Ipswich, Babergh, Mid Suffolk & Suffolk Coastal

Affordable Housing Site Viability Study



June 2009 Final Report

Executive Summary

- Fordham Research Group Ltd was commissioned by the four Councils to carry out a study
 of affordable housing viability in the Ipswich Housing Market Area (HMA). The viability study
 formed part of a wider Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for this area. It was
 intended to inform ongoing work on the preparation of Local Development Frameworks
 (LDF), by examining the impact on housing viability of alternative levels of affordable
 housing requirement.
- 2. The study involved preparing financial appraisals for a number of permitted, proposed and notional housing sites in the HMA. The appraisals were designed to assess the impact on development viability of alternative requirements for affordable housing provision. Viability would be examined for a range of sites in a variety of development situations. A 'modelling' approach was taken, using bespoke spreadsheet software which allowed alternative scenarios to be tested quickly.
- 3. In discussions with the four Councils we identified a combination of eight 'actual' sites together with four notional sites, each of these in four locations, for testing. The sites ranged in size from three to 300+ dwellings.
- 4. The actual sites split evenly between those completed or permitted on the one hand; and sites subject to applications, and allocations or potential allocations. One site was for mixed development, with commercial uses alongside the main residential component. The sites were a mixture of greenfield, open space and brownfield land. The 'notional' sites, all deemed to be previously developed, though in one specific case garden land, were formulated in discussion, and in part generalised from several sites which had been rejected from the initial shortlist of actual sites.
- 5. In all, these sites provided 1,300 dwellings, at an average net density of 43.1 dwellings per hectare.
- 6. In devising development proposals to test for each site, we considered the site characteristics and any detailed development proposals, any Development Brief where such proposals had not yet come forward, and also looked at a number of recent development proposals across the study area. We also drew on experience from elsewhere to develop appropriate development mixes for each site.



- 7. Any area of this size might be expected to contain a considerable mixture of development types and situations. In this case, that is indeed so; the study area comprises a major urban centre surrounded by an extensive, predominantly rural hinterland. An urban form that has emerged in many parts of the country post Planning Policy Guidance 3 (PPG3) provides for a mix of flats, two and two and a half storey houses. In the study area this form typically produces a floorspace density of about 3,550 sq m per ha. There will be higher density schemes in larger urban areas like Ipswich, especially providing apartments in blocks. There are also rural and urban edge development forms with lower densities, often focusing on larger mainly detached units.
- 8. Our observation of development forms currently coming forward in the area, and experience from elsewhere, led us to develop a five class typology, with floorspace densities ranging from 10,000-100,000 sq ft per acre (2,300 to 23,000 sq m per ha), to inform development assumptions for the 24 sites.
- 9. The sites were tested with no affordable housing, and for options of 25%, 30%, 35% and 40% affordable housing. In each case the affordable housing was assumed to be a combination of 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing. Two of the four Councils currently operate with this proportion, with one slightly higher and one a little lower. The intermediate housing was taken to be shared ownership housing at a 25% share, with rent charged at 2.75% on the unsold equity.
- 10. The affordable housing was to be provided on the basis of zero Social Housing Grant (SHG). Advice was sought from the Councils' partner RSLs about appropriate selling prices with zero grant. We also considered appropriate levels for the other planning gain contributions which might apply for each of the sites, using a combination of specific guidance on education, and a tariff type approach for the other topics.
- 11. The local market for residential development as at March 2008 was examined. There is a fair supply of newbuild housing across the area as a whole. Prices vary quite widely within the area, being highest in some of the coastal towns, and lowest in much of Ipswich and Stowmarket. Prices in the most expensive areas are more than half again of those in the cheapest areas. Taking into account current selling prices on schemes across the Housing Market Area, we determined price levels for flats and houses on each site. We arrived at a view of likely receipts from the commercial space on the mixed use site.
- 12. We also looked at evidence in respect of land values for likely alternative uses for the sites.
- 13. We considered assumptions in respect of development costs and the other financial and site assumptions required to carry out appraisals. Abnormal costs were expected to arise on several sites. Appropriate assumptions to determine the building programme for each site were determined.



- 14. Appraisals for each site were produced in respect of all of the affordable options, using a bespoke spreadsheet based financial analysis package. The approach was to determine the residual land value, i.e. what value the site would have after taking into account the costs of development, the likely income from sales and/or rents, and an appropriate amount of developer's profit. In order for the proposed development to be viable, the residual value must exceed the value from a valid alternative use.
- 15. The appraisals showed that with no requirement for affordable housing, the housing-only sites delivered land values between about £200k and £850k per acre (£500k £2.1m per ha) with the mixed development delivering a higher value. These results were somewhat below what the Valuation Office Agency's (VOA) published data suggested local values for 'oven ready' land would be that is, smaller sites with no requirement for developer and affordable contributions, which can be developed with only the minimum infrastructure costs. The appraisals are therefore felt much more likely to present a 'worst case' than to be unduly optimistic.
- 16. As increasing amounts of affordable housing are introduced, the land value falls away. The majority of sites still achieved a positive land value with the highest requirement of 40% affordable housing. However on some sites, those with highest densities, land value falls away much more quickly as the affordable contribution increases. On such sites the land value, the main source of the affordable contribution, is a much lower proportion of the scheme's total cost. Since land value is the main means of providing 'developer subsidy,' this means that it cannot go as far on high density schemes as with a low density development.
- 17. Whether each individual option produces a viable outcome will depend on the land value from alternative uses. For the identified sites the alternative use was normally either industrial, agricultural, or open recreational use (e.g. playing fields). Of these, industrial use was assumed to have the highest alternative use value, ranging from £245 per acre (£600k per ha) in Ipswich down to £165k per acre (£410k per ha) in the smaller centres. Agricultural use was the least valuable at £25k per ha/£10k per acre. Open space and unused garden land were assumed to be worth £100k per acre (£125k per ha). The special circumstances of three of the 24 sites meant that specific assessments were required, for instance at the Waterfront site which is currently used for car parking.
- 18. This information, adjusted for any abnormal development costs that would still arise in the alternative use, was used to deduce whether the individual sites were viable at different levels of affordable housing provision. Rather surprisingly, the results showed that three sites were unviable even with 100% market housing. Of the remaining 21 sites, 15 could produce 25% affordable housing and remain viable, plus one which was classed as marginal because the 'cushion' over alternative use value was felt to be insufficient. At 30% one additional site became unviable. By 35%, 14 sites remained viable, and at 40% 11 are viable plus one marginal.



- 19. Sites in rural areas and in some smaller towns did better, reflecting higher prices, whilst sites with higher alternative use values (such as in Ipswich) did worse. Schemes of apartment blocks did less well, because the potential subsidy from land value was proportionately much smaller on higher density schemes.
- 20. Councils will need to consider these findings carefully in formulating policy targets in emerging Local Development Documents (LDD). They indicate that in some parts of the study area there is scope for increasing targets from the present levels, whilst in others there is not. The results also suggest that it might be possible to vary targets geographically. They provide some support for thresholds below the national guidance in rural areas, such as are already in place.
- 21. Suggested guidance on individual Councils' targets was put forward for Councils to consider.
- 22. As the study proceeded it became increasingly clear that a significant housing market downturn was under way. This suggested that viability had already begun to deteriorate and might well deteriorate further, as prices fell but costs continued to rise. We demonstrated the impact of possible price and cost future changes on the appraisal results, and suggested that an appropriate policy response was needed to deal with the unfolding viability situation.



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List of abbreviations

£k	thousand pounds
£m	million pounds

dw dwelling dwgs dwellings

ft foot
ha hectare
m metre
Q1 Quarter 1
sq square

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Fordham Research Group Ltd was commissioned by the four Councils in January 2008 to produce guidance on the financial viability implications of alternative targets and size thresholds for affordable housing provision within the combined area.
- 1.2 This work was part of a wider study, a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the area, which was being carried out in parallel to develop an understanding of local housing markets in this sub-region, to build a picture of housing needs and requirements, and to suggest appropriate targets for housing provision based on this analysis. The SHMA will provide input into ongoing work on preparation of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) for each of the Districts.
- 1.3 The viability studies will ensure that advice on targets in the main SHMA is supported by rigorous analysis showing that the targets can be achieved without undermining site viability and imperilling the delivery of housing provision overall.
- 1.4 After the main work of the study had been completed, we were asked to carry out additional work. This work has been incorporated into the report as an Appendix (Appendix 6).

National guidance

- 1.5 Guidance on affordable housing policy issues is now provided by Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).
- 1.6 Whilst from 2000 onwards the earlier guidance Planning Policy Guidance 3 (PPG3) recognised the need to take into account the economics of development when setting affordable housing targets and negotiating contributions from developers, PPS3 further reinforces this message. It suggests that Local Development Documents (LDD) should set an overall target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided, which should:

'reflect an assessment of the likely economic viability of land for housing within the area, taking account of the risks to delivery and drawing on informed assessments of the likely levels of finance available for affordable housing, including public subsidy and the level of developer contribution that can reasonably be secured.' (S29)

1.7 LDDs should also **set out the range of circumstances** in which affordable housing will be required. The national indicative minimum size threshold is to be 15 dwellings. However, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) may:



"...set lower minimum thresholds, where viable and practicable, including in rural areas. This could include setting different proportions of affordable housing to be sought for a series of site-size thresholds over the plan area. LPAs will need to undertake an informed assessment of the economic viability of any thresholds and proportions of affordable housing proposed...." (S29)

1.8 The analysis in the present study is designed to be consistent with the above requirements.

Fordham Research

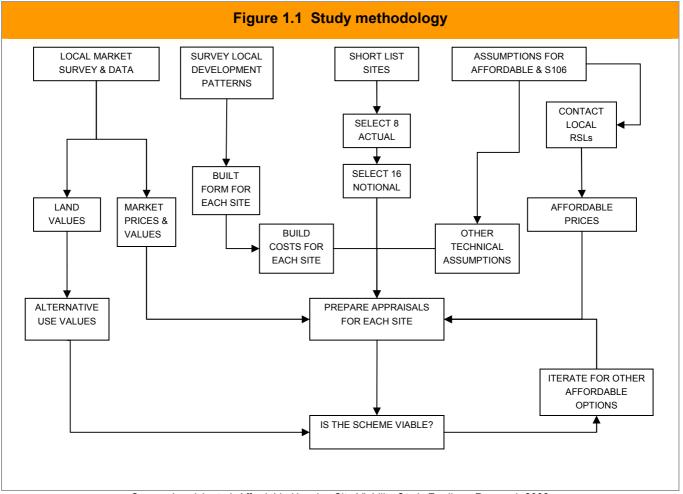
- 1.9 Fordham Research has been providing advice to Councils in respect of planning gain and development viability since the late 1980s. The firm's approach throughout this time has involved the preparation of financial appraisals. Over the last few years in particular, Councils have increasingly commissioned the firm to evaluate financial appraisals which have been prepared by developers in order to support a case for a reduced affordable housing contribution, for enabling development, and so on.
- 1.10 Since 1993 Fordham Research has become a leading consultancy in carrying out Housing Needs Surveys, and more recently the more wide ranging Strategic Housing Market Assessments that have largely replaced them, and advising Councils on affordable housing policy issues.
- 1.11 Since that time we have assisted Councils on very many occasions by providing expert witness services at Local Plan and S78 Inquiries, in order to successfully support housing need and affordable housing policies. Particularly in recent years, this has regularly included evidence in respect of viability issues.

Study methodology

- 1.12 The study methodology is summarised in Figure 1.1 below. Fundamentally, it involves preparing financial appraisals for a representative range of sites across the study area. In this case a combination of actual and notional sites was chosen from a shortlist.
- 1.13 The appraisals tested alternative levels of affordable housing provision, in each case a combination of social rented and intermediate housing. RSLs were asked to provide guidance on the likely purchase prices they would pay for units in each category. Assumptions were also required for the developer contributions that would be sought under other headings like education and open space.



1.14 We surveyed the local housing market, in order to obtain a picture of sales values for the market housing, land values for residential development to calibrate the appraisals, and for other uses to assess alternative use values. Alongside this we considered local development patterns in order to arrive at appropriate built form assumptions for each site. These informed the appropriate build cost figures.



Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

- 1.15 A number of other technical assumptions were required before appraisals could be produced. The appraisal results were in the form of per ha/acre 'residual' land values, showing the maximum value a developer could pay for the site and still return a target profit level.
- 1.16 Finally, the residual value was compared to the benchmark alternative use value for each site. Only if the residual value exceeded the benchmark figure, and by a satisfactory margin, was the scheme judged to be viable.



Structure of this report

- 1.17 The remainder of the report covers the following topics:
 - Chapter 2 The individual development sites
 - Chapter 3 Affordable housing and developer contributions assumptions
 - Chapter 4 Local market conditions
 - Chapter 5 Assumptions for viability analysis
 - Chapter 6 Results of viability analysis
 - Chapter 7 Implications of viability results
- 1.18 Appendix 6 sets out the additional appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2008. Addendum 1 updates the same appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2009 i.e. during a market downturn.



2. Individual development sites

Introduction

- 2.1 This chapter deals with the sites identified for study, first outlining the key characteristics of each site, and then considering the assumptions made about proposed development upon each site for the purpose of producing a financial appraisal.
- 2.2 The individual sites chosen were visited at an early stage in the work.

An area of contrasts

- 2.3 The four Councils together comprise an area of some diversity, in terms of development and housing market conditions. This contains a large urban area, Ipswich, with a significant port area at Felixstowe only a short distance to the east. These two are set in a very large rural hinterland which contains only a small number of significant towns, Sudbury and Stowmarket being the largest. There is a considerable length of coastline, all within one District, with a variety of coastal settlements along its length.
- 2.4 Ipswich and Felixstowe are major economic motors for the area: Ipswich is rapidly regenerating its riverside after a period of decline and Felixstowe is a key point of entry into the country, generating huge amounts of lorry movement along the A14 corridor towards Cambridge and Central England. These two areas sit in contrast with much of the rural area, which is made up of quite small, isolated settlements. A good deal of development in recent years has been Ipswich related, but because of the tight boundary has actually been located in adjoining Districts, chiefly Suffolk Coastal.
- 2.5 There are many areas of attractive landscape and/or building character, both along the coast and inland. These are popular with incoming households, particularly those moving to retire or those anticipating future retirement.
- 2.6 There are therefore areas of high house prices and housing pressures, whilst in other areas, mainly in and around Ipswich, prices are quite competitive. The high volume of development in apartment form in the centre of Ipswich and along the riverside has been instrumental in the riverside's regeneration, although there are beginning to be concerns about the impact of a national housing market downturn on this apartment market sector.
- 2.7 In order for the present study to address development viability across the combined Councils' area it will need to deal with the variety of built form and density that is currently to be found.



Identifying a range of sites

- 2.8 To address this diversity, it was decided at an early stage that the study should consider a combination of actual, and notional, sites in order to provide the most useful guidance across the study area. In discussion with the partner Councils, it was decided that a total of 24 sites would be required, comprising two actual sites, and four notional sites, per District.
- 2.9 The eight 'actual' sites were identified in discussion from a larger initial shortlist. They covered a mixture of settlement sizes, although the majority were in the larger settlements. The sites ranged in size from three to 300+ dwellings. One site involved a mixture of residential and commercial uses.
- 2.10 The four 'notional' sites were next chosen so as to complement the actual sites. They were based upon and generalised from a number of the discarded actual sites, each specific to one or more individual Districts. The emphasis was on small to medium sized brownfield sites. One of the four sites was to involve a combination of conversion and newbuild. Appropriate locations for each of the four were chosen for each District.
- 2.11 The 'actual' sites were at various stages in the planning process. Four, half of the total, had received planning permission and proceeded to construction stage, one of which has completed. Two sites have been subject to application, and two are proposed allocations only, subject to ongoing work in the emerging LDF.
- 2.12 Information available from the various planning applications was acknowledged in considering the appropriate development forms to use in our appraisals. However we also took into account other recent schemes currently being developed, in formulating development assumptions.

The actual sites

- 2.13 Summary details of the eight actual sites identified by the Councils are set out in the table below. The table shows both total site area, and for those sites with a non-residential component, the net residential area.
- 2.14 The overall density using this latter measure is 41.8 dwellings per ha. The sites accommodate exactly 900 dwellings in total.



Table 2.1 Actual site details						
Site	Site		Area ha		Density	
No	Name	Gross	Net resid	No Dwgs	net (dw/ha)	Status
1	Rugby Club Gt Cornard Sudbury	16.74	9.37	306	33.2	Permission, under construction
2	Co-op Depot Felixstowe Rd Ipswich	5.15	4.64	227	44.1	Proposed allocation
3	Cedars Park 6A Stowmarket	2.75	2.75	104	37.8	Permission, under construction
4	Orwell Quay Ipswich	0.76	0.76	131	172.4	Proposed allocation
5	Priory Stadium Sudbury	2.08	2.08	60	28.8	Permission, under construction
6	Tower Rd Felixstowe	1.19	1.19	57	47.9	Allocation
7	Blyth Villas Sweffling	0.63	0.63	12	19.0	Pre-application discussions
8	Pound Hill Bacton	0.12	0.12	3	25.0	Completed
	Total	29.42	21.54	900	41.8	

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008 Note Site 4 is assumed to contain a non-residential element within primarily residential blocks.

- 2.15 Three of the sites contain non-residential elements. Site 1 provides for relocation of the Rugby Club within the site. Site 2 is expected to provide an area for expansion of the adjoining school, and for a doctor's surgery. Site 4, a riverside site at Orwell Quay, is intended to provide a commercial (hotel plus retail/leisure) component, and car parking.
- 2.16 The latter is as might be expected a high density scheme, whilst the remaining sites have densities ranging from 19 to 44 dwellings per hectare (dw/ha).
- 2.17 The sites were chosen so as to test development viability fully, in a variety of situations across the area. They include rural, suburban and more central urban locations. Three sites are on 'brownfield', previously developed land, three are greenfield. One is a mixture of previous uses and one, whilst technically speaking previously developed, utilises unused garden land.

The notional sites

2.18 The notional sites were chosen to complement the actual sites, widening the variety of circumstances tested, and covering appropriate development situations and locations that were not adequately dealt with on the 'actual' sites.



2.19 In developing the notional sites, information for several 'actual' sites discarded from the initial shortlist was drawn upon. The details of these are provided in the following table.

	Table 2.2 Site characteristics						
Site no	LA	Location	No of dwgs	Area ha			
Α	lpswich	Hill House Rd	17	0.10			
В	Ipswich	Larchcroft Rd Castle Hill	8	0.20			
В	Suffolk Coastal	High St Wickham Market	20	0.48			
С	Babergh	Goodlands Farm Boxford	20	0.70			
С	Babergh	Walnut tree Hospital Sudbury	50	0.96			

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

2.20 The final sites are as below; there is a focus on small to medium sized sites

	Table 2.3 Notional sites						
Site	Marina	Area ha	No	Density			
No	Name	Gross	Dwgs	(dw/ha)			
Α	Very small brownfield	0.15	5-18	40-120			
В	Small brownfield	0.30	10	33			
С	Conversion + new	0.70	21-42	30-60			
D	Vacant brownfield	1.00	40-60	40-60			

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

2.21 Locations for each site, identified in discussion with the individual Council, are below.

Table 2.4 Notional locations						
A1	Ipswich Central East edge	C1	Ipswich South East			
A2	Great Cornard Babergh	C1	Sudbury Babergh			
A2	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	C1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk			
A2	Saxmundham Suffolk Coastal	C2	Rural Suffolk Coastal			
B1	lpswich North suburban	D1	Ipswich Central West edge			
B1	Hadleigh Babergh	D2	Long Melford Babergh			
B1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	D2	Blakenham Mid Suffolk			
B1	Kesgrave Suffolk Coastal	D2	Wickham Market Suffolk Coastal			

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

2.22 All of the sites are on previously developed land, except for C2 (Suffolk Coastal) which is agricultural with farm buildings, modelled on Goodlands Farm (Table 2.2). Also B1 (Kesgrave, Suffolk Coastal) is formed from unused garden land.



Development assumptions

- 2.23 In arriving at appropriate assumptions for residential development on each site, the development form in an approved planning application would be an important consideration. However we also assessed the information available on other recent development proposals; considered relevant draft planning policies and development briefs; and drew on information about current newbuild developments from our market survey.
- 2.24 This locally derived information was balanced with our experience from a wide variety of development situations in other parts of the country, in order to develop the most appropriate assumptions in relation to development form for the identified sites. On sites which were not yet subject to current or approved applications, we also had to bear in mind the number of dwellings which the local planning authority envisaged on the site.
- 2.25 In recent years, as development proposals have engaged with the various implications of PPG3, but aided by rising land values, a common development format has emerged for significant sized sites in most larger urban areas in the more prosperous parts of the country at least, but increasingly also in smaller centres. This format provides for a majority of houses (with perhaps 15-30% flats) in a mixture of two storey and two and a half to three storey form, with some rectangular emphasis to the layout. In Suffolk, as in many other areas, this would generate a floorspace density of around 15,500 sq ft per acre (3,550 sq m per ha) on a substantial or sensibly shaped smaller site. Typical dwelling density would be 40-45 dw/ha.
- 2.26 Alongside this, in many inner urban locations and indeed sometimes elsewhere there have been large numbers of higher density schemes providing largely or wholly apartments, in blocks of three storeys and often rather higher. These provide floorspace density from around 30,000 sq ft per acre (6,900 sq m per ha) upwards, at densities of 100 dw/ha plus.
- 2.27 On the other hand, there are of course situations where, for planning reasons, particularly on small sites, in rural locations or in a less pressured local market, schemes with densities below the 15,500 sq ft per acre (3,550 sq m per ha) 'baseline' will come forward. Bearing in mind that much of the study area consists of very small rural settlements, we might expect that such circumstances will apply to a number of the sites in the study.



2.28 These observations, taken together with the available information we collected on actual development proposals, suggest a built form typology for the local development situation, as set out in the table below. It includes five categories; there is a 'base' category to reflect the common urban form referred to at para. 2.25 above, i.e. giving 15,500 sq ft per acre (3,550 sq m per ha), and one less dense and three more dense variations from this starting point. We would stress that the short titles used to describe the categories have been adopted for convenience only and should not be taken to imply anything specific about where or when they might apply.

Table 2.5 Typology of development form						
	Density	/				
	Floorspace net	Dwellings				
Category title	sq m per ha (net	(typical	Built form characteristics			
	sq ft/acre)	dw/ha)				
Dural/adaa	2,300/2,875	20-33	Edge of settlement, less pressured location. Mostly 2			
Rural/edge	(10,000/12,500)	20-33	storey, largely 3 & 4 bed detached houses with garages.			
Base	3,550	40.45	Mixture of 2 & 2.5/3 storey houses, many terraced;			
Dase		711-75				
	(15,500)	40-45	some (15-25%) flats, limited garaging.			
Urban	(15,500) 4,350		some (15-25%) flats, limited garaging. Mixture of 3 storey flats (c 30-35%) and town houses.			
Urban	,	45-60	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	4,350	45-60	Mixture of 3 storey flats (c 30-35%) and town houses. Normally no significant open space.			
Urban High	4,350 (19,000)		Mixture of 3 storey flats (c 30-35%) and town houses.			
	4,350 (19,000) 6,900	45-60	Mixture of 3 storey flats (c 30-35%) and town houses. Normally no significant open space.			

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

- 2.29 The above typology was used to inform development assumptions for the eight actual and four notional sites. In many cases the dwelling and site area figures as they stood were felt to be appropriate, and they often conformed reasonably closely, on sites with permissions, with proposals which had been approved. In other cases the figures had to be adapted slightly, e.g. to reflect the inclusion or omission of open space provision, or other particular aspects of the planning framework.
- 2.30 With the varying development circumstances of the individual Council areas, for a given site, development assumptions which were appropriate in one area might not be so in another what worked well in Ipswich could be entirely inappropriate in the rural heartland of Mid Suffolk. This consideration has impacted in particular on development assumptions for the notional sites.
- 2.31 The resulting assumptions for residential development for each of the 24 (eight actual plus 16 notional) sites in the study are set out in the table below. They generate a total of 1,300 dwellings on 30.14 ha, averaging 43.1 dwellings per ha.



Table 2.6 Site development assumptions							
Site ref	Category	Development form	Net sq m/ha	Net sq ft/acre	Net area ha	No of dwgs	Ave dwg net sq ft (sq m)
1	Rugby Club	Rural/edge	2,875	12,500	9.37	306	946 (88)
2	Co op Depot	Base	3,450	15,500	4.64	227	782 (73)
3	Cedars Park 6A	Base	3,450	15,500	2.75	104	1,013 (94)
4	Waterfront	Very high	20,650	90,000	0.76	131	667 (62)
5	Priory Stadium	Rural/edge	2,875	12,500	2.08	60	1.071 (100)
6	Tower Rd	Base	3,450	15,500	1.19	57	839 (74)
7	Blyth Villas	Rural/edge	2,300	10,000	0.63	12	973 (90)
8	Pound Hill	Rural/edge	2,875	12,500	0.12	3	1,112 (103)
A1	Ipswich Cent E edge	High	6,900	30,000	0.15	18	618 (57)
A2	Babergh	Base	3,450	15,500	0.15	5	977 (91)
A2	Mid Suffolk	Base	3,450	15,500	0.15	5	977 (91)
A2	Suff Coastal	Base	3,450	15,500	0.15	5	977 (91)
B1	Ipswich North sub	Base	3,450	15,500	0.30	10	1,034 (96)
B1	Babergh	Base	3,450	15,500	0.30	10	1,034 (96)
B1	Mid Suffolk	Base	3,450	15,500	0.30	10	1,034 (96)
B1	Suff Coastal	Base	3,450	15,500	0.30	10	1,034 (96)
C1	Ipswich SE	High	4,350	19,000	0.70	42	782 (73)
C1	Babergh	High	4,350	19,000	0.70	42	782 (73)
C1	Mid Suffolk	High	4,350	19,000	0.70	42	782 (73)
C2	Suff Coastal	Rural	2,300	10,000	0.70	21	978 (91)
D1	Ipswich Cent W edge	High	4,350	19,000	1.00	60	782 (73)
D2	Babergh	Base	3,450	15,500	1.00	40	958 (89)
D2	Mid Suffolk	Base	3,450	15,500	1.00	40	958 (89)
D2	Suff Coastal	Base	3,450	15,500	1.00	40	958 (89)

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

Additional sites

2.32 After the main work of the study had been completed, we were asked to carry out appraisals for two additional 'actual' sites. These were adjoining sites, each located on the north-east edge of Ipswich. Appendix 6 contains the sites' details.





3. Affordable housing & other developer contributions

Introduction

3.1 This chapter considers the assumptions used to test a range of affordable housing scenarios for the individual sites, and similarly the developer contributions assumed for each site.

Affordable housing assumptions

- 3.2 We undertook appraisals for a number of development scenarios which involved varying proportions of affordable housing, and tenure split. The assumptions in respect of proportions, and the financial terms on which they are to be provided, are considered below.
- 3.3 The approach to seeking affordable housing will inevitably vary in detail between individual Councils, reflecting its historical evolution, local choices and circumstances, and so on. However, in order to reduce the appraisal work (and results) to a manageable task, a single common approach was assumed to apply across the whole of the study area, and for all sites. The use of a common approach is consistent with the overview perspective provided in a SHMA. The differences in approach are not very great, and it is not felt that the use of a common approach will undermine the validity of the appraisal results.

(i) Tenure proportions

- 3.4 Following discussions with the Councils we tested the following options:
 - NO affordable housing
 - 25% affordable
 - 30% affordable
 - 35% affordable
 - 40% affordable
- 3.5 The four Councils currently operate policies seeking affordable housing proportions all lying between 25% and 35%. However higher proportions might be proposed in emerging Local Development Framework Documents, in part as a result of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment of which the present study forms a part.



(ii) Tenure split

- 3.6 All the Councils currently seek a balance of social rented and intermediate housing two with a 75/25 split, one (Mid Suffolk) at 80/20, and one lower (Ipswich), at 65/35. After discussion and consideration, all the affordable target options were tested as a 75/25 split between social rented and intermediate housing.
- 3.7 In principle intermediate tenure could constitute a wide range of different housing propositions. Work on the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, proceeding in parallel to the viability study, was expected to provide guidance in due course on appropriate outgoings for affordable intermediate housing. Individual Councils' current policies and approaches varied, and it was decided to focus on 25% shared ownership, with rent levels set at 2.75% of the unsold equity, which it was believed would deliver something broadly in line with what the SHMA study might propose. That has turned out to be the case, in that typical outgoings calculated from the RSLs' assumed capital values would be broadly in line with the SHMA's proposals for the mid-point of the intermediate tenure category.

(iii) Size profile

- 3.8 The four Councils seek a range of preferred bedroom profiles for affordable housing provision. This militated against applying a single preferred mix profile across all the sites. Neither was it practical to seek to achieve each individual Council's separate preferred profile overall across its own sites.
- 3.9 Instead, we assumed that the mix of affordable housing on each site should broadly follow the market housing, achieving an average dwelling size (i.e. net sq ft/sq m) in line with that of the market housing. This assumption also ensures that as the affordable housing proportion varies between the options being tested, the floorspace density remains constant a desirable aim if the appraisals are to constitute a realistic development scenario, consistently, across the options.

Table 3.1 Aggregate mix profiles							
Typo	mix profile % of dwgs						
Туре	Market	Affordable					
1 bed flat	4%	6%					
2 bed flat	24%	21%					
2 bed house	19%	28%					
3 bed house	30%	36%					
4 bed house	23%	7%					
Wheelchair (3 beds)	0%	2%					
Total	100%	100%					

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008



3.10 Collectively the development mixes assumed for the 24 actual and notional sites deliver mix profiles as set out in the table above.

(iv) Financial terms

- 3.11 It was agreed that appraisals should be prepared assuming zero availability for Social Housing Grant (SHG). This has become a common starting point or default position for exercises of this kind, though by no means a universal one.
- 3.12 It was necessary to seek advice from the Councils' partner RSLs about the terms on which properties of various sizes, would be purchased from the developer in order to achieve the 'zero grant' scenario. We sought information from Circle Anglia, Flagship, Genesis, Hastoe, Iceni, Orwell & Sanctuary/Hereward in respect of social rented housing; and for 25% (and 50%) shared ownership, provided at rent levels of 2.75% on the unsold equity.
- 3.13 Three of the RSLs (Flagship, Genesis, and Orwell) provided figures in time for inclusion in our work. The figures show some variations in estimated 'offer prices' for affordable dwellings on the basis described above. Such variations could, in practice, result from a number of factors, including variations in estimated open market value, geographical or otherwise, and perhaps also in the organisations' assumed level of contribution to the development from reserves. Given the pattern of the RSL data it was felt appropriate to take an average of the figures provided.
- 3.14 The averages then formed a basis for estimating overall £ per sq ft selling price figures for flats and houses in the four Council areas under zero SHG as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Selling prices: zero grant basis					
	£ per sq ft (sq m)				
	Social	Social rented		ownership	
	Flat	House	Flat	House	
Ipswich	83 (893)	77.5 (834)	90 (968)	93 (1,001)	
Babergh	85 (915)	77 (829)	90 (968)	93 (1,001)	
Mid Suffolk	70 (753)	67 (721)	90 (968)	87 (936)	
Suffolk Coastal	71 (764)	67 (721)	117 (1,259)	121.5 (1,307)	

Source: Data from RSLs



Other developer contributions

- 3.15 Aside from affordable housing, developer contributions could potentially be sought by the District and County Councils under a number of headings, either as financial payments or as on site provision in kind.
- 3.16 In order to determine the appropriate assumptions to make for each of the sites it was necessary to take a 'modelling' approach. There were a large number of quite diverse sites to consider, and whilst the County elements should in principle be common, each of the Districts had their own policies, protocol and arrangements for determining the nature and hence cost of any developer contributions, whether provided in kind or as a financial payment. There were some gaps in coverage.
- 3.17 Furthermore, many items would, or should, be impact-related and/or site specific. Traffic contributions, for instance, would, in most cases, reflect the unique circumstances of each set of proposals and location; education contributions should normally only arise if there was insufficient spare capacity within existing local schools.
- 3.18 Carrying out the detailed assessment required to determine the appropriate contribution for each of the sites was beyond the scope of the study, and would probably not in any case deliver meaningful results for the notional sites. However we were provided with indicative assessments in respect of the educational contributions for the actual sites. To reflect current policy, the education contribution varied between the affordable scenarios. The figures were used to inform appropriate assumptions for the notional sites.
- 3.19 This information was combined with the use of a tariff style approach for the other elements, determining an appropriate per dwelling contribution for sites of different sizes. Our approach was based on:
 - Pooling the available information about District and County contribution requirements where these were known;
 - Looking at the contributions secured on a number of recently agreed schemes; and
 - The firm's considerable experience over a number of years from assessing developer contributions requirements for Councils in respect of major residential projects.
- 3.20 Information on the modelling exercise is set out in Appendix 1. The figures used in the appraisals should not be regarded as in any sense definitive. They are simply a way of arriving at a plausible scenario for a contribution expressed as £ per dwelling, using a combination of known information (e.g. County Education contributions) and estimated elements where no information was available. The approach produced overall per dwelling allowances for each site; for information, the figures for the 25% affordable option are set out in Table 3.3.



Table 3.3 Developer contributions				
Site	No of dwgs	Contribution £ per dwg		
Rugby Club	306	£8,700		
Co op Depot	227	£11,100		
Cedars Park 6A	104	£10,500		
Waterfront	131	£6,500		
Priory Stadium	60	£7,700		
Tower Rd	57	£5,100		
Blyth Villas	12	£1,500		
Pound Hill	3	£1,500		
A1	18	£5,000		
A2	5	£1,500		
B1	10	£1,500		
C1	42	£6,900		
C2	21	£5,000		
D1	60	£7,900		
D2	40	£6,900		

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

Notes 1. above figures are for 25% affordable option: education contribution will vary for other %s.

2. figure for the Co op Depot site assumes cost of rail footbridge provided within transport contribution.

- 3.21 These figures are intended to cover the total cost to the developer of S106 contributions (other than affordable housing) over and above a normal allowance for development costs, and irrespective of whether the contributions are financial or 'in kind'. It must be emphasised that they are simply designed to treat the 24 sites consistently and equitably, for the purposes of preparing financial appraisals across the four Council areas. Except for the education figures, they assume that there is little or no spare capacity in existing infrastructure, and should perhaps be regarded as a 'worst case' scenario for the purposes of exploring financial viability.
- 3.22 The figures cannot be assumed to reflect the contributions that would arise in practice, or which have actually been achieved, on the study sites, either in amount or topic coverage. These will depend on the current (or historic) policies and approach of each Council, and indeed on the outcome of the negotiation process.





4. Local market conditions

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter sets out an assessment of the local housing market in the four Districts, providing a basis for the assumptions on house prices and costs to be used in financial appraisals for the 24 sites tested in the study.
- 4.2 As well as house prices, however, land values are also considered. They are required in order to form a view of likely alternative use values for all of the sites, and it is such values that will represent a minimum viability threshold when appraisals are prepared for the range of affordable housing scenarios.
- 4.3 Before looking at the results from the market assessments, there are some general points arising from the nature of the exercise.

Issues to consider

- 4.4 It is necessary to assess property market conditions in the study area in order to provide a reasonable guide as to likely values to use in evaluating different development proposals.
- 4.5 Although development schemes do have similarities, every scheme is unique to some degree, even schemes on neighbouring sites. While market conditions in general will broadly reflect a combination of national economic circumstances and local supply/demand factors, even within a town there will be particular localities, and ultimately site specific factors, that generate different values and costs. There are indeed quite significant value variations in different parts of the study area.
- 4.6 Property market forces are in a constant state of flux and assessments of viability can change over relatively short periods of time, in response to broader economic fluctuations such as the impact of changes in interest rates on the costs of borrowing. Equally significant, sub-area market conditions are often changed by local factors.
- 4.7 For example, high value areas encourage demand in lower value neighbouring areas, where new developments encourage changes in value growth in what perhaps were previously less popular areas.



The Residential Market

- 4.8 The housing market across the four Districts, to some extent, reflects national trends but there are local factors that underpin the market including;
 - A large, quiet, rural area with many pleasant small settlements, and attractive buildings, supported by planning restraint, popular with incoming households.
 - The considerable length of coastline, providing a variety of opportunities and environments, many attractive, but also with some areas of considerable remoteness and isolation
 - A major centre at Ipswich, generating housing demand in the immediately adjoining rural areas
 - Ongoing revival the proceeding regeneration of Ipswich's large waterside area, and the key Haven port of Felixstowe
 - Some towns and villages of considerable character including Sudbury, Woodbridge and Aldeburgh
 - Good transportation links westward to Cambridge and the Midlands, and towards London by road and rail
- 4.9 We analysed various sources of market information but the most relevant are the prices of units on new developments. A list setting out details of some relevant new developments in the area, as at March/April 2008, is provided in Appendix 2.
- 4.10 Analysis of these, and other schemes in the study area, shows that prices for newbuild homes vary quite widely across the area, ranging between approximately £155 and £325 per square foot (£1,670 £3,550 per square metre). This is the range for individual properties; averaged over the complete scheme the degree of variation will of course be somewhat less than this. However it is clear that the price per sq ft/sq m will vary considerably between the 24 sites in the study. As in other parts of the country, the smaller units and apartments in particular show a price premium per square foot compared to larger houses.
- 4.11 Land Registry data confirms that there are significant variations in house prices across the area. Table 4.1 shows average prices for the four Council areas. It suggests that, on average, prices are lowest in Ipswich, a little higher in Mid Suffolk and Babergh, and highest in Suffolk Coastal. This is a more detailed version of the comparison in the main SHMA Report Table 7.1: the average prices in the table for each house type are compared to a corresponding England and Wales figure and expressed as indices.
- 4.12 Although the Land Registry data covers both second-hand and newbuild prices, the former will predominate.



