



Spatial Development Team
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07th August 2013

**McCARTHY & STONE RETIREMENT LIFESTYLES LTD.
REPRESENTATION TO THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY DRAFT CHARGING COMMUNITY
INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY**

As the market leader in the provision of retirement housing for sale to the elderly, McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd considers that with its extensive experience in providing development of this nature it is well placed to provide informed comments on the emerging Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), insofar as it affects or relates to housing for the elderly.

We previously provided commentary on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule in January 2013 in which we expressed our concern that the emerging CIL could prohibit the development of specialist accommodation for the elderly at a time when there is an existing and urgent need for this form of development. For your convenience we have provided a copy of our initial response. Notably we raised concerns as to how specialist accommodation for the elderly differs from general needs housing through key issues including, amongst other things, communal floorspace built to a higher specification, a slower sales rate and higher empty property costs. On this basis we respectfully requested that a specific development scenario for sheltered accommodation be carried out for this form of development.

It must be noted that, despite the above, a separate development scenario for specialist accommodation for the elderly has not been conducted and this form of development has still been amalgamated into a general residential levy rate.

The Council has produced a Report of Comments and Responses to the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule. This Council's gleaned five key points from our representation (Representor Number: 6019) and responded to them accordingly. For the remainder of this letter we will critique the Council's responses, where appropriate:

a) The CIL rate for residential should differentiate between different types of accommodation;

The basis of the Council's rationale for not independently assessing the viability of specialist viability of the elderly is based on an erroneous interpretation of the CIL regulations, namely that 'The Regulations do not differentiate between different types of residential accommodation'. This is incorrect.

The CIL Guidance stresses the importance of individual market sectors that play an important role in meeting housing need, housing supply and the delivery of the Development Plan, such as specialist accommodation for the elderly. This is relevant in the context of Paragraph 37 of the Guidance:

"... However, resulting charging schedules should not impact disproportionately on particular sectors or specialist forms of development and charging authorities should consider views of developers at an early stage".

It is clear therefore that Charging Authorities are not limited to setting differential CIL rates based on classifications of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order. Indeed there are a number of examples of Council's proposing CIL rates on different forms of development within the C3 Use Class. We would like to draw the Council's attention to the recent Examiner's Report for the Central Lancashire CIL in which a nil levy rate for flatted residential development was recommended by the Examiner. This is independent of a higher rate for housing on the grounds that flatted development is less viable. As the Council is no doubt aware, both flats and houses are different forms of C3 residential accommodation.

There is an increasing consensus that specialist accommodation for the elderly should not be viewed as an oversight or 'casualty' of the CIL regime. The Retirement Housing Group (RHG), a consortium of retirement housing developers and managers from the private sector and housing associations, recently commissioned the consultants Three Dragons to produce a paper that provides evidence and guidance for viability practitioners in appraising sheltered / retirement and extra care accommodation. This paper was sent to every viability practitioner in the UK with a copy sent to the Planning Minister, Nick Boles – a copy of this paper has also been attached for your convenience.

The Planning Minister responded positively to the RHG's paper with a letter sending out a message to charging authorities that they should differentiate between retirement housing and general needs homes where viability is an issue. The letter states *"... The revised Guidance published in December 2012 is clear that "charging schedules should not impact disproportionately on particular sectors or specialist forms of development and charging authorities should consider views of developers at an early stage" (page 121, paragraph 37). The guidance does not specify that any form of housing should be treated any differently to other sectors but is clear that if you have any evidence that your development would be made unviable by the proposed levy charge, this should be considered by the Authority and the examiner..."*. A copy of the Minister's letter is provided for your convenience.

b) The Economic Viability Study does not provide a development scenario for the delivery of sheltered housing;

The Council's response to this point is fundamentally based on the misinterpretation of the CIL Regulations as detailed in point a). There are however two comments of note IN THE Council's response which I would like to address.

To date no private market developments that provide exclusively for the provision of sheltered accommodation for the elderly have been developed in Rhondda Cynon Taf.

A lack of private retirement developments in Rhondda Cynon Taf is in itself an indicator that development of this type is already on the margins of viability in the Borough. Subjecting this form of development to levy rates proposed will simply ensure this form of development is not forthcoming.

The Council considers that the inclusion of this type of accommodation as part of the consideration of the viability of residential development would not have been representative of the market and likely to produce inaccurate viability data.

It is agreed that the inclusion of specialist accommodation for the elderly would not be representative of the wider residential market – this is the basis of our request for the Council to independently assess the viability of this form of development.

c) The build and finance costs identified in the study do not reflect the costs of building elderly persons accommodation;

It is appreciated that there is little data for specialist accommodation for the elderly as *'To date no private market developments that provide exclusively for the provision of sheltered accommodation for the elderly have been developed in Rhondda Cynon Taf'*. While we accept that this presents some difficulties there is now a considerable amount of guidance available for charging authorities and viability practitioners to address this issue competently and quickly

McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd and Churchill Retirement Living Ltd, the two largest providers of specialist housing for the elderly, have produced a joint position paper providing a number of recommendations on testing the viability of specialist accommodation for the elderly for CIL and how it differs from conventional housing. This was sent to every local planning authority in England and Wales, including the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council.

Additionally the Retirement Housing Group (RHG) paper, which we previously mentioned in point b), produced a paper that provides evidence and guidance for viability practitioners in appraising sheltered / retirement and extra care accommodation. This paper was sent to every viability practitioner in the UK. Copies of both these papers have been attached for your convenience.

d) The Economic Viability Study does not allow for realistic levels of developer profit, and

In the foreseeable economic climate we consider that the minimum anticipated developer profit required to achieve financial backing for a retirement scheme to proceed would be 20% of Gross Development Value (GDV). The proposed Charging Schedule works on the basis of an assumed profit of 17.5% of GDV. Developer returns assumed on this basis would not provide sufficient incentive for developers of specialist accommodation for the elderly to take on the risk of return.

It is important for the Council not to 'over-egg' the robustness of the housing market within the Borough as any proposed CIL rate should still be viable. I would like to draw the Council's attention to the Examiner's Report for the Greater Norwich Development Partnerships CIL in which the Examiner concluded that the Council has undertaken an over-simplistic approach to finance and cash flow considerations with low profit margins specifically cited (paragraph 24.). As a result the Council's CIL rate for residential development was reduced by 35%.

Summary

To conclude, we reiterate that given the extent of projected housing need for older person's accommodation it is paramount that the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council's CIL schedule recognises the potential shortcomings of providing a uniform CIL rate for all forms of residential development. The additional costs associated with the construction and initial maintenance of this form of development, coupled with the slower sales rate, make it clear that the financial viability of such developments are more finely balanced than those of general needs houses and apartments.

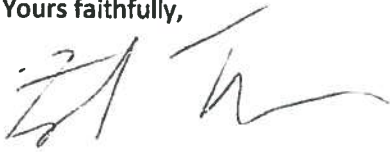
We once again request that the Council conduct a separate development scenario for specialist accommodation for the elderly in line with our recommendations.

