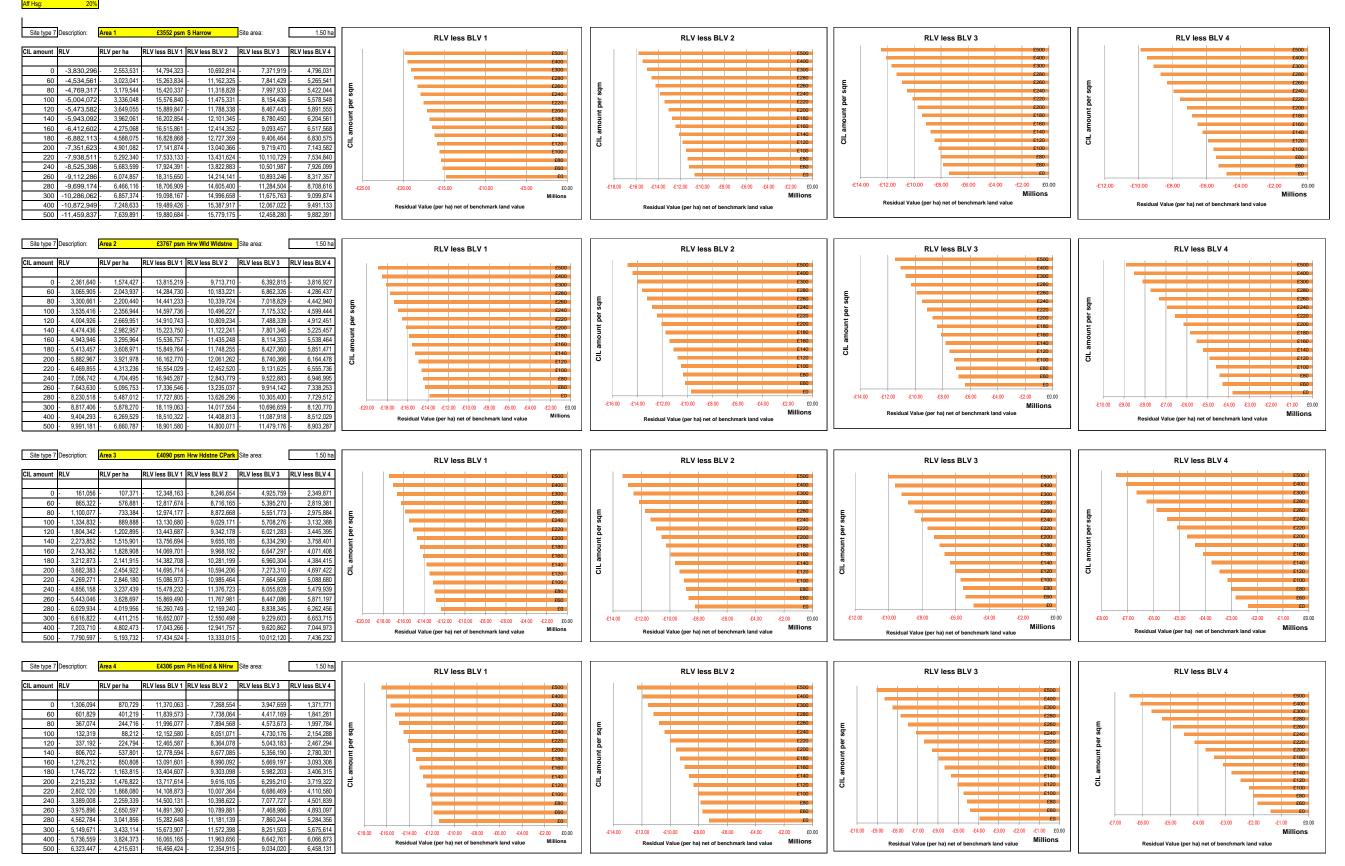


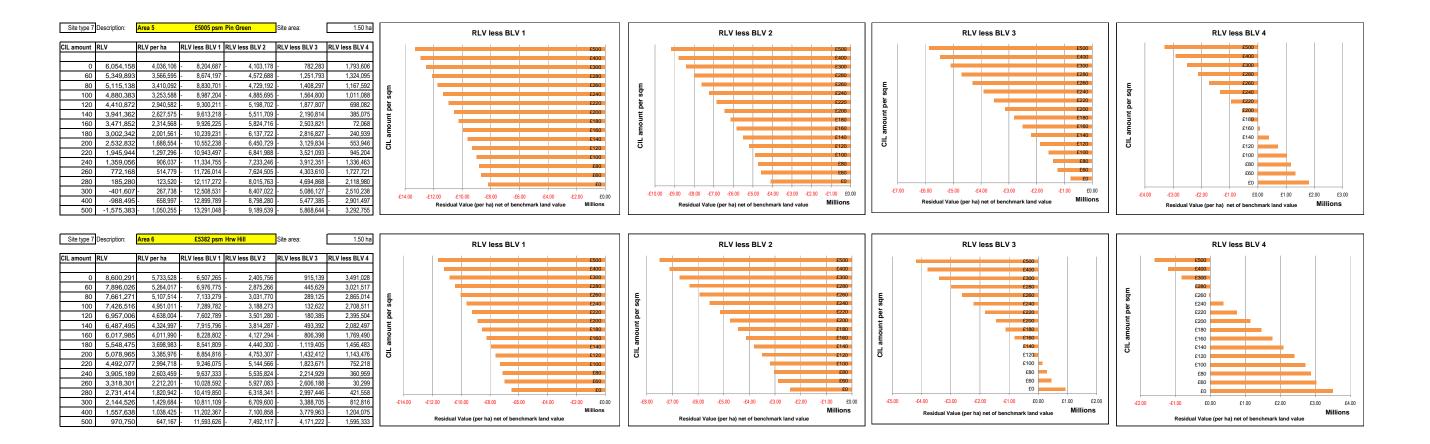
CIL Viability LB Harrow	LB Harrow Benchmark Land Values (per net developable ha)													
	BLV1	BLV2	BLV3	BLV4										
SITE TYPE 7	Offices (higher)	Offices (lower)	Industrial/WH	Community uses										
300 UNITS	£12,240,793	£8,139,284	£4,818,389	£2,242,500										
FLATS	-													
200 UPH Net area as percentage of gross	100%													

Sales value inflation Build cost inflation

Note on Benchmark land values

"Offices (higher)" uses the third and fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Offices (lower)" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Industrial/WH" uses the fourth quartile average rents for second hand industrial lettings sourced from Focus, Egi and local Agents (Jan 2011 - June 2012). "Community uses" + BNPPRE assumption of rent of £3 per sq ft for these uses, assuming low grade facilities used by community groups and similar uses.