Table 4.1 Average house prices by Council area Q4 2007					
Area		Ave price (£k & % index)			
Alea		Detached	Semi	Terrace	Flat
Ipswich	£k	£304.4	£161.6	£137.3	£128.6
	index	97%	83%	82%	90%
Babergh	£k	£325.5	£192.1	£169.5	£137.0
	index	104%	99%	102%	96%
Mid Suffolk	£k	£325.9	£180.4	£157.3	£132.2
	index	104%	93%	94%	92%
Suffolk Coastal	£k	£328.7	£205.5	£188.1	£145.0
	index	105%	106%	113%	101%

Source Land Registry data.

Index compares LA's figure to the median LA value across England & Wales for house type.

- 4.13 However it is also clear that within a Council area there can be considerable variations in price, larger than those between Councils. Land Registry house price data at postcode sector level helps to illuminate these variations. Because the number of sales in individual postcode areas in a single quarter can be quite small, we looked at information for two separate quarters (Q2 2007 & Q4 2007). The data has again been expressed as an index as a percentage of the nationwide average price level and standardised, to allow for variations in type mix.
- 4.14 Appendix 3 provides a worked example of the index calculation, and sets out the resulting price index figures for the two quarters examined.
- 4.15 It can be seen from the indices in Appendix 3 that variations between the two quarters' indices are in most cases relatively slight. They are greater for rural areas and town centres, which are mostly numerically smaller and more diverse, than for urban areas generally, where postcode sectors are larger numerically and can often be more uniform.
- 4.16 The figures show quite clearly that the lowest prices, between 75% and 85% or so of national average, are concentrated in Ipswich, Stowmarket and Trimley/Felixstowe. Prices closer to the national average are found in a few parts of Ipswich; areas effectively contiguous with Ipswich, such as Kesgrave, but also Saxmundham, Sudbury, and some rural areas.
- 4.17 Prices are above average in Hadleigh, Framlingham, Woodbridge and many rural areas, and highest of all around twice the level of the cheapest areas in Lavenham, Boxford, Aldeburgh, and Walberswick (whose postcode also includes Southwold, outside the study area).



Price assumptions for financial appraisals

- 4.18 It is necessary to form a view about the appropriate prices for the 24 individual schemes to be appraised in the study. The information suggests that there will be significant variations in selling prices across the area. However on the whole the sites are concentrated in locations of low to medium price level, in order to focus on the 'worst case'; the areas of highest prices have mainly been avoided.
- 4.19 It is also clear that we must allow for differences between apartments and houses, particularly in locations where flats are going to be attractive. Finally, in drawing on the newbuild price data we have to bear in mind that the prices at which homes are offered can sometimes include appreciable discounts, such as deposit paid for first-time purchasers, or stamp duty. Discounts can be particularly significant at the very end of the scheme's life when only one or two units are left unsold; however such 'bargains' cannot form a basis for selling prices across the whole scheme.
- 4.20 Taking these points into consideration we arrived at a set of sale prices for flats and for houses on each of the 24 sites. The two were then combined on the basis of the proportions of flats and houses in each scheme, to produce a single composite average price. The resulting figures are set out in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Price bands						
Site/location	Price	£ per	Site/location	Price £	Price £ per	
Site/iocation	Sq ft	Sq m		Sq ft	Sq m	
1 Gt Cornard	221	2,378	B Ipswich North	200	2,152	
2 lpswich	195	2,098	B Hadleigh	230	2,475	
3 Stowmarket	182	1,958	B Stowmarket	180	1,937	
4 Ipswich	220	2,367	B Kesgrave	205	2,206	
5 Sudbury	230	2,475	C Ipswich SE	191	2,044	
6 Felixstowe	237	2,550	C Sudbury	235	2,529	
7 Sweffling	240	2,582	C Stowmarket	186	2,001	
8 Bacton	225	2,421	C SC rural	230	2,475	
A Ipswich CE	205	2,206	D Ipswich CW	192	2,066	
A Gt Cornard	220	2,367	D Long Melford	231	2,486	
A Stowmarket	180	1,937	D Blakenham	216	2,324	
A Saxm'dham	210	2,260	D Wickham Mkt	221	2,378	

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

4.21 The figures cover a range from £180 per sq ft (£1,935 per sq m) in Stowmarket, to £235 (£2,530) in Sudbury. This is rather less than the spread of prices we saw in the Land Registry data for second-hand prices, but reflects the focus of the study sites upon lower to medium priced locations.



4.22 It is necessary to consider whether the presence of affordable housing would have a discernible impact on sales prices. In fact affordable housing will be present on many of the sites whose selling prices have informed our analysis. Our view is that in any case any impact can and should be minimised through an appropriate quality design solution.

Commercial floorspace on mixed use sites: appraisal assumptions

- 4.23 The appraisals for the Waterfront mixed use site require appropriate assumptions for rents and yields in relation to the commercial retail/leisure and hotel space to be provided within the development proposals, and continuing surface level public car parking over and above on the amount required to support the commercial uses.
- 4.24 There is not much readily available information about office rents in the centre of Ipswich. What we have found suggests that a rental of more than about £16.50 per sq ft might be difficult to achieve. It is possible that retail space on the ground floor in this location might secure a slightly better figure. At a yield at 6.5%, this figure would suggest a sales value of £254 per net sq ft (£2,735 per sq m) for the combined commercial element, in line with the sales value assumed for the apartments. In order to obtain this, though, it would be necessary to offer a fairly significant rent free period and we have accordingly discounted the value to £220 per sq ft, broadly similar to the value secured on the residential component of the scheme.
- 4.25 Hotel provision is a specialist area and we have no particular expertise in this. We propose to assume a similar return to the commercial space, on the basis that hotel provision would not be included in planning proposals unless it was expected to provide an outcome that was broadly favourable.
- 4.26 Below at 4.44 we form the view that the current value of car parking land at the Waterfornt site might be say £370k per acre (£915 per ha). After development a substantial area of public car parking will be provided, across the site and in an undercroft situation, although some parking will be required for residents, hotel visitors and for the commercial space. The post development public car parking will be an improvement on the current situation, and will have a greater value; we have assumed £425k per acre (£1,050 per ha).

Land values

4.27 We have considered general figures from the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) relating to residential land values. Land values vary dramatically depending upon the development characteristics (size and nature of the site, density permitted etc.) and any affordable or other development contribution.



- 4.28 The VOA publishes figures for residential land in the six monthly Property Market Report.

 These cover areas which generate sufficient activity to discern a market pattern. That means locally we have figures for the Eastern Region as a whole, and major towns like Norwich, Ipswich and Colchester but no information for the smaller towns or rural areas.
- 4.29 These values can in any case only provide broad guidance because it is likely that the figures will, to some degree, be net of allowances for developer contributions and/or affordable housing requirements. They can therefore be only indicative, and it may be that values for 'oven ready' land (smaller sites with no requirement for developer and affordable contributions, which can be developed with only the minimum infrastructure costs) with no affordable provision or other contribution, or servicing requirement, are in fact a little higher.

Table 4.3 Residential Land Values					
	Land Value £m per acre (hectare)				
Area	Small sites	Bulk sites	Land for apartments		
	(< 5 dwgs)	(> 2 ha)			
Eastern Region	£1.53m	£1.70m	£2.02m		
	(£3.79m)	(£4.20m)	(£4.99m)		
Ipswich	£1.32m	£1.25m	£1.28m		
	(£3.25m)	(£3.10m)	(£3.15m)		
Norwich	£1.50m	£1.58m	£1.62m		
	(£3.70m)	(£3.90m)	(£4.00m)		
Colchester	£1.72m	£1.66m	£1.82m		
	(£4.25m)	(£4.10m)	(£4.50m)		
South Cambs	£1.42m	£1.42m	£1.54m		
	(£3.50m)	(£3.50m)	(£3.80m)		

Source: VOA Property Market Report July 2007

Notes:

- 1. 'Bulk sites' is the term used by Land Registry to describe larger sites, and is defined as sites over 2 ha.
- 2. Areas defined by LA boundaries: for Ipswich areas contiguous with Ipswich but in adjoining Districts would not be included.
- 4.30 It should be noted that values for apartment schemes are no higher in Ipswich than land more generally. Even so, it was suspected that all these value figures were still quite high, and might not allow for much of a discount, for affordable or other developer contributions. We therefore sought information about values from residential land currently on sale in the Borough. An examination of small land plots currently available, in mostly rural locations, points in the main to values in the range of about £840 1,500k per acre (£2,075 3,705k per ha) for 'oven ready' land. This does suggest that the VOA figures might be somewhat high, and are not heavily discounted.

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Current and Alternative Use Values

- 4.31 In order to assess development viability it is necessary to analyse current and alternative use values. Current use values refer to the value of the land in its current use, for example, as agricultural land. Alternative use values refer to any potential use for the site. For example, a brownfield site may have an alternative use as industrial land.
- 4.32 To assess viability, the value of the land for the particular residential scheme adopted needs to be compared to the alternative use value, to determine if there is another use which would derive more revenue for the landowner. If the assessed value does not exceed the alternative use value, then the development is not viable.
- 4.33 For the purpose of the present study, it is necessary to take a comparatively simplistic approach to determining the alternative use value. In practice a wide range of considerations could influence the precise value that should apply in each case, and at the end of extensive analysis the outcome might still be contentious.
- 4.34 Our 'model' approach is outlined below.
 - 1. For sites previously in agricultural use, then agricultural land represents the existing use value.
 - 2. Where the development is on former industrial or similar land, then the alternative use value is considered to be industrial, and an average value of industrial land for the area is adopted as the alternative use value.
 - 3. One site has been in use partly as open space (Rugby Club sports fields). Such land is going to have a value to the occupants at least, which is somewhat greater than agricultural, though it has not acquired the significant status it would gain as previously developed land.
- 4.35 The VOA's typical industrial land values for the region and nearby towns are set out in the table below. As previously there is only data specifically for Ipswich.

Table 4.4 Industrial Land Values					
Area	La	Land Value per acre (hectare)			
Alea	Low	High	Typical		
Eastern Region	£170k (£425k)	£1,115k (£2,750k)	£450k(£1,119k)		
Ipswich	£185k (£460k)	£300k (£745k)	£245k (£600k)		
Norwich	£170k (£425k)	£250k (£615k)	£210k (£525k)		
Colchester	£170k (£425k)	£325k (£800k)	£265k (£650k)		
Cambridge	£245k (£600k)	£485k (£1,200k)	£305k (£750k)		

Source: VOA Property Market Report July 2007



- 4.36 The Eastern Region as a whole shows an unusually wide range of values. However the region includes some major employment centres better situated and closer to London than much of the study area such as Stevenage, Basildon and Hemel Hempstead where values are really quite high. The figures from Ipswich and the nearest major towns to the study area, Norwich and Colchester, point to typical land values for industrial and warehousing land, of perhaps £225-250k per acre (£555-620 per ha). In practice it is probable that such values would hold only in the major towns, with values somewhat lower in the smaller towns and the rural hinterland.
- 4.37 We have in fact found some evidence of land for sale further out, with asking prices of £100k/£250k per acre/ha (near Eye) and £180k/£445k per acre/ha (for land <u>and</u> buildings, near Stowmarket). However the evidence is limited. A view was expressed to us that the VOA's £245k/£605k average Ipswich figure was perhaps in practice a little high. However in the absence of hard information we would accept the £245k/£605k figure.
- 4.38 Outside Ipswich this value is assumed to fall away, to £185k per acre (£450k per ha) in the main towns of Stowmarket and Sudbury, and also on the Ipswich fringes, and to £165k/£410k per acre/ha in the smaller centres.
- 4.39 Agricultural values have risen lately, after a long period of stability. They are around £5-10k per acre (£15-25k per ha) depending upon the specific use. A benchmark of £10k per acre (£25k per ha) is assumed to apply here.
- 4.40 Some consideration has been given to the appropriate open space/sports field value. There is of course in reality no 'going rate' for land in this category. Whilst it has not acquired previously developed status, clearly the owners would regard it as having rather more value than agricultural land. However, in the particular case of the Rugby Club the facilities are to be replaced, and arguably enhanced; any payment is not required to compensate the owners for the loss of a facility, but only for their agreement to move, plus any short-term inconvenience. A figure of £50k per acre (£125k per ha) is felt to be appropriate.
- 4.41 Similarly two sites are constructed on former garden land. Such land does have previously developed status, although in the vast majority of cases it is unlikely that an alternative use than residential would be acceptable. For the purpose of the present exercise we will assume a value of £100k per acre (£250k per ha) as an appropriate threshold figure for this category.
- 4.42 Three sites do not fall fully into the categories described above.
- 4.43 Site C (Suffolk Coastal), has been modelled on an 'actual' site at Boxford in Babergh, situated on agricultural land containing several buildings which although in very poor condition, should have a nominal value ascribed to them. We have assumed £100k per acre (£245 per ha).



- 4.44 The Waterfront site, site 4, is on land currently used for car parking. It is possible that in this location the car parking use may achieve a value somewhat greater than the industrial 'benchmark'. However the use is temporary. We do not have expertise in this area, however, the view we have formed is that a figure around 50% higher, say £370k per acre (£915k per ha), might be reasonable.
- 4.45 Site 1 is on land with a mix of previous uses. One part is the Rugby Club, the sports ground described above at 4.40. A further part is industrial, and much of the site has been greenfield/agriculture. A quite significant part of the site will remain as open space. A composite value of £55k/£135k per acre/ha has been calculated on a proportionate basis using the appropriate figures from the above discussion.
- 4.46 The value basis for each individual site that results from the foregoing analysis is summarised in the table below.

Table 4.5 Alternative Use Value bases								
Agricultural	Industrial	Garden land	Unique					
3	2	8	1					
6		B (SC)	4					
7	5		C (SC)					
	A (IP, BA, MS, SC)							
	B (IP, BA, MS)							
	C (IP, BA, MS)							
	D (IP, BA, MS, SC)							

- 4.47 It was noted earlier that some of the brownfield sites may face 'abnormal costs' if they are to be redeveloped for residential use. Some of those costs, but not necessarily all, might also arise if the site were redeveloped for industrial use. The alternative use value would need to be reduced to allow for those costs that would still arise in that situation.
- 4.48 The costs arising from development/redevelopment of the 24 sites are considered in the next chapter, along with the other financial and technical assumptions required to prepare financial appraisals for each of the sites.





5. Assumptions for viability analysis

Introduction

5.1 This chapter considers the costs and other assumptions required to produce financial appraisals for the eight actual and 16 notional sites.

Development costs

(i) Construction costs

- 5.2 Drawing upon our own experience, and taking into account published Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) data, we have developed a set of base per sq ft construction costs for different built forms of residential development. The costs are specific to different built forms (flats vs. houses; number of storeys). On the basis of these cost figures, it is possible to draw up appropriate cost levels for constructing market housing in Suffolk at a base date of Q1 2008.
- 5.3 The question arises as to what extent the Code for Sustainable Development should impact on build costs in the study. Whilst from April 2008 the Code's Level 3 will be a requirement for all homes commissioned by RSLs, that would not necessarily be the case for affordable homes built by developers for disposal to an RSL. However, guidance emerging from Government after the study commenced has indicated that Level 3 will apply to all newbuild housing (i.e. will be incorporated in Building Regulations) from 2010, with higher levels intended to be triggered from 2013 onwards. On this basis it seems appropriate for the present study to assume that Level 3 applies to both market and affordable housing on the sites being appraised.
- Guidance on the impact of Level 3 is available from a Report commissioned by the Housing Corporation and English Partnerships (*A Code For Sustainable Development, 2007*) in respect of the impact of Level 3 on construction costs. This Report estimates (Table S2) the increase in costs arising for different house types under various scenarios. On average, current build costs would need to increase by 4.2% to achieve Level 3.
- 5.5 The figures for the additional costs to achieve Levels 4 and beyond were very much more substantial, and reflect technology which is still in development. Nevertheless Level 3 is the immediate assumption, and adjusting the calculated cost figures by this 4.2% premium, we drew up appropriate cost levels for constructing market housing for the various built forms in the study, taking into account the mix of house types on each. These are set out in the table below.



Table 5.1 Construction costs: market housing										
	Build cost £ per sq ft/sq m									
Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m		
1	78.90	(849)	6	83.63	(900)	B1	78.27	(842)		
2	82.65	(889)	7	76.96	(828)	C1	83.77	(901)		
3	80.90	(871)	8	76.96	(828)	C2	77.77	(837)		
4	115.44	(1,242)	A1	94.27	(1,014)	D1	83.86	(902)		
5	78.80	(848)	A2	76.96	(828)	D2	79.25	(853)		

Source: Fordham Research derived from analysis of BCIS cost data 2008

- 5.6 Since the mid-1990s, planning guidance on affordable housing has been based on a view that construction costs were appreciably higher for smaller sites, with the consequence that, as site size declined, an unchanging affordable percentage requirement would eventually render the development uneconomic. Hence the need for a 'site size threshold', below which the requirement would not be sought.
- 5.7 It is not clear to us that this view is completely justified. Whilst, other things held equal, build costs would increase for smaller sites, other things are not normally equal, and there are other factors which may offset the increase. The nature of the development will change. The nature of the developer will also change, as small local firms with lower central overheads replace the regional and national house builders. Furthermore, very small sites may be able to secure a 'non-estate' price premium, which we have not allowed for.
- 5.8 Even so, four of the sites (two actual and two notional) in our study are of 12 dwellings or less, and it is necessary to make some allowance for the economics of the smallest sites in preparing financial appraisals. Cost premiums have therefore been estimated for these very small sites, and are shown below. The premiums are based on judgement; as explained above, it is difficult to see how hard data could ever be obtained to show the effect of scale alone.

Table 5.2 Cost adjustments for small sites							
Site size	12 dwgs	10 dwgs	5 dwgs	3 dwgs			
Build cost premium	(+3%)	(+6%)	(+12%)	(+16%)			

Source: Fordham Research 2008



- 5.9 The procurement route for affordable housing is assumed to be through construction by the developer, and disposal to an RSL on completion. In the past, when considering the build cost of affordable housing provided through this route, we have taken the view that it should be possible to make a small saving on the market housing cost figure, on the basis that one might expect the affordable housing to be built to a slightly different specification than market housing. However, the pressures of increasingly demanding standards for RSL properties mean that for conventional schemes of houses at least, it is no longer appropriate to assume a reduced build cost.
- 5.10 Taking all the above into account, we arrived at build costs for all (market and affordable) housing which after rounding were as in the table below.

Table 5.3 Construction costs adjusted and rounded: all housing										
	Build cost £ per sq ft/sq m									
Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m		
1	79	(850)	6	83.5	(898)	B1	83	(893)		
2	82.5	(888)	7	79.5	(855)	C1	84	(904)		
3	81	(872)	8	89.5	(963)	C2	78	(839)		
4	115.5	(1,243)	A1	94.5	(1,017)	D1	84	(904)		
5	79	(850)	A2	86	(925)	D2	79.5	(855)		

Source: Fordham Research derived from analysis of BCIS cost data

(ii) Other normal development costs

- 5.11 In addition to the per sq ft/m build cost figures described above, allowance needs to be made for a range of infrastructure costs roads, drainage and services within the site; parking, footpaths, landscaping and other external costs; off site costs for drainage and other services, and so on. Many of these items will depend on individual site circumstances, and can only properly be estimated following a detailed assessment of each site. This is not practical within the present study, and would require at least a design/layout for each site.
- 5.12 Nevertheless, it is possible to generalise. Drawing on experience it is possible to determine an allowance related to total build costs. This is normally lower for higher density than for lower density schemes, since there is a smaller area of external works, and services can be used more efficiently. Large greenfield sites are also more likely to require substantial expenditure on bringing mains services to the site.
- 5.13 In light of these considerations we have developed a scale of allowances ranging from 20% of build costs for the largest greenfield type site, the Rugby Club, down to 8% for the Waterfront and 9% for the smaller notional site, A1, in Ipswich. The table below sets out the individual site assumptions.



	Table 5.4 Development cost a	llowances
Ref	Site/location	% of build costs
1	Rugby Club	20%
2	Co-op Depot	17.5%
3	Cedars Park 6A	17.5%
4	Waterfront	8%
5	Priory Stadium	12%
6	Tower Rd	13%
7	Blyth Villas	10%
8	Pound Hill	10%
A1	Ipswich	12%
A2	Various	9%
B1	Various	10%
C1	Various	12%
C2	Rural Suffolk Coastal	13%
D1	Ipswich	12%
D2	various	13%

(iii) Abnormal development costs

- 5.14 In some cases where the site involves redevelopment of land which was previously developed, there is the potential for abnormal costs to be incurred. Abnormal development costs might include demolition of substantial existing structures; piling or flood prevention measures at waterside locations; remediation of any land contamination; remodelling of land levels, and so on.
- 5.15 The majority of the sites are on previously developed land. On several sites, from the information made available to us, and also arising from visits to the sites, it appears that exceptional or abnormal development costs would need to be taken into account in preparing appraisals. As pointed out in the previous chapter (para 4.47) some abnormal costs would also arise in the event of the site's redevelopment with an alternative use.
- 5.16 The schedule below sets out the abnormal costs considered to apply in each case where they arise.



	Table 5.5 Abnormal development costs									
No	Site	Item	Residential	lı	ndustrial					
INO	Site	item	Cost £k	Cost £k	£k per acre(ha)					
1	Rugby Club	Contamination, relocate Club pitches & building	£450k	n/app	-					
2	Co op Depot	Footbridge, ground	£100k	-	-					
4	Waterfront	Flooding, ground	£500k	n/app	-					
5	Priory Stadium	Flooding	£150k	£150k	£30k (£75k)					
B1	Ipswich Hadleigh Stowmarket only	PFS	£50k	£50k	£67k (£165k)					
C1	Ipswich Sudbury Stowmarket only	Poss. asbestos removal	£75k	£75k	£43k (£105k)					
C2	Rural Suffolk Coastal	Listed Building repairs	£100k	n/app	-					

NB At site 4, additional cost of undercroft construction at £800k has been added in appraisals.

5.17 The table also shows, where applicable, the adjustment needed to ensure that an alternative land value reflects the costs incurred in developing an alternative use.

(iv) Fees

5.18 We have assumed professional fees amount to 10% of build costs, in each case. Fees on infrastructure works use a lower figure of 8%.

(v) Contingency

5.19 For previously undeveloped and otherwise straightforward sites, we would normally allow a contingency of 2.5%, with a higher figure of 5% on more risky types of development, previously developed land and central locations. We used 2.5% on the undeveloped sites (3, 6, 7, 8; B1 all except lpswich;) 5% where the land was previously developed (2, 4, 5, A1 and A2; B1 lpswich; C1; D1 and D2) and an intermediate rate on the two sites which mixed developed and undeveloped land (1 and C2).

Financial and other appraisal assumptions

(i) VAT

5.20 For simplicity it has been assumed throughout, as with most financial appraisals, that either VAT does not arise, or its effect can be ignored. This assumption is believed to be fully accurate for all sites except the notional C sites, where VAT on the conversion elements might not be recoverable.



(ii) Interest rate

5.21 Our appraisals assume 7.5% pa (Minimum Lending Rate April 2008 plus 2.5%) for interest on both outgoings and receipts. The latter would in practice only arise for a short period at the end of the scheme.

(iii) Developers' profit

- 5.22 We normally assume that the developer requires a return of 20% on Total Costs (or 16.7% of the Net Development Value) to reflect the risk of undertaking the development. That assumes that the costs are estimates of costs, as they are indeed here intended to be, rather than contract prices which would include a profit element.
- 5.23 However, where a guaranteed sale applies, the developer's profit margin ought to be reduced, in order to reflect the reduction in risk. The affordable units will be sold at an agreed price and programme. With a range of affordable provision being tested, it was felt appropriate to reflect the resulting variations in risk with variations in the developer's profit. Consequently a sliding scale of profit margins was used, as shown below. It should be noted that residential developers commonly use a more conservative profit margin of 15% on income, which equates to about 17.5% on costs.

Table 5.6	Profit margins
% affordable	Profit % on costs
0%	20%
25%	18.75%
30%	18.5%
35%	18.25%
40%	18%

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

(iv) Void

5.24 On a scheme comprising mainly individual houses, one would normally assume only a nominal void period, as the housing would not be progressed if there was no demand. In the case of apartments in large blocks, this flexibility is reduced. Whilst these may provide scope for early marketing, the ability to tailor construction pace to market demand is more limited. For the purpose of the present study a three month void period is assumed for all sites.

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(v) Phasing and timetable

- 5.25 The appraisals are assumed to have been prepared using prices and costs at a base date of February 2008, with an immediate start on site. A pre-construction period of six months is assumed for most sites, but it is extended to nine months to allow adequately for site preparation on the Co-op Depot site in Ipswich and the Waterfront site. Dwellings are built over a nine month period except for the Waterfront site, where a variant spreadsheet package allows a 15 month build period.
- 5.26 The phasing programme for an individual site will reflect market take-up, and would in practice be carefully estimated taking into account the site characteristics and, in particular, size and the expected level of market demand. We have developed a suite of modelled assumptions to reflect site size and development type, as set out in Table 5.7 below.

Table 5.7 Market pace assumptions								
	Site	No of dwgs	Ceiling level of completions per qtr					
1	Rugby Club Sudbury	306	25					
2	Co-op Depot Ipswich	227	20					
3	Cedars Park 6A Stowmarket	104	14					
4	Waterfront Ipswich	131	built in 3 phases at					
			quarterly intervals					
5	Priory Stadium Sudbury	60	10					
6	Tower Rd Felixstowe	57	10					
D1	Ipswich Cent W edge	60	10					
C1	lpswich/Sudbury/Stowmarket	42	6					
D2	L Melford/Blakenham/Wickham Mkt	40	6					
A1	Ipswich Cent E edge	18	6					
C2	rural Suffolk Coastal	21	4					
7	Blyth Villas Sweffling	12	3					
B1	All	10	3					
A2	Gt Cornard/Stowmkt/Saxmundham	5	2					
8	Pound Hill Bacton	3	2					

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

Site acquisition and disposal costs

(i) Site holding costs and receipts

5.27 Each site is assumed to proceed immediately and so, other than interest on the site cost during construction, there is no allowance for holding costs, or indeed income, arising from ownership of the site.



(ii) Acquisition costs

5.28 Acquisition costs include stamp duty at 4% on site values of £0.5 million and above (reduced below this level), together with an allowance of 1.5% for acquisition agents' and legal fees.

(iii) Disposal costs

5.29 For the market housing, sales/promotion and legal fees are assumed to amount to some 3.5% of receipts. For disposals of affordable housing these figures can be reduced significantly as sales costs for this housing should not normally arise: we have assumed total allowances of 0.5% for social rented housing.

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6. Results of viability analysis

Introduction

6.1 This chapter considers the results of financial appraisals carried out for the identified sites.

Financial appraisal approach and assumptions

- 6.2 On the basis of the assumptions set out in Chapter 5, we prepared financial appraisals for each of the identified sites, using a bespoke spreadsheet-based financial analysis package.
- 6.3 The appraisals use the residual valuation approach that is, they are designed to assess the value of the site after taking into account the costs of development, the likely income from sales and/or rents, and an appropriate amount of developer's profit. The resulting valuation is commonly expressed in pounds (£s) per acre (or hectare). In order for the proposed development to be described as viable, it is necessary for this value to exceed the value from a valid alternative use. We have already seen that, for a greenfield site, where the only alternative use is likely to be agricultural, this figure may be very modest. However, today an increasing proportion of sites that come forward will have been previously developed, and therefore may have a more substantial existing or competing alternative use value.
- 6.4 As outlined in Chapter 3, our appraisals considered four options for the amount and type of affordable housing provision, assuming that shared ownership was provided at a 25% share, plus a zero affordable option.

Appraisal results

- 6.5 We produced financial appraisals based on the stated build, abnormal, and infrastructure costs, and financial assumptions for the five options (four affordable options, plus all-market).
- Detailed appraisal printouts for all the sites are provided as Appendix 5 to this report. To keep to a manageable document, only the 30% option has been provided.
- 6.7 The resulting residual land values for the five options are set out in Table 6.1.



	Table 6.1 Ap	praisal resu	Its for five a	ffordable op	tions				
Zero grant: shared ownership at 25% share									
Na	Site Residual value £k per acre for affordable option:								
No	Site	No aff	25%	30%	35%	40%			
1	Rugby Club	509	265	216	167	117			
2	Co op Depot	235	(-18)	(-65)	(-115)	(-163)			
3	Cedars Park 6A	265	29	(-16)	(-66)	(-115)			
4	Waterfront	(-1,157)	(-1,972)	(-2,130)	(-2,277)	-(2,450)			
5	Priory Stadium	711	437	382	328	276			
6	Tower Rd	800	489	418	348	274			
7	Blyth Villas	545	362	325	291	253			
8	Pound Hill	612	338	283	226	173			
A1	Ipswich Cent E edge	173	(-355)	(-470)	(-585)	(-697)			
A2	Gt Cornard Babergh	675	382	322	261	200			
A2	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	324	104	58	13	(-33)			
A2	Saxmundham Suff Coastal	592	326	272	218	164			
B1	lpswich North sub	507	263	211	159	107			
B1	Hadleigh Babergh	770	458	396	337	271			
B1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	323	92	45	(-2)	(-50)			
B1	Kesgrave Suff Coastal	639	377	330	276	221			
C1	Ipswich SE	317	23	(-34)	(-92)	(-146)			
C1	Sudbury Babergh	858	437	353	274	195			
C1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	257	(-54)	(-117)	(-177)	(-235)			
C2	rural Suffolk Coastal	679	420	369	319	268			
D1	Ipswich Cent W edge	351	57	(-2)	(-61)	(-116)			
D2	Long Melford Babergh	842	507	440	374	310			
D2	Blakenham Mid Suffolk	693	369	304	244	181			
D2	Wickham Mkt Suff Coastal	743	428	365	304	245			

- Table 6.1 shows that with no requirement for affordable housing the sites deliver a wide range of residual land values, all but one positive in a range from around £200k per acre (£500k per ha) to £850k per acre (£2.1m per ha). The mixed development at Waterfront delivers a negative figure.
- 6.9 Putting this site to one side, after adjusting for additional development costs and our planning gain assumptions, prices on the remaining sites are quite a bit below what the VOA figures indicate for 'oven ready' land in Ipswich, though they are closer to what was suggested by small sites actually on the market. This confirms that our appraisal assumptions are, taken as a whole, unlikely to be unduly optimistic.
- 6.10 Table 6.1 confirms that, as increasing amounts of affordable housing are introduced, the land value falls away. In each case the impact is progressive, but at a broadly linear rate. At the maximum affordable contribution, 40%, a majority of the schemes still deliver a positive land value, even if it is comparatively low.



- 6.11 However, it is clear that land value falls away <u>much more quickly</u> for some schemes, than for others. It is the most densely developed sites site 4 Waterfront, and notional A (Ipswich) where affordable housing has the greatest negative impact upon land value. This is because the land value is the primary source of any developer subsidy. With the high density schemes, land value is a much lower proportion of the total value of the development, and is therefore used up more quickly. To put it another way, broadly the same amount of land value is available to subsidise affordable units on a scheme of 120 flats on one hectare, as on 35 houses occupying the same land. Clearly, that sum will 'buy' a higher percentage of the houses, than of the flats.
- 6.12 In order to draw out the implications of these results for the Councils' proposed affordable housing policies, as has already been suggested, it will be necessary to consider values from alternative uses for each. This step follows below.

Alternative use benchmarks

- 6.13 The results from Table 6.1 would need to be compared with the alternative use values identified in Chapter 4 (adjusted as necessary for abnormal costs) in order to form a view about the likely viability of the affordable options for each site.
- 6.14 However it does not automatically follow that if the residual value produces a surplus over the alternative use value benchmark, the site is viable. The surplus needs to be sufficiently large to provide an incentive to the landowner to release the site, and any other appropriate cost required to bring the site forward for development. We therefore have to consider how large such a 'cushion' should be for our sites.
- 6.15 In practice the size of the element will vary from case to case, depending on how many landowners are involved, each landowner's attitude and his degree of involvement in the current property market, the location of the site and so on. A cushion equivalent to £25k per acre might be perfectly sufficient in some cases, whilst in a particular case it might need to be three or four times that figure or even more.
- 6.16 After consideration we took the view that a broad average figure of £40k per acre should be used to represent an incentive to the landowner for all of the sites in the study. This figure would constitute a mark-up of some 15% or so, over the industrial benchmark land value for Ipswich.
- 6.17 The figures are set out below and combined with the calculated net alternative use values to show the resulting benchmark thresholds for viability.



	Table 6.2 Viability of	ushion & th	reshold values	;
			£ per acre	
Ref	Site	Alt use	Cushion	Viability
Rei		value	Cushion	threshold value
1	Rugby Club	£53k	£40k	£93k
2	Co op Depot	£245k	£40k	£285k
3	Cedars Park 6A	£10k	£40k	£50k
4	Waterfront	£370k	£40k	£410k
5	Priory Stadium	£155k	£40k	£85k
6	Tower Rd	£10k	£40k	£50k
7	Blyth Villas	£10k	£40k	£50k
8	Pound Hill	£100k	£40k	£140k
A1	lpswich Cent E edge	£245k	£40k	£285k
A2	Gt Cornard Babergh	£185k	£40k	£225k
A2	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	£185k	£40k	£225k
A2	Saxmundham Suff Coastal	£165k	£40k	£205k
B1	lpswich North sub	£178k	£40k	£218k
B1	Hadleigh Babergh	£98k	£40k	£138k
B1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	£98k	£40k	£138k
B1	Kesgrave Suff Coastal	£100k	£40k	£140k
C1	lpswich SE	£170k	£40k	£210k
C1	Sudbury Babergh	£110k	£40k	£150k
C1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	£110k	£40k	£150k
C2	rural Suffolk Coastal	£100k	£40k	£140k
D1	lpswich Cent W edge	£245k	£40k	£285k
D2	Long Melford Babergh	£165k	£40k	£205k
D2	Blakenham Mid Suffolk	£185k	£40k	£225k
D2	Wickham Mkt Suff Coastal	£165k	£40k	£205k

- 6.18 It must be emphasised that these figures are simply a view of what it is reasonable to assume as a minimum residual value for the purposes of assessing viability. The figures do not represent what a landowner or promoter might <u>actually</u> receive. This will quite often be rather more, at any given affordable target some sites will generate a higher value. In such a case it is not unreasonable to expect at least some of the surplus to benefit the landowner/promoter, rather than passing to the developer.
- 6.19 The results of the comparison using the values in Table 6.2 are set out below.



	Table 6.3 Appraisal outcomes								
				Value	£k per acre				
	Site	Alt use value	No affordable	25%	30%	35%	40%		
1	Rugby Club	53/93	509 VIABLE	265 VIABLE	216 VIABLE	167 VIABLE	117 VIABLE		
2	Co-op Depot	245/ 285	235 NOT VIAB	(-18) NOT VIAB	(-65) NOT VIAB	(-115) NOT VIAB	(163) NOT VIAB		
3	Cedars Park 6A	10/50	265 VIABLE	29 MARGINAL	(-16) NOT VIAB	(-65) NOT VIAB	(-115) NOT VIAB-		
4	Waterfront	370/ 410	(-1,157) NOT VIAB	(-1,972) NOT VIAB	(-2,130) NOT VIAB	(-2,277) NOT VIAB	(-2,450) NOT VIAB		
5	Priory Stadium	155/ 195	711 VIABLE	437 VIABLE	382 VIABLE	328 VIABLE	276 VIABLE		
6	Tower Rd	10/50	800 VIABLE	489 VIABLE	418 VIABLE	348 VIABLE	274 VIABLE		
7	Blyth Villas	10/50	545 VIABLE	362 VIABLE	325 VIABLE	291 VIABLE	253 VIABLE		
8	Pound Hill	100/ 140	612 VIABLE	338 VIABLE	283 VIABLE	226 VIABLE	173 VIABLE		
A1	lpswich Cent E edge	245/ 285	173 NOT VIAB	(-355) NOT VIAB	(-470) NOT VIAB	(-585) NOT VIAB	(-697) NOT VIAB		
A2	Gt Cornard Babergh	185/ 225	675 VIABLE	382 VIABLE	322 VIABLE	261 VIABLE	200 MARGINAL		
A2	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	185/ 225	324 VIABLE	104 NOT VIAB	58 NOT VIAB	13 NOT VIAB	(-33) NOT VIAB		
A2	Saxmundham Suffolk Coastal	165/ 205	592 VIABLE	326 VIABLE	272 VIABLE	218 VIABLE	164 NOT VIAB		
B1	lpswich North sub	178/218	507 VIABLE	263 VIABLE	211 MARGINAL	159 NOT VIAB	107 NOT VIAB		
B1	Hadleigh Babergh	98/ 138	770 VIABLE	458 VIABLE	396 VIABLE	337 VIABLE	271 VIABLE		
B1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	98/ 138	323 VIABLE	92 NOT VIAB	45 NOT VIAB	(-2) NOT VIAB	(-50) NOT VIAB		
B1	Kesgrave Suffolk Coastal	100/ 140	639 VIABLE	377 VIABLE	330 VIABLE	276 VIABLE	221 VIABLE		
C1	lpswich SE	170/ 210	317 VIABLE	23 NOT VIAB	(-34) NOT VIAB	(-92) NOT VIAB	(-146) NOT VIAB		
C1	Sudbury Babergh	110/ 150	858 VIABLE	437 VIABLE	353 VIABLE	274 VIABLE	195 VIABLE-		
C1	Stowmarket Mid Suffolk	110/ 150	257 VIABLE	(-54) NOT VIAB	(-117) NOT VIAB	(-177) NOT VIAB	(-235) NOT VIAB		
C2	rural Suffolk Coastal	100/ 100	679 VIABLE	420 VIABLE	369 VIABLE	319 VIABLE	268 VIABLE		



	Table 6.3 (continued) Appraisal outcomes									
D1	Ipswich Cent W edge	245/	351	57	(-2)	(-61)	(-116)			
ום ipswi	ipswich cent w eage	285	VIABLE	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB			
D2	Long Melford	165/	842	507	440	374	310			
02	Babergh	205	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE			
Da	Blakenham	185/	693	369	304	244	181			
D2	Mid Suffolk	225	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB			
Da	Wickham Market	165/	743	428	365	304	245			
D2	Suffolk Coastal	205	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE			

Comparison results

- 6.20 With zero affordable housing, three sites are in fact not viable. Residential development as 100% market housing is of course a relatively profitable development option. Sites would not normally be put forward for development in these circumstances, although of course one of the sites is notional. This is a matter to which we return (at para 7.4 in the following chapter), but in what follows we will focus mainly on the remaining 21 sites.
- 6.21 Turning to the various levels of affordable contribution, at 25% 15 of these 21 sites are viable. One further site produces a surplus over the alternative use value benchmark, but the surplus is not the full value of the 'cushion' allowance; in such circumstances viability is regarded as <u>marginal</u>. Five of the 21 sites are unviable, and of course the other three remain unviable.
- 6.22 Increasing to 30%, the marginal site becomes unviable, and another becomes marginal. However 14 out of the 21 are viable. At 35%, the marginal site becomes unviable, but the 14 viable sites remain viable. Moving to 40% affordable housing, the table shows that a further two sites become unviable and one marginal, leaving 11, half of the total, viable.
- 6.23 These results are summarised in tabular form below. We will consider the implications of these results for future policy in the final chapter of this document. However before we can do this we should consider how likely future movements in our appraisal assumptions might impact upon them. The developing changes in the housing market over the last few months have emphasised that, as they stand, they can only represent a 'snapshot' of viability as at April/May 2008.