We would also like to add that many aspects of the Viability Assessment are of concern and do not accord with recent examples of 'best practice' and contradict the conclusions of recent Examiner's reports. It has been made abundantly clear recently that it is of vital importance for Charging Authorities not to over-estimate the strength of the housing market and, similarly, not to underplay costs to developers. On this basis we would respectfully suggest that the Council re-evaluate some of the guidance given in the Viability Assessment.

Should the Council require any additional information in relation to any of the above, McCarthy and Stone remain willing offer their assistance to the Council.

Thank you for the opportunity for comment.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ziyad Thomas', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Ziyad Thomas
Policy Planner
The Planning Bureau Ltd.



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14th January 2013

**MCCARTHY & STONE RETIREMENT LIFESTYLES LTD.
REPRESENTATION TO THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY PRELIMINARY DRAFT CHARGING
SCHEDULE**

As the market leader in the provision of retirement housing for sale to the elderly, McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd considers that with its extensive experience in providing development of this nature it is well placed to provide informed comments on the emerging Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), insofar as it affects or relates to housing for the elderly.

Growing Elderly Population

The Welsh Assembly Government published 'The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2008-2013 – Living Longer, Living Better' was published in 2008. The Executive Summary of the Strategy acknowledges;

'...there is no quick fix to the challenges and opportunities presented by an ageing population. There must be sustained and serious effort over at least a 10 year period if we are to tackle the broad ranging and often inter-dependent issues where change is needed to benefit older people now and in the future.'

One of the focus themes of the Strategy is the promotion of well being and independence to which appropriate housing provision plays a key part. The Strategy identifies inadequate or inappropriate housing provision as one of the problems faced by older people in Wales. In respect to housing the strategic objectives of the Strategy is to *promote the development of a range of housing, domiciliary care, support and advisory services to offer older people different types of support as their needs change, while preserving their independence.*

Increasing housing options and support for older people was one of the 24 priority issues identified by the Welsh Assembly Government in this Strategy. In light of this, it is therefore of vital importance that the emerging CIL does not prohibit the development of specialist accommodation for the elderly at a time when there is an existing and urgent need for this form of development.

Viability Appraisal Assumptions

The Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule whilst proposing different levy rates across the Borough; £100 per m² for the Higher Residential Market Value Area in the south of the Borough, (£40 per m²

for the Median Residential Market Value Area surrounding Pontypridd and a Nil Levy charge for the Lower Residential Market Value Area in the north of the Borough, a flat CIL levy rate for all forms of residential development is proposed.

Whilst there is an understandable desire to keep the charging rates as simple as possible the broad inclusion of some retirement housing within a "general residential heading" fails to acknowledge the very specific viability issues associated with such specialist accommodation for the elderly. Indeed it is our understanding that the Viability Assessment did not include a development scenario for sheltered housing, despite the significant difference between these forms of accommodation and standard market housing.

As you are aware, as a national retirement housing company, McCarthy & Stone are currently submitting planning applications throughout the Country. Presently all but a handful of our schemes are unable to support policy compliant levels of affordable housing contributions and as such have required viability assessments. In light of this we obviously need to ensure that the supporting viability work for the CIL is actually representative of what is happening in the real market place for all forms of housing, as, if it is not, the adoption of CIL may prevent needed development from coming forward.

Communal Areas

Many forms of specialist accommodation for the elderly, such as retirement housing, provide communal areas for residents at an additional cost to developers. Specialist housing providers also have additional financial requirements as opposed to other forms of development that will only pay on 100% saleable floorspace. This does not provide a level playing field for these types of specialist accommodation and a disproportionate charge in relation to saleable area and infrastructure need would be levied.

In comparison to open market flats the communal areas in specialist accommodation for the elderly are considerably larger in size, fulfil a more important function and are accordingly built to a higher specification in order to meet the needs of the elderly than those provided by open market flatted developments. Typically an open market flatted residential development will provide 16% non-saleable floorspace, whereas this increases to 30% for sheltered accommodation and 35% for Extra Care accommodation.

This places providers of specialist accommodation for the elderly at a disadvantage in land acquisition as the ratio of CIL rate to net saleable area would be disproportionately high when compared to other forms of residential accommodation

Sales Rate

In the case of retirement housing for example there is also a much longer sales period which reflects the niche market and sales pattern of a typical retirement housing development. This has a significant knock on effect upon the final return on investment. This is particularly important with empty property costs, borrowing and finance costs and sales and marketing which extend typically for a longer time period. Currently the typical sales rate for a development is approximately one unit per month, so a 45 unit retirement scheme (i.e. an average sized scheme) can take 3-4 years to sell out.

As a result of this typical sales and marketing fees for specialist accommodation for the elderly are typically in excess of 6% of GDV.

Empty Property Costs

Properties can only be sold upon completion of the development and the establishment of all the communal facilities and on-site house manager. These communal areas cost additional monies to construct and are effectively subsidised by the developer until a development has been completely sold out. In a McCarthy and Stone development the staff costs and extensive communal facilities are paid for by residents via a management / service charge. However, due to the nature of these developments the communal facilities have to be fully built and operational from the arrival of the first occupant. Therefore to keep the service charge at an affordable level for residents, service charge monies that would be provided from empty properties are subsidised by the Company (these are typically known as Empty Property Costs). This is a considerable financial responsibility as, as previously mentioned, it usually takes a number of years to fully sell a development.

Build Costs

Whilst the Viability Assessment differentiates between the build costs between houses and apartments, excluding abnormals, it does not consider the build costs of sheltered housing.

The Build Costs Information Services (BCIS) shows that the Mean Average Build Costs per m² for a region. This database consistently shows that build costs vary significantly between housing types with the cost of providing sheltered housing consistently higher than for general needs housing and apartments.

The most recent BCIS figures for Mid Glamorgan (29th of December 2012) show that the upper quartile cost of building estate housing is £843 per m², while the equivalent cost for apartment developments is £1,002 per m². Sheltered housing costs £1,054 per m² - 5.21% more expensive than the cost of building apartments and 18.8% more expensive than estate housing.

While the BCIS figures are subject to fluctuation it is our experience that specialist accommodation for the elderly tends to remain in the region of 5% more expensive to construct than apartments and generally between 15 to 20 % more expensive than estate housing.

Developer Profits

In the foreseeable economic climate 20% developer profits will not be enough incentive to achieve the required finance backing for a retirement scheme to proceed and the developer take on the risk of return, let alone the 17.5% developer profits suggested by the Council. Similarly the incentives required to acquire land, particularly brownfield sites the type where sustainable uses such as retirement housing are best located, in the first place is likely to be at least 40%+ of current existing use market value. Obviously the market value is influenced by a number of factors which can easily be over generalised.

Payment by Instalments

Consideration should also be given to the timing of CIL payments and an allowance for payment by instalments. We would welcome flexibility in the timing of CIL as payments on commencement will introduce an additional financial cost on the development prior to the receipt of any revenue from the proposed development. This would place an additional burden on the developer and would

affect the viability of the development, and possibly in the case of residential development impinge upon the developer's ability to provide for affordable housing.