Appendix 3 Commercial appraisal results

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£10.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£15.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£18.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£20.00	7.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£20.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£20.00	7.25%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£22.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£24.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£26.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£28.00	7.50%	2.00 years

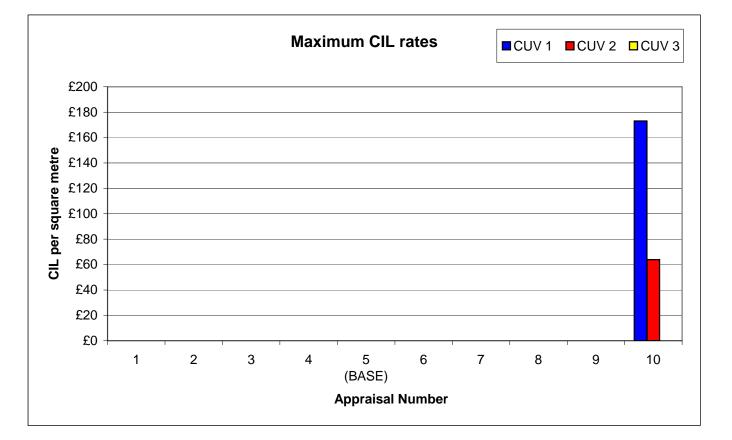
Use class:	OFFICE
Location:	Harrow

Existing floorspace as % of new 30%

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£8.00	8.00%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£15.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%

Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-100%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-33%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-11%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 7	9%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 8	17%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 9	23%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 10	29%	£173	£64	£0



Commercial Development

Use class:

OFFICE

Harrow

DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common as	ssumptions	Appraisa	ll 1	Appra	aisal 2	Apprais	sal 3	Appra	aisal 4	Appra	iisal 5	Appra	aisal 6	Appra	iisal 7	Appra	aisal 8	Appra	isal 9	Appra	aisal 10
Rental Income	Floor area		£psf£p	oer annum £	psf	£ per annum	£psf £	per annum	£psf	£ per annum	Epsf	£ per annum	£psf	£ per annum £	psf	£ per annum	£psf	£ per annum £	psf #	E per annum	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	£15	£150,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00		£20.00	£200,000		£200,000	£22.00	£220,000	£24.00	_	£26.00	£260,000	£28.00	
Rent - area 2	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	£15	£150,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00	,	£20.00	£200,000		£200,000	£22.00	£220,000	£24.00	,	£26.00	£260,000	£28.00	
Rent - area 3	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	£15	£150,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00	,	£20.00	£200,000		£200,000	£22.00	£220,000	£24.00	,	£26.00	£260,000	£28.00	
Total floor area / rent	.0,000	30,000	210100	£300,000	2.10	£450,000	210100	£540,000	220.00	£600,000	220.00	£600,000		£600,000	222.00	£660,000	22 1100	£720,000	220.00	£780,000	220100	£840,000
		00,000		2000,000		2.00,000		2010,000		2000,000		2000,000		2000,000		2000,000		2.20,000		2.00,000		2010,000
Rent free/voids (years)			2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8613	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8694	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8653	2.0	0.8653
Yield	7.50%		7.50%		7.50%		7.50%		7.75%		7.50%		7.25%		7.50%		7.50%		7.50%	i	7.50%	
Capitalised rent			£	3,461,330		£5,191,996		£6,230,395		£6,668,298		£6,922,661		£7,194,799		£7,614,927		£8,307,193		£8,999,459		£9,691,725
																				i		
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE																						
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			£199,027		£298,540		£358,248		£383,427		£398,053		£413,701		£437,858		£477,664		£517,469		£557,274
			£	3,262,304		£4,893,456		£5,872,147		£6,284,871		£6,524,608		£6,781,098		£7,177,069		£7,829,529		£8,481,990		£9,134,451
DEVELOPMENT COSTS																						
Development Costs																						
Existing floor area	30%	9,000																				
Demolition costs	£5 psf			£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000
Building costs	£137 psf		£	4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868
Area	82% grs to net	36,364																				
External works	10.00%			£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187
Professional fees	10.00%			£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505
Contingency	5.00%			£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878
CIL	1			-		0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Disposal Costs																						
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)	10.00%			£30,000		£45,000		£54,000		£60,000		£60,000		£60,000		£66,000		£72,000		£78,000		£84,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)	1.00%			£34,613		£51,920		£62,304		£66,683		£69,227		£71,948		£76,149		£83,072		£89,995		£96,917
Legal fees (% of capital value)	0.75%			£25,960		£38,940		£46,728		£50,012		£51,920		£53,961		£57,112		£62,304		£67,496		£72,688
—																						
Finance on construction	4.0004			000.044		000.044		000.044		000.011		000.044		000 044				000.044		000.044		000.044
Loan arrangement fee	1.00%			£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814
Interest rate Interest on Construction Costs	7.00% 18 months			£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026
Interest on Construction Costs	To monuns			1335,020		£335,020		1335,020		£335,020		1335,020		£335,026		£335,026		£335,020		1335,020		£335,026
Profit																						
Developer's profit on cost	20.00%		£	1,374,170		£1,383,228		£1,388,662		£1,391,395		£1,392,285		£1,393,237		£1,395,908		£1,399,531		£1,403,154		£1,406,777
						,,		,,.				,,,,		,,.		,,		,,		, , .		
																				i		
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			£	8,245,022		£8,299,366		£8,331,972		£8,348,368		£8,353,710		£8,359,425		£8,375,447		£8,397,185		£8,418,922		£8,440,660
																				- I		
LAND VALUE																						
Land surplus			-£	24,982,718		(3,405,910)		-£2,459,825		-£2,063,497		-£1,829,102		-£1,578,327		-£1,198,379		-£567,655		£63,068		£693,791
Stamp duty	4.00%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		-£2,523		-£27,752
Agent's fees	1.25%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		-£788		-£8,672
Legal fees	0.50%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		-£315		-£3,469
Interest rate	6.50%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		-£5,796		-£63,755
Finance period	18 months																					
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			-£	4,982,718		-£3,405,910		-£2,459,825		-£2,063,497		-£1,829,102		-£1,578,327		-£1,198,379		-£567,655		£53,646		£590,143
-			-	, , -				· · · · ·		,,						2 · · · · · ·				- ,		
Less CUV 1			(5	,235,205)		(3,658,397)		(2,712,313)		(2,315,985)		(2,081,589)		(1,830,815)		(1,450,866)		(820,143)		(198,842)		337,655
Less CUV 2			(5	5,448,194)		(3,871,386)		(2,925,301)		(2,528,973)		(2,294,578)		(2,043,803)		(1,663,854)		(1,033,131)		(411,830)		124,667
Less CUV 3				,953,220)		(4,376,412)		(3,430,327)		(3,033,999)		(2,799,604)		(2,548,829)		(2,168,881)		(1,538,157)		(916,856)		(380,359)
Net additional floorspace (sq ft)		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000
Net additional floorspace (sq m)		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951
Maximum CII, nor care																						
Maximum CIL per sqm																						470
Against CUV 1 Against CUV 2						-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		173
Against CUV 2 Against CUV 3						-		-				-		-		-				-		64
						-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		

Commercial Development

Use class: OFFICE

	Common as	sumptions	CUV	1	CUV	2	CUV 3		
Current use value									
Existing space as percentage of new	30%	9,000							
Rent per sq ft			£8 psf		£10 psf		£15 psf		
Rental income per annum			£72,000		£90,000		£135,000		
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.00%		8.00%		8.00%		
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000		
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500		
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£232,949		£411,561		£858,092	
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£13,395		-£23,665		-£49,340	
Current use value				£219,554		£387,896		£808,752	
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£252,488	20.00%	£465,476	20.00%	£970,502	

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£19.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£21.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£23.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£25.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£25.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£25.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£27.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£29.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£31.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£33.00	6.75%	2.00 years