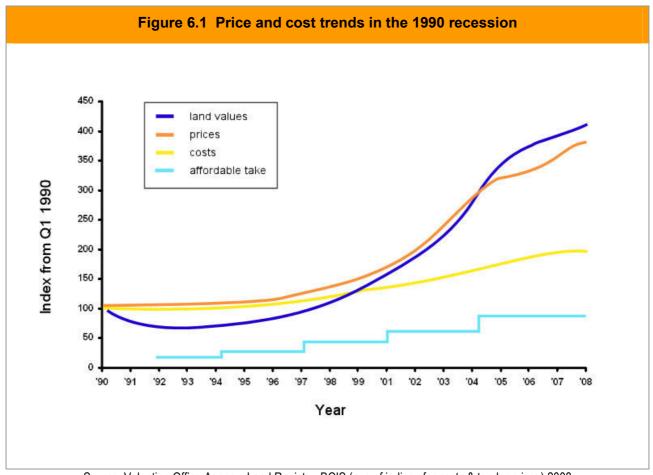


Table 6.4 Viability results summary							
	No of sites in category with affordable at:						
	No aff	25%	30%	35%	40%		
Viable	21	15	14	14	11		
Marginal	0	1	1	0	1		
Not viable	0	5	6	7	9		
Unviable throughout	3	3	3	3	3		
Total	24	24	24	24	24		

History: the last market recession

- 6.24 There are many ways in which the current situation, to date at least, differs from the previous housing market recession. Then there were major levels of repossession of mortgaged property, high interest rates, and also quite substantial unemployment. Restricted mortgage availability, rather than deficient demand per se, has been the primary factor bringing about the present market conditions. It is possible to argue that the Mortgage Interest Relief at Source (MIRAS) tax changes in the 1988 Lawson budget artificially stimulated the housing market at that time, taking prices to an appreciably higher level than would otherwise have occurred, and requiring a greater subsequent correction. Similarly, it is most unlikely that the path out of the present situation will closely resemble what happened as things began to recover in the early 1990's.
- 6.25 However it is worth considering what happened then, since it is quite likely that elements of it, though not the overall pattern of things, will recur next time. The following graph shows relative movements in prices, values and costs from Q1 1990 onwards.





Source: Valuation Office Agency, Land Registry, BCIS (ave of indices for costs & tender prices) 2008

- 6.26 The graph uses national average prices and values, which behave more gently than they would for any one local authority area. Nevertheless, the figures show values initially dipping sharply, and only recovering to their initial level from mid-1997; shortly thereafter they begin to rise quite sharply. Prices appear to be static from 1990, though this disguises a significant downturn which happened at different times in different places; they begin to take off from 1995, and after slowing in 2005 accelerate again. Costs (an average of indices of build costs, and tenderers' prices) after a short period of stagnation start to move ahead from 1993. However they have grown at a far slower rate than prices, allowing land values in effect the residual between prices and costs to increase even faster than prices.
- 6.27 The graph also shows a hypothetical line illustrating the scale of the affordable housing contribution, considered in terms of financial impact upon the landowner/developer ('affordable take'). The 'take' grows considerably over time with periodic changes to the target proportion, and tightening requirements upon tenure and affordability, and also as Social Housing Grant support falls away. Affordable requirements have risen because the level of need has risen as prices rose. At the same time, the rise in prices relative to costs has provided potential scope for landowners/developers to meet the higher requirements, for much of the time at least.



The pattern of future movements

- 6.28 As we have emphasised, the pattern of the last housing market downturn cannot be taken to provide meaningful guidance about the present one. Even so the general course and sequence of events may well be similar. Prices will fall and will eventually begin to recover, although by the time they regain present levels, costs are likely to be somewhat higher than they are now. The underlying demand/supply situation, in which too few homes are being built to meet the need from households, suggests that the recovery might come sooner rather than later.
- 6.29 The prices used in the appraisals reflect the situation at March 2008. They are below those that obtained at the peak, October/November 2007 perhaps. However there is no sign that the fall has ceased, and it is likely to continue for a time, though a total price fall from the peak as great as that last time seems improbable. Costs are at present still rising, though they may slow quite a bit, as in the previous recession, especially if there is a more general construction slowdown.
- 6.30 Continued falling prices and rising costs will impact quite significantly upon the results we reported above; viability is likely to deteriorate appreciably in the short-term, and it will be some time before the peak degree of viability of last autumn is again reached. A possible policy response to this situation is discussed further in the final chapter. However it would also be sensible to look at the impact of possible price and cost changes on some of the appraisal results. This 'sensitivity testing' follows below.

Sensitivity: price and cost levels

- 6.31 Whilst variations in any of the appraisal assumptions will affect the results, the key elements which most dramatically affect the outcome are the price and build cost assumptions. We looked at several scenarios for future prices and costs based upon the discussion above:
 - 1. Prices fall by 7.5%
 - 2. Prices fall by 15%
 - 3. Costs rise by 7.5%
 - 4. Prices rise by 7.5%
- 6.32 Various combinations of these are possible. However initial analysis suggested that the impact of (1) was broadly similar to (3) so that, for instance, (2) was broadly equivalent to a combination of (1) and (3). We therefore carried out assessments for (1) and (2) only, and for completeness, a price increase of 7.5% (4), was added.



6.33 Accordingly the impact of (1), (2) and (4) upon the 30% options for all 24 sites was assessed through variant appraisals. The results are compared to the base appraisal results in Table 6.5 below.

	Table 6.5 Sensitivity tests for 30% appraisals								
			V	/alue £k per acı	re	_			
No	Site	Alt use value	Prices up 7.5% (4)	Base prices	Prices down 7.5% (1)	Prices down 15% (2)			
1	Rugby Club	53/93	308 VIABLE	216 VIABLE	124 VIABLE	39 NOT VIAB			
2	Co op Depot	245/ 285	38 NOT VIAB	(-65) NOT VIAB	(-170) NOT VIAB	(267) NOT VIAB			
3	Cedars Park 6A	10/50	80 VIABLE	(-16) NOT VIAB	(-115) NOT VIAB	(-207) NOT VIAB-			
4	Waterfront	370/ 410	(-1,787) NOT VIAB	(-2,130) NOT VIAB	(-2,476) NOT VIAB	(-2,796) NOT VIAB			
5	Priory Stadium	155/ 195	481 VIABLE	382 VIABLE	283 VIABLE	192 MARGINAL			
6	Tower Rd	10/50	544 VIABLE	418 VIABLE	292 VIABLE	174 VIABLE			
7	Blyth Villas	10/50	388 VIABLE	325 VIABLE	266 VIABLE	206 VIABLE			
8	Pound Hill	100/ 140	375 VIABLE	283 VIABLE	193 VIABLE	107 MARGINAL			
A1	Ipswich Cent E edge	245/ 285	(-245) NOT VIAB	(-470) NOT VIAB	(-695) NOT VIAB	(-902) NOT VIAB			
A2	Gt Cornard Babergh	185/ 225	426 VIABLE	322 VIABLE	217 MARGINAL	121 NOT VIAB			
A2	Stowmarket, Mid Suffolk	185/ 225	145 NOT VIAB	58 NOT VIAB	(-28) NOT VIAB	(-108) NOT VIAB			
A2	Saxmundham, Suffolk Coastal	165/ 205	371 VIABLE	272 VIABLE	171 MARGINAL	81 NOT VIAB			
B1	Ipswich North sub	178/ 218	310 VIABLE	211 MARGINAL	111 NOT VIAB	19 NOT VIAB			
B1	Hadleigh Babergh	98/ 138	508 VIABLE	396 VIABLE	288 VIABLE	182 VIABLE			
B1	Stowmarket, Mid Suffolk	98/ 138	133 MARGINAL	45 NOT VIAB	(-46) NOT VIAB	(-130) NOT VIAB			
B1	Kesgrave, Suffolk Coastal	100/ 140	424 VIABLE	330 VIABLE	228 VIABLE	134 MARGINAL			

	Table 6.5 (continued) Sensitivity tests for 30% appraisals						
C4	Inquish CE	170/	94	(-34)	(-165)	(-284)	
C1	Ipswich SE	210	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	
C1	Cudhury Doborah	110/	1,091	353	201	59	
Ci	Sudbury Babergh	150	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB	
C1	Stowmarket Mid Suffelle	110/	10	(-117)	(-243)	(-359)	
Ci	Stowmarket, Mid Suffolk	150	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	
C2	Rural Suffolk Coastal	100/	462	369	278	192	
02	JZ Rurai Suiloik Coastai	150	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	
D1	D1 Ipswich Cent W edge	245/	123	(-2)	(-133)	(-254)	
וטו		285	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB	
D2	Long Melford Babergh	165/	562	440	318	205	
02	Long Melloru Babergii	205	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	
D2	Blakenham, Mid Suffolk	185/	417	304	192	87	
02	Diakerinam, Mid Sundik	225	VIABLE	VIABLE	MARGINAL	NOT VIAB	
D2	Wickham Market,	165/	482	365	249	142	
02	Suffolk Coastal	205	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB	
١	No of sites unviable with 0% a	ıffordable	0	2	5	8	
N	lo of sites marginal with 0% a	affordable	0	0	1	1	

- 6.34 It can be seen that a price increase of 7.5% (option 4) would improve the viability situation, as one site currently unviable and one marginal both become viable, and a third site moves from unviable to marginal. One of the sites unviable with all market housing now becomes viable.
- 6.35 Option 1, a fall in price of 7.5% from our assessed prices, also has a significant impact.

 Three viable sites become marginal, and one site previously marginal is now unviable. This may be felt to be a feasible short-term scenario.
- 6.36 Finally, option 2, with a 15% price fall, has a more serious impact; another two viable sites become unviable, as do the three marginals, and three other viables become marginal. However five of the 24 sites are still able to deliver the 30% affordable requirement.
- 6.37 Although a price fall of 15% combined with a cost increase of 7.5% was not assessed, the outcomes can be broadly inferred from the pattern of results in Table 6.5. That would indicate that just one site, site 7, would be clearly viable at 30% affordable, with two others marginal.





7. Implications of results

Our approach

- 7.1 The purpose of the Viability Study was to assess the impact of alternative affordable housing requirements upon development viability. In order to provide appropriate guidance, we have produced financial appraisals in respect of residential developments on a range of sites, in this case through a combination of 'actual' and 'notional' sites selected in discussion with the four Councils. Our approach has involved the use of 'model' developments for the sites, to a greater or lesser extent, in conjunction with a bespoke financial appraisal package, to arrive at residual valuations for each site under a series of affordable housing options.
- 7.2 In order to prepare financial appraisals, whether for a general study like this, or on behalf of a landowner or developer proposing a specific development, it is necessary to make quite a considerable number of assumptions. We believe that in general the assumptions we have made are fair and reasonable. They reflect considerable experience drawn from a variety of development situations and are designed to reflect the circumstances of each site which, over a substantial area like the study area, combining a substantial urban area with a predominantly rural hinterland, are going to be diverse. The appraisal results would produce open market land values which compared to other information about values in the area, are if anything somewhat lower. This strongly suggests that the package of development assumptions is not, taken as a whole, unduly optimistic; indeed, it could be argued in some instances that they are worst case.
- 7.3 The relatively low land values emerging also reflect two other factors which we will need to take into account when reflecting on the appraisal results:
 - The assumption of Level 3 of the Sustainability Code for both market and affordable homes, without any offsetting uplift in values
 - The early stages of what was being increasingly recognised in the latter stages of the study, as a significant market downturn
- 7.4 The appraisal results showed that two sites were not viable, though by fairly narrow margins, at 100% market housing. This may be partly explained by a combination of the above factors. In addition, Site A1 Ipswich is notional and it is possible that an alternative development form would have generated a more healthy outcome.



- 7.5 A key set of assumptions are those in respect of the range of developer contributions, financial and in kind, that would be required from each of the developments. The assumptions needed to be, firstly, consistent across the whole area, so as to provide a strategic view at HMA level. Secondly, they had to be defensible; appraisals must not underestimate the true contributions burden. These led to a set of assumed contributions packages that is probably 'worst case', and in practice we suspect that some schemes may secure a lighter package of contributions than we have been obliged to assume.
- 7.6 The financial appraisals produce a series of residual values showing the value generated for each site, under various affordable scenarios. In an exercise of this nature, the figures have to be interpreted in order to draw conclusions for LDF policies. We have suggested a basis for interpretation which draws on indicative alternative use values. Again, as a broad brush approach, we believe this to be reasonable; producing detailed assessments and valuations for each site would involve resources well beyond the scope of the current exercise, and we suspect would probably still leave room for dispute.
- 7.7 There are considerable variations in house prices in different parts of the study area. The bulk of the chosen sites are, it appears, in lower to medium priced areas, though not all of them. We feel, again, that we have covered the 'worst case', by fully including locations in which viability is (other things equal) likely to be worst. The range of sites includes both smaller and larger sites, straightforward and complex development situations, greenfield sites and previously developed land.
- 7.8 In estimating the values which developers would be likely to achieve from affordable housing, we have drawn on information provided by locally active RSLs. The RSL response was slightly disappointing, but we were able to form a view about appropriate purchase prices using the information from those RSLs who did provide a response. Generally speaking RSLs seemed to be slightly cautious in their views about likely market values.
- 7.9 Our study forms an element of the ongoing work of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment for the area covered by the four Councils and, being prepared alongside that work to some extent, could not take full account of the end results of that study. We have taken a strategic approach, rather than seeking to reflect specific variations in the policy detail, the arrangements and procedures which individual Councils use in negotiating affordable housing (and other Section 106 (S106) matters) site by site, which at this time may in any case be generally subject to review.



- 7.10 Particularly given that context, we would emphasise that this work has to be seen as a strategic study, designed to inform the development of Plan policy, rather than per se, as an exercise to predict as accurately as possible the actual financial outcomes of development on specific sites. The actual sites used in the study should be regarded as indicating more general patterns of development across the study area, as clearly the notional sites are. The use of indicative or average figures for instance, for developer contributions is an example of the approach, which in turn makes it possible to derive more general guidance from the results.
- 7.11 In particular, every mixed use site is effectively unique, in terms of the mix of uses there. The rents and values for the commercial elements are also likely to be location specific. This means that the Waterfront mixed use scheme in Ipswich can only be regarded as indicative. Every mixed use scheme will in practice need to be assessed in detail according to its individual characteristics.

Implications of appraisal results

- 7.12 The viability study tested affordable target proportions up to a maximum of 40%, reflecting the highest proportion which is currently being considered within the study area. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment has established (Table 9.18) that the levels of identified housing need would justify affordable targets of at least 40% across the whole study area.
- 7.13 The results from the appraisals suggest that under zero grant conditions, a proportion of 40% could be applied in many parts of the study area; half of the 21 sites that are viable with all market housing, remain viable at 40% in that they deliver a residual value comfortably in excess of the site's value in an alternative use. Given that the sites focussed on the lower to medium priced locations, that is a satisfactory outcome.
- 7.14 There are of course parts of the area where house prices are significantly below average, and where consequently a 40% target would not be sensible in that most sites could not achieve it without grant and remain viable. This applies to Ipswich fairly generally, and to Stowmarket; the rural areas, the smaller towns and Sudbury, and parts of Felixstowe, do better in comparison. Clearly for the former two locations the availability of grant would improve viability and enable a higher target to be achieved.
- 7.15 Viability varies from site to site for other reasons. For instance, we are aware that on higher density schemes of mainly or wholly flats, it is more difficult to deliver high proportions of affordable housing whilst achieving a viable development. The appraisal results display this pattern. It comes about primarily because the affordable housing subsidy comes from land value, and there is proportionately much less land value available on such higher density schemes than on a more suburban density development.



- 7.16 Viability is also crucially dependent on the alternative use value. Where there is a valid alternative use for a previously developed site as industrial/warehousing, or some other commercial activity, the value in that use sets the bar rather higher than for a greenfield or otherwise undeveloped site. Whilst undeveloped sites, more especially the larger ones, will face higher development costs, the appraisals suggest that it is somewhat easier to achieve viability on these sites. Small rural sites, without major infrastructure requirements, do very well because the 'bar' is so low (and because present S106 requirements are light), indicating that these sorts of site could carry a very low size threshold fairly comfortably.
- 7.17 The provision of high density schemes of predominantly apartments is also an issue about which Councils may wish to consider policy options. National planning guidance encourages a mix of dwelling types. It may be that larger schemes of predominantly apartments, which cannot provide accommodation for the full diversity of household types, should on these grounds be discouraged, and developers asked to provide a significant element of family accommodation, e.g. town houses. It also appears that a requirement for mixed use, with quite a substantial commercial floorspace, would reduce the gearing of the affordable requirement (so that land value holds up better as the affordable requirement rises).
- 7.18 In considering the implications for an individual Council's affordable housing policy of studies like the present one, we must recognise the complexity and diversity of the development process in reality. There will always be sites and development proposals which, because of exceptional circumstances abnormal development costs associated with the site; particularly onerous development contribution requirements; an exceptionally high alternative user value; low market prices in a particular locality, and so on cannot deliver a full affordable housing requirement and remain viable.
- 7.19 In setting targets, it is therefore necessary to strike a balance, setting a target which can be achieved in many or most situations, and accepting that in some cases provision will fall short of the target. In such cases a process or protocol might be required, allowing the landowner or developer to demonstrate to the Council, through satisfactory financial evidence, that the due affordable contribution would not produce a viable development. In such cases, the desired mix could be supported through a Social Housing Grant contribution, subject to funding availability. Alternatively, a reduced affordable contribution could be accepted for the scheme.
- 7.20 If on the other hand an unduly cautious target were set, the total delivery of affordable housing would be significantly reduced, whilst there would probably still be particular sites or situations where the target could not be secured viably.
- 7.21 The appraisals assume that all dwellings, market and affordable, will be built to Level 3. Given that Level 3 is to be a national requirement from 2010, it seems a sensible assumption to be making at this point. However Level 3 imposes additional build costs which we have assumed cannot be recovered from enhanced values.



- 7.22 Furthermore, it is the Government's intention that Level 4 would apply from 2013 and Level 6 from 2016. With what is currently known about technology, Councils must appreciate that the additional costs of these further changes are expected to be quite considerable. They may well push developers to focus rather more on premium and niche products where the additional costs can be, wholly or at least partially, recovered in enhanced prices, though with the present regulatory framework it is difficult to see how that could apply to the affordable elements. Whatever happens, the impact on viability following the changes is a matter for some concern, and should not be brushed aside.
- 7.23 The issue which emerged as the appraisal work was nearing completion was clear evidence of a general market downturn. Whilst commentators in recent years have repeatedly argued that the imbalance between prices and affordability suggested a significant downwards adjustment in price levels was imminent, until now no such adjustment has been forthcoming. However there was beginning to be fairly clear evidence that nationally a shortage of mortgage supply and general lack of confidence are impacting quite seriously on sales, and hence on prices.
- 7.24 The price change is going to be reflected to some degree in our appraisal results, though given that the turning point appears to have been around October/November 2007 and the market prices were collected at March 2008, it might be only to a limited extent. However, it might help to explain the result that three sites were not fully viable, even with 100% market housing.
- 7.25 By the time the study report was finalised, October 2008, the financial situation was developing into a more general economic downturn. House prices had continued to fall, and the fall was expected to continue in the coming months. This means that viability will already have deteriorated, and will deteriorate further in the immediate future.
- 7.26 Trying to look beyond the immediate situation, the view is widely held that longer-term, for the country as a whole, housing demand has been running ahead of supply, so that upward movement in prices is likely to resume sooner rather than later. Planning policies are expected to look forward over a 15 year timescale, taking into account what may be several market cycles, and should not be narrowly based on a snapshot at a particular point in time. However, realistically no study such as this can provide more than a snapshot; it cannot predict what is going to happen.
- 7.27 A policy approach is therefore required which allows for appraisal results to be revisited at regular intervals, to index or update the key parameters such as build costs and market prices. This work could be carried out by the Councils, with appropriate training. An alternative, more comprehensive possible approach to policymaking in the current climate is outlined in Appendix 4. Whatever approach is adopted, the unfolding situation will have to be borne in mind in formulating policy targets, since any new policies or targets informed by the present study are likely to remain in place for a considerable period of time.



7.28 Our focus must mainly be on developing an appropriate affordable policy response to the downturn. Whatever that response, if it continues as it is increasingly being expected to, it will produce an unavoidable impact upon housing delivery. Some concerns have been expressed about the importance of the small builder sector in delivering housing on the large number of very small sites, especially in the rural parts of the study area. However it is not possible to say whether that sector will be more hard hit by a reduction in market sales than the larger players, a number of whom have seen very marked reductions in share values.

Individual Council areas: guidance

- 7.29 In considering the implications of the viability findings for individual Council areas, Councils must bear in mind the strategic nature of the exercise. It was not practical to replicate exactly in our appraisals the individual circumstances of a given development, nor each Council's particular approach and procedures.
- 7.30 Examples of the level of generalisation are:
 - The intermediate housing category has been defined quite specifically to match the anticipated SHMA proposals;
 - A single social rented/intermediate split was applied across the board;
 - No size mix target was applied;
 - Fractions of a dwelling were applied in the calculations, rather than rounding down (or indeed up).
- 7.31 Aside from affordable housing, there is also the possibility that in pursuing consistency and robustness, our appraisals have overestimated the level of developer contribution that would arise on any one scheme.
- 7.32 Bearing both these points in mind, we proceed to provide some implications for individual areas' policy targets, below.

Babergh

Table 7.1 Viability summary: Babergh						
Status -	Sites viable with					
Status	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff		
Brownfield	4 viable	4 viable	4 viable	3 viable		
				1 marginal		
Greenfield/part greenfield	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable		



- 7.33 The findings suggest that the existing 'up to 35%' target is reasonable. They suggest there is scope for an increase to 40%.
- 7.34 Whilst no very small sites in Babergh were tested, the study results generally would provide some support for the low size threshold in rural areas which applies under the current policy.

Ipswich

Table 7.2 Viability summary: Ipswich						
Sites viable with						
Status	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff		
Brownfield	1 viable	0 viable	0 viable	0 viable		
	5 unviable	1 marginal	0 viable	0 Viable		
Greenfield/part greenfield	n/app	n/app	n/app	n/app		

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

- 7.35 The findings confirm that whilst the current target of 25%/30% is reasonable, there appears to be little scope for an increase on this figure without access to grant.
- 7.36 The results for two additional sites are considered in Appendix 6, and incorporated there into a revised version of Table 7.2.

Mid Suffolk

Table 7.3 Viability summary: Mid Suffolk							
Status		Sites viable with					
Status	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff			
Brownfield	2 viable (3 unviable)	2 viable	2 viable	1 viable			
Greenfield/part greenfield	1 marginal	0 viable	0 viable	0 viable			

- 7.37 Although the Council has been securing 35% contributions with reasonable success since the First Alteration policy came into effect, the viability results as they stand provide only relatively modest support for this target. However the sites focus predominantly on Stowmarket, where prices are rather lower than elsewhere, and the Bacton site is viable at 40%. Stowmarket itself is now moving forward, and major infrastructure provision is likely to make the town more attractive to housebuyers than in the past.
- 7.38 The results for Bacton and more generally provide support for quite a low size threshold in the rural areas.



Suffolk Coastal

Table 7.4 Viability summary: Suffolk Coastal						
Status		Sites via	able with			
Status	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff		
Brownfield	4 viable	4 viable	4 viable	3 viable		
Greenfield/part greenfield	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable		

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

7.39 The results provide strong support for the current target (one in three dwellings). Indeed, they might permit a higher proportion to be considered, although it should be noted that it is the small (five dwellings) site which narrowly becomes unviable at 40%.



APPENDICES



Appendix 1 Developer contributions model

	Table A1.1 Education contributions						
Site	No of £k per dwg with affordable at:						
Sile	dwgs	No aff	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff	
Rugby Club	306	9.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	
Co op Depot	227	12.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	
Cedars Park 6A	104	11.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	
Waterfront	131	7.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	
Priory Stadium	60	8.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2	
Tower Rd	57	8.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	
Blyth Villas	12	1.5					
Pound Hill	3	1.5					
A1	18	5.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	
A2	5	1.5					
B1	10	1.5					
C1	42	7.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	
C2	21	5.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	
D1	60	8.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	
D2	40	7.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2008

Table A1.2 Other contributions							
	No of		£k	per dwg for:	:		
Site	dwgs			Bio-	OS &		
	uwgs	Transport	Archaeology	diversity	recreation	Total	
Rugby Club	306	3.0	0.5	0.5	3.5	7.5	
Co op Depot	227	3.0	0.5		3.5	7.0	
Cedars Park 6A	104	2.5		0.5	3.5	6.5	
Waterfront	131	2.0			2.0	4.0	
Priory Stadium	60	2.0			2.5	4.5	
Tower Rd	57	1.5			2.0	3.5	
Blyth Villas	12				1.5	1.5	
Pound Hill	3				1.5	1.5	
A1	18	1.0			1.5	2.5	
A2	5	0.0			1.5	1.5	
B1	10	0.0			1.5	1.5	
C1	42	1.5			2.0	3.5	
C2	21	1.0			1.5	2.5	
D1	60	2.0			2.5	4.5	
D2	40	1.5			2.0	3.5	





Appendix 2 Newbuild schemes

A2.1 The schedule overleaf provides details of a number of current newbuild developments in each of the four Council areas.



Table A2.1 Newbuild schemes							
		no of		Prices			
Site/location	Builder	dwgs (incl aff)	Range of dwgs	currently available			
Central (Ipswich/Kesgrave/Felixst	:owe)						
Bucks Horn Place, Belstead	Ashby	5	4 bed houses	£540k-			
	Lawrence			£550k			
Blakenham Park, Sproughton Rd,	Crest Nicholson	Na	1 & 2 bed flats 2 3 & 4	£127k-			
Ipswich			bed houses	£210k			
Spencers Court, Bramford Rd,	Wimpey	Na	2 bed flats 3 bed houses	£119k-			
Ipswich	, ,			£155k			
Riverside Place, Croft St,	Abbey Homes		2 & 3 bed flats 2 3 & 4	£109k-			
Ipswich			bed houses	£185k			
Mariners Court, Wherstead Rd,	Regional & City	11	1 & 2 bed flats	£119k-			
Ipswich				£145k			
Voyage, Ranelagh Rd,	Fairview	Na	2 bed flats	£131-			
Ipswich				£165k			
The Mill, College St, Ipswich	na	48	1 bed flats	£186k			
Modus, Duke St,,	Fairview	Na	1 & 2 bed flats 3 bed	£117k-			
Ipswich			houses	£199k			
Foredeck, Duke St,	Anglia Secure	Na	2 bed retirement flats	£124k-			
Ipswich				£175k			
Childers Court Sandy Hill Lane,	Matthew	Na	2 bed flats & 3 bed	£110k-			
Ipswich	Homes		houses	£199k			
Foxgrove Gardens, Foxhall Rd,	Barratt Homes	Na	1 & 2 bed flats 3 & 4 bed	£133k-			
Ipswich			houses	£153k			
Vista, Woodbridge Rd,	Crest Nicholson	Na	1 & 2 bed flats 2 3 & 4	£112k-			
Ipswich			bed houses	£275k			
St Martins Green, Nacton Rd,	Persimmon	Na	4 & 5 bed town houses	£242k-			
Ipswich				£277k			
Oakside Park, Wilkinson Drive,	Redrow	129	4 & 5 bed houses	£242k-			
Kesgrave				£360k			
The Grove, Century Drive, Kesgrave	Wimpey	Na	2 3 4 & 5 bed houses	£199k- £375k			
Cedro, Hartree Way,	Wimpey	Na	1 & 2 bed flats 3 & 4 bed	£124k-			
Kesgrave			houses	£239k			
Millennium Green, Ropes Drive,	Bloor	27	2 3 4 & 5 bed homes	£375k			
Kesgrave		- :					
High Rd, Trimley St Mary	Na	3	3 bed houses	£295k			
Orwell Rd, Felixstowe	Na	2	3 bed houses	£249k			



West				
Elmside Lea, Finningham Rd,	Hopkins Homes	53	2 3 4 & 5 bed homes	£240k-
Walsham le Willows				£370k
Uplands Park, Stowupland Rd,	Bellway	10	flats & 2 3 4 & 5 bed	£133k-
Stowmarket			homes	£315k
Tudor Park, Cooks Rd,	Laurence	24	3 4 & 5 bed houses	£185k-
Elmswell	Homes			£310k
Gipping View, Phoenix Way,	Bovis	na	3 4 & 5 bed houses	£182k-
Stowmarket				£340k
Creetings ph 2, Creeting Rd,	Persimmon	na	2 3 & 4 bed	£149k-
Stowmarket				£254k
Maple Tye, Harrier Way,	Crest Nicholson	na	2 bed flats 2 3 & 4 bed	£128k-
Stowmarket			houses	£222k
The Priory, Springlands Way,	Charles Church	na	1 & 2 bed flats 3 bed	£110k-
Sudbury			houses	£225k
Catesby Meadow, Blackfriars,	Knight	60	2 3 & 4 bed houses	£175k-
Sudbury	Developments			£405k
Kings Park, Bures Rd,	Persimmon	na	4 & 5 bed houses	£329k-
Great Cornard				£435k
Stour Croft, Bure Rd,	Persimmon	na	2 3 4 & 5 bed houses	£151k-
Great Cornard				£249k
Bakers Mill, Mill Tye,	Barratt	na	1 2 & 3 bed flats 3 4 & 5	£175k-
Great Cornard			bed houses	£475k
Withindale Lane,	na	na	3 bed bungalows	£375k-
Long Melford				£389k
North				
Bredfield Rd, Woodbridge	Ruffles	4	4 bed homes	£325k
Pytches Rd, Melton	na	36	2 bed flats 2 3 & 5 bed	£185k-
			houses	£350k
Library Mews, Walnut Tree,	Paul Roberts	14	flats & houses	£168k-
Rendlesham	Developments			£192k
Deben Heath ph 2, Knight Rd,	Persimmon	86	4 & 5 bed houses	£229k-
Rendlesham				£325k
Alexander Mews, High St,	na	11	1 2 3 & 4 bed homes	£102k-
Leiston				£129k
Station Approach,	Trinity Homes	10	3 bed homes	£175k
Saxmundham				
Hillside Grove, Yoxford	Badger	na	4 bed houses	£285k
Dunwich Rd, Blythburgh	na	2	2 bed houses	£179k
Wilby Rd, Stradbrooke	na	1	4 bed bungalow	£399k



Appendix 3 House price variations

A3.1 The indices in the table which follows compare prices in each postcode sector in the four Districts with an England and Wales 'average' figure – actually the median postcode value. The indices are standardised to eliminate the effect of variations in type mix; separate indices for each house type are combined with weightings based on the mix of overall sales.

	Та	ble A3.1 Price variations by postcode	esector	
Postcode sector	LAs	Areas covered in sector	Q2 2007	Q4 2007
IP2 8	lр	Ipswich Stoke Maidenhall	77%	75%
IP1 2	lp	Ipswich Upper Riverside	74%	80%
IP11 0	SC	Trimley	84%	76%
IP14 1	MS	Stowmarket	79%	82%
IP2 9	lp	Ipswich Chantry	85%	75%
IP2 0	Iр	Ipswich Chantry Park	79%	83%
IP1 5	Iр	Ipswich White House	78%	83%
IP11 2	SC	Felixstowe Central	84%	80%
IP3 0	lp	Ipswich Greenwich	80%	85%
IP14 2	MS	Stowmarket South, Battisford	81%	85%
IP16	lp	Ipswich Castle Hill	87%	80%
IP4 5	lp	Ipswich California	86%	83%
IP4 4	Iр	Ipswich NE	88%	85%
IP1 4	Iр	Ipswich Westbourne	84%	90%
IP6 0	MS	Gt Blakenham, Claydon	92%	83%
IP14 4	MS	Stoupland, Finningham	96%	80%
IP6 8	MS	Needham Market, Barking	87%	89%
IP9 1	Bab	Chelmondiston Shotley	99%	78%
IP8 3	Bab	Pinebrook, Chattisham	87%	93%
IP4 1	lp	Ipswich Central East	89%	92%
IP3 8	lp	Ipswich Broke Hall	93%	88%
IP14 5	MS	Mendlesham	90%	93%
IP17 1	SC	Saxmundham, Friston	98%	85%
CO10 1	Bab	Sudbury Cent & North	88%	95%
IP3 9	lp	Ipswich Racecourse	86%	101%
IP5 1	SC	Kesgrave West, Rushmere St Andrew	97%	92%
IP11 9	SC	Old Felixstowe North	97%	92%
CO10 2	Bab	Sudbury South & East	106%	90%



	Table A	3.1 (cont) Price variations by postcode	esector	
Postcode	LAs	Arona covered	Q2 2007	Q4 2007
sector	LAS	Areas covered	Q2 2007	Q4 2007
IP20 0	MS	Metfield	110%	88%
IP7 7	Bab	Great Bricett (+ Bildeston)	105%	93%
IP30 9	MS	Elmswell, Bayton	97%	102%
IP5 2	SC	Kesgrave East	97%	102%
IP4 3	lp	Ipswich NE outer edge	103%	100%
IP5 3	SC	Martlesham St Andrew	104%	102%
IP19 0	SC	Linstead Parva, Heveningham	76%	132%
IP16 4	SC	Leiston	95%	114%
CO10 7	Bab	Glemsford (+ Belchamps)	92%	117%
IP23 7	MS	Thorndon, Eye	97%	112%
IP4 2	lp	Ipswich North Central	102%	110%
IP12 2	SC	Orford, Blaxhall	98%	114%
IP10 0	SC	Bucklesham, Falkenham	107%	106%
CO10 0	Bab	Gt Cornard, Acton	105%	109%
IP8 4	MS	Bramford, Offton	95%	120%
IP21 5	MS	Stradbrooke, Weybread	106%	110%
IP13 0	SC	Wickham Market	112%	105%
IP14 3	MS	Mill Green, Wetherden	111%	109%
IP7 6	Bab	Hadleigh North	107%	113%
CO11 1	Bab	Bartham (+ Manningtree North)	100%	122%
IP31 3	MS	Thurston, Walsham le Willows	115%	107%
CO6 4	Bab	Stoke by Nd, Leavenheath (+ Gt Horkesley)	110%	112%
IP7 5	Bab	Hadleigh Cent & South	118%	109%
IP13 8	SC/MS	Dennington/Laxfield	124%	105%
IP11 7	SC	Felixstowe North	115%	114%
IP17 3	SC	Darsham, Dunwich	114%	115%
IP12 4	SC	Woodbridge South, Newbourne	127%	103%
IP12 3	SC	Hollesley, Butley	74%	157%
IP1 3	lp	Ipswich Christchurch Park	110%	121%
IP13 9	SC	Framlingham	111%	122%
IP9 2	Bab	Tattingstone, Capel St Mary	119%	115%
IP22 1	MS	Rickinghall	134%	105%
IP23 8	MS	Gislingham, Wickhams	129%	112%
IP19 9	SC	Blythburgh, Walpole	144%	99%
IP14 6	MS?	Debenham, Helmingham	112%	131%
IP13 7	SC/MS	Earl Soham/Bedfield	136%	112%
IP30 0	Bab/MS	Cockfield/Felsham	128%	126%
IP13 6	SC	Grundisburgh, Ufford	130%	127%
IP29 4	Bab	Hartest (+ Chedburgh)	137%	124%
CO7 6	Bab	East Bergholt	128%	133%
IP6 9	MS/SC?	Tuddenham, Otley, Coddenham	122%	145%
IP17 2	SC	Peasenhall, Sweffling	139%	131%
CO10 9	Bab	Lavenham, Long Melford	143%	134%
IP12 1	SC	Woodbridge North	124%	155%



	Table	A3.1 (cont) Price variations by postcod	e sector	
Postcode sector	LAs	Areas covered	Q2 2007	Q4 2007
CO10 5	Bab	Boxford	179%	135%
CO6 5	Bab	Polstead	179%	149%
IP18 6	SC	Walberswick (+Southwold)	166%	181%
IP15 5	SC	Aldeburgh	149%	217%

Source: Analysis of Land Registry data

- A3.2 Where a postcode sector includes areas inside and outside the Borough, the areas outside are shown in brackets, as (+Southwold).
- A3.3 Data has been mix adjusted to remove differences in house type mix between postcode sectors; individual indices have been calculated for each house type, and combined using weights reflecting the nation-wide type mix. A worked example is provided below.