This issue is compounded in the case of specialist accommodation for the elderly, as developments need to be completed in their entirety before a single unit of accommodation can be sold. It is considered that at the earliest, part payment on first occupation would be fairer and would reduce unnecessary financial costs to the developer. This should then be phased depending upon occupation levels. For the foreseeable economic climate, such as currently being experienced, there is considerable merit in staged payments reflecting occupation levels throughout the sale of the development.

Summary

Given the extent of projected housing need for older person's accommodation it is paramount that the Rhondda Cynon Taf CIL schedule recognises the potential shortcomings of providing a uniform CIL rates for all forms of residential development. The additional costs associated with the construction and initial maintenance of this form of development, coupled with the slower sales rate, make it clear that the financial viability of such developments are more finely balanced than those of houses and apartments.

It is for the above reasons that we suggest either a bespoke CIL rate is prepared for sheltered housing and other forms of specialist accommodation, or, that the CIL levy is restricted to the saleable areas of these forms of development.

Thank you for the opportunity for comment.

Yours faithfully,



Ziyad Thomas
Policy Planner
The Planning Bureau Ltd.

**COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY
AND
SHELTERED HOUSING/EXTRA CARE DEVELOPMENTS**

**A BRIEFING NOTE ON VIABILITY
PREPARED FOR RETIREMENT HOUSING GROUP BY
THREE DRAGONS**

MAY 2013



Executive Summary

New provision of retirement housing (whether sheltered or extracare) is very patchy across the country and provision of sale housing in particular is focussed on the South East and South West with very limited delivery outside these locations.

In low to medium value areas it is already very difficult for retirement housing to compete with mainstream housing development. The introduction of CIL will have a negative impact on viability and further reduce supply. To date most local authorities have not carried out a viability appraisal of retirement housing as part of the evidence base which supports the CIL charging schedule. Those local authorities who have undertaken a viability appraisal have appraised extracare but not sheltered housing and have generally found that, like Care Homes and other C2 uses, newbuild sale extracare housing cannot support a CIL payment.

This paper seeks to provide evidence which will enable viability practitioners to appraise both types of retirement housing, even in those locations where no newbuild stock has recently been provided. It has been prepared by Three Dragons drawing on information provided by members of Retirement Housing Group.

Retirement housing schemes are generally less viable than general needs housing because of a range of factors including higher build costs per sq m, a higher proportion of communal space, lack of ability to phase development and longer selling periods. This will affect their ability to pay CIL and to provide affordable housing.

S106 obligations for retirement housing have generally been subject to negotiation to reflect both financial viability and the calls which the development makes on local facilities. CIL is a fixed charge which cannot take account of scheme viability. It is therefore important that CIL rates are set at a level which reflects the overall viability of particular types of development

Because retirement housing is higher density than general needs housing the introduction of CIL will increase the value of planning obligations sought from a development much more steeply for retirement housing than is the case for general needs family housing.

Local authorities and practitioners undertaking viability appraisal and assessing affordable housing need should therefore carry out specific case studies of older persons housing when setting CIL charging schedules and affordable housing targets. This will contribute to a robust analysis which will stand up at Enquiry.

This document deals specifically with viability appraisal and draws on general information provided by members of Retirement Housing Group (RHG) to provide broad guidelines on the costs and revenues associated with provision of sheltered and extra care housing. It will assist with viability appraisal where no locally specific information is available.

Three Dragons was commissioned by RHG to carry out specimen viability appraisals for high, medium and low value areas outside London using the cost and revenue data provided by RHG. The viability appraisal compared general needs family housing with specialist retirement housing, both sheltered and Extracare accommodation. The chosen specimen locations were

- Tunbridge Wells (high value area)
- Tewkesbury (medium value area)
- Coventry (low value area)

Schemes were modelled with the local authority's target percentage of affordable housing and no s106 obligations. In all locations general needs housing was more viable than retirement housing and sheltered housing was more viable than ExtraCare. In medium and low value areas it is not possible to provide retirement housing which meets the local authority affordable housing target even before the introduction of CIL. The introduction of CIL at £100 per sq m on market housing further reduces scheme viability when compared with general needs housing.

1. Recent delivery of retirement housing for sale and rent

We analysed unpublished data from the Elderly Accommodation Counsel which looks at provision of retirement housing by region. This shows that in the period from 2010 to 2012 207 schemes were developed of which 57% were for rent.

55% of all provision of retirement housing for sale was in the South East and 'South West (48 schemes). No other region had more than 9 schemes of retirement housing for sale.

	Sale schemes	Rental schemes	All schemes
EM	2	8	10
East	9	21	30
London	5	13	18
NE	3	0	3
NW	8	13	21
SE	27	29	56
SW	21	13	34
WM	8	10	18
Y+H	5	12	17
	88	119	207

2. Policy Context

This document is intended to provide background information to local planning authorities and their consultants when undertaking the viability analysis which informs a CIL Charging Schedule. It focuses specifically on retirement housing, including both sheltered and Extracare accommodation.

It draws on the experience of a wide range of retirement housing providers to summarise the key variables which determine viability and to demonstrate how these affect the viability of retirement housing provision compared with general needs housing.

Local planning authorities are required to make provision for all household types, including older people, when drawing up their Local Plan.

To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:

- *plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes);*
- *identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand*

NPPF para 50

Ministers have repeated their support for this policy objective and it is a key feature of the National Housing Strategy

Half of all households in England are older 'established homeowners'. Some 42 per cent are retired and 66 per cent own their own home outright. As life expectancy increases, more of these households will need support to remain in their homes in later life. Limited choice in the housing market makes it difficult for older households to find homes that fully meet their needs.

Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England p9

"Imaginative housing schemes for older people can save money for the NHS and social services. They can also make it more attractive for older people to move out of their family homes, thereby helping to meet the pressing housing needs of young families"

Nick Boles 17 December 2012

At present the majority of local planning authorities when setting their Community Infrastructure Levy do not differentiate specialist accommodation for older people from general needs housing and are applying the same CIL rate to both.

3. How retirement housing differs from general needs housing

There are several important differences between specialist retirement housing and general needs housing which make it inappropriate for a viability appraisal based on general needs housing to be applied to retirement housing.

Key differences between retirement housing and general needs housing include:

- Retirement housing is higher density than most general needs development: typically 100-120 dph compared with average densities of 30-70 dph for general needs housing
- Larger communal and non-saleable areas in retirement housing (eg common rooms, laundries, guest rooms, warden's office, dining room, special activity rooms)
- Higher build costs per sq metre for older persons housing than for general needs housing due to higher specifications of individual apartments and buildings.
- While revenue per unit is typically higher for specialist older person housing than for general needs flats, revenue per sq metre is not necessarily higher
- A slower return on investment as schemes need to be fully completed before sales are made as older people are less inclined to buy 'off plan' without seeing a dwelling, the communal facilities and/or meeting staff.
- Higher marketing costs to reach this older age group for whom a move is a discretionary choice often requiring consultation with extended family. Marketing costs are typically 6% of GDV compared to 3% of GDV for open market housing.
- Greater financial risk as phasing is not possible as with general needs housing as retirement developments are often built as a single block, meaning a development must be built out before any return is possible.
- Higher void costs as schemes take longer to sell than general needs housing and flats.
- Most schemes are on brownfield sites, which are often in short supply and have higher development costs.