Use class:	Retail
Location:	Harrow, Pinner, Stanmore, Wealstone

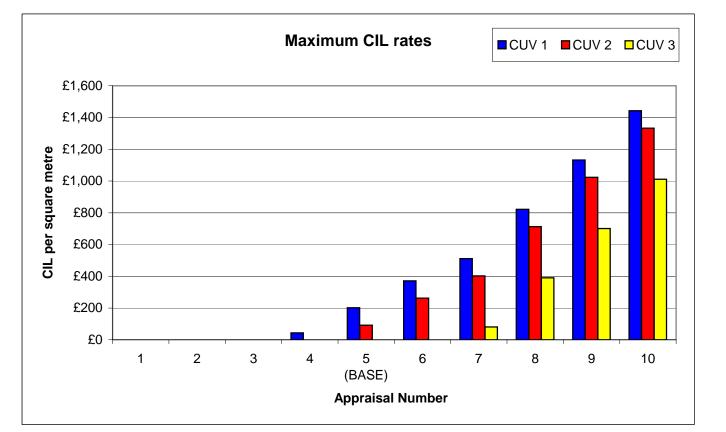
Existing floorspace as % of new

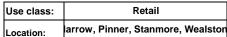
30%

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£8.00	8.00%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£15.00	7.50%	3.00 years	20.00%

Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-32%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-19%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-9%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£44	£0	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£201	£92	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£371	£262	£0
Appraisal 7	7%	£512	£402	£80
Appraisal 8	14%	£822	£713	£390
Appraisal 9	19%	£1,132	£1,023	£701
Appraisal 10	24%	£1,442	£1,333	£1,011





Commercial Development		Location:	larrow, Pinne	er, Stanmor	e, Wealston											
DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common a	ssumptions	Apprai	sal 1	Appr	aisal 2		Apprais	sal 3	Appra	aisal 4	Appra	aisal 5	Appra	aisal 6	
Rental Income	Floor area			2 per annum	•	£ per annum			per annum		£ per annum		£ per annum		£ per annum £	•
Rent - area 1	10,000		£19.00	£190,000	£21	£210,000		23.00	£230,000	£25.00	£250,000		,		,	£2
Rent - area 2	10,000		£19.00	£190,000	£21	£210,000		23.00	£230,000	£25.00	,		,		,	£2
Rent - area 3	10,000		£19.00	£190,000	£21	£210,000	£	23.00	£230,000	£25.00	,		,		,	£2
Total floor area / rent		30,000		£570,000		£630,000			£690,000		£750,000		£750,000		£750,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775		2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8817	
Yield	6.75%		6.75%		6.75%		6	6.75%		7.00%		6.75%		6.50%		6
Capitalised rent				£7,410,292		£8,190,323			£8,970,353		£9,358,272		£9,750,384		£10,172,992	
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE																
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			£426,092		£470,944			£515,795		£538,101		£560,647		£584,947	
				£6,984,200		£7,719,379			£8,454,558		£8,820,171		£9,189,737		£9,588,045	
DEVELOPMENT COSTS																
Development Costs																
Existing floor area	30%	9,000														
Demolition costs	£5 psf	-,		£45,000		£45,000			£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000	
Building costs	£137 psf			£4,981,868		£4,981,868			£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868	
Area	82% grs to net	36,364		,,							,					
External works	10.00%	,		£498,187		£498,187			£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187	
Professional fees	10.00%			£552,505		£552,505			£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505	
Contingency	5.00%			£303,878		£303,878			£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878	
CIL	1					0			£0		£0		£0		£0	
									20		20		20		20	
Disposal Costs																

£63,000

£81,903

£61,427

£63,814

£335,026

£1,397,322

£8,383,931

(664,552)

-£664,552

(1,758,714)

21,000

1,951

-

-

-

(917,039)

(1.130.027)

£0

£0

£0

£0

£57 000

£74,103

£55,577

£63,814

£335,026

£1,393,392

£8,360,350

-£1,376,150

-£1,376,150

(1,628,637)

(1,841,626)

(2,470,312)

21,000

1,951

£0

£0

£0

£0

1,951

1,951

44

-

Letting Agent's fee (% of rent) Agent's fees (on capital value) Legal fees (% of capital value)

Finance on construction

Loan arrangement fee Interest rate Interest on Construction Costs

Profit Developer's profit on cost

TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

LAND VALUE

Land surplus
Stamp duty
Agent's fees
Legal fees
Interest rate
Finance period

RESIDUAL LAND VALUE

Less CUV 1
Less CUV 2
Less CUV 3

Net additional floorspace (sq ft) Net additional floorspace (sq m)

Maximum CIL per sqm Against CUV 1 Against CUV 2 Against CUV 3

21,000 1,951	
1,951	

10.00%

1.00%

0.75%

1.00%

7.00%

20.00%

4.00%

1.25%

0.50%

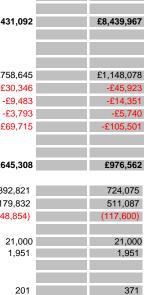
6.50%

18 months

18 months

2430,107	2-30,107	2400,107	2400,107
£552,505	£552,505	£552,505	£552,505
£303,878	£303,878	£303,878	£303,878
£0	£0	£0	£0
£69,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000
£89,704	£93,583		£101,730
£67,278	£70,187		£76,297
201,210	2.0,101	2.0,120	210,201
£63,814	£63,814	£63,814	£63,814
200,014	200,014	200,014	200,014
£335,026	£335,026	£335,026	£335,026
2000,020	2000,020	2000,020	2333,020
£1,401,252	£1,403,810	£1,405,182	£1,406,661
£1,401,252	£1,403,010	£1,403,162	£1,400,001
CO 407 E44	C0 400 050	C0 424 002	C9 420 0C7
£8,407,511	£8,422,858	£8,431,092	£8,439,967
£47,047	£397,314	£758,645	£1,148,078
-£1,882	-£15,893	-£30,346	-£45,923
-£588	-£4,966	-£9,483	-£14,351
-£235	-£1,987	-£3,793	-£5,740
-£4,323	-£36,511	-£69,715	-£105,501
£40,018	£337,958	£645,308	£976,562
(212,469)	85,470	392,821	724,075
(212,409)	00,470		
(425,458)	(127,518)	179,832	511,087
			511,087 (117,600)
(425,458)	(127,518)	179,832	
(425,458)	(127,518)	179,832	

92



Appraisal 7

£27.00

£27.00

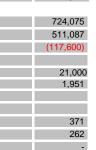
£27.00

2.0

6.75%

£ per annum £ psf

£10,530,415



al 7	Appra	aisal 8	Appra	aisal 9	Appra	isal 10
per annum	fnsf	£ per annum	fnef	£ per annum	fnef	£ per annum
£270,000	£29.00	£290,000	£31.00	£310,000	£33.00	£330,000
£270,000	£29.00	£290,000		£310,000	£33.00	
£270,000	£29.00	£290,000		£310,000	£33.00	£330,000
£810,000	223.00	£870,000	201.00	£930,000	200.00	£990,000
0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775
	6.75%		6.75%		6.75%	
10,530,415		£11,310,446		£12,090,476		£12,870,507
£605,499		£650,351		£695,202		£740,054
£9,924,916		£10,660,095		£11,395,274		£12,130,453
C 4E 000		C 45 000		C 4 5 000		645.000
£45,000 £4,981,868		£45,000 £4,981,868		£45,000 £4,981,868		£45,000 £4,981,868
£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187
£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505
£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878
£0		£0		£0		£0
£81,000		£87,000		£93,000		£99,000
£105,304		£113,104		£120,905		£128,705
£78,978		£84,828		£90,679		£96,529
£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814
£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026
£1,409,112		£1,413,042		£1,416,972		£1,420,902
£8,454,673		£8,478,253		£8,501,834		£8,525,414
£1,470,243		£2,181,842		£2,893,440		£3,605,038
-£58,810		-£87,274		-£115,738		-£144,202
-£18,378		-£27,273		-£36,168		-£45,063
-£7,351		-£10,909		-£14,467		-£18,025
-£135,106		-£200,498		-£265,889		-£331,280
£1,250,598		£1,855,888		£2,461,178		£3,066,468
998,111		1,603,401		2,208,691		2,813,981
785,122		1,390,412		1,995,702		2,600,992
156,436		761,726		1,367,016		1,972,306
21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000
1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951
512		822		1,132		1,442
402		713		1,023		1,333
80		390		701		1,011