Table A3.2 \	Norked exa	mple for IP	11 0 at Q4 20	07	
		Land I	Registry data (Q4 2007	
	Detached	Semi	Terraced	Flat	Total
England & Wales - median price	£300,742	£186,364	£159,070	£151,707	
England & Wales - no of sales	52,027	71,522	80,184	52,126	256,159
IP11 0 – ave price	£223,142	£173,125	£117,125	£90,998	
IP11 0 price as % E & W median value	74.2%	92.9%	73.6%	60.0%	
	[(5202	7 x 74.2%)+(7	71522 x 92.9%)+(80184 x	
Weighted average index for IP11 0 =	73	.6%)+(52126	x 60.0%)]/25	6,159	
		=	76.3%		





Appendix 4 Possible policy approach

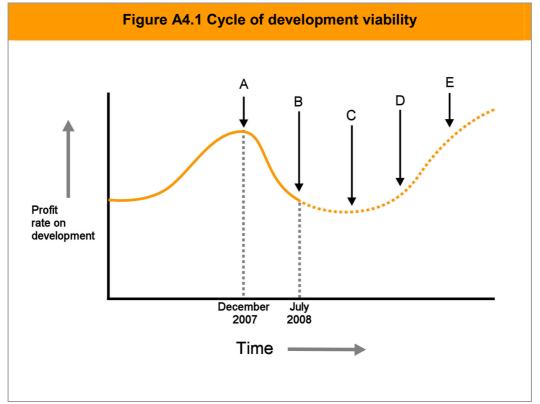
Deliverability, viability and the economic downturn

- A4.1 PPS3 emphasised the need to examine viability and deliverability, but was published in late 2006, well before the present train of events, and makes no direct reference to variations in the viability of sites, or whole districts. A possible policy approach to the market situation resulting from the economic downturn is set out below.
- A4.2 The reduction in house prices, and hence land values for housing, over the past six to eight months will have made some previously viable targets for affordable housing unviable. However that is a temporary phase. There will in due course be an upturn and viability will return to sites that are at present not commercially viable, even without regard to affordable housing and planning gain contributions.
- A4.3 In the economic downturn it is therefore necessary to think of viability in a dynamic context. In other words it can go up and down over time. This has a practical meaning for local authorities and house builders at two main levels:
 - i) That of policy wording for the LDF
 - ii) The wording of S106 Agreements in which affordable housing is required
- A4.4 It is necessary to have some wording for (i) and some mechanism for (ii) as otherwise planning appeals will be generated and a lot of avoidable cost incurred. However this discussion is addressed to (i) since setting targets through LDF policy is one of the main outputs to be derived from an SHMA: S106 negotiation policy is a separate issue.

Recognising the problem

- A4.5 In considering how to treat affordable housing, it is therefore necessary to consider a full cycle of price rise and fall, and as mentioned above, this is a novelty in the history of affordable housing. Government Guidance will at some stage need to recognise the consequences upon viability, and hence affordable housing policy and practice.
- A4.6 The following graph describes the cycle: we do not know exactly where the bottom of the curve lies, or how long it will take for an upturn to develop, but there is not much doubt about the broad shape of the curve. It may waver about, but if households continue to increase and to get richer, then the upturn will eventually take prices higher than they were before the downturn.





- A4.7 On the left hand axis the graph shows a measure of profitability. This relates fairly directly to the general viability of housing sites: i.e. their ability to carry a given fraction of affordable housing. Each site is individual, and the proportions of other planning gain, and availability of Housing Corporation and other finance will vary, but the graph describes the general position.
- A4.8 The following are the key points on the diagram:
 - (A) The top of the curve (around the end of 2007). After this point some sites that could carry a given proportion of affordable housing no longer could. Any viability analysis results done before December 2007 are now wrong, to varying degrees depending on the nature of the housing sites involved.
 - (B) The present day, which may or may not be the bottom of the cycle. Many sites which were viable and capable of carrying affordable housing contributions now cannot, and in many cases the whole site is unprofitable and no development is likely until there is an upturn.



- (C) This is the bottom of the cycle. It is hard to recognise this point, but important for house builders and local authorities. At this point there is the prospect of increased profitability in future, and so assuming that land price has fallen (for instance through the option mechanism) the house builder can envisage profit, and will start building again. At the same time the scope for affordable housing contributions will be at its minimum. This is an ideal time to finalise a S106 Agreement from the point of view of the developer, and the worst time from the point of view of a local authority. For both parties the reason is the same: it will minimise any contribution of (means tested) affordable housing.
- (D) At this point the recovery is well under way, and so many sites which had been unviable and unable to carry an affordable housing contribution will be able to do so. It is important that policy recognises such a point, and that S106 structures are designed to accommodate to it.
- (E) By this point prices have risen above the previous peak, and so many sites will be both viable and able to carry 'policy level' proportions of affordable housing again. However the experience of this downturn should warn all the parties to ensure that both policy and S106 mechanisms are suitably designed to address the problem of an eventual future downturn again.

Viability and cascades

- A4.9 The principle of a cascade is simple it is a formula in a S106 Agreement that means that, if the agreed level and mix of social rented and intermediate housing is not viable at a given stage in development, the requirement 'cascades' into a less demanding form. Essentially this might mean that an X% requirement for social rented housing turns into intermediate housing.
- A4.10 English Partnerships and the Housing Corporation have written a report about it (2007). This contains good material on the process, but is flawed due to the 'one way' character of a cascade: it only works downwards, i.e. to reduce the affordable housing obligation. It can reasonably be argued that while a given affordable housing contribution was viable at Phase A of a development, the same proportion of affordable housing might not be if conditions had deteriorated by the time of Phase B. This could be described by the price change from A to B on the graph above.



A4.11 However there is no mechanism in a cascade for any upward movement if market conditions then improve, i.e. from C to E in the above graph. To deal with this sort of case it is important to have an upward as well as downward scope, within whatever affordable housing policy framework exists. Thus any reference to *cascades* in planning policy documents should also refer to *fountains*: as in the economic downturn especially there will be upward as well as downward movements of viability.

Site specific viability

- A4.12 It is of course impossible for a district and HMA-wide viability analysis to represent all the real range of site conditions: it has to be broad brush. As a consequence any affordable housing policy target level that is both district-wide and broadly viable at that level may fail to be viable on a particular (and in planning terms otherwise acceptable) housing site. The problem may be unusually poor market circumstances of its location, or unusual abnormal costs.
- A4.13 Hence it would not be reasonable to expect any target to be viable on all sites in an area. There must be leeway for the applicants to present a case against the application of the general affordable housing target on sites where it can be reasonably shown not to work. By the same token, the local authority cannot be expected to set an affordable housing target that will always be viable: the only such target is probably zero.

Two staged policy suggestion

A4.14 Given the viability findings, and the highly volatile immediate future prospects as regards viability, it is difficult to frame a fair and transparent approach which might be developed into policy. The following are the apparent options:



Table A4.1 Alternative approac	hes to addressing viability and affordable housing
Approach	Comments
A blanket percentage across each district with only site specific viability tests at the point of a planning application. This could be justified under PPS3: it requires a 'plan-wide target'	This would probably not conform to what para 29 of PPS3 requires. It could also produce a lot of conflict: it might be that all the sites in a given district could not afford the target level, and so a great deal of avoidable conflict would be created by trying to apply it.
Targets that vary within a district (as between more and less viable parts of a district, for example)	Apart from conflicting with para 29 of PPS3, this could produce a complex policy situation where it would be hard for a landowner/developer to know where they were. It could also create a complex administrative task for the local authority.
No set target in the LDF Core Strategy but simply ad hoc targets based on viability and set in SPD from period to period (say six month ones during periods of rapid change)	This would not provide clarity or consistency: the LDF requires something specific which will have a reasonable duration to it, so as to provide a degree of certainty to all concerned, especially house builders and landowners who must negotiate provisional deals on land together.
A two-level approach: a set district-wide percentage for the LDF, and a rolling programme of viability analysis to determine, through SPD, the precise percentage (at or lower than the target) which is feasible for a given time period. Within that site negotiation will continue as at present with site specific viability assessments.	The process recommended here.

- A4.15 We would suggest that the most practical approach seems to be to follow the two staged principle:
 - i) Set a district-wide target of the level implied in the study, subject to any consultation process. In any event a single percentage figure that applies plan-wide.
 - ii) Institute a process of repeating the viability analysis contained in the parallel viability report at intervals to be agreed within the continuing SHMA process. This might show that X% was viable in a given district at one point and Y% at another. So long as the calculations are transparent, as in the present viability report, nobody should have any reason to dispute them as the basis for a broad brush target.



- A4.16 Therefore, in a given district 35% might be set as the plan-wide target in the LDF Core Policy. But with it would be a statement that the target is subject to a viability checking process that, for instance, at the time of the LDF Inquiry might mean that no more than 30% of affordable housing should be sought.
- A4.17 That example 30% would be a plan-wide target for the period of time between viability checks, and would itself be capable of exceptions as is normal practice, where particular site conditions require it. The following diagram illustrates the position.
- A4.18 Where large housing sites are to be developed in stages over a period of years, a similar process can be built into the S106 Agreement: so that the actual proportion of affordable housing on Phase W of the development may be less than the general agreed level due to housing market circumstances, but then will rise on succeeding tranches when market conditions have improved.



Figure A4.2 Policy structure for dynamic Viability Analysis

This diagram shows the nature of the viability analysis process over a housing cycle. It also allows, where appropriate, for S106 Agreements to be phrased dynamically: allowing for changes of effective target between phases. For convenience the steps are numbered. It is assumed that an SHMA monitoring group including both public and private sectors, will meet periodically to agree on viability reviews. A minimum interval of say six months should be set between reviews to provide the necessary degree of certainty for land market dealing.

Standard policy approach

Policy for larger S106 sites

1. Target derived from housing needs evidence: e.g. 35%

For larger sites, with several tranches of development, the S106 should have written into it clauses which contain the mechanism shown in Steps 2-4. This will ensure that the level of affordable housing in each phase is both viable and as high as is reasonable. This replaces the 'cascade' approach which only considers downward adjustments.

- 2. The target set in Step 1 is checked by viability analysis. This may show for instance that only 25% is viable at Date X assuming an a/b split of social rented and affordable housing (other permutations could be considered)
- 3. A repeat viability analysis at Date Y shows that 30% affordable housing can now be afforded also on a/b split. Hence DPD altered.
- 4. Repeat at Date Z shows that full 35% can be afforded. End of viability process unless or until prices drop again, when the process can restart.



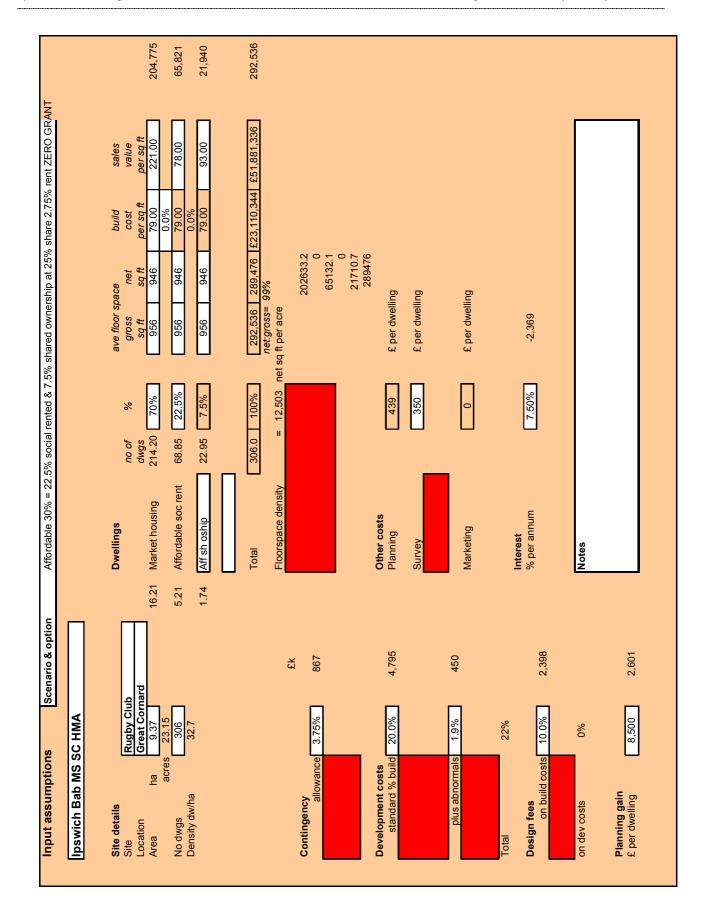
Appendix 5 Financial appraisal summaries

A5.1 The development viability **summaries** contained in the following pages set out the assumptions and outputs of the viability appraisals for a 30% affordable 'zero grant' scenario.



SITE 1: Rugby Club Great Cornard







SITE 1 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	ρι																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	chieve 2	20.0% pi	rofit							
	Lan RV	Land purchase price RV per acre RV per hectare	se price				H H H	Affordable 5,004,000 216,125 534,045	1 2 12 13	No aff 12,03 519 1,28	No affordable 12,036,000 519,840 1,284,525							
	Dev Totk	Dev profit Total costs profit as % of costs	of costs				а н 8 4	8,096,366 43,786,170 18.49%	99	10,66 53,31 19.	10,660,017 53,315,379 19.99%							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	693	90	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	TOTALS
Units	Market housing			12.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4					214.2
000	Affordable soc rent			4.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2					68.9
	Aff sh oship			4.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4					23.0
	TOTAL	0	0	18	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32					306.0
Units	Market housing			0	0	13	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	214
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	69
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	7	7	7	7	2	7	7	7	7	0	0	23
Units	Market housing				0	0	13	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	214
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	69
	Aff sh oship				0	0	-	2	2	2	2	7	7	2	2	2	0	23
Units	Market housing					0	0	13	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	214
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	69
	Aff sh oship					0	0	-	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	23



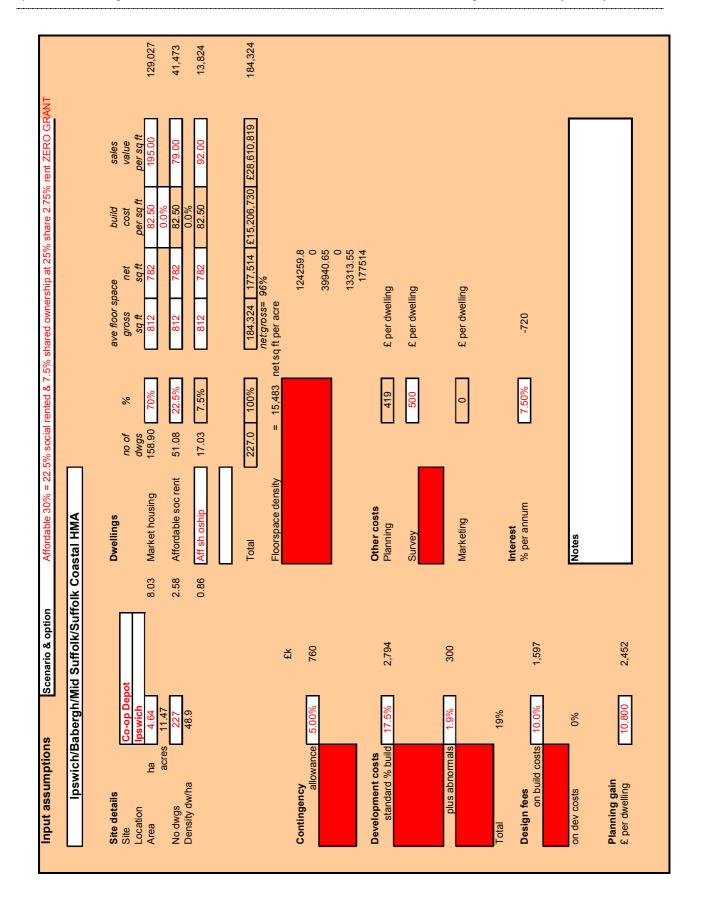
SITE 1 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	92	Q 3	Q 4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	69	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales Market housing	sing		0	0	0	0	0	0	2,634	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	4,683	44,782
Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship	soc rent		00	0 0	00	00	00	00	299 119	211	211	531 211	531 211	531 211	531 211	531 211	531 211	531 211	5,080 2,019
Sales fees			0	0	0	0	0	0	-95	-169	-169	-169	-169	-169	-169	-169	-169	-169	-1,613
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	3,052	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	5,425	51,881
COSTS																			
Land Land acquisition Stamp duty	sition		5,004																5,004
Purchase fees Total	ses		138																138 5,342
Build costs Market housing	sing		0 0	00	00	00	952	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	1,692	0 0	00	16,177
Anordable socrent Aff sh oship	soc rent		00	00	00	00	306 102	244 181	181	181 181	181	181	181	181	181	181	00	00	1,733
Build contingency	gency	3.8%	0	0	0	0	51	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	0	0	867
Dev costs Upfront Ruild related		10.0%	299	599	599	599	251	251	25.1	251	251	251	251	251	c	c			2,398 2,398 2,398
Abnormals	3	2%	225	225	:		}	}	}	3	}		2	2))			450
Fees Puild costs Fees on build costs	60	10.0%	00	0 0	0 0	00	1 4 0	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	00	00	5,245 2,398
		0.0%	o	Þ	o !	> {	o (o (o (> {	> {	o (o (o (> (> (o (> (2,398
PG Planning gain Total	rie -				153	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	0	0	0	0	2,601 2,601
Other Planning Survey		£439	45	45	45														134
Marketing		£0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7
Sales fees b/forward from above	om above		0	0	0	0	0	0	92	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	1,613
Total costs			6,318	698	938	1,122	2,074	3,281	3,376	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	2,927	2,927	169	169	41,417
Net profit/loss from quarter	ter		-6,318	698-	-938	-1,122	-2,074	-3,281	-324	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976	1,976	2,499	2,499	5,257	5,257	10,465
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	ter		0	-6,436	-7,442	-8,537	-9,841	-12,138	-15,708	-16,332	-14,626	-12,887	-11,115	-9,311	-7,472	-5,067	-2,616	2,690	
Cumulative profit/loss			-6,318	-7,305	-8,380	-9,659	-11,915	-15,419	-16,032	-14,356	-12,650	-10,911	-9,139	-7,335	-4,973	-2,568	2,641	7,947	
Interest Charged at Total		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	-2,369
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	ofit c		-6,436	-7,442	-8,537	-9,841	-12,138	-15,708	-16,332	-14,626	-12,887	-11,115	-9,311	-7,472	-5,067	-2,616	2,690	8,096	8,095



SITE 2: Co op Depot Felixstowe Rd







17

21

227.0

158.9

SITE 2 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	Б															
						Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
		and pilichase price	ą			¥	Affordable -745,500	_	No affordable 2.850.000	rdable 000							
	RV I	RV per acre	}				-65,021 -160,668	-]	248,573 614,224	573 224							
	Dev	Dev profit				ਜ਼ 4 ,	4,463,186		5,770,757	,757							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	ıts			£ 24	24,148,833 18.48%	3	28,845,673	5,673							
Programme	9	Year 1	S	70	Year 2	60	03	- 70	Year 3	03	S	70	Year 4	03	Š	2	Ļ
Units	Market housing			16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	9	à i	ĝ.	j	-
started	Affordable soc rent		4.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2					
	Aff sh oship		1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7					
	TOTAL	0 0	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23					
Units 'built'	Market housing		0	0	41	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent		0	0	S.	2	S	2	2	22	22	22	co	22	0	0	
	Aff sh oship		0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	
Units	Market housing			0	0	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	22	c)	22	22	22	22	22	Ŋ	22	22	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	7	2	7	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
+4Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	co.	22	ις	22	22	c)	ις	co.	22	2	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	2	7	7	2	



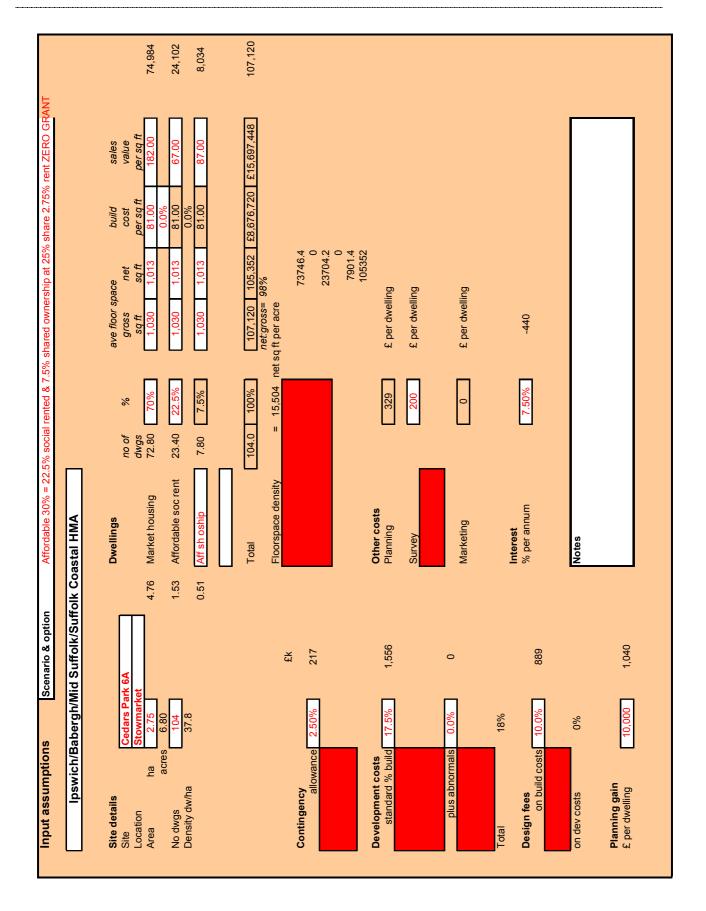
SITE 2 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Q1	Q2	Q3	9	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	8	TOTALS
Market housing Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		000	000	000	000	000	000	2,135 278 108	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	2,455 320 124	24,231 3,155 1,225 0
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-77	-89	68-	-89	68-	68-	-89	-89	-89	68-	-876
		c	c	c	c	c	c	2 524	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	2 899	28 611
								î	î	Î	î	î	î	î	î	î		
Land acquisition Stamp duty Purchase fees		-746 0 -21																-746 0 -21
Market housing		0	0	0	0	938	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	0	0	10,645
Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	301	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	00	00	3,422
Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	29	11	11	7.2	22	11	11	12	11	77	0	0	760
l otal Upfront Build related	8.8 %8.8 %8.8	349	349	349	349	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	0	0			15,967 1,397 1,397
Abnormals Total	5%	150	150															300 3,094
Fees on build costs Fees on dev costs	10.0%	00	00	00	00	0	162	162	162 0	162 0	162	162 0	162	162	162	00	00	1,597
Planning gain				216	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	248	0	0	0	0	2,452 2.452
Planning Survey	£419 £500	32	32	32														95
Marketing Total	03	c	c	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 }	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	209
D/IOIWaid IIOIII above		-121	531	720	739	1,937	2,170	2,247	2,258	2,258	2,258	2,258	2,258	1,868	1,868	68	68	23,429
Net pront/loss from quarter Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-531	415	-1.156	- 1,93 /	-3.941	-6.225	641 -6.062	641 -5.523	641 -4.974	641	641	1,031	1,031	2,810	2,810	5,182
Cumulative profit/loss		121	-407	-1,135	-1,895	-3,868	-6,110	-5,951	-5,422	4,883	-4,334	-3,774	-3,204	-2,234	-1,245	1,542	4,381	
Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	-720
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc		124	415	-1,156	-1,931	-3,941	-6,225	-6,062	-5,523	4,974	4,415	-3,845	-3,264	-2,276	-1,268	1,571	4,463	4,462



SITE 3: Cedars Park 6A Stowmarket







SITE 3 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	Þ																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	ofit							
		מסייים מספלסיוות לימפן						Affordable		No affc	No affordable							
	RV RV	RV per acre	p				л сн сн П	-16,041 -39,636		294,831 728,527	294,831 728,527							
	Dev	Dev profit					સ 2	2,451,449	•	3,198	3,198,178							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	f costs					13,247,049 18.51%		15,97	15,976,936 20.02%							
Programme	Ф	Year 1 Q1	Ø2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Ø2	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q3	Φ4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	TOTA
Units	Market housing			4.2	9.8	8.6	8.6	9.8	9.8	8.6	9.8	0.0	0.0					72.8
stal ted	Affordable soc rent			4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0					23.
	Aff sh oship			0.5	[-	1.1	1.1	7:	[1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					7.8
	TOTAL	0	0	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	0					104
Units	Market housing			0	0	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	73
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	က	ю	ო	ო	ო	ო	ო	0	0	0	0	23
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	-	-	~	~	-	_	-	0	0	0	0	∞
Units	Market housing				0	0	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	73
08+	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	ю	က	ო	ო	က	ო	က	0	0	0	23
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	-	~	-	-	_	-	←	0	0	0	∞
Units	Market housing					0	0	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	73
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	က	က	က	က	က	က	က	0	0	23
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	-	-	٢	-	-	-	-	0	0	∞



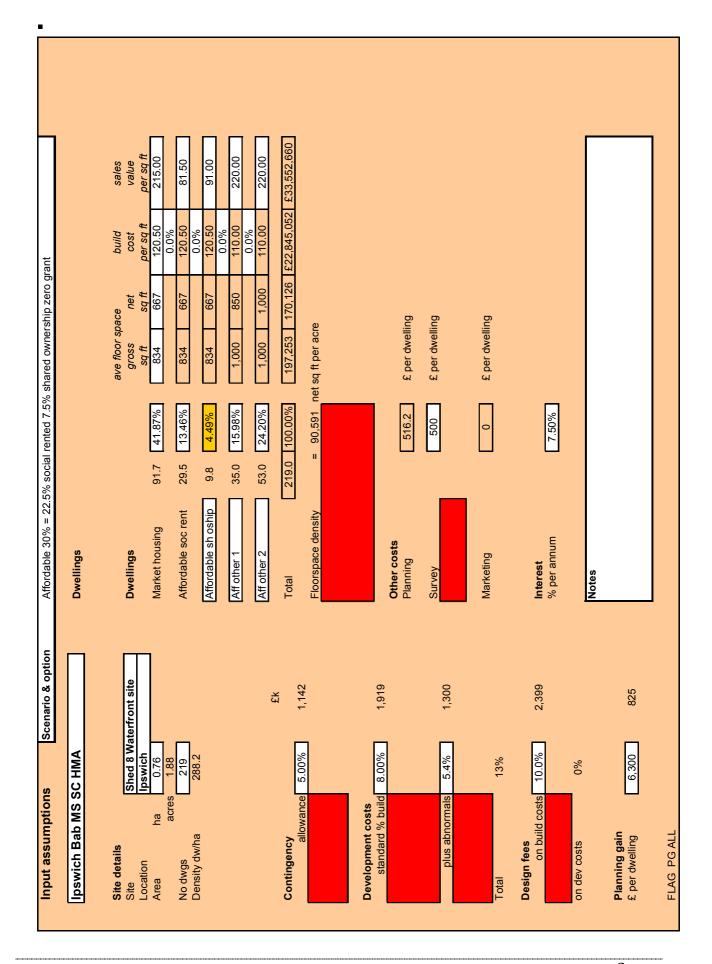
SITE 3 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		o t or.	Year 1	S	õ	5	Year 2	S	03	2	Year 3	ç	Co.	2	Year 4	00	03	2	214101
		ıaıe	Š	QZ QZ	5	*	3	Z/Z	ć,	3	ŝ	<u>ر</u> رد	5	5	Š	Q'S	ď2	3	IOIALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales Market	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	774	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	0 0	0 0	13,422
Anordable so Aff sh oship	Arrordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	7 04	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	00	00	687
Sales fees	fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-28	-65	-65	-65	-65	-65	-65	-65	0	0	-485
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	906	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,113	2,113	0	0	15,697
COSTS																			
Land Land a	Land acquisition		-109																-109
Stamp duty Purchase fe	Stamp duty Purchase fees		0 ကု																o
				,															-112
Build costs Market	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	350	818	818	818	818	818	818	818	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6,074
Aff sh oship	oship		00	00	00	00	38 2	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	00	0	0 0	00	651
Build or	Build contingency	2.5%	0	0	0	0	13	53	53	59	59	59	59	59	0	0	0	0	217
Dev costs Upfront	<u>.</u>	8.8%	195	195	195	195		!		!		!							778
Build related	elated	%8.8	0 0	0 0	45	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	0	0	0	0			778
Total	IIais	%	>	>															1,556
Fees or	Fees on build costs	10.0%	00	00	00	00	57	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	00	00	00	00	889
Total	51500 400	8000	>	>	•	>	>	>	>)	>)	>	,	>	•	>	•	889
PG Plannin	Planning gain				09	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040
Other Planning	gu	£329	1	£	7														8
Survey	, , ,	£200	21		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	12 c
	n .	})) () (· ;	· ¦	> ;	> ¦	> !	· ¦	· ¦	· ¦	, () (55
Sales tees b/torwa	b/torward trom above		115	000	311	0	0	1 562	1 590	65 1 627	65 1 627	65 1 627	1382	1382	65 65	65 65	0	0	485
Net profit/loss from quarter	quarter		-115	-206	-311	-439	-809	-1,562	-684	486	486	486	731	731	2,048	2,048	0	0	2,890
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	quarter		0	-117	-329	-652	-1,111	-1,956	-3,584	4,348	-3,934	-3,512	-3,083	-2,396	-1,696	358	2,451	2,451	
Cumulative profit/loss			-115	-323	-640	-1,091	-1,920	-3,518	-4,268	-3,862	-3,448	-3,026	-2,352	-1,665	352	2,406	2,451	2,451	
Interest Charged at		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	%00.0	
			-2	9	-12	-20	-36	99-	8	-72	-65	-57	4	-31	7	45	0	0	-440
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	er profit V calc		-117	-329	-652	-4,111	-1,956	-3,584	-4,348	-3,934	-3,512	-3,083	-2,396	-1,696	358	2,451	2,451	2,451	2,450



SITE 4: Waterfront Orwell Quay Ipswich







SITE 4 LAND COST & PHASING

Land purchase price E -4,000,404 E -2,130,186 C -1,318,049 Dev profit E -2,130,186 -1,318,049 -1,318,049 Total costs E -2,39,521 6,171,012 Total costs E -28,314,039 30,820,624 profit as % of costs 18.51% 20.02%	Programme Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q4 Q3 Q4 Q4 <th>Units Market housing 0.0 30.6 30.6 30.6 0.0</th> <th>Market housing 0 31 31 31 0 Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship Affordable sh oship 0 10 10 10 10 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 12 12 12 12 0<!--</th--><th>31 3 18 18</th></th>	Units Market housing 0.0 30.6 30.6 30.6 0.0	Market housing 0 31 31 31 0 Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship Affordable sh oship 0 10 10 10 10 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 12 12 12 12 0 </th <th>31 3 18 18</th>	31 3 18 18
Hectare Affordable No -£5,263,690 -£3	Year 4 Q4 Q1 (0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		
tare No affordable -£3,256,898	Q2 Q3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		
	Q4 TOTALS	0.0 29.5 0.0 0.0 9.8 0.0 0.0 35.0 0.0 53.0 0.0 0.0 53.0 0.0 0.0 53.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		



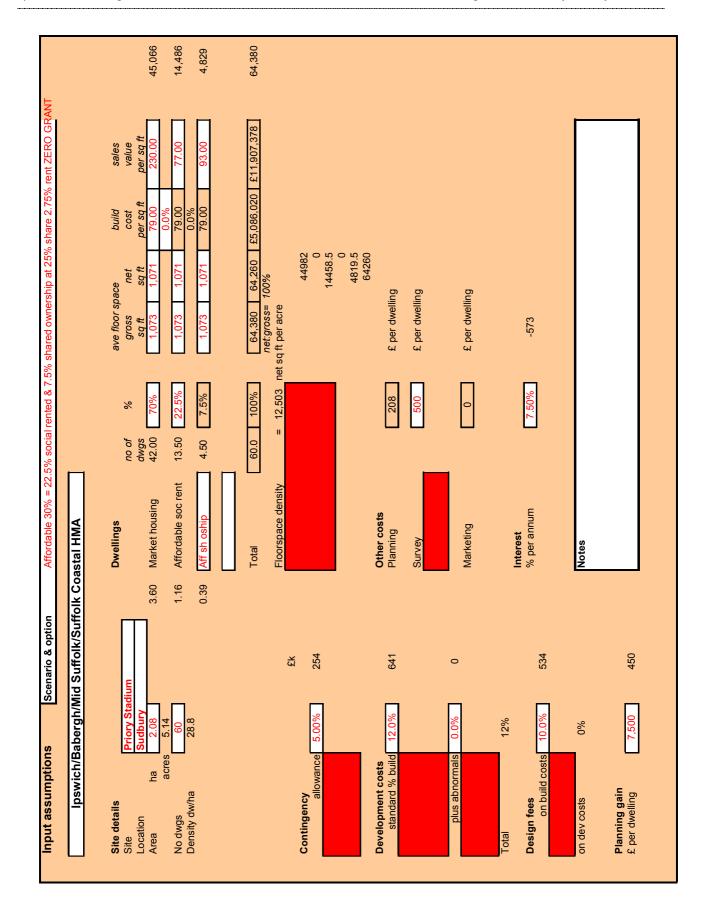
SITE 4 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	02	83	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Ø2	Ø3	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales /	Market housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,383	4,383	4,383	0	0	0	0	13,150
	Affordable soc rent		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	534	534	534	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,602
	Aff other 1		000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	2,181	2,181	2,181	000	000	000	000	6,544
	Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,007 -214	3,007	3,007	0	0	0	0	-641
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,184	11,184	11,184	0	0	0	0	33,553
COSTS																			
	3		000																000
Land	Land acquisition		-4,000																-4,000
- ~ 1	Purchase fees		-110																-110
	Total		c	c	c	c	c	c	2 070	2 070	2 0 7 2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	-4,110 0.21E
build costs	Market nousing Affordable soc rent		o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	3,072	3,072	3,072	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	9,215
. ~	Affordable sh oship		0	0	0	0	0	0	329	329	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988
	Aff other 1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	1,283	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,850
•	Aff other 2		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,943	1,943	1,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,830
- 1	Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	381	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,142
Dev costs (Upfront	4.0%	240	240	240	240													959
1	Build related	4.0%	0	0	0	0	320	320	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	929
, I	Abnormals Total	2%	650	020															1,300
Fees	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	800	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,399
- 1	Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PG	l otal Planning gain				0	275	275	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,399 825
	Total			,															825
Other	Planning	£516 £500	38	æ K	88														113
	Marketing	03	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales fees	Total b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	214	214	0	0	0	0	223 641
ţ			-3,073	928	278	515	595	595	9,115	8,795	8,795	214	214	214	0	0	0	0	27,183
Net profit/loss from quarter	from quarter		3,073	-928	-278	-515	-595	-595	-9,115	-8,795	-8,795	10,971	10,971	10,971	0	0	0	0	6,369
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	m last quarter		0	3,131	2,245	2,004	1,517	940	351	-8,928	-18,056	-27,355	-16,691	-5,828	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	
Cumulative profit/loss	t/loss		3,073	2,203	1,967	1,489	922	345	-8,764	-17,724	-26,851	-16,384	-5,720	5,143	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	
		1	1	1	1	1	700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2000	200	\odo	ò	
Interest	Cnarged at Total	%0c./	7.50% 58	41	37	7.50%	17	%0c.7 9	7.50% -164	-332	-503	-307	-107	%0c.7 96	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1,131
Cumulative developer profit	reloper profit		3,131	2,245	2,004	1,517	940	351	-8,928	-18,056	-27,355	-16,691	-5,828	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,240	5,239
carried forward to KV calc	to KV calc																		



SITE 5: Priory Stadium Sudbury







SITE 5 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	р																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	id %0:0	rofit							
	Land	Land purchase price	ic e				E A	Affordable 1,964,200	100	No affe	No affordable 3,693,966							
	NA NA	RV per acre RV per hectare						382,164 944,327	1	718 1,77	718,715 1,775,945	_						
	Dev	Dev profit					£ 1,8	1,859,082	01	2,46	2,463,408							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	sts				10,	10,049,196 18.50%	9	12,31	12,317,292 20.00%							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1 Q2		63	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	69	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	04	70
Units	Market housing			7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Affordable soc rent		.,	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship		J	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0 0	Ц	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0					
Units	Market housing			0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	2	7	7	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	_	_	-	_	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	7	7	2	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	_	_	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	7	2	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	1	1	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	