- Higher land values as schemes work best when they are close to shops, services, GP practices and transport links, where older residents wish to live.

4. Standards of viability testing required by the CIL regulations

The Regulations that guide the setting of CIL allow charging authorities to set different rates for different **intended uses** of development. While the use class order¹ provides a useful reference point – CIL Charging Schedules do not have to be tied to it. The recent “Consultation Paper on Community Infrastructure Levy: further reforms” confirms that

Currently regulation 13 allows charging authorities to set different levy rates within their area. This can be done by reference to “zones” (regulation 13(1)(a)) and “different intended uses of development” (regulation 13(1)(b)). The revised Community Infrastructure Levy guidance has clarified that “uses” does not have the same meaning as “use class”. (para 20)

Justification for setting different rates for different uses relies on a, “*comparative assessment of the economic viability of those categories of development.*”²

While local authorities will want to avoid overly complex patterns of CIL charges, it is important that their charging schedule does not, “*impact disproportionately on particular sectors or specialist forms of development*”.³

The Regulations therefore permit local authorities to carry out a viability assessment of all likely types of development. Just as different types of retail and leisure uses will have separate viability appraisals so too should different types of residential development including sheltered and ExtraCare housing.

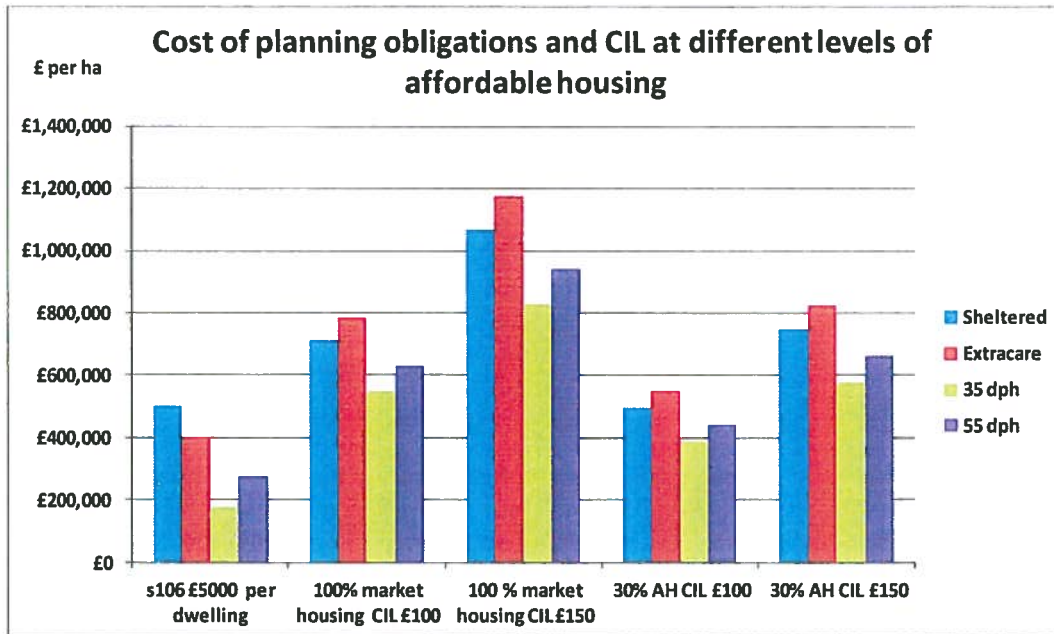
5. Density and its impact on CIL and S106 obligations

Both CIL and S106 obligations bear more heavily on specialist retirement housing than on general needs housing. This is because higher density development attracts higher levels of both CIL (based on £ per sq m of market housing) and S106 obligations (based on total number of dwellings). The chart below shows the relative costs per hectare of a standard S106 contribution of £5,000 per dwelling compared with CIL of £100 per sq m and £150 per sq m at both 100% market housing and 30% affordable housing.

¹ Town and Country Planning Act (Use Classes) Order 1987

² Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance, DCLG Dec. 2012 (para 35)

³ Ibid – para 37



In all circumstances retirement housing pays a higher level of planning obligation than general needs housing. The difference between CIL and S106 is that S106 was negotiable and related to the needs arising from the scheme in many cases retirement housing did not contribute to certain S106 requirements (eg education) and hence paid a lower rate per dwelling than general needs housing. That flexibility is lost with CIL.

6. Key variables affecting the viability of specialist older persons housing provision

Local Planning Authorities and their consultants need robust information on which to base any viability appraisal of retirement housing as distinct from general needs housing. This can be difficult to obtain at local level if there has been no recent development of retirement housing. RHG has therefore prepared the following generic examples of typical sheltered and extracare schemes which included key variables which can be applied in any area of the country.

Typical scheme size (0.5 ha site)

General Needs	15-20 family houses @ 30-40 dph
	27-32 flats @ 55-65 dph
Sheltered	50-60 units @ 100 -120 dph
Extracare	40-50 units @ 80 -100 dph

Typical mix retirement housing

Ranges from 60:40 1 bed : 2 bed to 40:60 1 bed : 2 bed apartments

House prices: Practitioners should use local market values for newbuild retirement housing where they exist. Where they do not exist the following formula is an indicative guide to the price of lower value units which are likely to be affordable by most local home owners.

Methods of price setting for retirement housing vary by location.

In medium and low value areas the price of a 1 bed sheltered property = approx 75% of price of existing 3 bed semi detached house. A 2 bed sheltered property = approx 100% of price of existing 3 bed semi detached

In high value areas with a high proportion of flats the price of a 1 bed sheltered property is linked to the price of high value flats, normally with a 10-15% premium

ExtraCare housing is 25% more expensive than sheltered: if a sheltered 1 bed flat sells for £100,000 then an extracare 1 bed flat will sell for £125,000

Unit sizes (sq m)	Sheltered	ExtraCare
1 bed	50	65
2 bed	75	80

Non-chargeable/communal space

General needs houses	nil
General needs flats	10%
Sheltered	20-30%
ExtraCare	35-40%

Build cost per sq m (Source BCIS),

Sheltered typically 9% above build costs for 1-2 storey flats

Extracare typically 13% above build costs for 1-2 storey flats

(defined by BCIS as "sheltered housing with shops, restaurants and the like")

Marketing costs are typically 6% of revenue compared with 3% of revenue for general needs houses and flats.

Sales periods are typically longer for retirement housing than for general needs housing. A rough guide is that 40% of unit will be sold at the end of the first year of sales, 30% during the second year of sales and 30% during the third year. There is typically an 18 month build period before sales commence.

