Greater Norwich Development Partnership

Community Infrastructure Levy Supplementary evidence on the viability of large scale convenience goods based retail development

This report has been prepared to supplement the evidence provided by GVA in their reports:

- Viability Advice on a CIL/ Tariff for Broadland Norwich and South Norfolk (2010)
- CIL Charging Zones Schedule (2011)

and needs to be read in conjunction with those reports.

Separate supplementary reports have been prepared on:

- residential viability
- the viability of flatted development within Norwich City Council area.

These reports can be found on the GNDP website:

http://www.gndp.org.uk/our-work/cil/cil-evidence-base/

January 2012

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The rates for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) proposed in the draft charging schedules for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk are derived from viability advice provided by the consultants GVA (previously known as GVA Grimley).
- 1.2. The original advice from the report "Viability Advice on CIL/Tariff for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk" is that generally retailing can support a CIL rate of £25 per m2, but convenience retail, and to a lesser extent retail warehousing, can afford to make a more significant CIL contribution.
- 1.3. In their subsequent report "CIL Charging Zones Schedule" GVA concluded that large scale food-based superstores are extremely viable and could support a very high level of CIL of around £1,500 per m2. This advice is based on high level appraisals of a hypothetical single storey scheme of 75,000 ft2 (6,968 m2) gross, 400 car parking spaces and a site of circa 7 acres (2.8 hectares)(Appendix 1). Depending on whether the site is purchased by a developer or directly by the operator the appraisals show a residual land value of £10million to £14million. This can be compared to a benchmark EUV/AUV for residential of c£1.5m c£3.5m (c. £500,000 to £1.25m per hectare). This high residual land value supports a potentially high value of CIL. Although the assumptions are generic, and do not account for any sunk or abnormal costs, the very high values allow considerable scope to absorb higher costs and still support high levels of contributions.
- 1.4. With such a large difference between the viability of different types of retail, GVA were asked to consider the viability of a rate of £135 per m2 for food stores of 2,000m2 and above. In their 2011 report GVA confirmed that such a rate would be viable.
- 1.5. Taking account of GVA's viability advice, the draft charging schedules for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk include a rate of £135 per m2 for development resulting in large convenience goods based stores of 2,000m2 gross or more. The proposed charge for all other A class development is £25 per m2 (the use classes order allows A2-A5 class development to revert to A1 retail).
- 1.6. This report explains the justification for the threshold of 2,000m2 gross.

2. Convenience Goods

2.1. Different types of retailing have very different impacts and implications. For this reason it is common for planning permission for retail development to be conditioned to a particular use. Food-based superstores and supermarkets sell predominantly "Convenience Goods" which are defined as food, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco, periodicals and newspapers, and non-durable household goods. Consequently, applying a specific CIL rate to convenience goods based development is compatible with normal planning practice. For the purposes of CIL a convenience goods based store is one where more than 50% of the net floor area is intended for the sale of convenience goods

3. Thresholds

- 3.1 Table 1 provides local evidence on convenience goods from recent planning applications and monitoring information. It demonstrates that there is a tendency for a clear step change in scale and function in the range 1700-2,000m2.
- 3.2 Stores below 1700m2 are specialists such as Farm Foods and Iceland, "discounters" such as Aldi and Lidl, and/or perform a local top up shopping function.
- 3.3 Stores of 2,000m2 and above are aimed at a main food shopping function, for example being the largest food shop in market towns. Moreover, Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate that stores greater than 2,000m2 are operated almost exclusively by major national retailers with significantly higher average sales densities (£ per m2). Again there is a clear step change in the sales data. Sales densities are used in retail impact assessment as a measure of viability.
- 3.4 The sales data used in this analysis is from the retail study that supported the Joint Core Strategy. Although this dates from 2007 it is the most recent published data for the GNDP area. It is known from information submitted in support of planning applications, and in retail studies outside the area, that more recent sales data is largely similar and follows the same pattern.
- 3.5 The data identifies two apparent exceptions. The store at Bowthorpe, now operated by Roys, was originally a Sainsbury (i.e. if CIL had been applicable it would have been a development for Sainsbury at the time). The scale of the Budgens at Drayton results from an extension of 566m2.