Commercial Development

Use class: Retail

	Common as	ssumptions	CUV	1	CUV	/ 2	CU/	/ 3
Current use value								
Existing space as percentage of new	30%	9,000						
Rent per sq ft			£8 psf		£10 psf		£15 psf	
Rental income per annum			£72,000		£90,000		£135,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.8050
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.00%		8.00%		7.50%	
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000	
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500	
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£232,949		£411,561		£967,429
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£13,395		-£23,665		-£55,627
Current use value				£219,554		£387,896		£911,802
			4 5 0 /	0050 400	00.000/	0405 470	00.000/	64 004 460
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£252,488	20.00%	£465,476	20.00%	£1,094,162

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£10.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£12.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£13.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£15.00	7.25%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£15.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£15.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£16.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£17.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£18.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£19.00	7.00%	2.00 years

Use class:	Retail
Location:	Rest of Borough

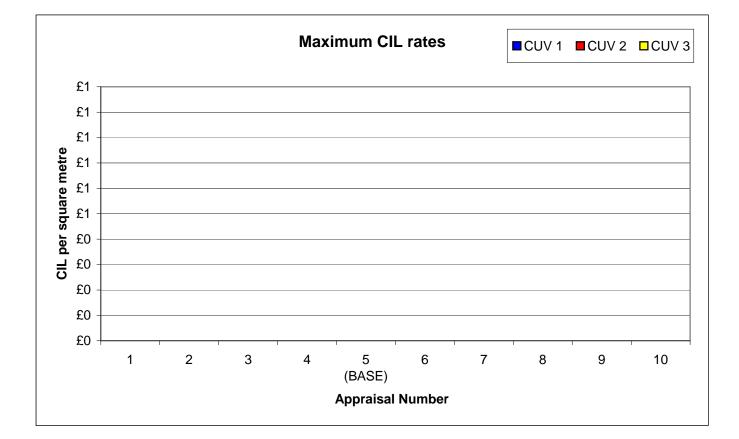
Existing floorspace as % of new

30%

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£6.00	8.00%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£12.00	7.50%	3.00 years	20.00%

Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-50%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-25%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-15%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 7	6%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 8	12%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 9	17%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 10	21%	£0	£0	£0



Use class: Retail **Commercial Development** Location: Rest of Borough

DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common ass	sumptions	Apprais	al 1	Appr	aisal 2	Appra	sal 3	Appra	aisal 4	Appra	isal 5	Appra	aisal 6	Appra	isal 7	Appra	isal 8	Apprai	sal 9	Appra	isal 10
Rental Income	Floor area		£psf£	per annum	£ psf	£ per annum	£psf £	per annum	£ psf	£ per annum £	psf :	E per annum	£ psf	£ per annum £ p	osf :	E per annum	£ psf	£ per annum £	Epsf £	per annum	£ psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	·	£120,000	£13.00	£130,000	£15.00	£150,000	£15.00	£150,000		£150,000	£16.00	£160,000	£17.00	£170,000	£18.00	£180,000	£19.00	£190,000
Rent - area 2	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	£12	£120,000	£13.00	£130,000	£15.00	£150,000	£15.00	£150,000	£15.00	£150,000	£16.00	£160,000	£17.00	£170,000	£18.00	£180,000	£19.00	£190,000
Rent - area 3	10,000		£10.00	£100,000	£12	£120,000	£13.00	£130,000	£15.00	£150,000	£15.00	£150,000	£15.00	£150,000	£16.00	£160,000	£17.00	£170,000	£18.00	£180,000	£19.00	£190,000
Total floor area / rent		30,000		£300,000		£360,000		£390,000		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000		£480,000		£510,000		£540,000		£570,000
Rent free/voids (years)			2.0	0.8734	2.0		2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8694	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8734
Yield	7.00%		7.00%		7.00%		7.00%		7.25%		7.00%		6.75%		7.00%		7.00%	~~ ~~~ ~~~	7.00%		7.00%	
Capitalised rent				£3,743,309		£4,491,971		£4,866,301		£5,396,099		£5,614,963		£5,850,230		£5,989,294		£6,363,625		£6,737,956		£7,112,287
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE																						
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			£215,240 £3,528,069		£258,288 £4,233,682		£279,812 £4,586,489		£310,276 £5,085,823		£322,860 £5,292,103		£336,388 £5,513,842		£344,384 £5,644,910		£365,908 £ 5,997,717		£387,432 £6,350,523		£408,956 £6,703,330
DEVELOPMENT COSTS																						
Development Costs																						
Existing floor area	30%	9,000																				
Demolition costs	£5 psf			£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000
Building costs	£137 psf			£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868		£4,981,868
Area	82% grs to net	36,364																				
External works	10.00%			£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187		£498,187
Professional fees	10.00%			£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505		£552,505
Contingency	5.00%			£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878		£303,878
CIL	1			-		0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Disposal Costs																						
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)	10.00%			£30,000		£36,000		£39,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£48,000		£51,000		£54,000		£57,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)	1.00%			£37,433		£44,920		£48,663		£53,961		£56,150		£58,502		£59,893		£63,636		£67,380		£71,123
Legal fees (% of capital value)	0.75%			£28,075		£33,690		£36,497		£40,471		£42,112		£43,877		£44,920		£47,727		£50,535		£53,342
Finance on construction																						
Loan arrangement fee	1.00%			£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814		£63,814
Interest rate	7.00%			0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000		0005 000
Interest on Construction Costs	18 months			£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026		£335,026
<u>Profit</u>																						
Developer's profit on cost	20.00%			£1,375,157		£1,378,978		£1,380,888		£1,383,942		£1,384,708		£1,385,531		£1,386,618		£1,388,528		£1,390,438		£1,392,349
Developer a prom on cost	20.0070			21,010,101		21,070,070		21,000,000		21,000,042		21,004,700		21,000,001		21,000,010		21,000,020		21,000,400		21,002,040
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS				£8,250,943		£8,273,865		£8,285,326		£8,303,652		£8,308,248		£8,313,189		£8,319,709		£8,331,170		£8,342,631		£8,354,092
LAND VALUE																						
Land surplus			-	£4,722,875		(4,040,183)		-£3,698,837		-£3,217,829		-£3,016,145		-£2,799,346		-£2,674,799		-£2,333,453		-£1,992,107		-£1,650,762
Stamp duty	4.00%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Agent's fees	1.25%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Legal fees	0.50%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Interest rate	6.50%			£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Finance period	18 months																					
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE			-	£4,722,875		-£4,040,183		-£3,698,837		-£3,217,829		-£3,016,145		-£2,799,346		-£2,674,799		-£2,333,453		-£1,992,107		-£1,650,762
Less CUV 1				4,781,769)		(4,099,077)		(3,757,731)		(3,276,723)		(3,075,039)		(2,858,241)		(2,733,694)		(2,392,348)		(2,051,002)		(1,709,656)
Less CUV 2				5,188,351)		(4,505,659)		(4,164,313)		(3,683,304)		(3,481,621)		(3,264,822)		(3,140,275)		(2,798,929)		(2,457,583)		(2,116,237)
Less CUV 3			(5,489,289)		(4,806,597)		(4,465,251)		(3,984,243)		(3,782,560)		(3,565,761)		(3,441,214)		(3,099,868)		(2,758,522)		(2,417,176)
Net additional flagrances (or ft)		21.000		04.000		21.000		24,000		24.000		24.000		21.000		24,000		24,000		24,000		21.000
Net additional floorspace (sq ft) Net additional floorspace (sq m)		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951		21,000 1,951
not additional noorspace (of III)		1,001		1,301		1,001		1,301		1,301		1,301		1,001		1,001		1,001		1,351		1,001
Maximum CIL per sqm								i														
Against CUV 1				-		-		- 1		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Against CUV 2				-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Against CUV 3				-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-