The economics of schemes which provide higher value (and cost) units will differ in detail from the example quoted but are unlikely to be significantly more viable when compared with general needs housing. Where the local authority believes that such schemes are likely to play a role in meeting local housing need a specific viability appraisal of this type of retirement housing will need to be carried out as part of the overall CIL viability appraisal.

Based on the parameters set out above Three Dragons was commissioned by RHG to carry out a viability appraisal of older persons housing compared with general needs housing development. Specimen sheltered and ExtraCare developments were modelled on a half hectare site in three locations:

- Tunbridge Wells (high value area)
- Tewkesbury (medium value area)
- Coventry (low value area)

and compared with the most viable form of general needs housing which could have been provided on the same site, family housing at 35 dph.. The three locations were chosen as typical of high, medium and low value locations outside London.

The output was a residual land value per hectare (ha) for each form of development. It was assumed that for retirement housing to compete in the land market residual land value must be equal to the residual land value achieved for general needs housing

The table below shows residual land values for the three different types of development in each of the three locations. All schemes were modelled with the target percentage of affordable housing.

Affordable housing at the LA target %age	residual land value per hectare (£)		
	general needs housing	sheltered housing	ExtraCare
No S106 obligations			
<i>Tunbridge Wells – 40% AH</i>	£4,000,000	£3,250,000	£2,000,000
<i>Tewkesbury – 30% AH</i>	£1,000,000	-£1,375,000	-£3,000,000
<i>Coventry – 25% AH</i>	-£300,000	-£3,250,000	-£3,500,000
Add CIL @ £100 per sq m on market housing			
<i>Tunbridge Wells CIL</i>	£205,000	£430,000	£470,000
<i>Residual land value</i>	£3,795,000	£2,820,000	£1,530,000
<i>Tewkesbury CIL</i>	£240,000	£500,000	£550,000
<i>Residual land value</i>	£760,000	-£1,875,000	-£3,550,000
<i>Coventry CIL</i>	£255,000	£535,000	£600,000
<i>Residual land value</i>	-£555,000	-£3,785,000	-£4,100,000

- In all locations general needs housing was more viable than sheltered or ExtraCare housing.
- Sheltered housing was more viable than ExtraCare housing.

- In Tunbridge Wells (high value area) all three schemes produced a positive land value at the local authority affordable housing target even with CIL at £100 per sq m, but residual land value was higher for general needs housing than for retirement housing.
- In Tewkesbury (medium value area) retirement housing produced a negative land value at the local authority affordable housing target both with and without CIL
- In Coventry all three schemes produced a negative land value at the local authority affordable housing target both with and without CIL..

7. Conclusions

The introduction of CIL has a more significant impact on retirement housing than on general needs housing because of the greater density (and hence higher sq metres) of development.

S106 requirements were also potentially more onerous for retirement housing than for general needs housing but because these were negotiable dependent on financial viability and specific requirements related to the development there was more flexibility to ensure that the planning obligations sought were related to the specific viability of the development.

The viability of older persons housing provision when compared with that of general needs housing varies by location. Local authorities and practitioners undertaking viability appraisal should therefore carry out specific case studies of older persons housing when setting CIL charging schedules. This is permitted by the CIL regulations and will contribute to a robust analysis which will stand up at Enquiry. The information provided in this document will assist with viability appraisal where no locally specific information is available.



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03 JUN 2013

Many thanks to you and your colleagues for meeting with me on Tuesday 9 May to discuss suggestions for increasing the quality and provision of housing for older people, and for your letter dated 14 May. I found our discussion very informative.

Local planning authorities are required to make provision for all household types, including older people. I strongly support this policy objective and consider that imaginative housing schemes for older people, as well as saving money for the NHS, can make it more attractive for older people to move out of their family homes, thereby helping to meet the needs of young families.

We have strengthened the revised Community Infrastructure Levy guidance. The revised guidance published in December 2012 is clear that "charging schedules should not impact disproportionately on particular sectors or specialist forms of development and charging authorities should consider views of developers at an early stage." (page 11, paragraph 37). The guidance does not specify that any form of housing should be treated any differently to other sectors but is clear that if you have evidence that your development would be made unviable by the proposed levy charge, this should be considered by the authority and by the examiner. The guidance supports early engagement in the Levy rate setting process and I would encourage you to work with local authorities consulting on Levy rates to ensure any viability issues are shared. I understand you have a meeting with my officials to discuss the Levy on 12 June.

Since receiving your letter I have received a number of suggestions from the RHG Secretariat for extra-care facilities which might be suitable for a visit. I would welcome such a visit jointly with the health minister and will be in touch with you shortly about finding a convenient date.

It was a pleasure meeting you and getting the opportunity to discuss such an important and pressing matter. It is great to see such commitment in seeking to ensure that the interests of older people are looked after.

NICK BOLES MP

Retirement Housing and the Community Infrastructure Levy

This paper has been prepared on behalf of McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd and Churchill Retirement Living Ltd. The purpose of this briefing note is to address the particular issues for Community Infrastructure Levy setting with specific regard to the need, benefits and economic viability of retirement apartments¹. McCarthy & Stone and Churchill Retirement Living are concerned that many charging schedules published across the country to date could disproportionately affect the viability of their developments given that they fail to properly consider the impact of CIL on the retirement housing market, which in turn will mean that local older home-owners will be denied the opportunity to live in specialist housing that better meets their needs and aspirations in later life. The paper makes a number of recommendations that should be taken into account by CIL practitioners and decision makers in the formulation of the evidence base, draft charging schedule and decision making process.

Specifically, it is recommended that;

1. The viability appraisal inputs referred to in Table I represent, as far as is possible, a "typical" retirement apartment development and should therefore be used as a basis for a development typology in the CIL viability evidence base;
2. The viability assessment to inform the draft Charging Schedule should include a consideration of the relative viability of retirement housing when set against both existing site values, and a range of alternative values for the land on which a retirement development might be situated;
3. The draft Charging Schedule should pay heed to the effect of CIL on the supply of housing for the elderly, including the wider benefits that the provision of this tenure in sufficient numbers can bring, as per the NPPF paragraphs 50 and 159;

The effect of the imposition of CIL, if not given due consideration, may be to constrain land supply. This is a significant threat to land with a high existing use value and therefore to the delivery of retirement developments, which by nature are limited to urban, centrally located previously developed sites. By following these recommendations it is hoped that the CIL schedule can be adopted in a way that does not constrain the supply of retirement housing for the elderly. The consequences of ignoring this evidence is the risk of putting the delivery of the

¹ Which can be referred to as Category II Sheltered Housing (less care) and use class C3, or Extra Care housing (Higher levels of care and therefore deemed use class C2).

development plan in jeopardy, a situation to be avoided, as Paragraph 29 of the 2012 CIL regulations published by DCLG makes it clear:

'In proposing a levy rate(s) charging authorities should show that the proposed rate (or rates) would not threaten delivery of the relevant Plan as a whole' (Paragraph 29).

The Developers

McCarthy & Stone Retirement Lifestyles and Churchill Retirement Living are leading providers of specialist retirement housing for older home owners in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that of the specialist housing providers currently active in this specific market (not including the out of town "retirement village" model), the two companies deliver over 80% of current supply between them. In response to the housing implications of the UK's ageing population, both companies have ambitious investment plans which rely on being able to secure sufficient land for development.