Table 1: Convenience goods based supermarkets and superstores from recent applications and monitoring information (over 500m2)

Location	Location type (1)	Operator	Net floorspace (2)	Floorspace of extension (gross m2)	Floorspace of supermarket (gross m2)
South Norfolk, Mulbarton	Village	Co-Operative			562
Norwich St. Stephens Street	NUA City Centre	Iceland	501		770
South Norfolk, Poringland	Village	Budgens	525		810
Norwich, Westwick Street	NUA Retail Park	Farm Foods	557		860
Norwich, Dereham Road	NUA District Centre	Со-ор	583		900
Norwich, Drayton Road	NUA District Centre	Lidl	625		960
Norwich, Earlham House	NUA District Centre	Со-Ор	672		1,030
South Norfolk, Harleston	Town	Budgens	743		1,140
Norwich, Guildhall Hill	NUA City Centre	Tesco	790		1,220
South Norfolk, Long Stratton	Village	Co-Operative			1,265
South Norfolk, Diss	Town	Somerfield (Co-Op)	886		1,360
Norwich, Plumstead Road	NUA District Centre	Aldi			1,605
Norwich, Larkman Lane	NUA District Centre	Aldi	1,070		1,650
Broadland, Drayton	NUA Out of centre	Budgens		566	2,072
Broadland, Aylsham	Town	Tesco			2,090
Norwich, Rampant Horse Street	,	Marks and Spencer	1,485		2,290
Norwich, Eaton Centre	NUA District Centre	Waitrose	1,681		2,590
Norwich, Bowthorpe	NUA District Centre	Roys	2,081		3,200
South Norfolk, Wymondham	Town	Waitrose	2,400		3,690
South Norfolk, Diss	Town	Tesco			4,403
Norwich, Brazen Gate	NUA City Centre	Sainsbury	3,427		5,270
South Norfolk, Diss	Town	Morrisons	3,433	2,495	5,280
Norwich, Albion Way	NUA Retail Park	Morrisons	3,670		5,650
Broadland, Thorpe St Andrew	NUA District Centre	Sainsbury			7,960
Broadland, Sprowston	NUA Out of Centre	Tesco			8,117
South Norfolk, Costessey	NUA Retail Park	Sainsbury		4,371	11,378
Broadland, Hellesdon	NUA Out of centre	Asda			14,126
Out of Area					
Sheringham	Town	Tesco			2,100

Notes:

1. NUA = Norwich Urban Area

2. Where net floorspace is included, the gross floorspace is derived from the net on the assumption that net is 65% of gross (rounded)

Supplementary evidence on the viability of large scale convenience goods based retail development

Table 2: Company Average Sales

Company	£ per m2 (2007)
Lidl	2,826
Farm foods	2,978
Budgens	3,315
Roys	4,109
Aldi	4,109
Iceland	4,717
Co-Operative	5,329
Marks & Spencer	9,641
Sainsbury	10,152
Waitrose	10,565
Morrisons	11,130
Tesco	12,435
Asda	13,228

Source: GVA Grimley: Norwich Sub Region Retail and Town Centres Study: October 2007

4. Conclusion

4.1 A different level of CIL for large convenience goods based stores compared to other "A class" uses is appropriate. Viability appraisals demonstrate that larger superstores can support very high levels of developer contributions. The proposed approach avoids extreme differences between rates or a complex sliding scale. A threshold of 2,000m2 gross for this rate of CIL is justifiable and deliverable as the type of retailing is clearly defined and there is a clear step change in typical scale, function and character at this level. Appendix 1

References

- Viability Advice on CIL/Tariff for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, GVA Grimley, December 2010
- CIL Charging Zones Schedule, GVA, August 2011