Commercial Development

Use class: Retail

	Common as	sumptions	CUV [,]	1	CUV	2	CUV	3
Current use value								
Existing space as percentage of new	30%	9,000						
Rent per sq ft			£6 psf		£10 psf		£12 psf	
Rental income per annum			£54,000		£90,000		£108,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.8050
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.00%		8.00%		7.50%	
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000	
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500	
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£54,337		£411,561		£677,643
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£3,124		-£23,665		-£38,964
Current use value				£51,212		£387,896		£638,679
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£58,894	20.00%	£465,476	20.00%	£766,414

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£14.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£16.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£18.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£20.00	7.00%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£20.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£20.00	6.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£22.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£23.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£24.00	6.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£25.00	6.75%	2.00 years

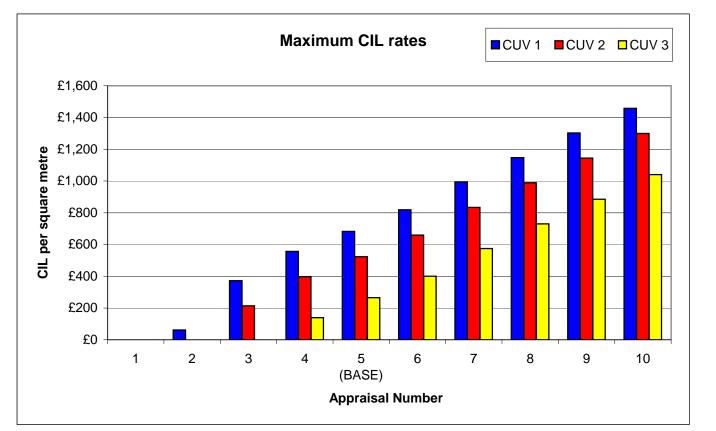
Use class:	Retail Warehousing/Superstore
Location:	Whole Borough

Existing floorspace as % of new 30%

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£7.00	8.00%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£15.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%

Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-43%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-25%	£62	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-11%	£372	£213	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£556	£398	£139
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£682	£524	£265
Appraisal 6	0%	£818	£659	£401
Appraisal 7	9%	£993	£834	£575
Appraisal 8	13%	£1,148	£989	£730
Appraisal 9	17%	£1,303	£1,144	£885
Appraisal 10	20%	£1,458	£1,299	£1,040



DEVELOPMENT APPRAISAL **Commercial Development**



DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common ass	umptions	Appraisa	ll 1	Appra	aisal 2	Apprais	sal 3	Appra	aisal 4	Appra	isal 5	Appra	aisal 6	Appra	isal 7	Appra	iisal 8	Apprai	sal 9	Appra	isal 10
Rental Income	Floor area		£psf£p	oer annum £	Epsf	£ per annum	£psf £	per annum	£psf	£ per annum	Epsf #	E per annum	£psf	£ per annum £	psf	£ per annum	£psf	£ per annum £	Epsf £	per annum	£psf	£ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000		£14.00	£140,000	£16	£160,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00	£200,000	£20.00	£200,000	-	£200,000	£22.00	£220,000		£230,000	£24.00	£240,000	£25.00	
Rent - area 2	10,000		£14.00	£140,000	£16	£160,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00	£200,000	£20.00	£200,000		£200,000	£22.00	£220,000		£230,000	£24.00	£240,000	£25.00	
Rent - area 3	10,000		£14.00	£140,000	£16	£160,000	£18.00	£180,000	£20.00	£200,000	£20.00	£200,000		£200,000	£22.00	£220,000		£230,000	£24.00	£240,000	£25.00	£250,000
Total floor area / rent		30,000		£420,000		£480,000		£540,000		£600,000		£600,000		£600,000		£660,000		£690,000		£720,000		£750,000
		00,000		2.20,000		2.00,000		2010,000		2000,000		2000,000		2000,000		2000,000		2000,000		2.20,000		2.00,000
Rent free/voids (years)			2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8734	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8817	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775	2.0	0.8775
Yield	6.75%		6.75%	0.0110	6.75%	0.0770	6.75%	0.0110	7.00%	0.0101	6.75%	0.0110	6.50%	0.0011	6.75%	0.0110	6.75%	0.0110	6.75%	0.0110	6.75%	0.0110
Capitalised rent	0.1070			5,460,215	0.7070	£6,240,246		£7,020,277	1.0070	£7,486,618	0.7070	£7,800,307		£8,138,393	0.1070	£8,580,338	0.1070	£8,970,353	0.1070	£9,360,369	0.1070	£9,750,384
Capitaliou form			~	.0, 100,210		20,210,210		21,020,211		21,100,010		21,000,001		20,100,000		20,000,000		20,010,000		20,000,000		20,700,001
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE																				i		
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			£313,962		£358,814		£403,666		£430,481		£448,518		£467,958		£493,369		£515,795		£538,221		£560,647
	0.1070			5,146,253		£5,881,432		£6,616,611		£7,056,137		£7,351,790		£7,670,436		£8,086,969		£8,454,558		£8,822,148		£9,189,737
DEVELOPMENT COSTS			~	.0,140,200		20,001,402		20,010,011		21,000,101		21,001,100		21,010,400		20,000,000		20,101,000		20,022,140		20,100,101
DEVELOI MENT COSTS																						
Development Operate																						
Development Costs	0001	0.000																				
Existing floor area	30%	9,000		0.45 000		0.45,000		0.45,000		0.45.000		0.45 0.00		0.45,000		0.45 000		0.45,000		0.45,000		0.45.000
Demolition costs	£5 psf			£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000		£45,000
Building costs	£90 psf		£	3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760		£3,272,760
Area	82% grs to net	36,364																				
External works	10.00%			£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276		£327,276
Professional fees	10.00%			£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504		£364,504
Contingency	5.00%			£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477		£200,477
CIL	1					0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0		£0
Disposal Costs																						
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)	10.00%			£42,000		£48,000		£54,000		£60,000		£60,000		£60,000		£66,000		£69,000		£72,000		£75,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)	1.00%			£54,602		£62,402		£70,203		£74,866		£78,003		£81,384		£85,803		£89,704		£93,604		£97,504
Legal fees (% of capital value)	0.75%			£40,952		£46,802		£52,652		£56,150		£58,502		£61,038		£64,353		£67,278		£70,203		£73,128
																				- I		
Finance on construction																				I		
Loan arrangement fee	1.00%			£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100		£42,100
Interest rate	7.00%																			- I		
Interest on Construction Costs	18 months			£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026		£221,026
																				- I		
Profit																				- I		
Developer's profit on cost	20.00%			£922,139		£926,069		£929,999		£932,832		£933,930		£935,113		£937,860		£939,825		£941,790		£943,755
																				I		
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS			£	5,532,836		£5,556,416		£5,579,997		£5,596,990		£5,603,578		£5,610,677		£5,627,158		£5,638,949		£5,650,739		£5,662,529
LAND VALUE																				I		
																				I		
Land surplus				-£386,583		325,015		£1,036,614		£1,459,147		£1,748,212		£2,059,758		£2,459,810		£2,815,609		£3,171,409		£3,527,208
Stamp duty	4.00%			£0		-£13,001		-£41,465		-£58,366		-£69,928		-£82,390		-£98,392		-£112,624		-£126,856		-£141,088
Agent's fees	1.25%			£0		-£4,063		-£12,958		-£18,239		-£21,853		-£25,747		-£30,748		-£35,195		-£39,643		-£44,090
Legal fees	0.50%			£0		-£1,625		-£5,183		-£7,296		-£8,741		-£10,299		-£12,299		-£14,078		-£15,857		-£17,636
Interest rate	6.50%			£0		-£29,867		-£95,258		-£134,086		-£160,650		-£189,279		-£226,041		-£258,737		-£291,433		-£324,128
Finance period	18 months																					
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE				-£386,583		£276,460		£881,750		£1,241,160		£1,487,040		£1,752,043		£2,092,330		£2,394,975		£2,697,620		£3,000,265
				_				_														
Less CUV 1				(542,274)		120,769		726,059		1,085,469		1,331,349		1,596,352		1,936,639		2,239,284		2,541,929		2,844,574
Less CUV 2				(852,059)		(189,016)		416,274		775,684		1,021,564		1,286,568		1,626,854		1,929,499		2,232,144		2,534,789
Less CUV 3			(1	,357,085)		(694,042)		(88,752)		270,658		516,538		781,541		1,121,828		1,424,473		1,727,118		2,029,763
Net additional floorspace (sq ft)		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000		21,000
Net additional floorspace (sq m)		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951		1,951
Movimum Oll non-one																						
Maximum CIL per sqm								070				000		6.10		000		4.440		4 000		4 450
Against CUV 1						62		372		556		682 534		818		993		1,148		1,303		1,458
Against CUV 2						-		213		398		524		659		834		989		1,144		1,299
Against CUV 3				-		-		- 1		139		265		401		575		730		885		1,040