Retirement apartments offer accommodation for home owners aged over 60 years of age. Typical facilities within a development include a communal lounge for the use of all residents for socialising and events; a Manager working full time hours at the development; an emergency call system in every apartment; laundry facilities; a guest bedroom; communal landscaped gardens; plus electric scooter charging points, communal refuse areas and parking facilities. Given the nature of the resident, appropriately located retirement schemes are built within easy walking distance of town centre facilities to enable the resident to easily access all of their needs (public transport, shops, banks & post offices, cafes, community facilities, doctor, dentist etc) without reliance on a private car. Alongside companionship and security, this is one of the main reasons a purchaser of a retirement apartment will consider downsizing from properties that are less well located relative to the required facilities. It also allows a high development density to be achieved given the low requirements for parking on-site.

There is also an Extra Care model, which by including "care", (in not just staffing, but also within the design and specification including larger communal areas), is different from retirement housing both in its form and the costs associated with its delivery and occupation. Particularly where authorities seek to apply CIL charges to this form of development and where the Development Plan specifically seeks its delivery, it would be appropriate to specifically assess this form of development because of its different characteristics and consequent different viability factors associated with it.

Although the two companies are in direct competition with each other, the potentially serious implications to land supply of getting the CIL charging schedule wrong, and its potential for adverse impact on the delivery of retirement housing for which there is an acknowledged growing need, have spurred them into jointly preparing this paper.

A Growing Elderly Population

By 2026 older people will account for almost half (48 per cent) of the increase in the total number of households, resulting in the addition of 2.4 million older person households than there are today. The number of people aged 85 or over will increase by 2.3 million by 2036, a 184 per cent increase. The ageing of society poses one of our greatest housing challenges.

The need to address this is reflected in the NPPF at paragraphs 50 and 159. The thrust of these paragraphs is to ensure that Local Plans properly account for the need for older persons housing (amongst other housing types). Paragraph 50 states that the planning system should be;

'supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities' and highlights the need to 'deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. Local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community...such as...older people' [emphasis added].

More recently, in March 2013, the House of Lords report entitled "Ready for Ageing?" concluded that;

"The housing market is delivering much less specialist housing for older people than is needed. Central and local government, housing associations and house builders need urgently to plan how to ensure that the housing needs of the older population are better addressed and to give as much priority to promoting an adequate market and social housing for older people as is given to housing for younger people"

The Role of CIL and setting an appropriate rate

When setting a CIL rate, Regulation 14(1) of the 2010 Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations states that "an appropriate balance" between "a) the desirability of funding from CIL (in whole or in part)" and "b) the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development" should be found.

It is recognised that this does not require CIL to be set at a rate that ensures every scheme is viable. However, specific types of housing should not be rendered unviable by CIL generally and particularly where they address a need.

Paragraph 30 of the April 2013 DCLG CIL Guidance states that;

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

The CIL Guidance then stresses the importance of this principle to individual market sectors that play an important role in meeting housing need, housing supply and the delivery of the Development Plan, such as specialist accommodation for the elderly. This is relevant in the context of Paragraph 37 of the Guidance:

“... However, resulting charging schedules should not impact disproportionately on particular sectors or specialist forms of development and charging authorities should consider views of developers at an early stage”.

Not properly considering the effect of CIL on this form of development where the provision of specialist accommodation for older people plays a clear role in meeting housing needs in the emerging or extant Development Plan, would result in the Council putting the objectives of the Development Plan at risk in direct contravention of Government Guidance.

Additionally, it is of vital importance that the emerging CIL does not prohibit the development of specialist accommodation for the elderly given the existing and growing need for this form of development.

It is therefore imperative that the emerging CIL rate properly and accurately assesses the viability implications of the development of specialist accommodation for the elderly

Viability

With the onus on the CIL charging authority to set a rate that has regard to available evidence on the viability of development; it is considered that this paper represents just that type of evidence.

Any CIL viability assessment should consider the effect of the imposition of CIL on a retirement apartment scheme. This effect should be quantified using appraisal inputs specific to the retirement housing product. It is not correct to simply assume that a general needs apartment scheme is comparable to a retirement apartment scheme. There are a number of key differences which will affect the land value that can be produced by each. Table 1 below summarises the residual land appraisal inputs applicable to a typical scheme on a 0.4 hectare site, a 3 storey 40 unit retirement apartments scheme. These should be tested as a separate development typology by the CIL viability assessment. Also provided (for comparison purposes only) are the applicable inputs to a typical general needs apartment scheme on a similar size land plot, such that the differences can be noted and quantified. Whilst the retirement housing product is relatively standard (specification does not necessarily depend on location), a general needs scheme could of course offer various flat types and specifications, dependant on local markets and demand (e.g. commuter belt, first time buyers, buy to let, larger family size flats in urban locations).

Table 1 – Viability
Appraisal Inputs for a
typical retirement
scheme, 0.4ha.

	40 unit Category II Retirement Apartment scheme	Typical General Needs Flatted Scheme at 35 units
Housing Mix	1 bed @ 70% 2 bed @ 30%	1 bed @ 30% 2 bed @ 70%
GIFA 1 Bed (m ²)	50-60 sq m	45 sq m
GIFA 2 Bed (m ²)	70-80 sq m	70 sq m
Site area (ha)	0.4	0.4
Net to gross ratio (%) saleable/non saleable	70% saleable to 30 non- saleable/communal space	84% saleable to 16% non- saleable/ communal space
Residential Values (Revenue)		
Sales revenue 1BF (£/m ²)	Local comparable rates	Local comparable rates
Sales revenue 2BF (£/m ²)	Local comparable rates	Local comparable rates
Sales Rate	1 unit per month. Sales curve to front load a proportion of sales after build completion though final years sales less than 1 per month	2 per month, some sold off- plan to buy-to-let market
Ground rent per 1 bed/pa	£425	£150
Ground rent per 2 bed/pa	£495	£200
Yield - capitalised ground rent	7.0%	7.0%
Building Costs		
Building costs New Build (£/m ²)	Current BCIS Mean Generally Retirement Housing rate with location factor applied	Current BCIS rate for Mean Generally Flatted Development with location factor applied
Abnormal/Extra overs	Site by site	Site by site
External works	10% of basic build cost	10% of basic build cost
Allowance for Sustainability/ B. Regs changes to Part L 2013	Minimum 3% of basic build cost	Minimum 3% of basic build cost
Contingencies (%)	5%	5%
Building cost fees (%)	10%	10%
Empty property costs to cover Service Charge, Council tax, electricity	For a 40 unit site this is typically £ 220,000 over the sales period	Minimal