42.0



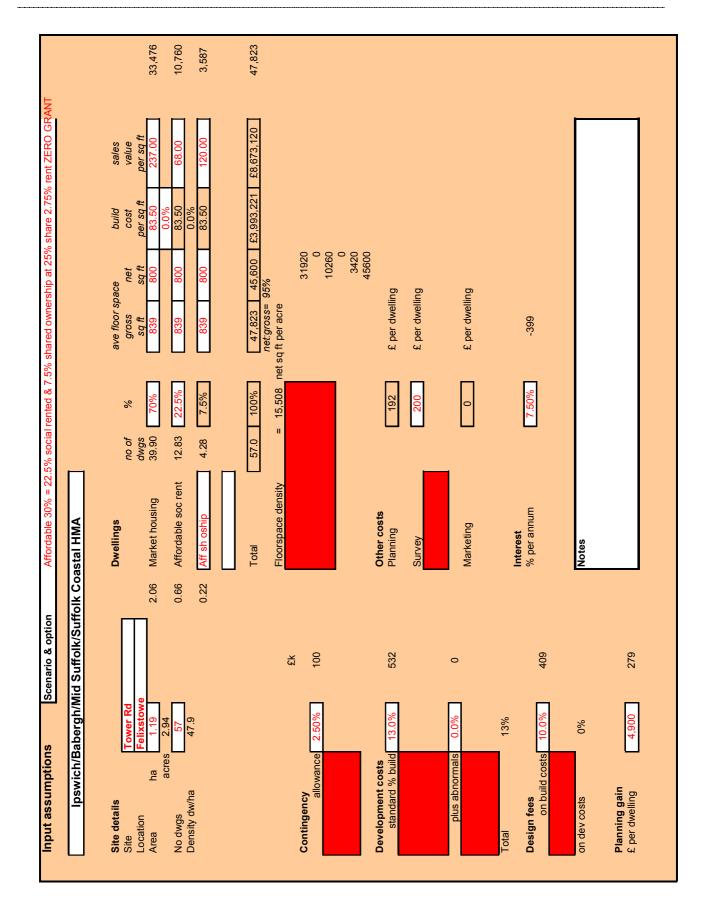
SITE 5 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	92	693	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q 4	Year 3 Q1	075	69	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	693	40	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales Market hous Affordable so Aff sh oship	Market housing Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		000	000	000	000	000	000	1,724 186 75	1,724 186 75	1,724 186 75	1,724 186 75	1,724 186 75	1,724 186 75	000	000	000	000	10,346 1,113 448
Sales fees	fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-62	-62	-62	-62	-62	-62	0	0	0	0	-372
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985	1,985	0	0	0	0	11,907
costs																			
Land Land acquis Stamp duty Purchase fe	Land acquisition Stamp duty Purchase fees		1,964 79 54																1,964 79 54
Build costs Marke	l otal Market housing		0	0	0	0	593	593	593	593	593	593	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,560
	Affordable soc rent		00	00	00	00	191	191	191	191	191	191	00	00	00	00	00	00	1,144
Build	Build contingency	2.0%	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2 4 2	42	42	0	0	0	00	0	0 0	254
Dev costs Upfront	14	%0.9	80	80	80	80	S	Ç.	S	C	c	c	c	C	c	c			5,340 320
Abnormals Total	build related Abnormals Total	%%	00	00	3	3	3	3	3	3	>	o	Þ)	>	•			0 0
Fees C Fees C Fees C	n build costs in dev costs	10.0%	00	00	00	00	68 0	88	88	88 0	88	68	00	00	00	00	00	00	534
PG Planni	l otal Planning gain Total				75	75	75	75	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
Other Planning Survey Marketing	ing V ting	£208 £500 £0	30	4	4 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 3 2 2
Sales fees b/forwa	Total b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	62	62	62	62	0	0	0	0	42 372
ts			2,211	84	213	509	1,107	1,107	1,169	1,169	1,041	1,041	62	62	0	0	0	0	9,477
					3		!	!			:								
Net profit/loss from quarter	quarter		-2,211	-84 - 0.25.0	213	-209	-1,107	-1,107	815 7 201	815 7 FED	943 3 845	943	7,923	1,923	7 850	1 850	1 850	1 850	2,431
Cumulative profit/loss			-2,211	-2,337	-2,593	-2,850	4,011	-5,194	-4,476	-3,745	-2,871	-1,981	96-	1,825	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	
Interest Charged at Total		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-573
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	er profit V calc		-2,252	-2,380	-2,642	-2,903	4,086	-5,291	-4,560	-3,815	-2,925	-2,019	86-	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,859	1,858



SITE 6 Tower Rd Felixstowe







SITE 6 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	P															
						国	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	chieve 2	20.0% p	rofit	_						
	Land	Land purchase price	ice			Э	Affordable 1,230,000	0 Q	No aff 2,51	No affordable 2,513,853	_						
	RV R	RV per acre RV per hectare				ч н	418,298 1,033,613	_ e	854 2,11	854,910 2,112,482	_						
	Dev	Dev profit				сH	1,353,898	88	1,80	1,801,323							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	sts			£	7,320,122 18.50%	2 .	9,00	9,006,777							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1 Q2	Q3	3 Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q3	9	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	92	63	94	101
Units	Market housing		4.9	9 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					39.
started	Affordable soc rent		1.6	5 2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					12.
	Aff sh oship		0.5	5 0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4.
	TOTAL	0 0	7	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0					57.
Units	Market housing		0	0	ιC	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
+2Q	Affordable soc rent		0	0	2	2	7	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Aff sh oship		0	0	-	_	-	-	~	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Units	Market housing			0	0	2	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	40
DE+	Affordable soc rent			0	0	2	7	7	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	~	-	~	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	4
Units	Market housing				0	0	2	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	40
+4Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	7	2	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Aff sh oship				0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	4



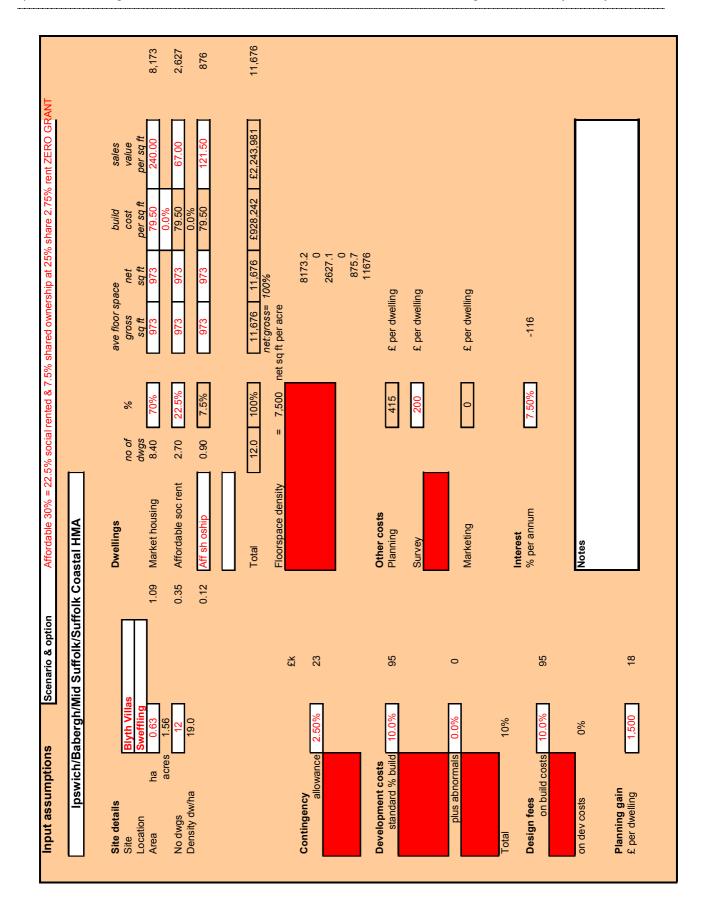
SITE 6 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	92	Q 3	40	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	03	Q	Year 4 Q1	92	03	2	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales Market housing Affordable soc r	Market housing Affordable soc rent		000	000	000	000	000	000	929 86	1,327	1,327 122 27	1,327 122 27	1,327 122 77	1,327 122 77	000	000	000	000	7,565 698
τ	in sii Osinp		D	o	0		o		8	71	71	7,	71	7,	0	0		D	0
S	Sales tees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-33	-48	-48	-48	-48	84	0	0	0	0	-272
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	1,065	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522	1,522	0	0	0	0	8,673
COSTS																			
Land Le	Land acquisition		1,230																1,230
ର ଝି	Stamp duty Purchase fees		8 8 8																84 8 84 8
	Total				,										,	,			1,313
Build costs M	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	343	490	490	490	490	490	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2,795
र दे	Aff sh oship		0	00	00	00	37	53	53	53	53	23	00	00	0	0	00	00	299
B	Build contingency	2.5%	0	0	0	0	12	18	18	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Dev costs	T otal Upfront	6.5%	29	29	29	29													4,093 266
	Build related	6.5%	0	0	33	47	47	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0			266
₹	Abnormals	%0	0	0															0
	Total	7000	c	c	c	c	C	3	ş	5	4	3	c	c	c	c	c	c	532
See	rees on build costs Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	00	00	00	G 0	0 0	7 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	00	00	0000
	Total																		409
PG	Planning gain				34	49	49	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279
Other PI	Planning	£192	4	4	4														<u>;</u> =
σ ·	Survey	£200	Ξ		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	- -
	Total	2			ò	>	o	>	>)	o	>	>	>	>	>	>)	> 8
	b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	33	48	48	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	272
Total costs			1,395	20	137	162	649	988	919	933	838	838	48	48	0	0	0	0	6,922
Net profit/loss from quarter	rom quarter		-1,395	-20	-137	-162	-649	988-	146	288	684	684	1,474	1,474	0	0	0	0	1,752
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	ı last quarter		0	-1,421	-1,519	-1,687	-1,884	-2,580	-3,530	-3,447	-2,913	-2,270	-1,616	-145	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	
Cumulative profit/loss	lloss		-1,395	-1,491	-1,656	-1,849	-2,532	-3,465	-3,384	-2,859	-2,229	-1,586	-142	1,329	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	
Interest	Charged at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	
	Total		-26	-28	-31	-35	-47	-65	-63	-54	-42	-30	ဇှ	25	0	0	0	0	-399
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	eloper profit to RV calc		-1,421	-1,519	-1,687	-1,884	-2,580	-3,530	-3,447	-2,913	-2,270	-1,616	-145	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,354	1,353



SITE 7 Blyth Villas Sweffling







SITE 7 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	pı																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
	Land	Land purchase price	e price				¥ 3	Affordable 506,432		No affe	No affordable 848,279							
	N N N	RV per acre RV per hectare	. φ					325,318 803,860		1,346	544,911 1,346,475							
	Dev	Dev profit						350,438		467	467,152							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	f costs				£	1,894,293 18.50%		2,33	2,335,838							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	Q2	03	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q3	9	Year 3 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	TOTAL
Units	Market housing			2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					8.4
started	Affordable soc rent			0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					2.7
	Aff sh oship			0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.9
	TOTAL	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0					12.0
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	-	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Units	Market housing				0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Units	Market housing					0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	က
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7



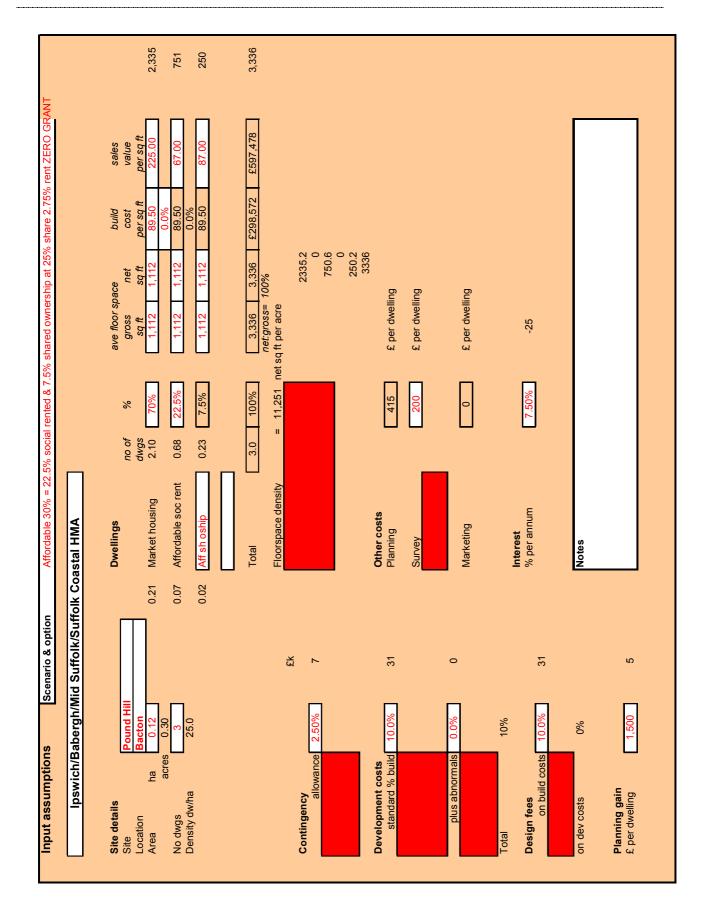
SITE 7 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

			Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				
		rate	07	Q2	Q 3	8	6	92	Q 3	Q 4	2	92	Q 3	Q 45	0,	92	Q 3	Q	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales			0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	490	490	490	490	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,962
	Afficial Social		00	00	00	00	00	00	27	27	27	77	00	0 0	00	00	00	00	106
	Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-18	-18	-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	-71
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	561	561	561	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,244
COSTS																			
Land	Land acquisition		909																506
	Stamp duty Purchase fees		20 14																02 4
	Total																		541
Build costs	Market housing		0	0	0	0	162	162	162	162	0	0 (0	0 (0 (0	0 (0 (650
	Affordable soc rent		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 52	52 17	25 2	52 17	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	0 0	o c	o c	209
	Build contingency	2.5%	0	0	0	0	9	: 9	: 9	. 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Total	į	!	!	!	!													951
Dev costs	Upfront Build related	5.0%	7 0	7 0	12	2 5	5	12	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c			φ α
	Abnormals	%%	0	00	7	7	7	7	>	>	>	>	>	.	5	ò			2 0
	Total																		92
Fees	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 c	24	5 ⁷	24	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	92
	rees on dev costs Total	%0.0	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	D	5	>	>	>	∂ 26
PG	Planning gain				2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 6
Other	l otal Planning	£415	7	7	7														ۍ د
	Survey	£200	2																2
	<i>Marketing</i> Total	£0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ^
Sales fees	b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Total costs			222	14	30	28	278	278	279	279	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
Net profit/loss from quarter	from quarter		299-	-14	-30	-28	-278	-278	282	282	543	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	466
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	om last quarter		0	-567	-591	-633	-673	696-	-1,271	-1,007	-739	-199	350	350	350	350	350	350	
Cumulative profit/loss	fit/loss		-557	-580	-621	-661	-951	-1,247	-989	-726	-196	344	350	350	350	350	350	350	
Interest	Charaed at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	
	Total		-10	-	-12	-12	-18	-23	-19	-14	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-116
Cumulative developer prof carried forward to RV calc	Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc		-567	-591	-633	-673	696-	-1,271	-1,007	-739	-199	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350



SITE 8 Pound Hill Bacton







SITE 8 LAND COST & PHASING

								Q3 Q4 TOTALS	2.1	0.7	0.5	3.0	0 0 2	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0	0 0 0
								Year 4 Q1 Q2					0 0	0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0
								Q4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nit Nit	rdable	300	,993	509	991		Q2 Q3	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
	20.0% pro	No affordable	612,300	1,512,993	125,209	625,991		Year 3 Q1	0.0	0:0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	Affordable 83 900	282,949	699,167	93,394	504,684	2	3 Q4	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
	Iterate 1		£ 282		£ 93 ,	£ 504,		Q2 Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0	-	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0
								Year 2 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								3 Q4	7 1.4	2 0.5	1 0.2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		9		ø)		Special	2000	Q2 Q3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0						
Land		מסיוים המפלסיווים לחפר	Earld pulcriase RV per acre	RV per hectare	Dev profit	Total costs	2000	Year 1 Q1				0									
Lai		<u> </u>	R RV	RV	De	Tot	5		Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	TOTAL	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship
								Programme	Units				Units			Units	+3Q +		Units		



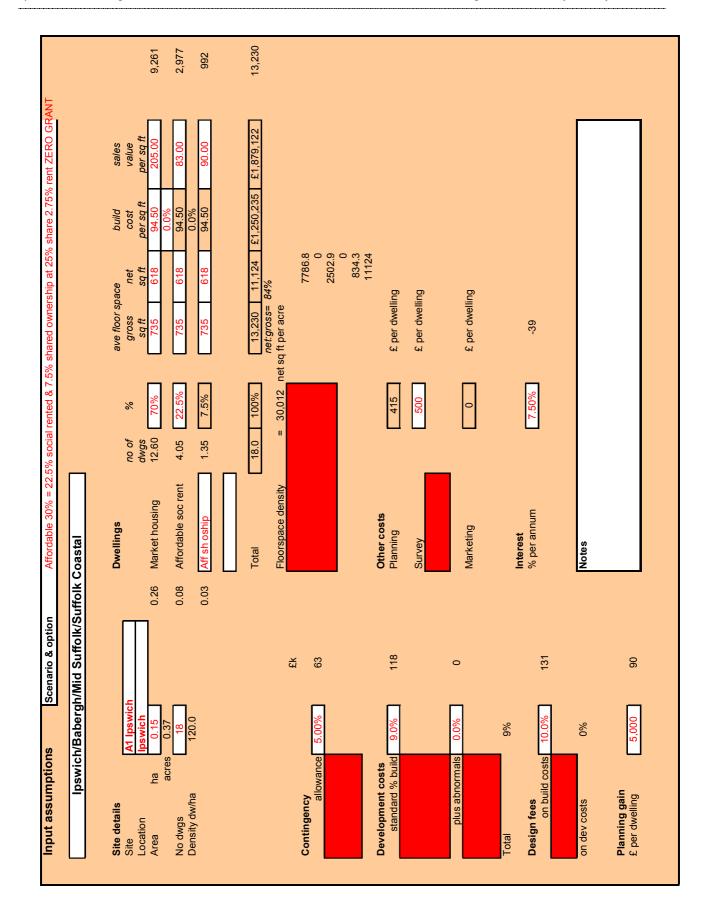
SITE 8 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

			Veer 1				Veer				Veer 2				VesrA				
		rate	01	Ø2	63	\$	Q1 2	Ø2	Q 3	Q 4	Q1 21	05	Q 3	Q	Q1 1	Q2	Q 3	Q	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales Market housing	housing		00	00	00	00	00	00	175	350	00	00	00	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	00	525
Aff sh oship	Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	- 1	15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	2 2 3
Sales fees	ses		0	0	0	0	0	0	9-	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	199	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	597
costs																			
Land ac	Land acquisition		8																8
Stamp duty	luty		-																-
Purchase fees Total	se fees		7																2 87
Build costs Market h	Market housing		0	0	0	0	20	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
Affordat	Affordable soc rent		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 7 7	45	0 0	0 0	0 (0 (0 0	0 0	0	0	0 (0 0	67
Aff sh oship	Att sh oship	2 5%	o c	> C	> C	o c	~ 0	ე ე	o c	0 0	> C	> C	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	0 0	77.
Total	formal distribution of the second of the sec	200	•	•	•)	1	,	•)	•	•	•	>)	•	•)	306
Dev costs Upfront		2.0%	4 (4 (4 1	4 ;	(,	(,	(,	((((15
Build related Abnormals	lated als	5.0% 0%	0 0	0 0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total		?	,	,															34
Fees on	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0 (0 (0	9 0	50	0 (0	0	0 (0 (0 (0	0	0	0	31
Fees on Total	Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>ج</u> د
Planning gain	g gain				2	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. C. H
Planning	g	£415	0	0	0														o —
Survey	į	£200	-		•	d	c	•	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c		← (
Marketing Total	- Bu	Q 2			>	>	>	>	>	-	>	>	>	-	>	>	>	>	⊃ N
Sales fees b/forwar	b/forward from above		0	0	0 7	0 7	0	0	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
6369			76	+	=	=	711	177	•	2	•	>	>	>	>	>	•	>	ř
Net profit/loss from quarter	uarter		-92	4	-1	-17	-112	-224	193	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	quarter		0	-94	-100	-112	-132	-248	-482	-294	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	
Cumulative profit/loss			-92	86-	-110	-129	-244	-473	-289	92	93	83	93	93	63	83	93	93	
Charged at	d at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00:0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	30
Ora			7-	7-		7-	?	6	?	٧	>	5	>	>	D.	Þ	>)	24
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	r profit calc		-94	-100	-112	-132	-248	-482	-294	93	93	93	93	83	93	93	93	93	93



SITE A (Ip) Ipswich Cent E Edge







SITE A IP LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	0																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
	Lanc	Land purchase price	e price				£ .	Affordable -174,267		No affe	No affordable 78,613							
	RV F	RV per acre RV per hectare	Φ					-470,165 -1,161,778] ∞	212 524	212,094 524,085							
	Dev	Dev profit					1	293,515		379	379,938							
	Tota prof i	Total costs profit as % of costs	costs				£	1,586,282 18.50%	_ _ _	1,90	1,901,157 19.98%							
Programme	91	Year 1	Ö			Year 2	Ö	Ö		Year 3	Ö	Ö	70	Year 4	Ö	ő	Č	H
Units	Market housing	ý	77	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	ý	3	3	t y	12.6
started	Affordable soc rent			1.4	4:1	4.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4.
	Aff sh oship			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4:1
	TOTAL	0	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					18.0
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_
Units	Market housing				0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Units	Market housing					0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	_	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_



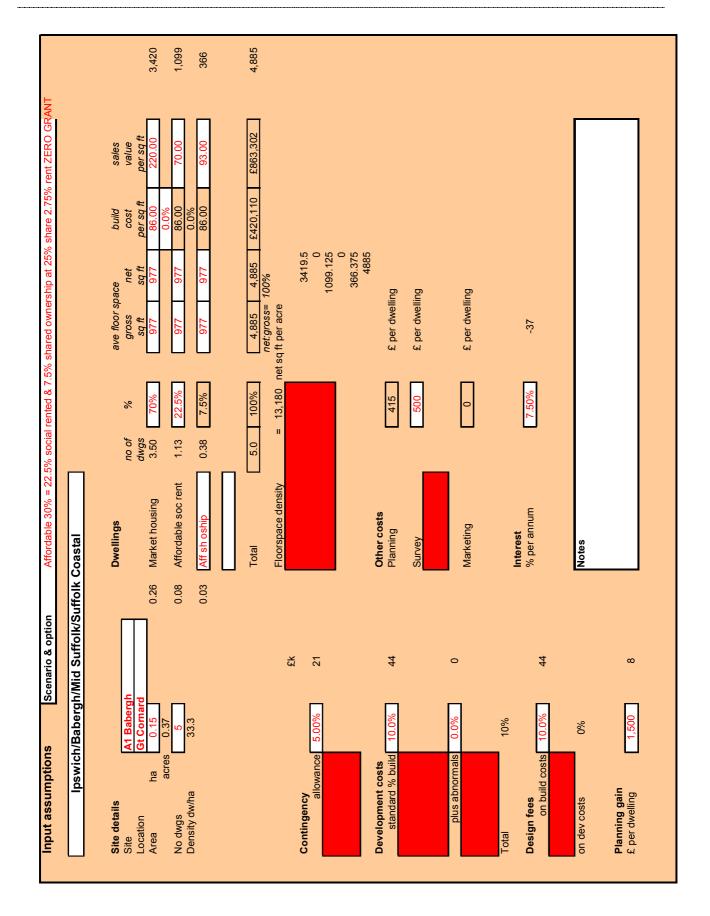
SITE A IP CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	02	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales Market housing Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship	using soc rent		000	000	000	000	000	000	53.2 69 25	532 69 25	532 69 25	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	1,596 208 75
Sales fees			0	0	0	0	0	0	-19	-19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-58
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	626	626	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,879
COSTS																			
Land Land acquisition Stamp duty Purchase fees	isition / ees		-174 0 5																-174 0 -5
			C	C	ď	(000	0	000	(C	c	Ć	(ď	C	C	ď	-179
Build costs Market housing	using soc year		o c	0 0	o c	o c	292	292	292	0 0	0 0	o c	0 0	0 0	o c	0 0	0 0	0 0	875
Aff sh oship	900 1911		00	00	00	00	3.5	3 2	3. 5	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	8 8
Build contingency Total	ngency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Dev costs Upfront	7	4.5%	15	15	15	15	G	c	C	C	d	C	d	c	c	c			59
Build related Abnormals	Ď.	%0%	00	00	07	8	8	>	5	>	>	5	>	-	>	0) () ()
		ò	d	C	C	c	į	Ţ	Ţ	C	c	c	c	(c	c	c	c	118
rees rees on build costs Fees on dev costs		%0.0 0.0%	00	00	00	00	‡ 0	‡ 0	‡ 0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0 9
Total PG Planning gain	ain				30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 90
Total Other Planning		£415	2	2	2														90 -
		£500	ı o	ı	۱ ((,					,			,	. o
Marketing Total		0 3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 16
Sales fees b/forward from above	rom above		0	0 !	0 !	0 3	0	0	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Total costs			661-	=	6	5	- 26	- 04	- 00	6	6	>	•	>	>	>	•	>	1,047
Net profit/loss from quarter	rter		153	-17	-67	-64	-531	-481	126	607	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	irter		0	156	141	92	£	-529	-1,029	-920	-319	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	
Cumulative profit/loss			153	138	74	7	-520	-1,011	-904	-313	288	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	
Interest Charged at Total		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-39
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	rofit alc		156	14	92	£	-529	-1,029	-920	-319	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	293



SITE A (Bab) Gt Cornard Babergh







SITE A Bab LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	p																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
	Lanc	Land purchase price	e price				4	Affordable 119.200		No affordat	No affordable							
	RV I	RV per acre RV per hectare	φ					321,597 794,667].	680,996 1,682,741	680,996 ,682,741							
	Dev	Dev profit					લ	134,907		179,	179,239							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	f costs					729,069 18.50%		896	896,136 20.00%							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	02	Q3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	03	94	Year 4 Q1	02	Q 3	94	5
Units	Market housing			0.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
s тапе d	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0	0	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Units	Market housing			0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	-	_	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	_	-	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



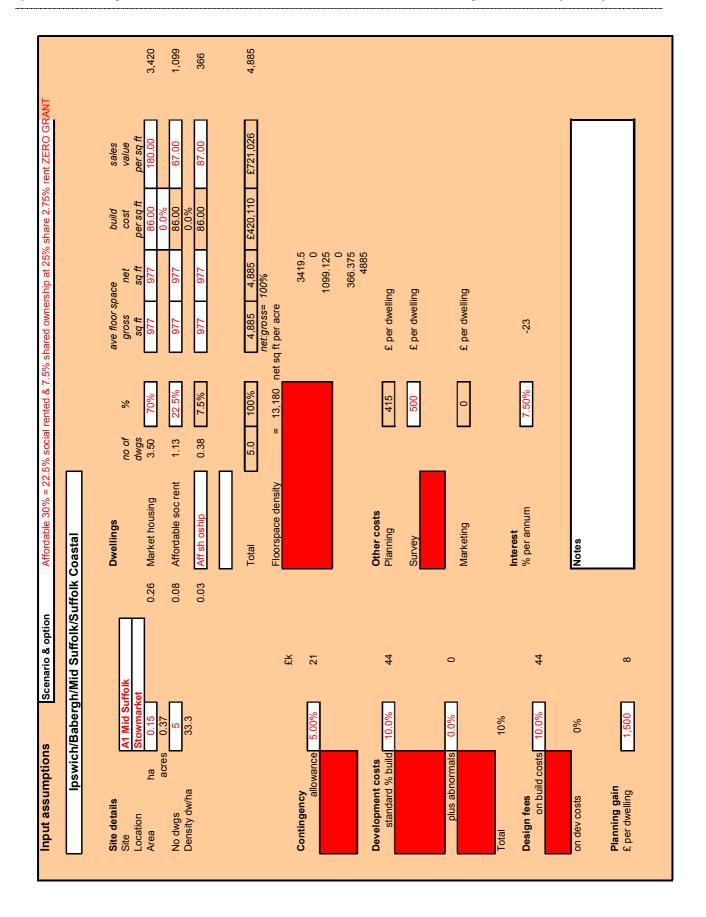
SITE A Bab CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales	Market housing		0	0 (0 0	0 (0 (0	150	301	301	0 (0 (0 (0 0	0 (0 0	0 0	752
	Arrordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	c /	. 1 4	. 1 4	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	:
	Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-27
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	173	345	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	863
COSTS																			
Land	Land acquisition		119																119
	Stamp duty Purchase fees		- n																- m 3
Build costs	l otal Market housing		0	0	0	0	29	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294 294
	Affordable soc rent		00	00	00	00	9	38	38	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	95
	Build contingency	2.0%	00	00	00	00	5 4	2 ω	2 ∞	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	27
Dev costs	Total Upfront	2.0%	9	9	9	9													25 27
	Build related	5.0%	0	0	4	o	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			22
.,1	Abnormals	%0	0	0															0 \$
Fees	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡ 4
	Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PG	Planning gain				2	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	‡ ω (
Other	l otal Planning	£415	-	-	_														xo 04
	Survey	£200	က																က
	<i>Marketing</i> Total	0 3			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o v
	b/forward from above		0	0	0	0 !	0	0	5	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Total costs			132	9	12	17	109	194	200	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	692
Net profit/loss from quarter	from quarter		-132	မှ	-12	-17	-109	-194	-27	334	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	m last quarter		0	-135	-144	-159	-179	-293	-496	-533	-202	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	
Cumulative profit/loss	iVloss		-132	-141	-156	-176	-288	-487	-523	-199	132	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	
Interest	Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	%00.0 0	%00.0 0	0.00%	%00.0 0	0.00%	0.00%	-37
Cumulative developer profit	veloper profit		-135	- 1	-159	-179	-293	-496	-533	-202	135	135	135	135		135	135	135	134
carried forward to RV calc	d to RV calc																_		



SITE A (MS) Stowmarket Mid Suffolk







SITE A MS LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	Þ																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% p	rofit							
		and purchase price	price				∀	Affordable 21.600		No aff	No affordable							
	RV I	RV per acre)))))					58,276 144,000	- 1	326	326,852 807,652							
	Dev	Dev profit						112,712		146	146,648							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	costs				ξ. Ε	608,989 18.51%	$\overline{\Box}$	733	733,327 20.00%							
Programme	0	Year 1 Q1	Q2	83	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	, o	40	Year 3 Q1	92	83	Q4	Year 4 Q1	02	Q 3	Q4	707
Units	Market housing			0.7	1.4	4:1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					က
started	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0:0	0.0	0:0	0:0	0.0	0.0					_
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0
	TOTAL	0	0	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					2
Units	Market housing			0	0	_	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+20	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



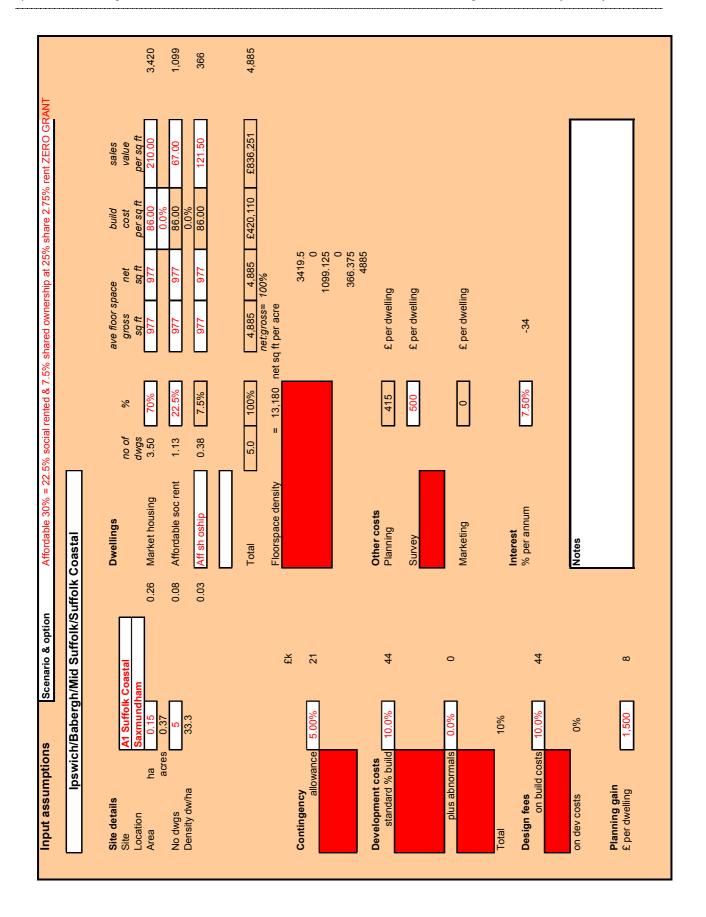
SITE A MS CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	075	6 93	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	ΦΦ	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q3	95 75	Year 4 Q1	Q2	03	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME																			
Housing sales	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0 0	123	246	246	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	616
	Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	င် ဇ	13	13	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	4 % 0
	Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6-	6-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	144	288	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721
COSTS																			
Land	Land acquisition		22																22
	Starrip duty Purchase fees Total		o ←																o – %
Build costs	Market housing		0	0	0	0	29	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294
	Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	6 9	38 13	38 13	0 0	00	00	00	0 0	00	00	00	0 0	95 32
'	Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	4	. ∞	. ω	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Dev costs	l otal Upfront	2.0%	9	9	9	9													22
	Build related	2.0%	0 0	0 0	4	တ	တ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			22 0
	Apriormals Total	%	5	D.															> 4
Fees	Fees on build costs	10.0%	00	0 0	00	0 0	o c	8 0	9 0	00	00	00	00	00	0 0	00	00	00	4 c
	Total	200))))))))))))))))	4
9 <u>0</u>	Planning gain Total				7	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞ α
Other	Planning	£415	← (-	-														0 7 0
	Survey Marketing	£200	m		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	m o
Sales fees	Total b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 2
S			31	9	12	17	109	194	199	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	586
Net profit/loss from quarter	from quarter		-31	9-	-12	-17	-109	-194	-54	280	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	m last quarter		0	31	-38	-51	-70	-182	-383	-445	-169	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	
Cumulative profit/loss	iVloss		-31	38	-20	69-	-179	-376	-437	-166	11	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	
Interest	Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00% 0	0.00%	%00.0 0	%00:0 0	0.00% 0	0.00%	%00.0 0	-23
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	veloper profit 1 to RV calc		<u>ئ</u>	8F,	-51	02-	-182	-383	445	-169	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	112



SITE A (SC) Saxmundham Suffolk Coastal







SITE A SC LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	9																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
	Land	Land purchase price	e price				E A	Affordable 100,800		No affc	No affordable 219,288							
	N N	RV per acre RV per hectare	Ф					271,955 672,000	-]	591,631 1,461,921	591,631 ,461,921							
	Dev	Dev profit						130,645		171	171,110							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	f costs				£ 1	706,281 18.50%	$\overline{\Box}$	855	855,415 20.00%							
Programme	9	Year 1 Q1	0.5	63	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	03	Q4	Year 3 Q1	0.5	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	02	Q3	40	TOTAL
Units	Market housing			0.7	1.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					3.5
started	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0					7:
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.4
	TOTAL	0	0	-	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					5.0
Units 'huilt'	Market housing			0	0	-	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units	Market housing				0	0	-	~	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Dalaidinos	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units	Market housing					0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
44 0	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



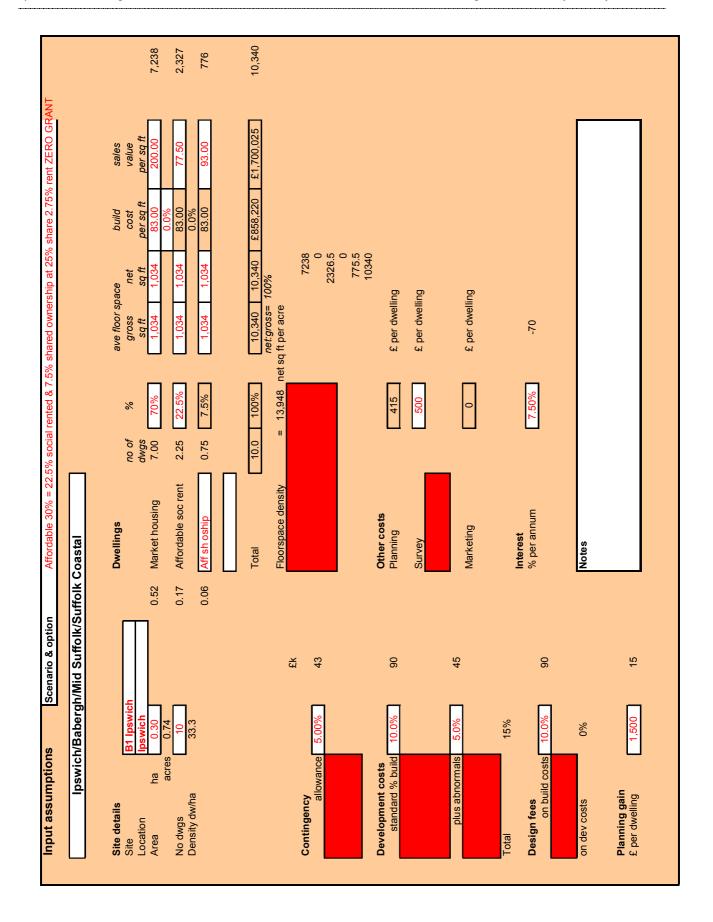
SITE A SC CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1	Q2	Q 3	20	Year 2 Q1	Q2	693	Q4	Year 3 Q1	07	83	Q.	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	04	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales Market housing Affordable socrent	nt	0 0	0 0	00	00	0 0	0 0	144	287	287	00	0 0	0 0	00	00	000	0 0	718
Aff sh oship		0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	167	335	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
costs																		
Land Land acquisition		101																101
Stamp duty Purchase fees		- ო																- e 6
Build costs Market housing		0	0	0	0	29	118	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 05
	nt	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	19	38	38	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	00	00	0 0	95
Aff sh oship Build contingency	5.0%	° °	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	8 33	8 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	32 21
			C	Ć	(444
Dev costs Upfront Ruild related	5.0%	9 0	တ င	<i>ه</i> ح	ဖြ	o	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c			2 2
Abnormals	%%		00	٠	n .	n.	•	Þ	>	•	•	o)	Þ	þ			0
			((((,	,	(((,	(,	((,	4 :
Fees hees on build costs Fees on dev costs	sts 10.0% ts 0.0%	00	o 0	o 0	0 0	ာ ဝ	و 8 د	∞ 0	0 0	0 0	o 0	o 0	0 0	o 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 o
																		4
PG Planning gain				7	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞ α
Other Planning	£41	- 0	-	-														0 00 0
Survey Marketing	03 7005 7005			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Total Sales fees hittoward from above	9//00	c	c	C	c	C	c	ĸ	10	10	c	C	c	c	c	C	C	2 2
S		113	9	12	17	109	194	199	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672
Net profit/loss from quarter		-113	ဖု	-12	-12	-109	-194	-32	324	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-115	-124	-138	-159	-272	-475	-517	-196	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	
Cumulative profit/loss		-113	-122	-136	-156	-267	-466	-507	-192	128	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	
Interest Charged at Total	7.50%	% 7.50% -2	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50% -9	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00%	%00.0 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-34
Cumulative developer profit		-115	-124	-138	-159	-272	-475	-517	-196	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	130
כמוופת וכו אמות יכ ווג כמיכ																		



