CHICHESTER COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY CHARGING SCHEDULE EXAMINATION

RESIDENTIAL RATES <u>Buffer</u>

7. Do the rates of £120psm and £200psm allow a sufficient buffer to absorb abnormal development costs and fluctuations in the housing market?

Response

7.1 In the CIL evidence base (Community Infrastructure Levy Storyboard,CIL-09) the buffers relating to residential were calculated as follows:

CIL rates set significantly below the theoretical maximum

Development Type	PDCS (£m*)	DCS (Em²)		Theoreti cal max viable CIL (£m*)	CIL as % of theoretic al max CIL	CIL as % of sale value (Em ²)
Residential Development South of District (Houses)	£120	£120	Most viable scenario (4 houses)	£208	58%	3.6%
			Least viable scenario (100 houses)	£163	74%	3.6%
Residential Development South of District (Flats)	£120	£120	Most viable scenario (4 flats)	£225	53%	3.3%
			Least viable scenario (24 flats)	£199	60%	3.3%
Residential Development North of District (Houses)	£200	£200	Most viable scenario (4 houses)	£459	44%	4.8%
			Least viable scenario (100 houses)	£412	49%	4.8%
Residential Development North of District (Flats)	£200	£200	Most viable scenario (4 flats)	£771	26%	4.3%
			Least viable scenario (24 flats)	£751	27%	4.3%

- 7.2 It should be noted that CIL as a percentage of sales values is less than 5% in all scenarios.
- 7.3 Abnormal cost variations are accommodated within the benchmark land value assessment, which as previously stated are based on fully serviced land.
- 7.4 The public sector should not vary planning conditions relating to abnormal costs which have not been fully reflected in the purchase price of the land.