S106 Costs	As per Local Plan policy as cross referred to in the Charging schedule (removing the requirement for education, sports facilities etc)	As per Local Plan policy as cross referred to in the charging schedule
Affordable Housing Assumption	As per Local Plan Policy – typically a financial contribution off-site	As per Local Plan Policy
Sales & Marketing Costs Legal fees (per open market unit sale) Sales/marketing (% GDV)	£600 6%	£600 3%
Finance and acquisition costs Arrangement fee (loan) Interest rate (%) Agents fees (%) of land Legal fees (%) of land Stamp Duty (%)	1% of max loan 7% 1.50% 0.75% as per applicable rate	1% of max loan 7% 1.50% 0.75% as per applicable rate
Developer's return for risk Profit as % of sales revenue	20% - 25%	17.5%
Site Benchmark land value	Existing Use Values could be - Hotel; Residential Land Assembly of 3-4 detached properties; 30,000 sq ft office. Alternative Site Value - 75 bed Care Home; Lower Density Housing Development; General Needs flatted scheme; Retail led Scheme all within or close to town centre location with likely higher general values	Site Specific
Timings Planning permitted Construction period Construction start Construction end First sale Last sale (legal completion)	Month 0 12 months 7 19 19 58	Month 0 12 months 7 19 14 33

Selling rate	1 per month. Sales curve at 18 units in initial 12 months, 12 units in next 12 months, final 10 units sold in next 16 months	2 per month, sales curve as per local experience
Freehold sale (ground rent payment)	57	33
Overall scheme end date	57	33
Empty Property Cost Timing	Commensurate with Sales	-
SI06 payments	on commencement	on commencement

It is also helpful to specifically consider those inputs that are significantly different:

Communal Areas

Many forms of specialist accommodation for the elderly, such as retirement housing, provide communal areas for residents at an additional cost to developers. Specialist housing providers also have additional financial requirements as opposed to other forms of development that will only pay CIL based on 100% saleable floor space. This does not provide a level playing field for these types of specialist accommodation and a disproportionate charge in relation to saleable area and infrastructure need would be levied.

In comparison to open market flats the communal areas in specialist accommodation for the elderly are considerably larger in size, fulfill a more important function and are accordingly built to a higher specification in order to meet the needs of the elderly. Typically a mainstream open market flatted residential development will provide 16% non-saleable floor space, whereas this increases to 30% for sheltered accommodation and 40% for Extra Care accommodation.

This places providers of specialist accommodation for the elderly at a disadvantage in land acquisition as the ratio of CIL rate to net saleable area would be disproportionately high when compared to other forms of residential accommodation.

Sales Rate

In the case of retirement housing there is also a much longer sales period which reflects the specialist age restricted market and sales pattern of a typical retirement housing development. This has a significant knock on effect upon the financial return on investment. This is particularly important with Empty Property Costs, borrowing and finance costs, and with sales and marketing costs, all of which extend typically for a longer time period. Currently the typical sales rate for a development is approximately one unit per month, so a 40 unit retirement scheme (i.e. an average sized scheme) can take 3-4 years to sell out after the build phase is completed.

As a result of this, sales and marketing fees for specialist accommodation for the elderly are typically in excess of 6% of GDV, not 3% as ordinarily applied to conventional residential development.

Empty Property Costs

Properties can only be sold upon completion of the development and the establishment of all the communal facilities and on-site house manager. These communal areas cost additional monies to construct and are effectively subsidised by the developer until a development has been completely sold out. In a retirement development the staff costs and extensive communal facilities are paid for by residents via a management / service charge. However, due to the nature of these developments the communal facilities have to be fully built and operational from the arrival of the first occupant. Therefore to keep the service charge at an affordable level for residents, service charge monies that would be provided from empty properties are subsidised by the Company (these are typically known as Empty Property Costs). This is a considerable financial responsibility because, as previously mentioned, it usually takes a number of years to fully sell a development. For a typical 40 unit Retirement scheme, the Empty Property Costs are on average £225,000.

Build Costs

The Build Costs Information Services (BCIS) shows that the Mean Average Build Costs per m² for a region. This database consistently shows that build costs vary significantly between housing types, with the cost of providing sheltered housing consistently higher than for general needs housing and apartments.

While the BCIS figures are subject to fluctuation it is our experience that specialist accommodation for the elderly tends to remain in the region of 5% more expensive to construct than mainstream apartments, and generally between 15 to 20 % more expensive than estate housing.

Land Value Considerations

A crucial element of the CIL viability appraisal will be to ensure the baseline land value against which the viability of the retirement scheme is assessed properly, reflecting the local conditions within which any retirement scheme will be located.

As such, the viability of retirement development should be assessed against both existing site values, and just as importantly, of potential **alternative** (i.e. competitor) uses. Our concern is that CIL could prejudice the delivery of retirement housing against competing uses on the land suitable for retirement housing schemes.

As retirement housing is an age restricted housing type, it is important that it is located within close proximity to the services that an elderly person may require. The average age of residents in this type of housing scheme is around 79 years. They are likely to have abandoned car ownership, be of lower mobility and/or rely

on close proximity to public transport. For this reason, the major retirement housing developers will not consider land more than half a mile level walk from a town centre or local centre that has a post office, pharmacy, doctor's surgery and a good array of shops for the elderly occupier's likely daily needs. This should be understood as housing for the active elderly – care homes can theoretically be sited further from town as the residents of these types of accommodation typically do not rely on their own mobility to access doctor/medical care and food shops. Care and services are bought in onto these sites to a greater degree. In coastal areas this effectively halves the available land within walking distance of the town centres of the district, and therefore means that sites suitable for retirement apartments are scarce.

The result is that the retirement housing product can only be built on a limited range of sites. If the CIL schedule sets the charging rate at a level that means retirement housing schemes cannot compete in land value terms with other uses for these sites (which by nature could be reasonably built elsewhere), then no retirement housing will come forward since no suitable sites will be secured – to the detriment of the housing needs and aspirations of local older people. It is worth noting that Paragraph 27 of the April 2013 Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance recognises that brownfield sites are those where the CIL charge is likely to have the most effect, stating: *“The focus should be in particular on strategic sites on which the relevant Plan relies and those sites (such as brownfield sites) where the impact of the levy on economic viability is likely to be most significant”*.

Any CIL Viability Assessment should therefore consider a development scenario for a typical flatted retirement housing scheme, located on a previously developed site within 0.5 miles of a town centre.

Emerging Practice

In the context of Regulation 13 of the CIL regulations and paragraph 35 of the April 2013 Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance document produced by DCLG, this is an important point. Paragraph 35 states;

“Regulation 13 also allows charging authorities to articulate differential rates by reference to different intended uses of development provided that the different rates can be justified by a comparative assessment of economic viability of those categories of development. The definition of ‘use’ for this purpose is not tied to the classes of development in the Town and Country Planning Act (Use Classes) Order 1987, although that Order does provide a useful reference point”.

The Three Dragons consultancy is currently working with the Retirement Housing Group, (which represents a wide range of retirement housing providers, both public and private), on CIL appraisals and has also recognised this distinction.

We have seen a growing number of charging schedules that throw this into sharp relief. In Central Bedfordshire the authority set the charging rate for retirement housing at £nil in light of the non-viability of these schemes. In Dacorum Council, a

bespoke CIL Levy rate for retirement housing has been proposed in light of the differences between this form of housing and general needs residential. Dacorum Council also exempt Extra Care housing completely on the basis of non viability.