SITE B (Ip) notional Ipswich North suburban







SITE B IP LAND COST & PHASING

			Q3 Q4 TOTALS	7.0	2.3	0.8	10.0	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 1	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 1	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 1
			r 4 1 Q2					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Year 4 Q4 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0
	35 341	97 353 %	Q2 Q3	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	1 0	0 0
Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	No affordable 383,352 517,135 1,277,841	344,397 1,724,353 19.97%	Year 3 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	~	0	2	-	0
achieve	lable 400 981 333	472 ,304 0%	04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	-	0	2	τ-	0	2	~	0
Iterate to	Affordable 156,400 E 210,981 E 521,333	£ 265,472 £ 1,435,304 18.50%	Q2 Q3	2.1 0.0	0.7 0.0	0.2 0.0	3 0	2 2		0 0	1 2	0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0
			Year 2 Q1	2.1	0.7	0.2	e e	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			04	2.1	0.7	0.2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	price	costs	Q2 Q3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0						
P.	Land purchase price RV per acre RV per hectare	Dev profit Total costs profit as % of costs	Year 1 Q1				0									
Land	Lan RV	Dev Tota pro d		Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	TOTAL	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship	Market housing	Affordable soc rent	Aff sh oship
			Programme	Units				Units			Units	completed +3Q		Units		



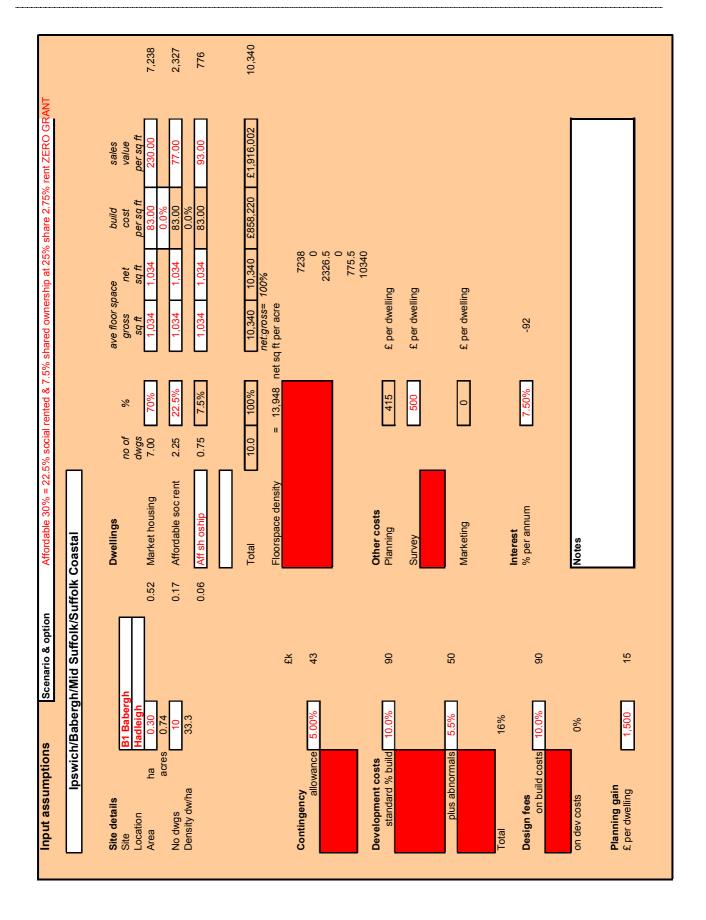
SITE B Ip CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	6	Q.	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Φ	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q 3	8	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q	TOTALS
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	0 0	145	434	434	434	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,448
Anordable soc rent Aff sh oship		o o	00	00	00	00	00	۷ ا	22	22	z 23	00	00	00	00	00	00	72
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	-52
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	170	510	510	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
COSTS																		
Land Land acquisition		156																156
Stamp duty Purchase fees		0 4																0 4
																		162
Build costs Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	90	180	180	180	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	601
Anordable socrement Shorten		00	0	00	00	<u>n</u> o	19 9	19	19	0	00	00	00	00	00	0	00	<u>8</u> 4
Build contingency	2.0%		0	0	0	4	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Dev costs Upfront	2.0%		7	1	=													45
Build related	5.0%	0	0	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			45
Abnormals Total	2%		23															45 135
Fees Fees on build costs		0	0	0	0	0	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	06
Fees on dev costs Total	0.0%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o 6
PG Planning gain				7	S.	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
other Planning	£41£	1	_	-														<u>0</u> 4
Survey	£500			C	(C	Ć	C	(c	C	c	(d	C	c	C	വ
Markeung Total	02			>	>	>	>	>	-	>	>	>		>	>	Þ	>	⊃ ດ
)ve	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Total costs		202	35	19	53	117	315	303	313	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,365
Net profit/loss from quarter		-202	-35	-19	-29	-117	-315	-133	197	494	494	0	0	0	0	۰	0	335
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-206	-246	-269	-304	-429	-758	806-	-724	-234	265	265	265	265	265	265	
Cumulative profit/loss		-202	-241	-264	-299	-421	-744	-891	-711	-230	261	265	265	265	265	265	265	
Interest Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0 0	0.00% 0	0.00%	0.00%	-70
Cumulative developer profit		-206	-246	-269	-304	-429	-758	806-	-724	-234	265	265	265	265	265	792	265	265
carried forward to RV calc																		



SITE B (Bab) notional Hadleigh Babergh







SITE B Bab LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	p																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	ofit							
	Lanc	Land purchase price	rice				£ A	Affordable 293,200		No affe	No affordable 575,558							
	RV F	RV per acre RV per hectare					9 3 8 3	395,521 977,333		776 1,91	776,417 1,918,527							
	Dev	Dev profit					£ 7	299,243		396,921	,921							
	Tota prof i	Total costs profit as % of costs	osts				£ 1,	1,617,509 18.50%		1,98	1,982,029 20.03%							
Programme	16	1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				
i			Q2	Q 3	Q4	01	Q2	Q 3	Q4	01	Q2	Q 3	Q4	۵1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	70
Units started	Market housing			0.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0	□	-	က	3	က	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	~	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+30	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	_	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	-	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

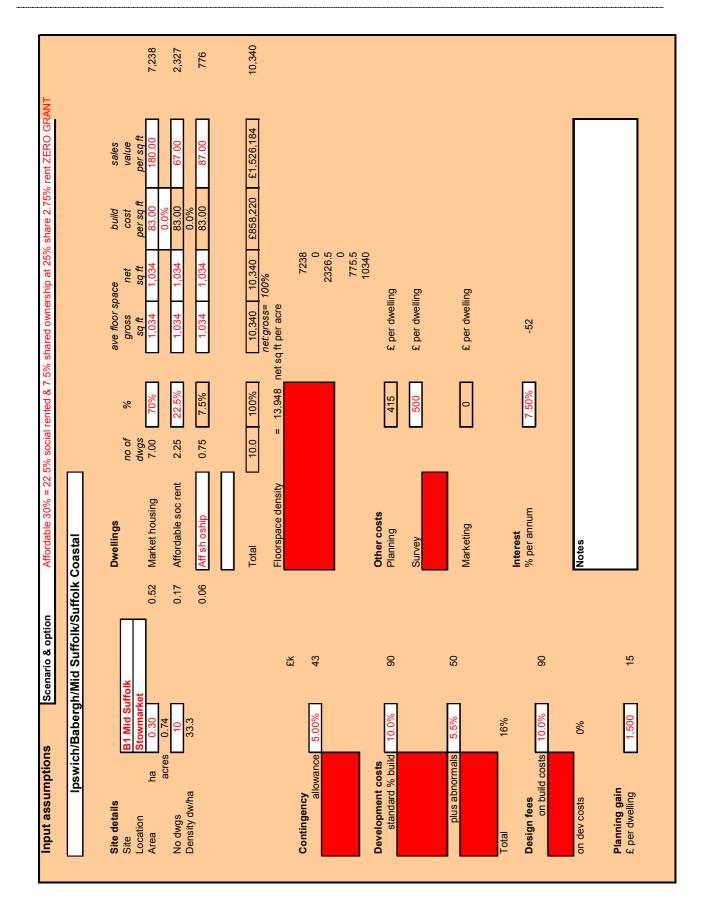


SITE B Bab CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q3	9	Year 3 Q1	02	83	φ	Year 4 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	166	499	499	499	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,665
Arrordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	7 2	22	52 4	73 ts	00	00	00	00	00	00	£ 2 c
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	9-	-18	-18	-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	09-
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	192	575	575	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,916
COSTS																		
Land Land acquisition		293																293
Stamp duty Purchase fees		တထ																တ ထ
																		310
Build costs Market housing		0 (0 (0 (0 (09	180	180	180	0 (0	0	0 (0	0 (0	0 (601
Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		o o	00	00	0 0	ე დ	58 19	58 19	58 19	00	00	00	0 0	00	00	00	00	193 26
Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	4	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
l otal Dev costs Upfront	2.0%	11	Ε	7	7													96
Build related	2.0%	0	0	2	4	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			45
Abnormals	%9	52	52															50
Fees Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	6	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 3
Total PG Planning gain				7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 15
																		15
Other Planning	£415	← ις	-	-														4 rc
Marketing	£0)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Total Sales fees hitoward from above		c	c	c	c	c	c	ď	ά	20	78	c	c	c	c	c	c	ი წ
S		352	37	19	29	117	315	303	315	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525
Net profit/loss from quarter		-352	-37	-19	-29	-117	-315	-112	259	557	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	391
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-359	404	430	-468	-596	-929	-1,060	-815	-263	299	299	599	299	299	299	
Cumulative profit/loss		-352	-396	422	460	-585	-912	-1,040	-800	-258	294	586	299	299	299	299	299	
Interest Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	-92
tigora acadonal oxitalismi		250	707	730	769	202	000	1 060	278	263	000	900	900	200	900	000	200	800
carried forward to RV calc		66. 6. 7-	4 5 4	2	8	0 8 6 7	676-	090,1-	<u>n</u> 9	202-	667	667	667	667	667	667	667	730

SITE B (MS) notional Stowmarket Mid Suffolk







SITE B MS LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	þ																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	thieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
	-	_						Affordable		No affc	No affordable							
	Land RV p	Land purcnase price RV per acre	se price				т Э	45,468	_ 	326,911	911							
	RV	RV per hectare	ē				ч	112,352		807,796	962							
	Dev	Dev profit					લ	238,115		310,	310,186							
	Tota	Total costs	4				3	1,288,819	_ 	1,551,764	,551,764							
	55	III ds /0 O	r costs					2010		2	0/ 00							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	03	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	70
Units	Market housing			0.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.7	7.0	0.7	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0	0	-	က	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	_	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	-	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	-	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44 Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



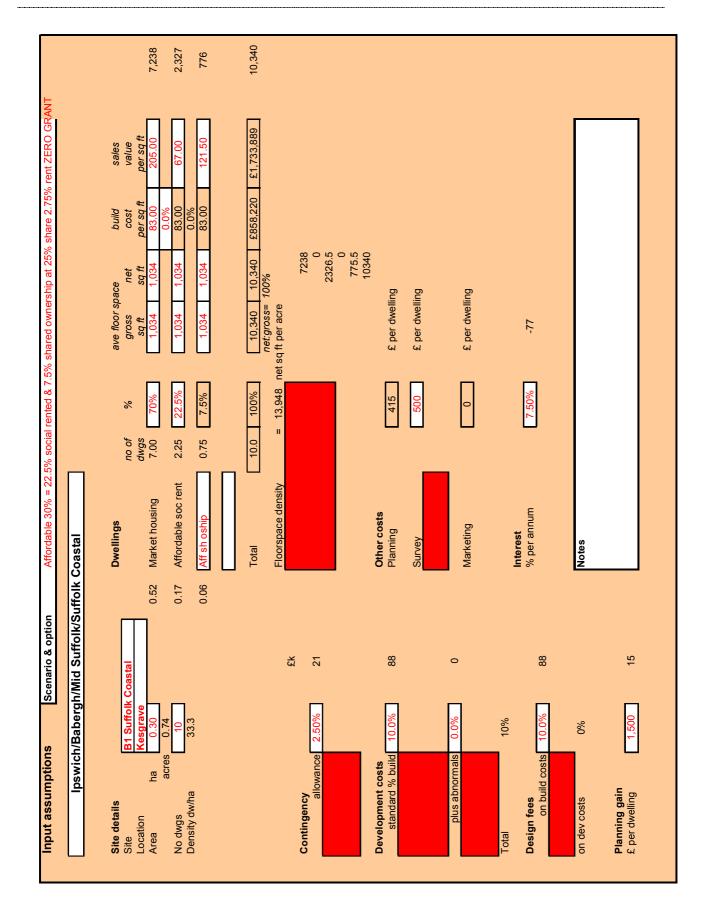
SITE B MS CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

			,												,				
		rate	year 1	00	6	9	year 2 01	00	03	7	Year 3	ŝ	03	7	year 4	0	03	04	S 141 S
			ŗ	ļ	ì	ř	ŕ	ļ) r		ř	l s	ì	ŗ	ř	i s) T	ř	
INCOME																			
Housing sales Market	Market housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	130	391	391	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,303
	Affordable soc rent		0	0	0	0	0	0	16	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
Aff sh oship	oship		0	0	0	0	0	0	7	50	20	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Sales fees	fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-14	-14	-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	-47
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	153	458	458	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,526
COSTS																			
Land	Land acquisition		34																45
	duty		0																0
Purcha Total	Purchase fees		_																+ بر
Build costs Market	Market housing		0	0	0	0	09	180	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603
	Affordable soc rent		00	0 0	0 0	00	19	28	58	58	00	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	193
An sn osnip Build conting	An sh osnip Build contingency	5.0%	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	<u>5</u> 6	<u>5</u> C	<u> </u>	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 4 5 4
																			901
Dev costs Upfront	Upfront Build moted	5.0%	₽ <	, = -	, τ	-	5	2	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c			45
Abnormals	mals	%9	25	25	ס	<u>t</u>	ţ	<u>t</u>	o	>	>	o	o .)	>	o			20 43
																			140
Fees Fees o	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	o c	27	27	27	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	06 -
Total	on dev costs	°,	o	o .	o .	.	5	o	D.	>	>	>	D.	>	o .	>	5	>	> 6
PG Plannir	Planning gain				2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Other Planning	bu	£415	-	_	_														ნ 4
		£200	2																2
Marketing Total	ting	£0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Sales fees b/forwa	b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Total costs			77	37	19	29	117	315	302	311	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,237
Net profit/loss from quarter	quarter		-77	-37	-19	-29	-117	-315	-149	146	444	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	289
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	quarter		0	-78	-118	-139	-171	-294	-621	-785	-650	-210	238	238	238	238	238	238	
Cumulative profit/loss			-77	-116	-137	-168	-289	609-	-770	-638	-206	234	238	238	238	238	238	238	
Interest Charged at Total	ed at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0	%00.0	%00:0	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	-52
				1))			!))	,)))	;
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	er profit V calc		-78	-118	-139	74	-294	-621	-785	-650	-210	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	237



SITE B (SC) notional Kesgrave Suffolk Coastal







2.3 0.8

SITE B SC LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	9															
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	chieve 2	20.0% pi	rofit	_					
	Land	Land purchase price	se price				the state of the s	Affordable 244,700	Ψ	No affe	No affordable 483,141	_					
	RV RV	RV per acre RV per hectare						330,096 815,667		651 1,61	651,748 1,610,470	-					
	Dev	Dev profit					લ	270,754		353	353,448						
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	of costs				£ 1	1,463,885 18.50%	2	1,76	1,767,002 20.00%						
Programme	eu	Year 1 Q1	02	Q3	94	Year 2 Q1	Q2	93	94	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q3	94	Year 4 Q1	02	93	Q4
Units	Market housing			0.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0:0	0:0	0.0	0.0				
started	Affordable soc rent			0.2	0.7	7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	Aff sh oship			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
	TOTAL	0	0	-	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Units	Market housing			0	0	-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	~	_	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units	Market housing				0	0	~	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
tonipiered +3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	_	-	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Units	Market housing					0	0	_	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
+4 O	Affordable soc rent					0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAS DEVE	HAS DEVELOPMENT FINISHED	ON	ON	QN	ON	ON	ON	ON	Q	ON	YES	STOP	STOP	STOP	STOP	STOP	STOP



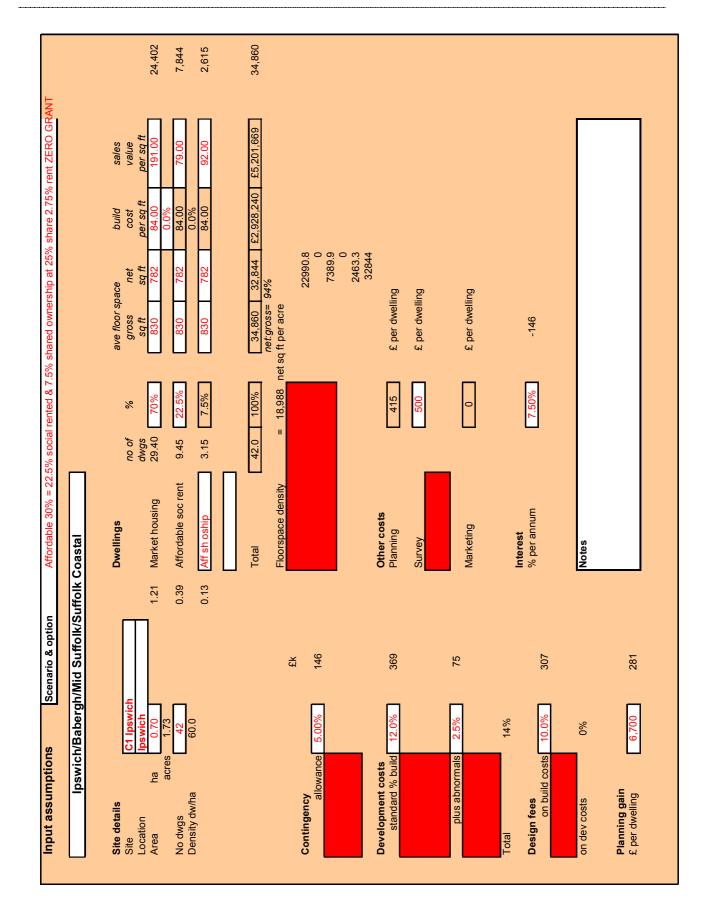
SITE B SC CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	92	83	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	693	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	148	445	445	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.484
		0	0	0	0	0	0	16	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
Aff sh oship		0	0	0	0	0	0	O	28	28	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	% o
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	173	520	520	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,734
COSTS																		
Land Land acquisition		245																245
		2 2																2 2
Total		-																254
Build costs Market housing		0	0	0	0	09	180	180	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	601
Affordable soc rent Aff sh oshio		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 0	58 19	58 19	58 19	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Build contingency	2.5%	0	0	0	0	2	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
l otal Dev costs Upfront	2.0%	11	7	1	11													8 4
	2.0%	0	0	4	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			4
Abnormals	%0	0	0															0 8
Fees Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	6	26	56	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 8
	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total PG Planning gain				7	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88 15
																		15
Other Planning	£415	← ư	-	-														4 u
Marketing	£0)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Total Sales fees h#oward from above		c	c	c	c	c	c	ĸ	9	9	5	c	c	c	c	c	c	ი 1
S		271	12	18	29	114	308	296	306	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,387
Net profit/loss from quarter		-271	-12	-18	-29	-114	-308	-122	214	504	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	347
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-276	-294	-318	-353	-476	-799	-938	-738	-238	27.1	27.1	27.1	271	271	271	
Cumulative profit/loss		-271	-289	-312	-347	-468	-784	-921	-725	-234	266	27.1	27.1	27.1	271	271	271	
Interest Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	%00:0 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	71-
Cumulative developer profit		-276	-294	-318	-353	-476	-799	-938	-738	-238	27.1	27.1	27.1	271	271	27.1	27.1	270
carried forward to RV calc																		



SITE C (Ip) notional Ipswich SE







SITE C IP LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	Þ																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	rofit							
	_		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Affordable 50 162	<u> </u>	No aff	No affordable							
	RV	Land purchase price RV per acre	bild e					-34,204		346	346,616							
	RV	RV per hectare	ē				н	-84,519		826	856,489							
	Dev	Dev profit					8	812,450		1,04	1,045,919							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	fcosts				3 4	4,390,118	 	5,22	5,228,185							
Programme	ø	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Φ	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	Q 45	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Φ	Year 4 Q1	Q2	93	04	TOTA
Units	Market housing			4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					29.
	Affordable soc rent			1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					9.5
	Aff sh oship			0.5	9:0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					3.2
	TOTAL	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0					42.0
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	2	2	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	2	7	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	o O
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	-	-	~	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	က
Units	Market housing				0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Aff sh oship				0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	က
Units	Market housing					0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	29
44 Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	7	2	2	2	7	7	0	0	0	0	တ
	Aff sh oship					0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	က



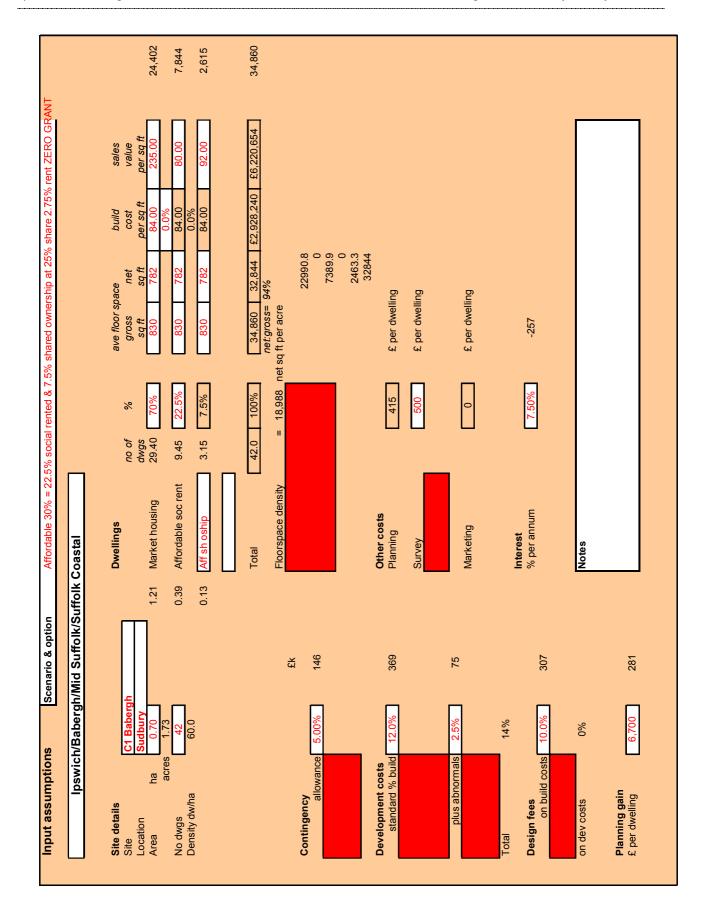
SITE C IP CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	02	Q 3	Q 4	Year 2 Q1	02	69	Q 4	Year 3 Q1	Ø2	83	Q 4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q.	TOTALS
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	732	732	732	732	732	732	0	0	0	0	4.391
		0	0	0	0	0	0	26	97	26	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	584
Aff sh oship		0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	38	38	38	38	0	0	0	0	227
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	0	0	0	0	-159
Total income		•		6	•	•	•	267	798	267	257	257	257	•	•	•	-	5 202
Total micoline		,	>	•	•	•	>	100	200	100	200	200	200	•	•	•	,	3,505
costs																		
Land acquisition		-29																-59
		c																c
Purchase fees		-5																· 7
Total																		-61
Build costs Market housing		0	0	0	0	342	342	342	342	342	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
		0	0	0	0	110	110	110	110	110	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	629
Aff sh oship			0	0	0	37	37	37	37	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
Build contingency	2.0%		0	0	0	24	54	24	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	146
	/80		94	97	9													3,075
Dev costs Opironi	9.0%		9 0	0 7 6	5 2	7	70	70	70	c	c	c	c	c	c			- 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6
Build related	9.0%	o ‰	o %	- 0	- -	<u>-</u>	- -	<u>-</u>	- -	>	>	>	>	>	>			<u>5</u> k
Total	0/7	3	ဂ္ဂ															444
Fees on build costs			0	0	0	51	51	51	51	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	307
	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total																		307
PG Planning gain				47	47	47	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
			(,														281
Other Planning	£415	ა გ	9	ဖ														71
Sarvey	OG Z			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	c	c	C	c	C	C	C	- C
Total																		88
Sales fees b/forward from above	,e	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	26	26	26	0	0	0	0	159
Total costs		20	06	130	124	641	641	899	899	290	290	26	26	0	0	0	0	4,244
Net profit/loss from quarter		-20	06-	-130	-124	-641	-641	199	199	277	277	840	840	0	0	0	0	957
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-51	-143	-277	-409	-1,070	-1,743	-1,573	-1,399	-1,143	-883	43	812	812	812	812	
Cumulative profit/loss		-20	-140	-272	401	-1,050	-1,711	-1,544	-1,374	-1,122	-867	-42	797	812	812	812	812	
Interest Charged at	7.50%	7.	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00:0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	
Total		7	ကု	ကု	φ	-50	-32	-29	-26	-21	-16	-	15	0	0	0	0	-146
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc		-51	-143	-277	409	-1,070	-1,743	-1,573	-1,399	-1,143	-883	43	812	812	812	812	812	812



SITE C (Bab) notional Sudbury Babergh







SITE C Bab LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	p															
						<u>I</u>	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	20.0% pr	ofit							
							Affordable		No affo	No affordable							
	Land	Land purchase price	ce			£	610,700	\neg	1,51	1,512,845							
	RV R	RV per acre RV per hectare				ч н	353,067 872,429		874,629 2,161,20	874,629 2,161,208							
	Dev	Dev profit					971,904		1,28(1,286,524							
	Tota	Total costs)			ب س	5,249,649 18.51%	ு	6,43	6,432,716							
	5	200 100/ 25 11	2				2			2							
Programme	O	Year 1 Q1 Q2	69	Q 4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	69	Q 45	Year 3 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Ø2	69	90	70
Units	Market housing		4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
o la led	Affordable soc rent		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0 0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0					
Units	Market housing		0	0	c C	ß	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent		0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship		0	0	~	-	-	~	_	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing			0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	2	7	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	-	~	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
+4Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	7	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	-	~	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	

29.4

9.5



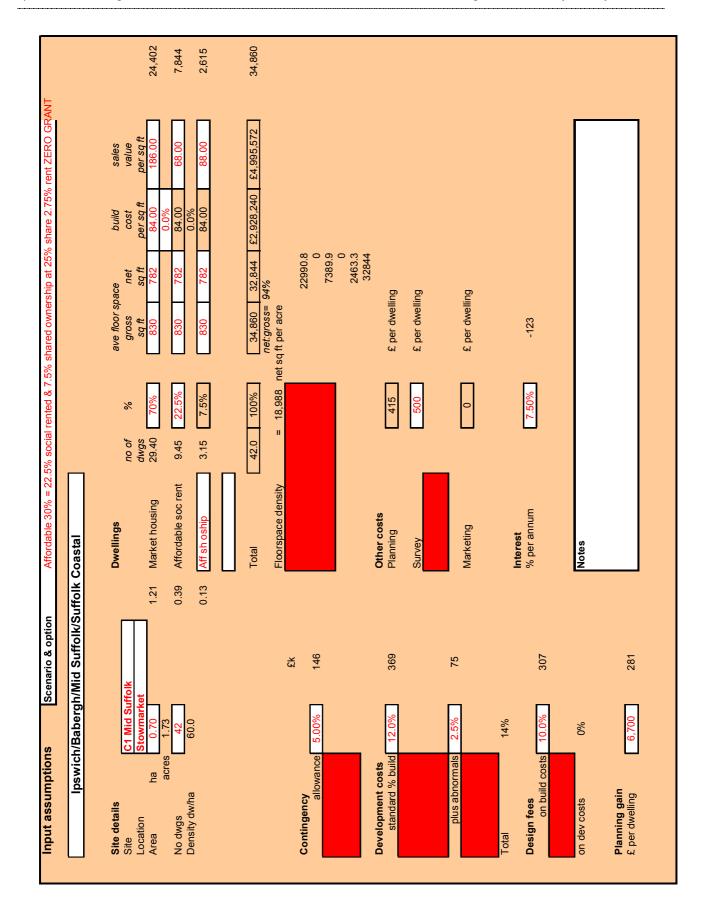
SITE C Bab CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	05	63	04	Year 2 Q1	Q2	89	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	693	90	Year 4 Q1	92	Q3	94	TOTALS
		c	c	c	c	c	c	OCo	OUB	CCG	OCO	006	Co	c	c	c	c	5 403
		000	000	000	000	000	000	38	38 88	38	38	38 88	88 88	000	000	000	000	591 227
+		0	0	0	0	0	0	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	0	0	0	0	-194
		0	0	0	0	0	0	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	1,037	0	0	0	0	6,221
		611																611
		24																24
		:																652
		0	0	0	0	342	342	342	342	342	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
		00	0 0	0 0	0 0	110	110	110	110	110 37	110	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	00	0 0	659
	2.0%	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	24 5	24	24	24	24	24	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	146
	700	97	97	97	9													3,075
	%0.0	♀ ⊂	ç -	34 5	5 %	33	34	33	3	c	c	c	c	c	c			‡ <u>\$</u>
	2%	88	38	5	5	5	5	5	5	ò)	o .)	þ	þ			75
	ì	((((ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	ì	(((Ó	ď	(444
Fees on dev costs (%0.0 0.0%	o o	0	o o	00	0	0	0	0	ار 0	0 2	- 0	00	00	00	00	00) 0
																		307
				47	47	47	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281 281
	£415	9	9	9														17
	£200	21																21
	0 <i>3</i>			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 88
b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	194
		763	06	130	124	641	641	674	674	296	296	32	32	0	0	0	0	4,992
		-763	06-	-130	-124	-641	-641	363	363	441	441	1,004	1,004	0	0	0	0	1,228
		0	-777	-883	-1,031	-1,176	-1,852	-2,540	-2,217	-1,889	-1,475	-1,054	-20	972	972	972	972	
		-763	998-	-1,012	-1,155	-1,818	-2,493	-2,177	-1,854	-1,448	-1,035	-50	954	972	972	972	972	
	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00:0	%00.0	%00:0	%00:0	757
		<u>t</u>	2	<u> </u>	77-	<u>†</u>	Ì	Ť	?	17-	<u> </u>	-	2	o	>	>	D	167-
		<i>111-</i>	-883	-1,031	-1,176	-1,852	-2,540	-2,217	-1,889	-1,475	-1,054	-20	972	972	972	972	972	971



SITE C (MS) notional Stowmarket Mid Suffolk







SITE C MS LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	p																
							Iter	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
								Affordable		No affc	No affordable							
	Land	Land purchase price	e price					-201,600	_]	486,637	637							
	RV RV	RV per acre RV per hectare	ø.				си си 	-116,552 -288,000		281,342 695,196	281,342 695,196							
	Dev	Dev profit					ct.	780,134		1,021	1,021,695							
	Tota	Total costs	•				4	4,216,338	<u></u>	5,088,189	30.08%							
	5	III ds /0 OI	costs					0/00:01		20.0	0/ 00							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	02	Q 3	Q 4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	5
Units	Market housing			4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					I CO
	Affordable soc rent			1.6	9:1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0					4
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	5	2	5	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	2	2	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	-	-	~	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	2	7	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	-	-	~	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
44 0	Affordable soc rent					0	0	7	2	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	



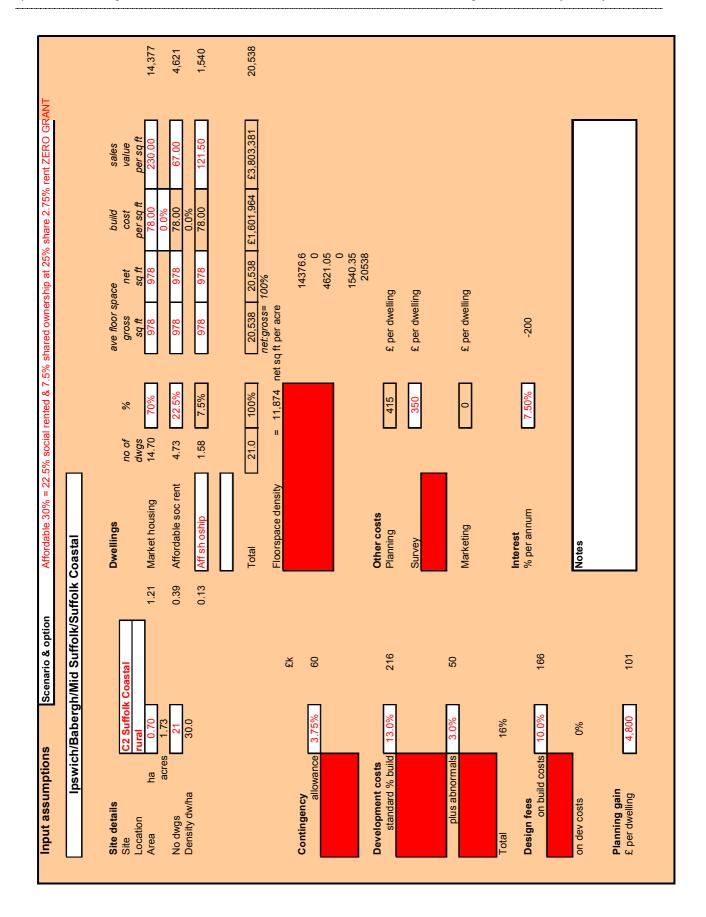
SITE C MS CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	93	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q.	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales Market housing Affordable soc r Aff sh oship	Market housing Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		000	000	000	000	000	000	713 84 36	713 84 36	713 84 36	713 84 36	713 84 36	713 84 36	000	000	000	000	4,276 503 217
Sales fees	sees:		0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	-26	0	0	0	0	-154
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	833	833	833	833	833	833	0	0	0	0	4,996
COSTS Land Land Stam	Land acquisition Stamp duty		-202																-202
Purch Total	Purchase fees Total		ဖ ှ																-6 -207
Build costs Marke	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	342	342	342	342	342	342	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2,050
Aff St Build	Aff sh oship Build contingency	2.0%	000	000	000	000	37	37	37	37	37 24	37	000	000	000	000	000	000	220 146
Total Dev costs Upfront	ort.	%0'9	, 46	9 4	. 46	94	i	i	i		i	i	,	,	,	,	,)	3,075
	Build related Abnormals	6.0%	38 0 9	2 0 88	31.	3 5	31	33	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0			28 t 4
Fees Fees	Fees on build costs Fees on dev costs	10.0% 0.0%	00	00	00	00	0	51	51	0	0	51	00	00	00	00	00	0 0	307
PG Plannii Total	l otal Planning gain Total				47	47	47	47	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	307 281 281
Other Planning Survey Marketing	ning sy sting	£415 £500 £0	21	ဖ	9 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	56	26	26	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	38 154
lotal costs			/6-	06	130	124	1	141	/99	/99	886	686	8	97	5	>	5	5	4,093
Net profit/loss from quarter	quarter		97	06-	-130	-124	-641	-641	166	166	243	243	807	807	0	0	0	0	902
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	it quarter		0	86	o	-123	-251	606-	-1,579	-1,440	-1,298	-1,075	-847	4	780	780	780	780	
Cumulative profit/loss	ø.		26	တ	-120	-246	-892	-1,550	-1,414	-1,275	-1,055	-832	-40	992	780	780	780	780	
Interest Charg Total	ed at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-123
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	oer profit RV calc		86	6	-123	-251	606-	-1,579	-1,440	-1,298	-1,075	-847	4	780	780	780	780	780	977



SITE C (SC) notional rural Suffolk Coastal







SITE C SC LAND COST & PHASING

Figure F		Land	Þ																
Figure Parchase price Figure Parchase Figure Parchase Figure Parchase Parcha								Itera	ate to ac	hieve 2	0.0% pr	ofit							
RV per acre E 310,714 1,696,353 FV per hectare E 910,714 1,696,353 FV per hectare FV per t FV		Land	d purchas	se price					ffordable		No affc	r,447							
Dev profit Sea		R N	per acre per hecta	<u>e</u>					368,561		1,69	,505 3,353							
Total costs		Dev	profit						393,990		787	426							
Market housing Top of Table soc rent Affshooship Organization		Tota pro l	al costs fit as % o	f costs					210,29	- 	3,93	7,214							
Market housing 0.7 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 0.0	Programme	d)	Year 1 Q1	Q2	63	40	Year 2 Q1	92	Q 3	90	Year 3 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTALS
Afficiable soc rent 0.0	Units	Market housing			0.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					14.7
Aff sh cship 0.0 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 <t< th=""><th>started</th><th>Affordable soc rent</th><td></td><td></td><td>0.2</td><td>6:0</td><td>6:0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4.7</td></t<>	started	Affordable soc rent			0.2	6:0	6:0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4.7
TOTAL 0 <th></th> <th>Aff sh oship</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0:0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.6</td>		Aff sh oship			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					1.6
Market housing 0 0 1 3 3 3 3 0		TOTAL	0	0	-	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0					21.0
Affordable socrent 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	Units	Market housing			0	0	-	ဗ	ဗ	ဗ	က	ဇ	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Aff sh oship 0 <t< th=""><th>+2Q</th><th>Affordable soc rent</th><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>~</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Ŋ</td></t<>	+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	0	~	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ŋ
Market housing O 0 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 Affordable soc rent 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 Market housing 0 </th <th></th> <th>Aff sh oship</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td>		Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Affordable soc rent 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	Units					0	0	-	က	8	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
Aff sh oship 0 <t< th=""><th>completed +3Q</th><th>Affordable soc rent</th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>-</td><td>~</td><td>-</td><td>~</td><td>~</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></t<>	completed +3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	0	-	~	-	~	~	0	0	0	0	0	2
Market housing 0 0 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 Affordable soc rent 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 <		Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Affordable soc rent 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	Units						0	0	-	ဗ	ဇ	8	က	8	0	0	0	0	15
	+4Q						0	0	0	-	-	_	-	-	0	0	0	0	ß
		Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2