Commercial Development

Use class: Retail Warehousing/Superstore

	Common as	sumptions	CUV	1	CU∖	/ 2	CUV	3
Current use value								
Existing space as percentage of new	30%	9,000						
Rent per sq ft			£7 psf		£10 psf		£15 psf	
Rental income per annum			£63,000		£90,000		£135,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.00%		8.00%		8.00%	
Refurbishment costs	£50 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000	
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500	
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£143,643		£411,561		£858,092
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£8,259		-£23,665		-£49,340
Current use value				£135,383		£387,896		£808,752
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£155,691	20.00%	£465,476	20.00%	£970,502

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£8.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 2	£9.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 3	£10.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 4	£12.00	7.75%	2.00 years
Appraisal 5 (base)	£12.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 6	£12.00	7.25%	2.00 years
Appraisal 7	£13.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 8	£14.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 9	£15.00	7.50%	2.00 years
Appraisal 10	£16.00	7.50%	2.00 years

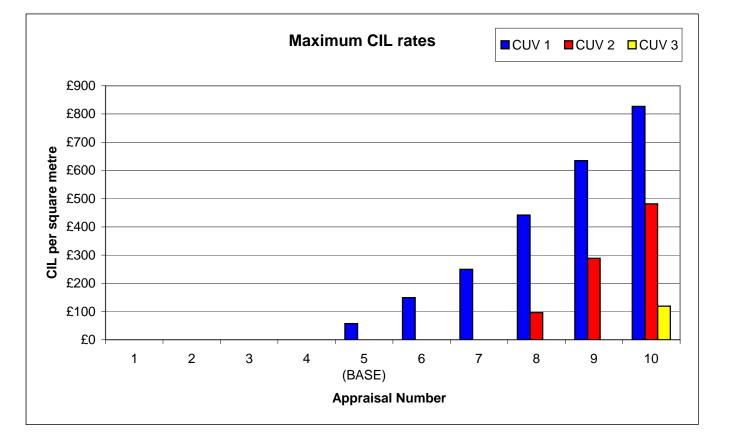
Use class:	INDUSTRIAL
Location:	Whole Borough

Existing floorspace as % of new 50%

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£4.50	8.50%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£7.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%

Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-50%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-33%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-20%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£57	£0	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£149	£0	£0
Appraisal 7	8%	£250	£0	£0
Appraisal 8	14%	£442	£96	£0
Appraisal 9	20%	£635	£289	£0
Appraisal 10	25%	£827	£481	£119



Use class: **Commercial Development** Whole Borough Location:

INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common assumptions	Appraisal 1	Appraisal 2	Appraisal 3	Appraisal 4	Appraisal 5	Appraisal 6	Appraisal 7	Appraisal 8	Appraisal 9	Appraisal 10
Rental Income	Floor area	£psf£per annum £p	esf £ per annum s	Epsf £per annum 1	£ psf £ per annum f	Epsf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum £	psf £ per annum £	£ psf £ per annum
Rent - area 1	10,000	£8.00 £80,000	£9 £90,000	£10.00 £100,000	£12.00 £120,000	£12.00 £120,000		£13.00 £130,000		£15.00 £150,000	£16.00 £160,000
Rent - area 2	10,000	£8.00 £80,000	£9 £90,000	£10.00 £100,000	£12.00 £120,000	£12.00 £120,000	,	£13.00 £130,000		£15.00 £150,000	£16.00 £160,000
Rent - area 3	10,000	£8.00 £80,000	£9 £90,000	£10.00 £100,000	£12.00 £120,000	£12.00 £120,000		£13.00 £130,000		£15.00 £150,000	£16.00 £160,000
Total floor area / rent	30,000	£240,000	£270,000	£300,000	£360,000	£360,000		£390,000		£450,000	£480,000
Rent free/voids (years)		2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8613	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8694	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8653	2.0 0.8653
Yield	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.75%	7.50%	7.25%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Capitalised rent		£2,769,064	£3,115,197	£3,461,330	£4,000,979	£4,153,597	£4,316,879	£4,499,730	£4,845,863	£5,191,996	£5,538,129
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE				i							
Purchaser's costs	5.75%	£159,221	£179,124	£199,027	£230,056	£238,832	£248,221	£258,734	£278,637	£298,540	£318,442
DEVELOPMENT COSTS		£2,609,843	£2,936,074	£3,262,304	£3,770,922	£3,914,765	£4,068,659	£4,240,995	£4,567,226	£4,893,456	£5,219,686
DEVELOPMENT COSTS											
Development Costs											
Existing floor area	50% 15,000										
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000
Building costs	£63 psf	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000		£2,100,000		£2,100,000		£2,100,000	£2,100,000
5	•	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000
Area	,	0010 000	0040.000	0040.000	0040.000	0040.000	2010.000	0040.000	0040.000	0040.000	6010.000
External works	10.00%	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	£210,000	,	£210,000		£210,000	£210,000
Professional fees	10.00%	£238,500	£238,500	£238,500	£238,500	£238,500	,	£238,500		£238,500	£238,500
Contingency	5.00%	£131,175	£131,175	£131,175	£131,175	£131,175		£131,175		£131,175	£131,175
CIL	1		0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Disposal Costs				i						i	
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)	10.00%	£24,000	£27,000	£30,000	£36,000	£36,000		£39,000	£42,000	£45,000	£48,000
Agent's fees (on capital value)	1.00%	£27,691	£31,152	£34,613	£40,010	£41,536	£43,169	£44,997	£48,459	£51,920	£55,381
Legal fees (% of capital value)	0.75%	£20,768	£23,364	£25,960	£30,007	£31,152	£32,377	£33,748	£36,344	£38,940	£41,536
Finance on construction											
Loan arrangement fee	1.00%	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547	£27,547
Interest rate	7.00%										
Interest on Construction Costs	18 months	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620	£144,620
<u>Profit</u>											
Developer's profit on cost	20.00%	£599,860	£601,672	£603,483	£606,572	£607,106	£607,678	£608,917	£610,729	£612,540	£614,352
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS		£3,599,161	£3,610,030	£3,620,899	£3,639,431	£3,642,636	£3,646,065	£3,653,505	£3,664,374	£3,675,243	£3,686,111
LAND VALUE											
Land surplus		-£989,318	(673,956)	-£358,595	£131,491	£272,129	£422,594	£587,490	£902,852	£1,218,213	£1,533,575
Stamp duty	4.00%	£0	£0	£0		-£10,885	-£16,904	-£23,500	-£36,114	-£48,729	-£61,343
Agent's fees	1.25%	£0	£0	£0		-£3,402		-£7,344		-£15,228	-£19,170
Legal fees	0.50%	£0	£0	£0	-£657	-£1,361	-£2,113	-£2,937	-£4,514	-£6,091	-£7,668
Interest rate	6.50%	£0	£0	£0	-£12,083	-£25,007	-£38,834	-£53,987	-£82,966	-£111,946	-£140,926
Finance period	18 months										
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE		-£989,318	-£673,956	-£358,595	£111,847	£231,474	£359,461	£499,723	£767,971	£1,036,220	£1,304,468
Less CUV 1		(1,141,300)	(825,938)	(510,577)	(40,135)	79,492	207,479	347,741	615,989	884,238	1,152,486
Less CUV 2		(1,623,136)		(992,412)		(402,344)		(134,095)		402,402	
Less CUV 2 Less CUV 3		(2,128,162)	(1,307,774) (1,812,800)	(1,497,439)	(521,971) (1,026,997)	(402,344) (907,370)		(134,095) (639,121)		(102,624)	670,651 165,624
		(2,120,102)	(1,012,000)	(1,107,108)	(1,020,337)	(307,370)	(113,383)	(000,121)	(010,013)	(102,024)	103,024
Net additional floorspace (sq ft)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000		15,000	15,000
Net additional floorspace (sq m)	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394
Maximum CIL per sqm											
Against CUV 1			-			57	149	250	442	635	827
Against CUV 2				-		-	-		96	289	481
Against CUV 3			-	-		-	-	-		-	119
-											