Retail Supermarket Norwich - Hypothetical Scheme

Summary Appraisal for Phase 1 Retail Scheme Developer Led

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Units	ft²	Rate ft ²	Initial MRV/Unit	Net Rent at Sale	
Supermarket	1	75,000	£20.00	£1,500,000	1,500,000	
Investment Valuation Supermarket Market Rent (1yr Rent Free)		1,500,000	YP @ PV 1yr @	5.0000% 5.0000%	20.0000 0.9524	28,571,429
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALU Purchaser's Costs NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE	E		5.75%	(1,642,857)	28,571,429 <u>26,928,571</u>	
NET REALISATION					26,928,571	
OUTLAY						
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price Stamp Duty			4.00%	9,780,637 391,225	10,171,862	
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction Supermarket Supermarket (Parking Spa	ft² 75,000 400	Rate ft² £125.00 £1,000.00	Cost 9,375,000 400,000	9,775,000	,,	
Contingency		5.00%	488,750	488,750		
PROFESSIONAL FEES Professional Fees		10.00%	977,500	977,500		
MARKETING & LETTING Letting Agent Fee Letting Legal Fee		10.00% 3.50%	150,000 52,500			
DISPOSAL FEES Sales Agent Fee Sales Legal Fee		1.00% 0.50%	269,286 134,643	202,500		
FINANCE		0.0070	104,040	403,929		
Debit Rate 6.500% Credit Rate Land Construction Total Finance Cost	e 0.000% (Nom	inal)	277,279 143,656	420,935		
TOTAL COSTS				22,440,476		
PROFIT						
				4,488,096		
Performance Measures Profit on Cost% Profit on GDV% Profit on NDV% Development Yield% (on Rent	:)	20.00% 15.71% 16.67% 6.68%				

File: C:\Documents and Settings\om\Desktop\Norwich Superstore\Retail Norwich.wcfx ARGUS Developer Version: 5.00.000

GVA GRIMLEY LTD

Retail Supermarket Norwich - Hypothetical Scheme

Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	5.00%
Equivalent Yield% (True)	5.16%
IRR	69.91%
Rent Cover	2 yrs 12 mths
Profit Erosion (finance rate 6.500%)	2 yrs 10 mths

GVA GRIMLEY LTD

Retail Supermarket Norwich - Hypothetical Scheme

Initial MRV 1,500,000

Retail Supermarket Norwich - Hypothetical Scheme

Summary Appraisal for Phase 2 Retail Scheme Operator Led

REVENUE

Rental Area Summary	Units	ft²	Rate ft ²	Initial MRV/Unit	Net Rent at Sale	
Supermarket	Units 1	ττ² 75,000	£20.00	£1,500,000	at Sale 1,500,000	
Investment Valuation Supermarket Market Rent (1yr Rent Free)		1,500,000	YP @ PV 1yr @	5.0000% 5.0000%	20.0000 0.9524	28,571,429
GROSS DEVELOPMENT VALU Purchaser's Costs NET DEVELOPMENT VALUE	E		5.75%	(1,642,857)	28,571,429 <u>26,928,571</u>	
NET REALISATION					26,928,571	
OUTLAY						
ACQUISITION COSTS Residualised Price Stamp Duty			4.00%	13,981,598 559,264	14,540,862	
CONSTRUCTION COSTS Construction Supermarket Supermarket (Parking Spa	ft² 75,000 400	Rate ft² £125.00 £1,000.00	Cost 9,375,000 400,000	9,775,000	. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Contingency		5.00%	488,750	488,750		
PROFESSIONAL FEES Professional Fees		10.00%	977,500	977,500		
MARKETING & LETTING Letting Agent Fee Letting Legal Fee		10.00% 3.50%	150,000 52,500			
DISPOSAL FEES Sales Agent Fee		1.00%	269,286	202,500		
Sales Legal Fee		0.50%	134,643	403,929		
FINANCE Debit Rate 6.500% Credit Rate Land Construction Total Finance Cost	e 0.000% (Nom	inal)	396,375 143,656	540,031		
TOTAL COSTS				26,928,571		
PROFIT				0		
Performance Measures Profit on Cost% Profit on GDV% Profit on NDV% Development Yield% (on Rent)	0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 5.57%		v		

File: C:\Documents and Settings\om\Desktop\Norwich Superstore\Retail Norwich.wcfx ARGUS Developer Version: 5.00.000

GVA GRIMLEY LTD

Retail Supermarket	Norwich - Hypothetical	Scheme
Netali Supermarket		Ocheme

Equivalent Yield% (Nominal)	5.00%
Equivalent Yield% (True)	5.16%
IRR	5.26%
Rent Cover	0 yrs 0 mths
Profit Erosion (finance rate 6.500%)	0 yrs 0 mths

GVA GRIMLEY LTD

Retail Supermarket Norwich - Hypothetical Scheme

Initial MRV 1,500,000