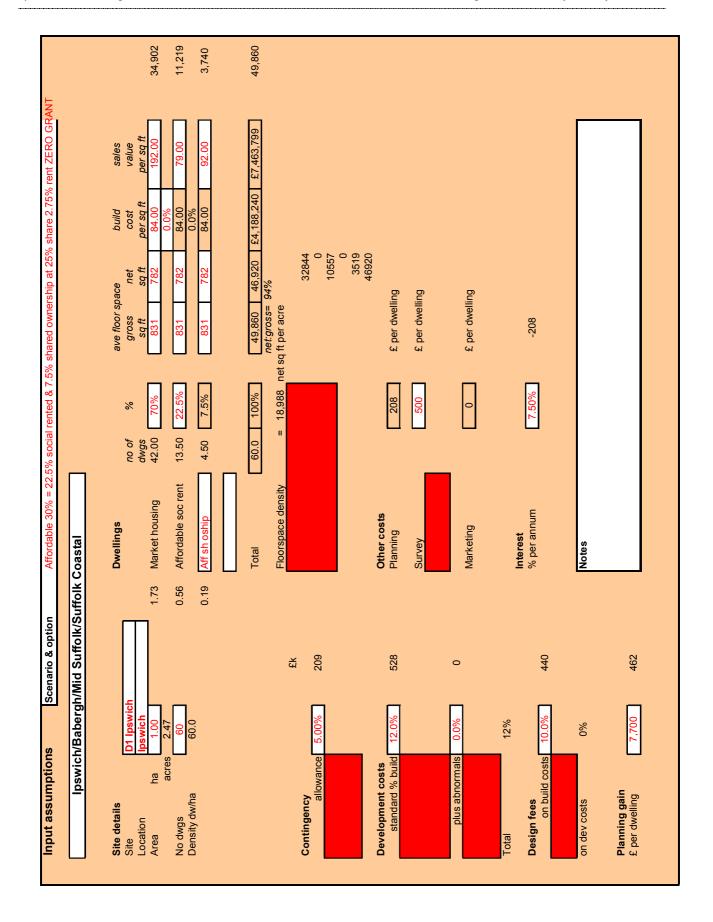
SITE C SC CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		ľ									:								
		rate	Year 1	°C	03	04	Year 2	00	03	0	Year 3	°C	03	9	Year 4	00	03	7	TOTALS
		200	ÿ	i i	ò	ŝ	ř	i,	9	š	ř	i i) S	ř	ř	1	ğ	ŝ	
INCOME																			
Housing sales Market housing	guist		0	0	0	0	0	0	157	630	630	630	630	630	0	0	0	0	3,307
	soc rent		0	0	0	0	0	0	15	59	59	29	29	29	0	0	0	0	310
Aff sh oship	Q.		0	0	0	0	0	0	တ	36	36	99	98	ဗ္ဗ	0	0	0	0	187
Sales fees			0	0	0	0	0	0	9-	-23	-23	-23	-23	-23	0	0	0	0	-119
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	181	724	724	724	724	724	0	0	0	0	3,803
COSTS																			
l and acquisition	isition		638																638
	y		56 26																56 26
Purchase fees	fees		18																18
Build costs Market housing	nsing		0	0	0	0	53	214	214	214	214	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,121
Affordable soc rent	soc rent		00	00	00	00	†	69	93	69	69	93	00	00	00	00	00	00	360
Build contingency	ingency	3.8%	0	0 0	0	0 0	ာက	1 2	3 =	1 5	1 2	7 1	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	60
Total		%5 9	27	27	27	27													1,662
	Pe	6.5%	; o	i 0	. ro	2 1	21	21	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0			108
Abnormals		3%	25	25		i				i									20
		ì	((ď	(c	6	ć	C	C	6	(((c	C	(266
Fees read costs		%0.02	0 0	o c	> C	0 0	∞ c	% c	% c	25 0	Z 0	% c	0 0	0 0	0 0	o c	o c	o c	166
Total		2)))))	,)))))))	,)	,	166
PG Planning gain	rain				2	19	19	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
Other Planning		£415	က	က	က														5 0
Survey		£320	7																7
Marketing		£0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۰ ب
Sales fees b/forward f	b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	9	23	23	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	119
Total costs			743	22	40	29	127	388	394	411	371	371	23	23	0	0	0	0	3,011
Net profit/loss from quarter	ırter		-743	-55	-40	-67	-127	-388	-213	314	354	354	702	702	0	0	0	0	793
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	arter		0	-757	-827	-883	-967	-1,114	-1,530	-1,776	-1,489	-1,157	-818	-119	594	594	594	594	
Cumulative profit/loss			-743	-811	998-	-949	-1,094	-1,502	-1,743	-1,462	-1,136	-803	-117	583	594	594	594	594	
Interest Charged at Total		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0 0	0.00%	%00.0 0	0.00%	-200
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	orofit alc		-757	-827	883 83	-967	-1,114	-1,530	-1,776	-1,489	-1,157	818 8	-119	594	594	594	594	594	593



SITE D (Ip) notional Ipswich Cent W edge







SITE D IP LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	Þ																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	ofit	_						
		Land purchase price	se price				¥ J	Affordable -6.075		No affe	No affordable 944.306							
	RV R	RV per hectare	<u>a</u>					-2,458 -6,075	7	382	382,156 944,306	_						
	Dev	Dev profit						1,165,643		1,50	1,501,637							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	f costs				£ 6 ,	6,299,056 18.51%	<u>"</u>	7,50	7,507,903							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	02	Q3	94	Year 2 Q1	92	03	Q4	Year 3 Q1	92	93	Q 4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q3	40	TOTAL
Units	Market housing			7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					42.0
started	Affordable soc rent			2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					13.5
	Aff sh oship			0.8	8.0	8.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0					4.5
	TOTAL	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0					0.09
Units	Market housing			0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	7	2	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship			0	0	-	-	-	~	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Units	Market housing				0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	42
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship				0	0	-	-	-	-	←	~	0	0	0	0	0	2
Units	Market housing					0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	42
+4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Aff sh oship					0	0	—	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	ß



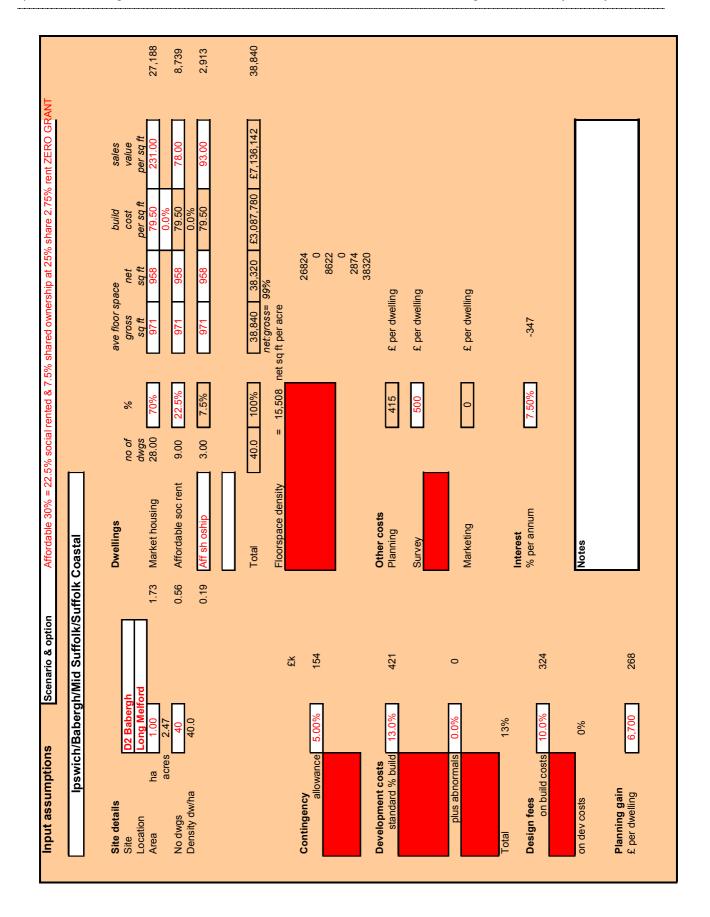
SITE D IP CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	05	Q 3	Q 45	Year 2 Q1	Q 2	6 3	Q 4	Year 3 Q1	Q 2	Q 3	9	Year 4 Q1	Ø2	Q 3	Q.	TOTALS
EMC:ONE																			
Housing sales Market	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	1,051	00	00	0 0	0 0	6,306
Aff sh oship	Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	<u>5</u> 45	54	54	<u>5</u> 45	<u>5</u> 25	<u>5</u> 2	00	00	00	00	324
Sales fees	ees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-38	-38	-38	-38	-38	-38	0	0	0	0	-228
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	0	0	0	0	7,464
costs																			
Land Land a	Land acquisition		9																φ
	Stamp duty Purchase fees		00																00
																			φ
Build costs Market	Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	489	489	489	489	489	489	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2,932
Aff sh oship	Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	0 0	15/ 52	15 <i>7</i> 52	15/ 52	15/ 52	15/ 52	15/ 52	00	0 0	00	00	00	0 0	942 314
Build	Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
Total Dev costs Upfront	4	%0.9	99	99	99	99													4,398 264
Build related	elated	%0.9	0	0	44	4	4	4	4	44	0	0	0	0	0	0			264
Abnormals	mals	%0	0	0															0
Fees Fees or	Fees on build costs	10.0%	C	C	C	C	73	73	73	73	73	73	C	c	C	C	C	C	3 20 440
	Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1	1	1	1	1	1	c	c	c		c	c	c	c	440
Total	Fianning gain Total				2	<u> </u>	=	=	2		Þ	>	>	-	>	>	Þ	>	462 462
Other Planning	g,	£208	4 (4	4														12
Survey	ina	005.7 FO	96		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	O	C	C	C	<u></u>
	9																		42
Sales fees b/forwa	b/forward from above		0	0	191	187	927	0	38 965	38	38 844	38 844	88 88	88 88	0 0	0	0	0 0	228 6.091
Net profit/loss from quarter	quarter		-94	-70	-191	-187	-927	-927	279	279	400	400	1,206	1,206	0	0	0	0	1,372
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	quarter		0	96-	-169	-366	-564	-1,519	-2,492	-2,254	-2,013	-1,643	-1,267	-62	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	
Cumulative profit/loss			-94	-166	-360	-553	-1,491	-2,446	-2,213	-1,976	-1,613	-1,243	-61	1,144	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	
Interest Charged at Total		7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	-208
																	L		
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	er profit V calc		96-	-169	-366	-564	-1,519	-2,492	-2,254	-2,013	-1,643	-1,267	-62	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,165



SITE D (Bab) notional Long Melford Babergh







SITE D Bab LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	pı																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	rofit							
	Land	Land purchase price	price				£ 1,	Affordable 1,087,000		No affe	No affordable 2,109,605							
	RV RV	RV per acre RV per hectare	4.				£ 7,	439,903 1,087,000		853 2,109	853,745 2,109,605							
	Dev	Dev profit					ب ر	1,114,509	0	1,47	1,475,458							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	costs				9	6,022,608	<u></u>	7,37	7,377,437							
			$\left \ \right $															
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	Ø2	Q 3	Q 4	Year 2 Q1	92	693	Q	Year 3 Q1	02	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4	5
Units	Market housing			2.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0					
50100	Affordable soc rent			6.0	4.1	4.1	4.	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	Aff sh oship			0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0					
	TOTAL	0	0	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0					4
Units 'built'	Market housing			0	0	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	က	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	ဇ	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	
pulcilaseu +4Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



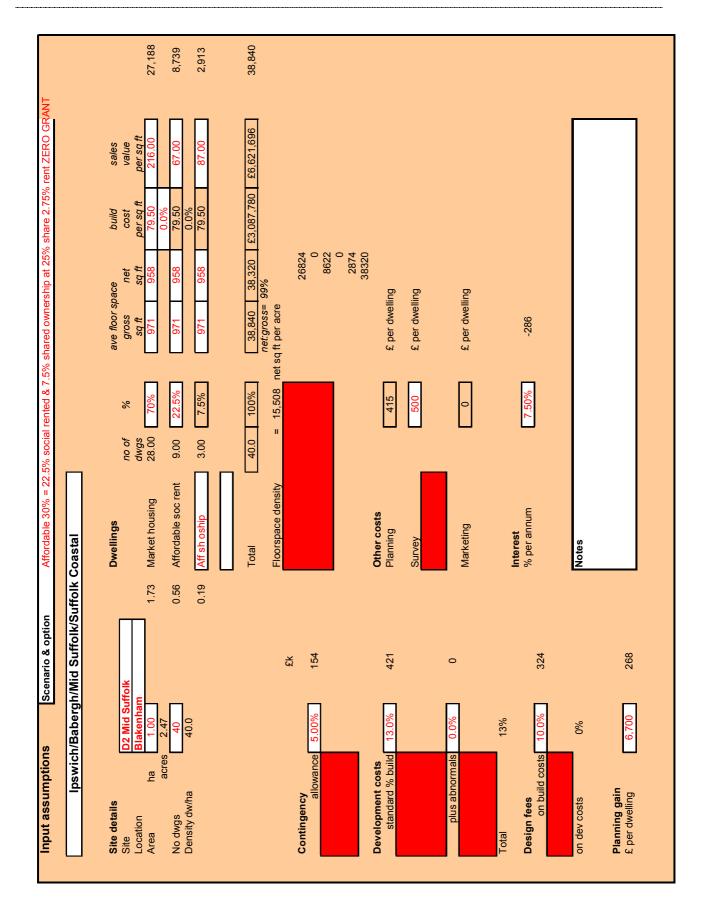
SITE D BabCASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	63	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q.	Year 3 Q1	02	Q 3	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	TOTALS
-																		
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0	0	0	0	0	0	620	929	929	929	929	929	929	0	0	0	6,196
Affordable soc rent Aff sh oshin		0 0	00	00	0 0	00	0 0	67	101	101	101 40	101	101	101	0 0	0 0	0 0	673
		•)	•)))	i)	2	2	2	2	2	,))	0
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	-33	0	0	0	-223
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	714	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	0	0	0	7,136
COSTS																		
l and acquisition		1 087																1 087
		43																43
Purchase fees		30																30
lotal		c	c	c	c	216	32.4	22.4	327	324	324	324	c	c	c	c	c	7,160
		o c	o c	o c	o c	69	324 104	104	104	324 104	104	324 104	o c	o c	o c	o c	o c	695
Aff sh oship		0	0	0	0	23 8	32	32	35	35	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	232
Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	15	23	23	23	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	154
l otal Dev costs Upfront	6.5%	53	53	53	53													3,242 211
Build related	6.5%	0	0	21	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0			211
Abnormals Total	%0	0	0															0
Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	32	49	49	49	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	324
Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
l otal Planning gain				27	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324 268
																		268
Other Planning	£415	9 %	9	9														17
Marketing	0 <i>3</i>	ì		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sales fees hiftoward from above		c	c	c	c	c	c	22	33	33	33	33	33	33	c	c	c	37
S		1,239	58	106	124	428	607	629	640	640	568	568	33	33	0	0	0	5,676
Net profit/loss from quarter		-1,239	-58	-106	-124	-428	-607	85	430	430	502	502	1,037	1,037	0	0	0	1,460
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	-1,262	-1,345	-1,478	-1,632	-2,099	-2,757	-2,722	-2,335	-1,940	-1,465	-981	22	1,115	1,115	1,115	
Cumulative profit/loss		-1,239	-1,320	-1,451	-1,602	-2,061	-2,706	-2,672	-2,292	-1,905	-1,438	-963	26	1,094	1,115	1,115	1,115	
Interest Charged at	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	!
Total		-53	-25	-27	0 0 0 0 7	66-	-51	-20	-43	96-	-27	-18	-	21	0	0	0	-347
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc		-1,262	-1,345	-1,478	-1,632	-2,099	-2,757	-2,722	-2,335	-1,940	-1,465	-981	22	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,114



SITE D (MS) notional Blakenham Mid Suffolk







SITE D MS LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	pı																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% pi	rofit							
	Land	Land purchase price	e price				E Af	Affordable 751,000		No affe	No affordable 1,741,420							
	RV R	RV per acre RV per hectare	(t)					303,926 751,000	1	1,74	704,743 1,741,420							
	Dev	Dev profit					ਜ 1,	1,034,052	01	1,37	1,379,664							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	costs				£ 2,	5,588,619 18.50%		6,89	6,898,431							
Programme	Φ	Year 1 Q1	92	93	Q4	Year 2 Q1	Q2	03	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Q2	633	Q4	Year 4 Q1	Q2	033	Q4	707
Units	Market housing			2.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0					78
started	Affordable soc rent			6.0	4:1	4.1	4.1	1.4	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					6
	Aff sh oship			0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0					က
	TOTAL	0	0	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0					4
Units	Market housing			0	0	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing				0	0	က	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Units	Market housing					0	0	က	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	2
44Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	~	-	~	-	-	-	0	0	0	
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

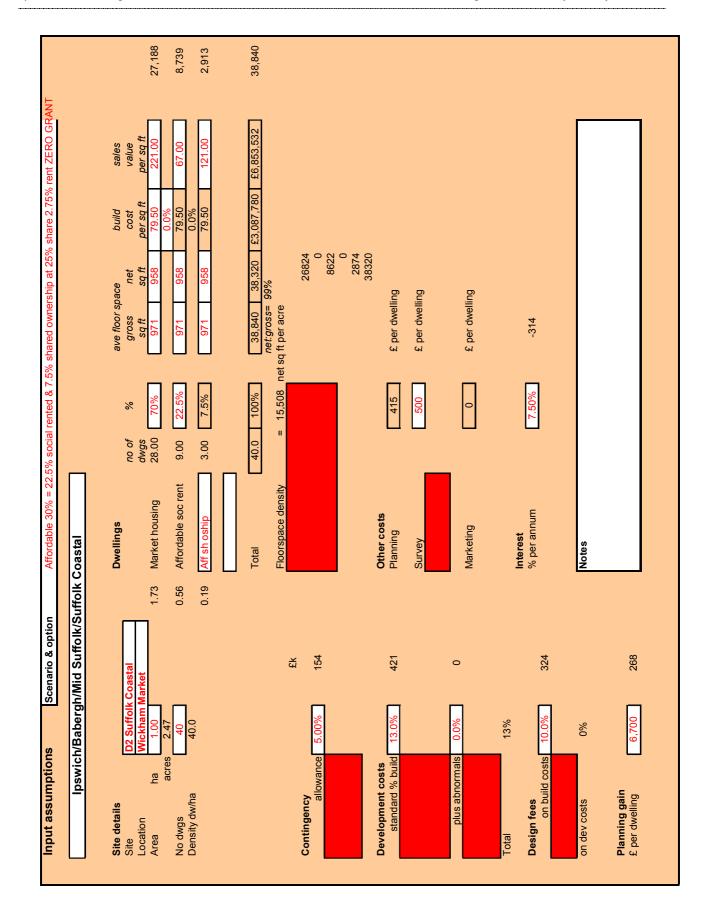


SITE D MS CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	rate	Year 1 Q1	Q2	693	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	03	40	Year 3 Q1	Q2	633	90	Year 4 Q1	92	03	Q4	TOTALS
INCOME																		
Housing sales Market housing		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	629	869	869	869	869	869	869	0 0	0 0	0 (5,794
Arrordable socrent Aff sh oship		00	00	00	00	00	00	22 28	38	38	38	38	38	38	00	00	00	250
Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-21	-31	-31	-31	-31	-31	-31	0	0	0	-208
Total income		0	0	0	0	0	0	662	993	993	993	993	993	993	0	0	0	6,622
COSTS																		
Land Land acquisition		751																751
Stamp duty Purchase fees		30																30
		c	c	d	ď	0	200	200	,	700		,		c	c	c	c	802
Build costs Market housing		o c	> C	o c	o c	216 69	324 104	324 104	324	324	324	324 104	0 0	> C	o c	o c	o c	2,161
Aff sh oship		00	0	0	0	23	32	35	35	35	32	32	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	232
Build contingency	2.0%	0	0	0	0	15	23	23	23	23	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	154
Dev costs Upfront	6.5%	53	53	53	53													2,242
Build related	6.5%	0 0	00	21	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0			211
Total	% >	D	5															421
Fees Fees on build costs	10.0%	0	0	0	0	32	49	49	49	49	49	49	0	0	0	0	0	324
Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PG Planning gain				27	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268
Total Other Planning	£415	9	9	9														268 17
	£200	20																20
Marketing Total	£0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 22
Sales fees b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	21	31	31	31	31	31	31	0	0	0	208
Total costs		880	28	106	124	428	209	628	638	638	266	266	31	31	0	0	0	5,302
Net profit/loss from quarter		-880	-58	-106	-124	-428	-607	35	355	355	427	427	962	962	0	0	0	1,319
Profit/loss bf from last quarter		0	968-	-972	-1,099	-1,246	-1,706	-2,356	-2,365	-2,047	-1,723	-1,321	-910	53	1,034	1,034	1,034	
Cumulative profit/loss		-880	-955	-1,078	-1,223	-1,674	-2,313	-2,321	-2,009	-1,692	-1,296	-893	25	1,015	1,034	1,034	1,034	
Interest Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	-286
		2	2	ì	}	5	2		3	}	i	:	•	2)))	,	}
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc		968-	-972	-1,099	-1,246	-1,706	-2,356	-2,365	-2,047	-1,723	-1,321	-910	23	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,033

SITE D (SC) notional Wickham Market Suffolk Coastal







SITE D SC LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	þ																
							Itera	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	hieve 2	0.0% p	rofit	_						
		פסיוים פספלסיוות לחפר	in G				∀ [°	Affordable		No aff	No affordable	_						
	R R R	RV per acre RV per hectare	2					365,439 903,000	7	754 1,86	754,411 1,864,149	_						
	Dev	Dev profit					£ 7	1,070,559	6	1,41	1,411,594							
	Tota prof	Total costs profit as % of costs	sosts				£ 2,	5,783,948 18.51%	&	7,05	7,058,101							
Programme	v	Year 1 Q1	92	83	Q4	Year 2 Q1	92	63	Q4	Year 3 Q1	Ø2	83	Q.4	Year 4 Q1	05	63	Q4	707
Units	Market housing			2.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0					28
started	Affordable soc rent			6.0	4.	4.1	4:1	1.4	4.1	4.	0.0	0.0	0.0					6
	Aff sh oship			0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0					ю.
	TOTAL	0	0	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0					40
Units	Market housing			0	0	က	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
500	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0)
	Aff sh oship			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Units	Market housing				0	0	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2
+3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	O)
	Aff sh oship				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
Units	Market housing					0	0	ဇ	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	2
44Q	Affordable soc rent					0	0	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	0	0	0	0)
	Aff sh oship					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(,)



SITE D SC CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

		rate	Year 1 Q1	02	693	Q4	Year 2 Q1	02	<i>Q</i> 3	Q4	Year 3 Q1	02	Q 3	Q.	Year 4 Q1	Q2	Q 3	40	TOTALS
INCOME Housing sales M Al	Market housing Affordable soc rent Aff sh oship		000	000	000	000	000	000	593 58 35	889 87 52	889 87 52	889 87 52	889 87 52	889 87 52	889 87 52	000	000	000	5,928 578 348 0
Ø	Sales fees		0	0	0	0	0	0	-21	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	0	0	0	-214
Total income			0	0	0	0	0	0	685	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	1,028	0	0	0	6,854
COSTS																			
Land La	Land acquisition		903																903
οŒĤ	Stamp duty Purchase fees		25 26																5 22 8
Build costs M	l otal Market housing		0	0	0	0	216	324	324	324	324	324	324	0	0	0	0	0	364 2,161
	Affordable soc rent		00	00	00	00	60	104	104	104	104	104	104	00	00	00	00	00	695
(Q	Build contingency	2.0%	00	00	00	00	15	23 23	23	23	23	23	23 83	00	00	00	00	00	154
To Dev costs	Total Upfront	6.5%	53	53	53	53													3,242 211
	Build related	6.5%	0 (0	21	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	0	0			211
Ϋ́	Abnormals Total	%0	0	0															0 421
Fees F	Fees on build costs	10.0%	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	32	49	64	49	49	49	49	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	324
Ϋ́	Fees on dev costs	%0.0	0	o	o)	o	5	o	5	5	0	0)	0	ɔ	o	0	324
PG P	Planning gain				27	40	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268
Other P	Planning	£415	9 8	9	9														17
nΣ	Survey Marketing	03 7002	8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
To Sales fees	Total b/forward from above		0	0	0	0	0	0	21	32	32	32	32	32	32	0	0	0	37 214
ts			1,042	58	106	124	428	607	628	639	639	267	267	32	32	0	0	0	5,470
Net profit/loss from quarter	rom quarter		-1,042	-58	-106	-124	-428	-607	22	389	389	461	461	966	966	0	0	0	1,383
Profit/loss bf from last quarter	ı last quarter		0	-1,062	-1,141	-1,270	-1,421	-1,884	-2,537	-2,526	-2,177	-1,821	-1,386	-942	22	1,071	1,071	1,071	
Cumulative profit/loss	loss		-1,042	-1,120	-1,247	-1,395	-1,849	-2,491	-2,480	-2,137	-1,788	-1,360	-925	25	1,051	1,071	1,071	1,071	
Interest C	Charged at Total	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-314
Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc	eloper profit to RV calc		-1,062	-1,141	-1,270	-1,421	-1,884	-2,537	-2,526	-2,177	-1,821	-1,386	-942	22	1,071	1,071	1,071	1,071	1,070



Appendix 6 Additional site appraisals

Introduction

- A6.1 Close to the completion of the study Fordham Research Group Ltd was asked to produce additional appraisals for two further sites located on the edge of Ipswich. This Appendix provides details of the site specific assumptions used to produce appraisals. The bulk of the appraisal assumptions followed from those used generally across the viability study, and are not repeated here.
- A6.2 Where specific assumptions are identified below, to aid reading we have followed as far as possible the topic headings used in introducing them in the main body of the report.
- A6.3 Appendix 6 sets out the additional appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2008. Addendum 1 updates the same appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2009 i.e. during a market downturn.
- A6.4 The appraisal printouts for the additional sites are provided at the end of this Appendix.

The actual sites

A6.5 Summary details of the two additional actual sites are set out in the table below. They are both substantial sites. Both are on the north eastern side of Ipswich and in fact they are contiguous sites.

	т	able A6.1	Actual site	e details		
Site	Name	Are	a ha	No Dwgs	Density net	Status
No	Ivanic	Gross	Net resid	No Dwgs	(dw/ha)	Status
Z1	North of Valley Rd Ipswich	12.20	11.00	320* (395)	na (35.9)	Application
Z2	West of Westerfield Rd Ipswich	43.40	35.00	1,200	25.0	Proposed site

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Note Site Z1 contains an area for residential care which is considered equivalent in built form terms to an additional 75 apartments.



- A6.6 One site is subject to a current planning application and one is a site proposed by a developer, although proposals for around 1,200 dwellings on this site are understood to be fairly well advanced. The proposals for the smaller site, Z1, contain an area of residential care. Its identified floor area (59,200 sq ft/5,500 sq m) is considered equivalent to an additional 75 apartments. For the purpose of the appraisal it has been modelled as such.
- A6.7 Similarly an area within the site is to be developed as a mixed use local centre, with ground floor commercial space and flats above. The ground floor space has been removed from the appraisal on the assumption that it breaks even and makes no net contribution to the development's profitability.
- A6.8 On this basis the scheme has an equivalent density of 35.9 dwellings per ha, which is comparatively low but reflects the town edge situation and the predominant low density built form adjoining the site. The second, larger site will contain open space, roads and possibly other facilities although the area these occupy is at present unknown. It is a little less constrained by the existing built form, and the northern part of the site could adjoin a transport node where somewhat higher density would be appropriate.
- A6.9 In discussion we agreed an appropriate net residential area for this site at 35.0 ha, giving a net density of 34.3 dwellings per ha.

Development assumptions

- A6.10 In arriving at development assumptions for site Z1 we took note of the mix and configuration of the dwellings in supporting documents to the planning application. As explained above we assumed that the residential care facilities were equivalent to residential development of 75 apartments of 671 net sq ft and that these would produce an equivalent return to such a development. On this basis the scheme produced a floorspace density of 12,500 net sq ft per acre, or 2,875 sq m/ha.
- A6.11 For the larger site we assumed a similar floorspace density would apply over the bulk of the site, but that the northern corner, approximately 25% of the total, would be built out at the benchmark urban density of 15,500 sq ft per acre (3,550 sq m per ha).
- A6.12 The resulting assumptions for residential development for the two sites are set out in the table below.

	T	able A6.2 Site d	levelopme	nt assum	ptions		
Site ref	Category	Development form	Net sq m/ha	Net sq ft/acre	Net area ha	No of dwgs	Ave dwg net sq ft (sq m)
Z1	N of Valley Rd	Rural/edge	2,875	12,512	11.00	395	861 (80)
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	Rural/edge	3,045	13,250	35.00	1,200	955 (89)

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009



Other developer contributions

- A6.13 A corresponding approach to the main study was used in assessing developer contributions for the two sites. There was assumed to be no existing capacity within the local schools, given the possibility that other substantial sites in the general locality might proceed and that there was no reason to assume that any limited capacity would be exclusively available for the two present sites.
- A6.14 The overall per dwelling allowances produced by this approach for each site are set out in Table A6.3.

	Table /	A6.3 Deve	eloper cont	tributions		
Cito	No of		£k per d	wg with affor	dable at:	
Site	dwgs	No aff	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff
		Education	n contribution	ns		
N of Valley Rdt	320	7.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.6
W of Westerfield Rd	1,200	7.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.6
		Tra	ansport			
N of Valley Rdt	320	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
W of Westerfield Rd	1,200	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
		OS/r	ecreation			
N of Valley Rdt	320	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
W of Westerfield Rd	1,200	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
		•	Total			
N of Valley Rdt	320	13.0	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.6
W of Westerfield Rd	1,200	13.0	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.6

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

A6.15 As with the figures for the sites in the main study, these figures cannot be assumed to reflect the contributions that would arise in practice, either in amount or topic coverage.

These will depend on the current (or historic) policies and approach of individual Councils, and indeed on the outcome of the negotiation process.

Price assumptions for financial appraisals

A6.16 It was necessary to form a view about the appropriate prices to assume for the two additional sites as at April 2008. To do this it was necessary to look at the available comparable sites as at March 2009, and to consider what this suggested appropriate prices would have been at the earlier date.



A6.17 Taking these points into consideration we arrived at a set of sale prices for flats and for houses on each of the 24 sites. The two were then combined on the basis of the proportions of flats and houses in each scheme, to produce a single composite average price. The resulting figures are set out in Table A6.4 below.

		Table A6.	4 Price bands		
Site/location	Price	£ per	Site/location	Price	£ per
Site/location	Sq ft	Sq m	Site/location	Sq ft	Sq m
Z1 Valley Road	211	2,270	Z2 Westerfield Rd	211	2,275

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

A6.18 The figures are very similar because the sites adjoin and have similar though not identical built form assumptions.

Commercial floorspace on mixed use sites: appraisal assumptions

- A6.19 The planning proposals for the smaller site envisage two elements of non-residential development. These are a substantial area (5,500 sq m) of accommodation as a residential care village, and local centre retail space to be provided as ground floor units with residential apartments on upper floors.
- A6.20 Residential care accommodation is a specialist product involving both initial development receipts and relatively complex revenue streams. Its profitability depends on the nature of the accommodation provided, and the local market. Ipswich as a substantial population centre is felt to provide reasonable market potential. Our understanding is that such development would match or exceed the profitability of an equivalent area of residential development, particularly in the current depressed market. That seems a reasonable assumption since the care village would not have been proposed if it was expected to be less profitable than straight residential provision would have been.
- A6.21 With no defined and measured site area for the care village component we have assumed that 59,200 sq ft gross (5,500 sq m) of care accommodation and facilities is equivalent to 75 residential apartments at 789 sq ft gross 671 sq ft net (73 sq m gross & 62 sq m net).
- A6.22 Alongside this and to simplify the appraisals we assumed that the retail floorspace would break even, covering its costs but no more. It was therefore excluded from the appraisals.

Current and Alternative Use Values

A6.23 The smaller site is to be built on land which is occupied by school playing fields. A dwelling is to be demolished to provide a secondary access point. A small part, some 3 - 4 ha, of the larger site was also former playing fields, although the great majority is agricultural.

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- A6.24 We have assumed a threshold value of £100k per acre for the playing fields, which should compensate for any relocation costs as well as payment directly for the land. However there is also the value of the lost dwelling, and we have suggested an overall figure of £110k per acre to allow for this.
- A6.25 The playing field value applies pro rata on the larger site, giving a composite value of £20k per acre.

Development costs

(i) Construction costs

A6.26 Build costs for all (market and affordable) housing after rounding were as in the table below.

Table	A6.5 Cons		costs adji ousing	usted and r	ounded:
		Build cost £	per sq ft/s	q m	
Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m
Z1	78	(840)	Z2	79.50	(855)

Source: Fordham Research derived from analysis of BCIS cost data

(ii) Other normal development costs

- A6.27 Allowances are required to cover the range of infrastructure costs roads, drainage and services within the site; parking, footpaths, landscaping, off site costs for drainage and other services, and so on. Large greenfield sites are more likely to require substantial expenditure on bringing mains services to the site.
- A6.28 The table below sets out the individual site assumptions.

	Table A6.6 Development	cost allowances
Ref	Site/location	% of build costs
Z1	N of Valley Rd	20%
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	20%

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

(iii) Abnormal development costs

A6.29 No abnormal costs are expected to arise in respect of the two sites other than those covered in the build cost and development costs allowances.



(v) Contingency

A6.30 We used 2.5% allowance on both of the two sites.

Financial and other appraisal assumptions: phasing and timetable

- A6.31 A pre-construction period of six months is assumed for the smaller site, but this is extended to nine months to allow adequately for site preparation on the larger site to the north and east.
- A6.32 Assumptions for the pace of development are set out below. They are relatively fast, reflecting market assumptions at the time of the main study, rather than the particularly difficult conditions of early 2009. On the smaller site the residential care accommodation could be promoted alongside the main residential component without interfering with market takeup. It is assumed that the larger site is subdivided and built out by several operators to maximise market pace and cover upfront development costs.

	Table A6.7 M	Market pace assumptio	ns
	Site	No of dwgs	Ceiling level of completions per qtr
Z1	N of Valley Road	395	30
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	1,200	48

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Results of viability analysis

A6.33 The results of the two appraisals for prices as at March/April 2008 are set out below.

	Table A6.8	Appraisal resu	Its for five	affordable op	otions	
	Zero	grant: shared o	wnership at	25% share		
No	Site	R	esidual value	£k per acre for	⁻ affordable opt	ion:
INO	Site	No aff	25%	30%	35%	40%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	431	263	229	193	159
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	469	244	198	152	107

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009



A6.34 Table 6.8 shows that with no requirement for affordable housing both sites deliver a residual land of around £450k per acre (£1,110k per ha). The smaller site delivers a slightly lower land value than its neighbour. As increasingly high affordable housing requirements are sought, the land value for the larger site falls off more quickly, so that by 35% its land value is some £40k or so per acre (£100k per ha) lower.

Alternative use benchmarks

A6.35 By comparing the results from Table 6.8 with the alternative use values identified above, plus the £40k 'cushion', we obtain a view of the likely viability of the affordable options for each site. It is set out below.

		1	Table A6.9 A	ppraisal out	comes		
				Value :	£k per acre		_
No	Site	Alt use value	No affordable	25%	30%	35%	40%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/150	424	257	223	188	154
	N Of Valley IXG	110/130	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE
72	W of Westerfield	20/60	393	183	142	98	56
Z2	Rd	20/60	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	MARGINAL

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Comparison results

- A6.36 With zero affordable housing, both sites are viable.
- A6.37 At 25% affordable contribution, both sites are viable. They remain viable at 30% and 35% affordable housing. At 40% the larger site becomes marginal, and the residual value on the smaller site suggests it is only barely viable, at £380k per ha/£154k per acre.

Sensitivity: price and cost levels

- A6.38 As with the sites in the main study, we looked at several scenarios for future prices and costs based upon the discussion above.
- A6.39 The results are compared to the base appraisal results in Table A6.10 below.



		Table A6.10 Sensi	tivity tests fo	r 30% apprais	sals	
			Value	£k per acre		_
No	Site	Alt use value	Prices up 7.5%	Base prices	Prices down 7.5%	Prices down 15%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/	292	223	153	89
21	iv or valley itu	150	VIABLE	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB
Z2	W of Westerfield	20/	224	142	58	(-20)
	Rd	60	VIABLE	VIABLE	MARGINAL	NOT VIAB

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

A6.40 A price increase of 7.5% would of course improve the viability situation. If prices fell by 7.5% both sites at 30% are on the borders of viability; the smaller one just viable, the second just marginal. However with the larger price increase neither site would be viable, and it would not be possible to seek a full 30% affordable requirement.