Commercial Development

Use class: INDUSTRIAL

	Common as	ssumptions	CUV 1		CUV 2		CUV 3	
Current use value								
Existing space as percentage of new	50%	15,000						
Rent per sq ft			£5 psf		£7 psf		£10 psf	
Rental income per annum			£67,500		£105,000		£150,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7829	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.50%		8.00%		8.00%	
Refurbishment costs	£30 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000	
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500	
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£140,221		£560,405		£1,006,935
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£8,063		-£32,223		-£57,899
Current use value				£132,158		£528,182		£949,037
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£151,982	20.00%	£633,818	20.00%	£1,138,844

Commercial Development

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free
Appraisal 1	£11.00	6.50%	
Appraisal 2	£12.00	6.50%	
Appraisal 3	£13.00	6.50%	
Appraisal 4	£14.10	6.75%	
Appraisal 5 (base)	£14.10	6.50%	
Appraisal 6	£14.10	6.25%	
Appraisal 7	£16.50	6.50%	
Appraisal 8	£18.50	6.50%	
Appraisal 9	£20.50	6.50%	
Appraisal 10	£22.50	6.50%	

	£s per sqft	Yield	Rent free	Premium
Current use value 1	£4.00	8.50%	3.00 years	15.00%
Current use value 2	£7.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%
Current use value 3	£10.00	8.00%	3.00 years	20.00%

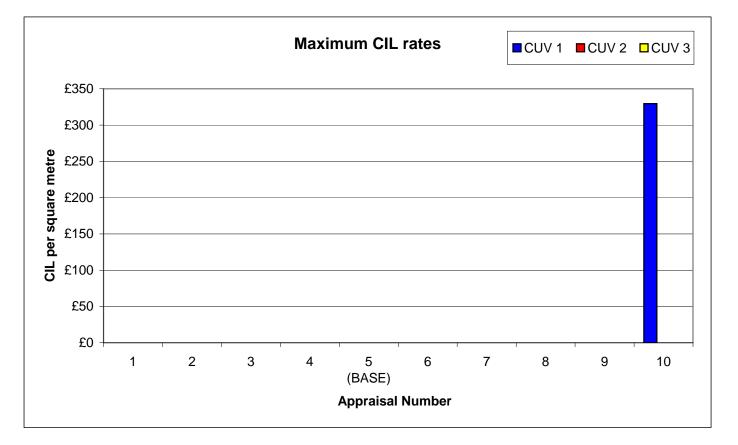
Results - Maximum CIL rates per square metre

	Change in rent from base	CUV 1	CUV 2	CUV 3
Appraisal 1	-28%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 2	-18%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 3	-8%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 4	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 5 (base)	-	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 6	0%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 7	15%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 8	24%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 9	31%	£0	£0	£0
Appraisal 10	37%	£330	£0	£0

Use class:	HOTEL
Location:	Harrow

Existing floorspace as % of new	
50%	

Average capital values for hotel rooms transacted and on the market in 2012: Assume 300 sq ft net area per room Value per room Goal Seek value per room



- £61,224 Based on the sale of the Wembley 300 the Harrow Hotel currently on the r £204 £204

Commercial Development Location: Harrow

Use class:

HOTEL

DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Common assumptions	Appraisal 1	Appraisal 2	Appraisal 3	Appraisal 4	Appraisal 5	Appraisal 6	Appraisal 7	Appraisal 8	Appraisal 9	Appraisal 10
Rental Income	Rooms	£ psf £ per annum £ p	osf £ per annum £	psf £ per annum f	£ psf £ per annum £	psf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum	£ psf £ per annum £	£psf £per annum :	£ psf £ per annum
Rent - area 1	30,000	£11.00 £330,000	£12 £360,000	£13.00 £390,000	£14.10 £423,000	£14.10 £423,000	£14.10 £423,000	£16.50 £495,000	£18.50 £555,000	£20.50 £615,000	£22.50 £675,000
Rent - area 2		£11.00 £0	£12 £0	£13.00 £0	£14.10 £0	£14.10 £0	£14.10 £0	£16.50 £0	£18.50 £0	£20.50 £0	£22.50 £0
Rent - area 3		£11.00 £0	£12 £0	£13.00 £0	£14.10 £0	£14.10 £0	£14.10 £0	£16.50 £0	£18.50 £0	£20.50 £0	£22.50 £0
Total floor area / rent	30,000	£330,000	£360,000	£390,000	£423,000	£423,000	£423,000	£495,000	£555,000	£615,000	£675,000
Rent free/voids (years)		- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000	- 1.0000
Yield	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.75%	6.50%	6.25%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Capitalised rent		£5,076,923	£5,538,462	£6,000,000	£6,266,667	£6,507,692	£6,768,000	£7,615,385	£8,538,462	£9,461,538	£10,384,615
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE	E 7E0/	6201 022	0040,400	C2 45,000	0000	0074 400	000.400	0407.005	C400.0C2	0544.000	0507.445
Purchaser's costs	5.75%	£291,923 £4,785,000	£318,462 £5,220,000	£345,000 £5,655,000	£360,333 £5,906,333	£374,192 £6,133,500				£544,038 £8,917,500	£597,115 £9,787,500
DEVELOPMENT COSTS											
				i						i	
Development Costs											
Existing floor area	50% 15,000										
Demolition costs	£5 psf	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000				£75,000	£75,000
Building costs	£135 psf	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000	£5,400,000
Area	75% grs to net 40,000		05.40.000	05 40 000	05.40.000	0540.000	0540.000	05 40 000	05.40.000	05 (0.000	0540.000
External works	10.00%	£540,000	£540,000	£540,000	£540,000	£540,000				£540,000	£540,000
Professional fees	10.00%	£601,500 £330,825	£601,500 £330,825	£601,500 £330,825	£601,500 £330,825	£601,500 £330,825				£601,500 £330,825	£601,500 £330,825
Contingency CIL	5.00%	£330,625	2330,025	£350,825 £0	£350,825	£350,825 £0				£350,825 £0	£350,825
CIL			0	20	20	LU	LU	LU	20	20	20
Disposal Costs											
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)	10.00%	£33,000	£36,000	£39,000	£42,300	£42,300	£42,300	£49,500	£55,500	£61,500	£67,500
Agent's fees (on capital value)	1.00%	£50,769	£55,385	£60,000	£62,667	£65,077	£67,680	£76,154	£85,385	£94,615	£103,846
Legal fees (% of capital value)	0.75%	£38,077	£41,538	£45,000	£47,000	£48,808	£50,760	£57,115	£64,038	£70,962	£77,885
Finance on construction	4.0000	000 470	000 470	000 470	000 470	000 470	000.470	000.470	000 470	000 470	000.470
Loan arrangement fee Interest rate	1.00% 7.00%	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473	£69,473
Interest on Construction Costs	18 months	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735	£364,735
		2001,100	2001,100	2001,100	2001,100	2001,700	2001,100	2001,700	2001,100	2001,100	2001,100
<u>Profit</u>				i						i	
Developer's profit on cost	20.00%	£1,500,676	£1,502,891	£1,505,107	£1,506,700	£1,507,543	£1,508,455	£1,512,860	£1,517,291	£1,521,722	£1,526,153
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS		C0 004 055	CD 047 047	co oco coo	CO 040 400	CO 045 204	CO 0E0 707	CO 077 4CO	CO 400 747	CO 420 222	C0.4EC.04C
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS		£9,004,055	£9,017,347	£9,030,639	£9,040,199	£9,045,261	£9,050,727	£9,077,162	£9,103,747	£9,130,332	£9,156,916
LAND VALUE											
				i						i	
Land surplus		-£4,219,055	(3,797,347)	-£3,375,639	-£3,133,866	-£2,911,761	-£2,671,887	-£1,899,662	-£1,056,247	-£212,832	£630,584
Stamp duty	4.00%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	-£25,223
Agent's fees	1.25%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0				£0	-£7,882
Legal fees	0.50%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0				£0	
Interest rate	6.50%	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	-£57,947
Finance period	18 months										
RESIDUAL LAND VALUE		-£4,219,055	-£3,797,347	-£3,375,639	-£3,133,866	-£2,911,761	-£2,671,887	-£1,899,662	-£1,056,247	-£212,832	£536,378
		(1.000,400)		(0.450.747)	(0.040.071)	(0.000.000)	(0.740.000)	(4.070.770)	(4.400.055)	(000.0.10)	450.070
Less CUV 1 Less CUV 2		(4,296,163)	(3,874,455)	(3,452,747)	(3,210,974)	(2,988,869)		(1,976,770)		(289,940)	459,270
Less CUV 2 Less CUV 3		(4,852,873) (5,357,899)	(4,431,165) (4,936,191)	(4,009,457) (4,514,483)	(3,767,684) (4,272,710)	(3,545,579) (4,050,605)		(2,533,480) (3,038,506)		(846,650) (1,351,676)	(97,439) (602,466)
Less COV 5		(3,337,033)	(4,350,131)	(4,514,403)	(4,272,710)	(4,000,000)	(3,010,731)	(3,030,000)	(2,193,091)	(1,331,070)	(002,400)
Net additional floorspace (sq ft)	15,00	0 15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Net additional floorspace (sq m)	1,394		1,394	1,394	1,394	1,394		1,394		1,394	1,394
Maximum CIL per sqm											
Against CUV 1			-		-	-		-		-	330
Against CUV 2 Against CUV 3				-		-		-		-	
Ayamsi COV S				-		-	-	-	-		•

Commercial Development

Use class: HOTEL

	Common as	sumptions	CUV 1		CUV 2		CUV	/ 3
Current use value								
Existing space as percentage of new	50%	15,000						
Rent per sq ft			£4 psf		£7 psf		£10 psf	
Rental income per annum			£60,000		£105,000		£150,000	
Rent free/voids (years)			3.0	0.7829	3.0	0.7938	3.0	0.7938
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			8.50%		8.00%		8.00%	
Refurbishment costs	£30 psf		£450,000		£450,000		£450,000	
Fees	7%		£31,500		£31,500		£31,500	
Capitalised rent, net of refurb and fees				£71,141		£560,405		£1,006,935
Purchaser's costs	5.75%			-£4,091		-£32,223		-£57,899
Current use value				£67,050		£528,182		£949,037
CUV including Landowner premium			15%	£77,108	20.00%	£633,818	20.00%	£1,138,844

Commercial Development			Use class:	STUDENT HSG	
DEVELOPMENT VALUE	Term rent Vacation rent		£150 per week		
			£238 per week		
Rental Income				1	
Annual rent per unit - term time (95% occupancy)	42 weeks	98% occupancy	73,500	3,087,000	
Annual rent per unit - summer (50% occupancy)	10 weeks	50% occupancy	59,500	595,000	
Operating costs	500 units		£2100 per unit	(1,050,000)	
Net annual rents				2,632,000	
Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)			6.25%	42,112,000	
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALUE				42,112,000	

DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Development Casta				
Development Costs	£5 psf	49,875 sqt		249,37
Building costs	£160.00 psf	40,070 Sqt		22,800,00
Area per unit (incl common areas)	285 sqft pu	142,500		22,000,00
External works	205 Sqit pu	142,500	10.00%	2,280,00
				, ,
Professional fees			10.00%	2,532,93
Disposal Costs				
Letting Agent's fee (% of rent)			0.00%	
Agent's fees (on capital value)			1.00%	421,12
Legal fees (% of capital value)			0.75%	315,84
Interest on Finance				
Total development duration	24 r	nonths		
Loan arrangement fee			1.00%	278,62
Interest on Construction Costs	24 n	nonths	6.50%	1,811,05
Profit				
Developer's profit on total revenue			20.00%	8,422,40
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS				39,111,3

Land surplus			3,000,65
Stamp duty		4.00%	(120,026
Agent's fees		1.25%	(37,508
Legal fees		0.50%	(15,003
Interest on land finance	24 months	6.50%	(367,655

	Existing use value Existing space as % of new Rent per sq ft Rental income per annum	35%	49,875 £8.00 psf 399,000		
	Rent free/voids (years) Total revenue, capitalised (including all costs)		3.0	0.7938 8.00%	3,959,238
	Refurbishment costs Fees		£50 psf 7%	2,493,750 174,563	
	Purchaser's costs		5.75%		74,228
_	Existing use value				1,216,698
	EUV including Landowner premium		20%		1,460,037
	Residual Land Value less EUV plus premium				1,000,424
	Per sqm (net additional floorspace)				116