It is also important to recognise that retirement housing sites, due largely to their location near to town and local centres, are typically built on brownfield land which in most cases is in current use (i.e. not derelict or abandoned). Paragraph 27 of the Guidance recognises that brownfield sites are those where the CIL charge is likely to have most effect.

Conclusion

It is a requirement of the CIL regulations that the imposition of CIL does not prejudice the delivery of the development plan. For this reason alone, it is of the utmost importance that charging authorities consider this form of housing when drafting charging schedules. Retirement housing brings with it many environmental, economic and social benefits. These attributes further embed the notion that retirement housing is a distinct housing market type deserving of special consideration within the Development Plan. These are set out at Appendix I to this letter.

The experience of McCarthy and Stone and Churchill Retirement Living on recent planning application schemes throughout the country is such that, at best, viability is challenging. There is a ready supply of evidence to prove this in a Development Control setting.

Below at Table 2 is a summary of the agreed affordable housing provision secured via off-site affordable housing and s106 payments at recent (2013) Churchill and McCarthy and Stone planning applications throughout the country. This reflects the viability of schemes against the most up to date housing market conditions at the time of writing. As is shown, in the vast majority of cases, the provision of the full policy requirement for affordable housing was not possible because of its effect on the economic viability of the scheme;

Table 2 – Planning application decisions made in 2013 on developments by Churchill Retirement Living and McCarthy & Stone

Site	Units	Local Authority	Affordable Housing & s106 contributions	Viability Issue? (Yes/No)	Date	Existing Land Use
CRL Bishop's Stortford	52	East Herts DC	£565,300	No	Mar '13	Redundant and vacant commercial centre. Low EUV
CRL Worthing	29	Worthing BC	£89,547	Yes	Mar '13	Existing Care Home use
CRL Caterham	35	Tandridge DC	Nil	Yes	Feb '13	Car showroom, workshop and under-utilised offices
CRL Orpington	50	LB Bromley	£255,500	Yes	Jan '13	Redundant Office Block
CRL Dorchester	39	West Dorset DC	£150,000	Yes	Jan '13	Fire Station and 2 residential properties
CRL Penzance	60	Cornwall	£300,000	Yes	Jan '13	Cleared development site, extant hotel permission.
M & S Kenilworth	22	Warwick BC	£250,000	Yes	Feb '13	2 houses
M & S Skipton	33	Craven DC	£73,350	Yes	Feb '13	Mill
M & S Folkestone	25	Shepway DC	£56,086	Yes	Feb '13	Nursing home
M & S Sidcup	50	LB Bexley	£78,979	Yes	Feb '13	6 storey office block
M & S Braintree	32	Braintree DC	£17,718	Yes	Mar '13	Govt offices
M & S Bembridge	40	IOW Council	£216,000	Yes	Mar '13	Garage and pfs
M & S Monton	48	Salford BC	Nil	Yes	Mar '13	Hotel
M & S Stroud	32	Stroud DC	Nil	Yes	Mar '13	Garage/car repairs

The table above shows that at the majority of planning applications for retirement apartments decided in 2013, an independently agreed assessment of viability has demonstrated to the satisfaction of decision makers that the imposition of the full affordable housing requirement would have rendered these schemes economically unviable. The logical conclusion to this is that the imposition of any CIL onto these schemes would have at best reduced the amount remaining for affordable housing (thereby putting the delivery of the development plan in jeopardy), or at worst rendered these schemes wholly economically unviable, even with no affordable housing contributions. Aggregate floor space of the developments above is some 45,000 square metres, whilst the total AH & s106 contributions are some £2.05m. This is scope to make some £45 per square metre of planning gain contributions. Therefore, had any CIL have been implemented then it cannot be said that these sites would have some forward as retirement housing developments.

Whilst only on an aggregate basis, the above figures demonstrate that even before affordable housing is taken into account, aggregate levels of CIL anywhere over £45 per sq m applied to these developments would have rendered them unviable, jeopardising retirement housing delivery. When taken in the context of affordable housing planning policy, any CIL whatsoever would likely have constrained supply significantly.

Without properly assessing a retirement housing scheme against a range of existing and competitor uses, the implication of adopting a CIL rate based on general needs housing is that supply will be constrained in this important market sector. Paragraph 37 of the CIL Guidance should be noted here. Furthermore, the examples provided of the schemes where planning decisions were made in 2013 show that any CIL requirement for a retirement housing scheme is not justified if affordable housing is to be delivered.

The paper recommends that any CIL evidence base should have regard to spatial variations in land use and the competitive nature of a constrained and rationed market for land in close to town centre settings.



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Appendix I

The Benefits of Retirement Housing

To further embed the notion that retirement housing is a distinct housing market type that deserves special consideration within the Development Plan, it is worth setting out the benefits of retirement housing to both residents and the wider community. Sheltered housing gives rise to many social benefits by providing specialized accommodation to meet a specific housing need. In summary, sheltered housing:

- provides purpose built specifically designed housing for local elderly people
- a recognised local housing need (according to the latest research by Churchill Retirement Living, of their existing sheltered housing developments, reinforcing previous findings of McCarthy & Stone, over 50% of occupants of sheltered housing move from within a 10 mile radius of the development);
- helps to reduce anxieties and worries experienced by many elderly people living in housing which does not best suit their needs in retirement by providing safety, security and reducing management and maintenance concerns;
- provides companionship and a community which helps to reduce isolation, loneliness and depression;
- provides a form of housing which addresses the onset and increasing problems of mobility/frailty;
- is very well located in relation to shops and other essential services, being within easy walking distance or readily accessible by public transport which can reduce isolation and reduce the worry of depending on a car;
- helps to maintain an independent lifestyle; and
- helps to maintain health and general well-being.

There are also many planning benefits which include:-

- sheltered housing releases under-occupied housing and plays a very important role in the recycling of stock in general;
- there is a 'knock-on' effect in terms of the whole housing chain enabling the more effective use of the existing housing stock;
- sheltered housing maximises the use of previously-developed land;
- because of its location, sheltered housing reduces the need to travel by car (the elderly living in more remote locations will remain far more dependent upon the private car); and
- helping to introduce mixed land uses in town centres, revitalising such areas.

Private sheltered housing is a 'good neighbour' in all respects. There is a very low traffic generation, and the general lack of peak hour traffic movement ensures that

conflict does not occur with other peak traffic movements such as school and work journeys. Residents tend to be relatively active in the local community, be a watchful eye on the local neighbourhood in terms of crime and safety, and are local shoppers/spenders.

In addition to the above retirement housing provides a number of key sustainability benefits including;

- Making more efficient use of land thereby reducing the need to use limited land resources for housing;
- Providing high density housing in close proximity to services and shops which can be easily accessed on foot thereby reducing the need for travel by means which consume energy and create emissions;
- Providing shared facilities for a large number of residents in a single building which makes more efficient use of material and energy resources.