Implications of appraisal results

- A6.41 Appraisals were prepared for the two additional sites using assumptions which were consistent with those in the main study. The assumptions specific to each site have been detailed above in this Appendix.
- A6.42 The results from the appraisals suggest that under zero grant conditions, a proportion of 40% affordable housing could be sought on either site under the market prices which applied at the time of the main study, in March/April 2008.
- A6.43 These results are rather better than those for Ipswich in the main study. Those focused entirely on sites on previously developed land, and included sites at relatively high densities. The two additional sites are greenfield, and are also felt to be in a more sought after and hence highly priced location. This in turn is reflected in comparatively low development or floorspace density.

Results summary

- A6.44 The results for the two additional Ipswich sites can be incorporated alongside the results for the six main study sites, to provide an updated version of Table 7.2 in the Main Report.
- A6.45 The results for the eight Ipswich sites are presented in the table below.



Table	A6.11 Viabil	ity summary:	lpswich	
Ctatus		Sites via	able with	
Status	25% aff	30% aff	35% aff	40% aff
Brownfield	1 viable 5 unviable	0 viable 1 marginal 5 unviable	0 viable 6 unviable	0 viable 6 unviable
Greenfield/part greenfield	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable	2 viable

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

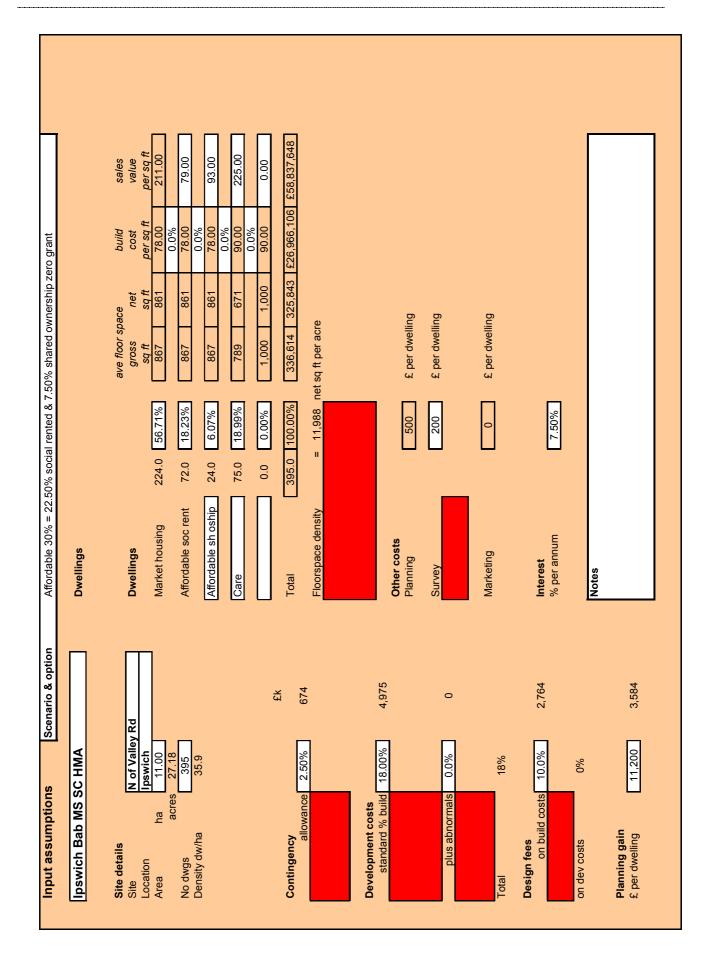
A6.46 The findings suggest that (at April 2008 price levels) it might have been possible to consider an affordable target in excess of 30% for greenfield sites without access to grant.





SITE Z1: N of Valley Rd Ipswich







SITE Z1 LAND COST & PHASING

	Land	70																				
							Iterate	ate to achieve 20.0% profit	ve 20.0%	o profit		à	20,00									
							Affor	√ffordable	No	No affordable		Affordable	Scrare No afi	are No affordable								
	Land	Land purchase price	price			£	9	,050,000	9	6,651,757												
	RV p	RV per acre				£		222,582		244,721	£5	£550,000	£60	£604,705								
	Dev	Dev profit				сH	တ	,255,646	19	19,508,141	_											
	Total	Total costs				сн		50,006,502	20	50,373,882	~											
	profi	profit as % of costs	costs				18.	18.51%		38.73%												
Programme	œ.	Year 1 Q1	Q2	Q 3	\$	Year 2 Q1	Ø2	8	9	Year 3 Q1	05	93	9	Year 4 Q1	92	93	Q 4 >	Year 5 Q1	92	Q 3	Q4 TC	TOTALS
Units	Market housing			2.8	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	224.0
sidited	Affordable soc rent			6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5						72.0
	Affordable sh oship			0.3	1.8	1.8	4. 8. I	8.1	1.8	8.1	8.1.8	8.1.8	8. 1	1.8	8.1.8	1.8						24.0
	Care 0			0.0 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	5.7 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL	0	0	2	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	П	395.0
Units	Market housing			0	0	က	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	0	0	224
+2Q	Affordable soc rent			0	0	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	72
	Affordable sh oship			0 (0 (0,	7 0	7	0.0	7 0	2 0	7 0	7 0	7	7 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	24
	Care 0			0	00	- 0	o 0	9 0	o 0	° 0	90	o 0	9 0	o 0	9 0	9 0	o 0	9 0	o 0	00	00	£ 0
Units	Market housing				0	0	3	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	0	224
completed +3Q	Affordable soc rent				0	0	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	0	72
	Affordable sh oship				0	0	0	7	7	2	2	5	2	5	2	2	2	2	7	2	0	24
	Care 0				0 0	00	- 0	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	o o	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	ဖ ဝ	0 0	0
Units	Market housing					0	0	က	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	224
purchased	Affordable soc rent					c	c	-	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	Ľ	72
	Affordable sh oship					00	00	- 0	0 0	0 0	, v	0 0	0 0	0 0	p 04	, N	0 0	o 0	0 0	0 0	N C	24
	Care 0					00	00	- 0	90	90	90	90	9 0	ဖ င	90	90	90	9 0	90	90	90	75



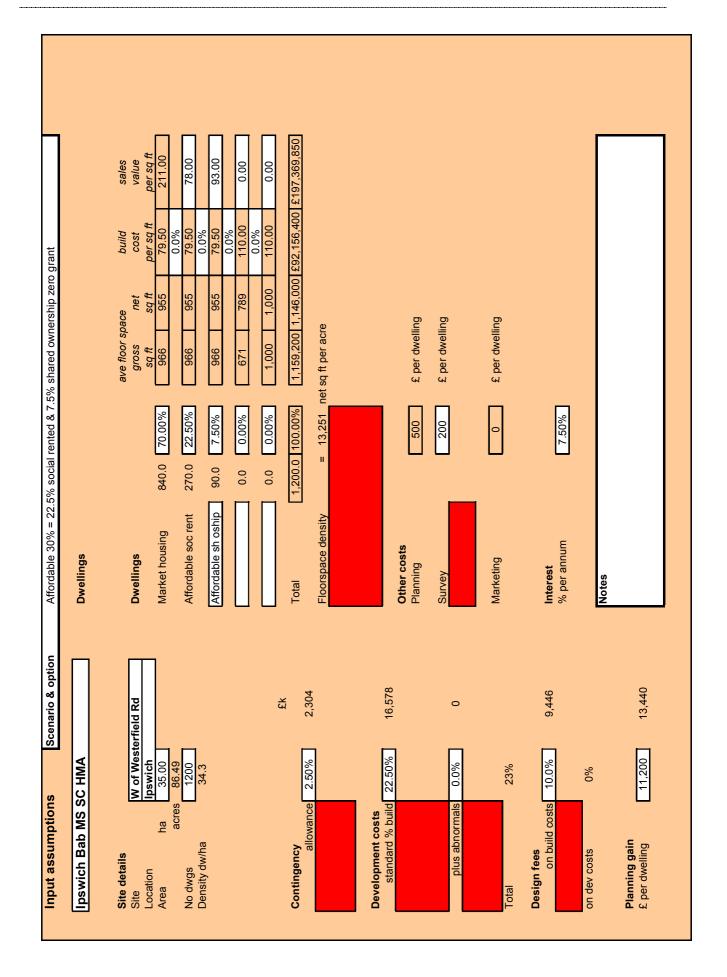
SITE 21 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

TOTALS	40,695 4,898 1,920 11,325	-1,581	423	59,261	6,050 242 91 6.383	15,149 4,870 1,621 5,326	674 27.640	2,488 2,488 0 4.975	2,764	3,584	198 0 277	1,581	407,14	12,057			-2,803	9,254
8	0000	0 0		0		0000	00		00	0	0	0	•	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	0000	0 0		0		0000	00		00	0	. 0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	0000	0 0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	>	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
Year 8 Q1	0000	0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	5	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	0000	0 0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
63	0000	0 0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
05	0000	00		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
Year 7 Q1	0000	00		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
94	0000	0 0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	0000	00		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	-	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	0000	0 0		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	•	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
Year 6 Q1	0000	00		0		0000	00	0	00	0	0	0	>	0	9,256	9,256	0.00%	9,256
8	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		0000	00	0	00	0	0	120	120	4,349	4,737	9,085	7.50%	9,256
69	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		0000	00	0	00	0	0	120	021	4,349	301	4,649	7.50%	4,737
05	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	0	210	0	0	120	674,2	2,039	-1,744	295	7.50%	301
Year5 Q1	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	0	210	0	0	120	674'7	2,039	-3,752	-1,712	7.50%	-1,744
04	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0	120	2,090	1,578	-5,261	-3,683	7.50%	-3,752
69	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210 0	272	0	120	7,090	1,578	-6,742	-5,164	7.50%	-5,261
05	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210 0	272	0	120	7,090	1,578	-8,197	-6,618	7.50%	-6,742
Year 4 O1	3,091 372 146 860	120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0	120	2,090	1,578	-9,624	-8,046	7.50%	-8,197
8	3,091 372 146 860	-120	423	4,892		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0	120	7,090	2,001	-11,448	-9,447	7.50%	-9,624
8	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	0 15	189	0 0	272	0	120	2,030	1,578	-12,816	-11,238	7.50%	-11,448
92	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0		7,090	1,578	-14,158	-12,580	7.50%	-12,816
Year3 Q1	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0	120	7,090	1,578	-15,476	-13,898	7.50%	-14,158
8	3,091 372 146 860	-120		4,469		1,151 370 123 405	51	189	210	272	0	120	7,090	1,578	-16,770	-15,191	7.50%	-15,476
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	ales Market housing Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship Care	0 Sales fees	Car park	ame	Land acquisition Stamp cluty Purchase fees		0 Build contingency Total		Fees on build costs Fees on dev costs	Planning gain Total	Planning Survey Marketing Total	b/forward from above	81	Net profit/loss from quarter	Profit/loss bf from last quarter	Sumulative profit/loss	Charged at Total	Cumulative developer profit carried forward to RV calc
	NCOME Housing sales			Fotal income	COSTS	Build costs		Dev costs	Fees	ø	Other	Sales fees	otal cos	et profit	rofit/loss	umulative	nterest	umulativ arried for



SITE Z2: W of Westerfield Rd Ipswich







SITE Z2 LAND COST & PHASING

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		92	33.6	10.8 3.6 0.0 4.8	34	£400	34	2 400	34	£ 4 0 0
		Year 7 Q1	33.6	10.8 3.6 0.0 4.8	34	£400	34	2 400	34	£ 4 0 0
		5	33.6	10.8 3.6 0.0 0.0	8	£400	34	£400	34	£400
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tare No affordable £1,015,714		40	33.6	10.8 3.6 0.0 0.0	8	£400	34	£400	34	£400
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urchas	ofit osts s % o	63	0.0	00000	0	0000				
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			Market housing	Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship TOTAL	Market housing	Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship 3	Market housing	Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship	Market housing	Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship 3
		ЭШ								Affordab Affordabl 0
		Programme	Units	5	Units	+2Q	Units	08+	Units	4+ ©



SITE Z2 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

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*	6,777 804 320	╀	7,895		2,580 829 276		425	378	538	0	-	5,363	2,532	40,006	-37,474	7.50% 7	-38,177
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03	00000	0	0		000	000	2,657	00	0	0 00		2,85/	-2,857	-19,527	-22,384	7.50% 7	-22,803
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Q	00000	0	0	12,241 490 184	000		2,657	00		200	0	16,011	-16,011	0	-16,011	7.50%	-16,311
rafe						2.5%	11.3% 11.3% 0%	10.0%		£500 £200 £0						7.50%	



Addendum 1 Additional Site Appraisals: current price base

Introduction

- Ad1.1 Close to the completion of the Strategic Affordable Housing Viability study, Fordham Research Group Ltd was asked to produce additional appraisals for two further sites located on the edge of Ipswich. Details of the appraisals were provided in an Appendix to the Study Report (Appendix 6).
- Ad1.2 As with the appraisals in the main study, these were produced to a base date of March/April 2008. The Councils also asked us to produce appraisals for the two additional greenfield sites to a current date, i.e. March/April 2009. Appendix 6 sets out the additional appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2008. Addendum 1 updates the same appraisals using base data collected in March/April 2009 I.e. during a market downturn.
- Ad1.3 The present document provides the results of those appraisals. The detailed assumptions for those appraisals are set out in the main study Report and so the present document only sets out those assumptions which depart from these, i.e. adjustments to market prices and build costs.
- Ad1.4 As with the main study, printout for the update appraisals is provided in an Appendix to the present document.

The two sites: details and development assumptions

Ad1.5 For convenience, summary details of the two additional sites are set out in the Table below. They are both substantial sites. Both are on the north eastern side of Ipswich and in fact they are contiguous sites.



		Table Ad	1 Actual sit	e details		
Site		Are	ea ha	No	Density	
No	Name	Gross	Net resid	Dwgs	net (dw/ha)	Status
Z1	North of Valley Rd Ipswich	12.20	11.00	320* (395)	na (35.9)	Application
Z2	West of Westerfield Rd Ipswich	43.40	35.00	1,200	25.0	Proposed site

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Note Site Z1 contains an area for residential care which is considered equivalent in built form terms to an additional 75 apartments.

- Ad1.6 One site is subject to a current planning application and one is a site proposed by a developer, although proposals for around 1,200 dwellings on this site were understood to be fairly well advanced. The proposals for the smaller site, Z1, contain an area of residential care. The floor area (59,200 sq ft /5,500 sq m) identified is considered equivalent to an additional 75 apartments. For the purpose of the appraisal it has been modelled as such.
- Ad1.7 Assumptions for residential development for the two sites are set out in the Table below.

	Т	able Ad2 Site d	evelopme	nt assumpt	ions		
Site ref	Category	Development form	Net sq m/ha	Net sq ft/acre	Net area ha	No of dwgs	Ave dwg net sq ft (sq m)
Z1	N of Valley Rd	Rural/edge	2,875	12,512	11.00	395	861 (80)
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	Rural/edge	3,045	13,250	35.00	1,200	955 (89)

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Price assumptions for financial appraisals

Ad1.8 In order to form a view about the appropriate prices to assume for the two additional sites as at April 2008 we looked at the available comparable sites as at March 2009. Sales data was collated from a range of current development sites across the Ipswich area. The current price data, varies dependant upon the location, units types and general levels of specification. The sites either offer a good direct comparable or assist in informing the overall level of the current market.



Table A	d3 Newbuild sch	emes: comparables	
Site / Location	Builder	Range of Dwgs	Prices
Vista, Woodbridge Road	Crest Homes	1,2 & 4 bed apartments & houses	£103k- £220K
Bramford Gardens, Bramford Rd	Redrow Homes	2,3 & 4 bed apartments and houses	£83k- £182k
Albany Place, Tuddenham Rd, Ipswich	Hopkins Homes	3,4 & 5/6 beds	£250k - £500k
Cedarwood Parc, Kesgrave	Persimmon Homes	2, 3 & 4 bed apartments and houses	£118k- £300k
Spencers Court, Bramford Rd, Ipswich	George Wimpey	2 & 3 bed apartments and houses	£80k- £119k
Voyage,Ranelagh Rd, Ipswich	Fairview	2 bed apartments	£100k- £110k

Source: Local Market Survey Fordham Research 2009

- Ad1.9 The two sites, Z1 and Z2, are both located in a very good location within Ipswich. It is therefore appropriate that the sales figures are at the upper end of the evidence. The price levels have due regard to the floorspace density levels for the schemes.
- Ad1.10 We came to the conclusion that at the present time sale prices for flats and for houses on either site would be £180 per sq ft (£1,935 per sq m). At present, the oversupply of flats across Ipswich generally would not permit an appreciable apartment premium, particularly in this edge of town location.

Current and Alternative Use Values

- Ad1.11 The sites are on land which is occupied by school playing fields, or in agricultural use. The smaller site, Z1, also involves the demolition of a dwelling to provide a secondary access.
- Ad1.12 With the onset of the recession some alternative use values may very well have fallen since April 2008 industrial or commercial land for example. However we do not feel it is appropriate to reduce the use values assumed for the two sites for playing fields and agricultural uses as at April 2008. The value of the demolished property will have fallen but this would only necessitate an adjustment of £2k per acre perhaps, and this amount is felt to be de minimis.

Construction costs

Ad1.13 Build costs for the housing on the two sites were assumed to have risen by 5% over the 12 month period to March 2009. BCIS figures support an adjustment of this scale. This produces rounded figures as set out below.



Table A	Ad4 Constru		ts adjuste sing	ed and rour	nded: all
	Е	Build cost £ p	oer sq ft/sq	m	
Site	sq ft	sq m	Site	sq ft	sq m
Z1	82	(880)	Z2	83.50	(900)

Source: Fordham Research derived from analysis of BCIS cost data

Financial assumptions: finance rates and phasing/timetable

- Ad1.14 The interest rate assumptions from the main study were left unchanged for the update appraisals. Although Minimum Lending Rate has reduced since the time of the study, the economic conditions mean that a considerable risk premium now applies to finance rates for residential development.
- Ad1.15 Assumptions for the pace of development are also left unchanged, despite the difficult market conditions at present. It is assumed that they will recover over the length of the development period.

Results of viability analysis

Ad1.16 Appraisals were prepared for the two sites on the basis of the affordable options from 25%-40% in the main study, but for prices as at March/April 2009. The results of these appraisals are set out below.

	Table Ad5 Appraisa	al results for fiv	e affordabl	e options Ma	rch/April 200	9
_	Zero	o grant: shared o	wnership at	25% share		
No	Site	R	esidual value	£k per acre fo	r affordable opt	tion:
INO	Site	No aff	25%	30%	35%	40%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	190	69	44	19	(-5)
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	110	(-45)	(-77)	(-110)	(-141)

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Ad1.17 Table Ad5 shows that with no requirement for affordable housing both sites deliver residual land values between £100k - £200k per acre (£250k - £500k per ha). The smaller site delivers a slightly higher land value than its neighbour, and as increasingly high affordable housing requirements are sought, the land value for the latter also falls off more quickly.

for dham RESEARCH

Alternative use benchmarks

Ad1.18 Comparing the results from Table Ad5 with the alternative use values identified in the main study Appendix, we obtain a view of the likely viability of the affordable options for each site. It is set out below.

		Table Ad	6 Appraisal	outcomes M	/larch/April 20	009	
				Value	£k per acre		
No	Site	Alt use value	No affordable	5%	10%	25%	30%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/	190	177	150	69	44
21	N OI Valley Ru	150	VIABLE	VIABLE	MARGINAL	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	20/60	110 VIABLE	91 VIABLE	58 MARGINAL	(-45) NOT VIAB	(-77) NOT VIAB

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

Comparison results

- Ad1.19 With zero affordable housing, both sites are viable, though not by particularly large margins. At or beyond a 25% affordable contribution, both sites are quite clearly unviable.
- Ad1.20 Interpolation from these results would suggest a contribution of something over 5% would be viable in each case, but not much more. We therefore prepared further appraisals at 5% and 10%, and the results confirm this. Seeking a full 10% contribution at present market prices and costs would not be reasonable.
- Ad1.21 These results indicate a much less satisfactory viability situation than that as of March/April 2008, set out in Appendix 6 to the main Viability Study Report. Table Ad7 summarising these is repeated below.

		Table Ad	7 Appraisal	outcomes Ma	arch/April 20	008	
				Value £	Ek per acre		
No	Site	Alt use value	No affordable	25%	30%	35%	40%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/150	424 VIABLE	257 VIABLE	223 VIABLE	188 VIABLE	154 VIABLE
Z2	W of Westerfield Rd	20/60	393 VIABLE	183 VIABLE	142 VIABLE	98 VIABLE	56 MARGINAL

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009 – Table A6.9

Ad1.22 The results show that 35% affordable at March/April 2008 achieved a broadly similar level of viability to 5% affordable, at April 2009 prices and costs. The decline of 15% in prices and increase of 5% in costs is responsible for this change.



Sensitivity: price and cost levels

- Ad1.23 As with the main study, we can look at scenarios for future prices and costs movements. It remains the case that, as with the main study, prices may deteriorate in the immediate future but can be expected to recover in due course. The two sites in question are both large and it is quite likely that much or indeed all of them would be built after a recovery in prices had become well established.
- Ad1.24 We carried out sensitivity tests showing the impact of 10% changes (+ and -) to the assumed market housing values.
- Ad1.25 The 10% reduction is equivalent, broadly speaking, to a 7.5% price fall combined with a cost increase of 2.5%. This could be considered a perfectly plausible scenario for the market situation in say late 2009/early 2010.
- Ad1.26 The 10% increase is equivalent to a 20% price increase plus cost increase of 10%. This is a conceivable scenario for say 2012 if prices ceased falling in the near future and began to recover thereafter. On the other hand it is by no means the most likely.
- Ad1.27 The results from these variant scenarios are compared to the base appraisal results for 5% and 25% affordable options, in Tables Ad8 and Ad9 below.

	1	Table Ad8 Sensit	ivity tests for 5%	appraisals	
No	Site		Value £k	per acre	
INO	Sile	Alt use value	Prices up 10%	Base prices	Prices down 10%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/	283	177	71
21	N Of Valley Ru	150	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB
72	W of Westerfield Rd	20/60	219	91	(-37)
	vv oi vvesterneta Ru	20/00	VIABLE	VIABLE	NOT VIAB

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009

	T	able Ad9 Sensiti	vity tests for 25%	appraisals	
No	Site		Value £k	per acre	_
INO	Site	Alt use value	Prices up 10%	Base prices	Prices down 10%
Z1	N of Valley Rd	110/	153	69	(-16)
	N Of Valley Nu	150	VIABLE	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB
72	W of Westerfield Rd	20/60	58	(-45)	(-150)
	vv oi vvesterneta iva	20/00	MARGINAL	NOT VIAB	NOT VIAB

Source: Ipswich et al. Affordable Housing Site Viability Study Fordham Research 2009



- Ad1.28 The 10% price increase would improve the viability situation, as might be expected; 25% affordable housing is approaching viability on each site. With a 10% price reduction no affordable at all could be delivered.
- Ad1.29 These results demonstrate just how sensitive the viable affordable contribution is to comparatively small future changes in prices and costs.

Implications of appraisal results

- Ad1.30 Appraisals were prepared for the two additional sites at current values and costs, as at March/April 2009. The bulk of the appraisal assumptions from the base date of March/April 2008 were left unchanged.
- Ad1.31 The results from the appraisals suggest that under zero grant conditions, a proportion of little more than 5% could be sought on either site without rendering either development unviable. This contrasts with the situation at March/April 2008, where around 35% could have been achieved.
- Ad1.32 Both developments are of a considerable scale and will take a number of years to complete. They are very unlikely to make much progress unless prices begin to rise, at least as fast as costs are rising, and it is likely that many or most of the homes will be completed under appreciably more favourable prices than apply today.
- Ad1.33 This latter point must be borne in mind if affordable contributions are going to be negotiated in respect of planning applications for either of the sites in the next few months. A negotiation solely on the basis of current price levels could fail to secure the scale of contribution that could be afforded in due course, with implications both for sustainable housing mix and the meeting of local housing need.
- Ad1.34 Further details of a possible response are given below. This approach may well apply more widely, to other sites for which applications are currently in the pipeline, provided these are of an appropriate scale. It must be emphasised that the approach is designed to deal with applications of an appropriate scale coming forward during the current housing market situation, and it is not suggested that it should be applied longer term, to future applications coming forward under more normal market conditions.



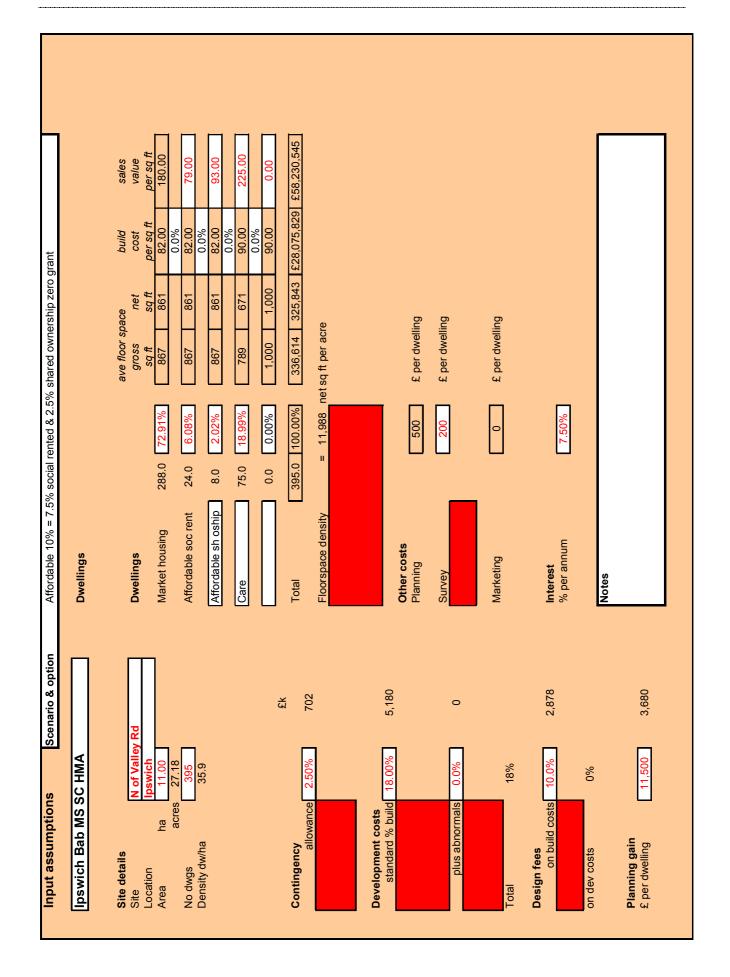
Application of clawback in S106

- Ad1.35 One possible response to such a situation involves the use of a S106 device to tap a proportion of the uplift in gross development value as house prices recover during the life of the development. This device is commonly described as clawback. The principle is that planning obligations (in this case for affordable housing) are written in a way that recognises that viability prevents the current provision of a due obligation, but permits it to be obtained in future if viability improves to a significant degree.
- Ad1.36 The structure of the S106 would allow for sales values for each dwelling to be regularly reported by the developer, and for a share of the overall revenue above an agreed start point to be provided as a (retrospective) commuted affordable payment. The share would be determined by a previously agreed formula and not require further appraisal work during the development period. If felt to be necessary, it would be possible for the formula to allow for the commuted payment to be offset by an allowance for increased build costs, as measured by an appropriate index.
- Ad1.37 It is envisaged that clawback might well form part of a comprehensive policy package designed to address the dynamic viability situation. However it is an approach which could be applied immediately and would not need to wait for the details of such a package to be formulated.



SITE Z1: N of Valley Rd Ipswich







							Land	5												
													Iterate	to achi	eve 20.0	Iterate to achieve 20.0% profit	П		!	
													Affor	Affordable	ž	No affordable		ne Affordable	nectare No affordable	rdable
							Lanc	Land purchase price	e price			£		4,079,404	Ľ	5,335,252				
							RVF	RV per acre				H		150,083]	196,286]	£370,855	£48£	£485,023
							Dev	Dev profit				(t		9.577.695	_	10.222.871	_			
							Tota	Total costs				1 41		49,077,350	. 73	51,118,311	_			
							prof	profit as % of costs	f costs				19.	19.52%		20.00%				
Programme		Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			×	sar 4			Year	.5			
5			Q2 Q	Q3 Q4	9	Ø2	83	Q	9.70	075	Q 3	<u>&</u>	9	05	03	40	02	93	Q4	TOTALS
Units	Market housing		ဧ	3.6 21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9 2	21.9 0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	288.0
	Affordable soc rent		0			1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8									0.0	24.0
` 0	Affordable sh oship Care		0 0	0.1 0.6 0.9 5.7	0.6	0.6 5.7	0.6 5.7	0.6	0.6 5.7	0.6 5.7	0.6 5.7	0.0	0.6 5.7	0.0 5.7	0.6	0.0 5.7 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0 75.0
0	TOTAL	c	0	F		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	F		_	F	_			F	0.0	0.0
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~	Affordable socrent				0	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				0	24
` 0	Affordable sh oship Care			00	0 -	- 9	- 9	- 9	- 9	- 9	- 9	6 -	- 9	- 9	- 9	1 6 1	6 -	00	00	75
	0		,		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
Units	Market housing			0	0	4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22				0	288
real Hoo	Affordable soc rent			С	c	C	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				C	24
	Affordable sh oship			0	0	0	ı -	ı —	ı -	ı -	ı -	ı —	ı -	ı -	ı -				0	; ∞
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Units	Market housing				0	0	4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22				22	288
purchased +40	Affordable soc rent				c	c	c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	24
	Affordable sh oship				0 0	0	00	ı — ı	ı - - ı	ı - - 1	ı - - ı	1 - 1	ı - - ı	ı - - ı	ı - - ı			ı - - 1	ı - - 1	ω ¦
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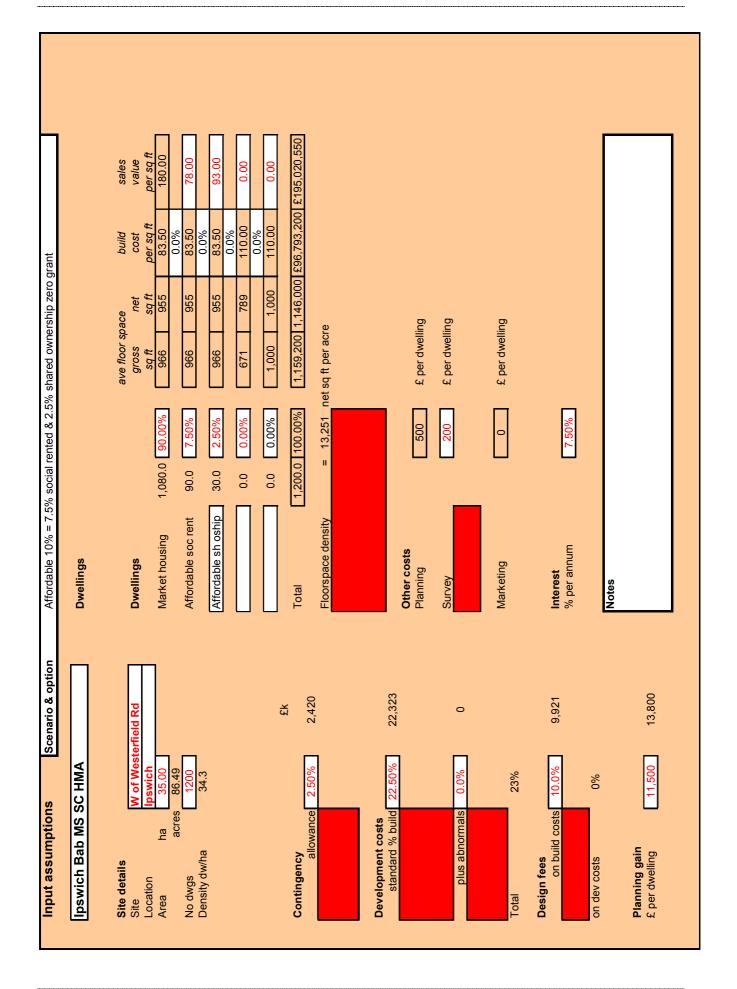


SITE Z1 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE



SITE Z2: W of Westerfield Rd Ipswich









SITE Z2 CASH FLOW AFFORDABLE

	 	Housing sales Market housing Affordable socrent Affordable sh oship	0	Sales fees	Car park	Total income	7	Land acquisition Stamp duty Purchase fees	Total Build costs Market housing	Affordable soc rent Affordable sh oship	0 Build contingency	Dev costs Upfront Build related	Total Fees on build costs	Total Planning gain	Total	Marketing Total	Sales fees b/forward from above	sts	Net profit/loss from quarter	ProfiVloss bf from last quarter	Cumulative profit/loss	Charged at Total	Cumulative developer profit
ξ.		ent								rent		7.7.			\$ 53	7 44	apove					7.6	
rate Q1		0000	00	0		0		5,022 201 75	0	000	2.5%	11.3% 2,790			£500 200		0	8,529	-8,529	0	-8,529	7.50% 7.50%	-8,689
, 02		0000	00	0		0		2	0	000	000	0 2,790		,	200			9 2,990	9 -2,990	8,689	9 -11,679	% 7.50% 0 -219	11,898
8		0000	00	0		0			0	000	000	0 2,790	00	0	(4	0		0 2,990	0 -2,990	9 -11,898	79 -14,888	% 7.50% 3 -279	98 -15,167
\$		0000	00	0		0			0	000	000	2,790	00	225		0	0	3,789	3,789	8 -15,167	8 -18,956	7.50%	7 -19,311
0,1		0000	00	0		0			0	000	000	446	0 0	552		0	0	866	866-	-19,311	-20,310	7.50%	1 -20,691
92		0000	00	0		0			3,485	97	97	446	397	552		0	0	5,364	-5,364	-20,691	-26,054	7.50%	-26,543
8		0000	00	0		0			3,485	97	0 0	446	397	552		0	0	5,364	-5,364	-26,543	-31,907	7.50%	-32,505
8		7,426 268 107	00	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0 0	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	-32,505	-30,330	7.50%	-30,899
9		7,426 268 107	00	-262		7,801			3,485	97	97	944	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	-30,899	-28,724	7.50%	-29,263
8		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 6	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	-29,263	-27,088	7.50%	-27,596
83		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	97	446	397	225		0	262	5,626	2,175	-27,596	-25,421	7.50%	-25,898 -
8		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262	423	8,224			3,485	97	0 0 26	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,598	-25,898	-23,300	7.50%	-23,737
9		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0 6	446	397	225		0	262		2,175	-23,737	-21,562	7.50%	-21,966 -:
25		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801 7			3,485	97	97	446	397	552		0	262	-	2,175 2	-21,966	-19,792 -1	7.50% 7	-20,163 -1
03		7,426 7 268 107				7,801 7					97	944	397	552		0	262		2,175 2	-20,163 -1	-17,988 -1	7.50% 7	-18,325 -1
\$		7,426 7,7 268 2 107 1		H		7,801 7,			_		0 0 0	446 4	397	_		0	262 2	+	2,175 2,	-18,325 -16	-16,151 -14	7.50% 7.5	-16,453 -14
9		268 26 268 26 107 107				7,801 7,8			.,		97 99	446 44	36 36			0		5,626 5,6	2,175 2,1	-16,453 -14,	-14,279 -12,	7.50% 7.5%	-14,546 -12,
Q2 Q3		7,426 7,426 268 268 107 107				7,801 7,801			.,		0 0 97 97	446 446	397 397			0 0	262 262		2,175 2,175	-14,546 -12,604	-12,372 -10,429	7.50% 7.50% -232 -196	-12,604 -10,624
\$		26 7,426 8 268 7 107				7,801			.,		0 6	6 446	7 397			0	2 262		75 2,175	10,624	.29 -8,450	7.50% 6 -158	124 -8,608
ő		268 107		-262		1 7,801					97	446	397			0	262	+	5 2,175	-8,608	0 -6,433	7.50%	-6,554
8		3 7,426 268 107		-262		7,801			.,		97	446	397	552		0	262		5 2,175	3 -6,554	3 -4,379	6 7.50% -82	4 -4,461
69		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 6	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	4,461	-2,287	7.50%	-2,329
\$		7,426 268 107	00	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0 97	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	-2,329	-155	7.50%	-158
6		7,426 268 107	00	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0	446	397	562		0	262	5,626	2,175	-158	2,017	7.50%	2,055
92		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0 24	446	397	552		0	262	5,626	2,175	2,055	4,230	7.50%	4,309
Q 3		7,426 268 107	0 0	-262		7,801			3,485	97	0 0 26	446	397	225		0	262	5,626	2,175	4,309	6,484	7.50%	6,605
5		7,426 268 107		H		7,801 7					97	446	397	225		0	262	-	2,175 3	9 909'9	11 082'8	7.50% 7	8,945 13
ŏ		7,426 7 268 107				7,801 7			.,		97	0	397			0	262	_	3,173 3	8,945 12	12,118 1	7.50% 7	12,345 18
05		268 7, 107				7,801 7,			485	97	0 0 0	0	397			0	262 2		3,173 7,	12,345 15	15,518 23	7.50% 7.2	15,809 23
93		268 26 268 26 107 107				7,801 7,8							00			0 0	262 26		7,539 7,5	15,809 23,	23,348 31,324	7.50% 7.50% 438 587	23,786 31,912
Q4		7,426 185,652 268 6,704 107 2,664		H		7,801 195,444		5,022 201 75				,	200		-		262 6	+	7,539 37,490	23,786	324	7 -5,581	31,909

