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Date: 27/03/2026

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service
Mandela House
4 Regent Street
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Dear Sir/Madam,

BROCKTON EVERLAST - REPRESENTATIONS ON DRAFT CAMBRIDGE CIL CHARGING SCHEDULE

This letter sets out our representations in response to the Cambridge Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') Draft Charging Schedule, prepared by Bidwells on behalf of Brockton Everlast. In addition to this letter, the following information has also been submitted in support of these representations;

- Viability Representations, prepared by Bidwells Land and Development; and,
- Transport comments on the GCSP CIL consultation, prepared by KMC.

Please note that the site-specific build cost information within Appendix 2 of the viability representations is strictly confidential and must not be disclosed or shared with any third party without prior written consent from Brockton Everlast.

CIL is recognised as a potential important source of funding for infrastructure that could support wider development in Greater Cambridge. These representations do not seek to oppose the principle of a draft CIL charging schedule for Greater Cambridge but seek to ensure it is well timed, necessary and that reasonable rates are proposed, to ensure CIL rates do not risk the viability and delivery of development.

The absence of reference to other parts of the CIL evidence base within these representations should not be taken as agreement to their content, and we reserve the right to make further comments on the evidence at examination stage.

These representations have been prepared with regard to the relevant legislative framework including the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (As amended), Planning Act (2008) and CIL Regulations (2010) (as amended) in addition to the guidance set out in the PPG. With relevance to setting CIL charging schedules, the following guidance has been considered:

- An Authority must strike an appropriate balance between additional investment to support development and the potential effect on the viability of developments... charging authorities should be able to show and explain how their proposed levy rates will contribute towards implementation of the relevant plan (PPG Paragraph 010).
- The regulation allows charging authorities to apply differential rates in a flexible way, to help ensure that viability of a development is not put at risk (PPG Paragraph 022).



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- If the evidence shows that the area includes a zone, which could be a strategic site, which has low, very low or zero viability, the charging authority should consider setting a low or zero levy rate in that area. The same principle should apply where the evidence shows similarly low viability for particular types and/or scales of development (PPG Paragraph 022).
- A charging authority must use 'appropriate available evidence' (as defined in the section 211(7A) of the Planning Act 2008) to inform the preparation of their draft charging schedule (PPG Paragraph 020)

Background

Brockton Everlast are a highly experienced investor and developer with a proven track record of delivering high quality and sustainable places. The approach they take is set within its name: it is a long-term owner that seeks to drive positive impacts within the environments, communities and places in which they are located.

Of relevance to this consultation, Brockton have been successful in securing planning permission for 2 high-quality mixed-use schemes in North East Cambridge. Both applications have secured resolution to grant and are currently awaiting completion of their associated S106 agreements. The schemes are as follows:

- 25/00016/FUL – Trinity Hall Farm Industrial Estate, Nuffield Road, Cambridge - *Demolition of existing buildings and the erection of buildings for Use Class E(g)i (offices) and E(g)ii (research and development) with Class E(a) (retail) and E(b) (sale of food and drink) uses on the ground floor together with Public Garden, landscaping and associated infrastructure works.*
- 24/04575/FUL - 210 – 240 Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 0WA - *Demolition of existing units 210, 211, 214, 220, 230, 240 and redevelopment with Use Class E(g) floorspace (office) (E(g)(i)), research and development (E(g)(ii)) with complementary floorspace (Use Class E (a-g)) along with access, landscaping and supporting infrastructure. Retention of Unit 216.*

The combined net increase in GIA of both schemes would be 112,345 sqm, which if consented following the adoption of CIL would have commanded a CIL payment of around £19 million. It is recognised that both schemes were consented prior to the adoption of the CIL charging schedule, however, Brockton recognises that any uplift as part of any potential amendment application would be subject to a significant CIL charge of £175 per sqm, as well as any potential developments that may be delivered in future. This level of charge would also have significant implications for scheme viability and had not been previously accounted for.

Viability Implications

Bidwells Land and Development Team (as viability experts) have undertaken a detailed review of the viability evidence prepared by BNPP – see enclosed 'Viability Representation'. The concluding remarks of this review say:

"...there are numerous instances in BNPP's CIL VA where in our view they have been too optimistic in terms of their inputs. Values have been set at the upper end of a range and costs have been set below realistic levels. There is a clear disconnect therefore between the costs of delivering development in Greater Cambridge vs actual realisable values. Evidence to this effect has been set out in this submission.

We therefore conclude that at present, the CIL VA is overstating the viability of the typologies assessed, which in turn is overstating the ability to sustain the proposed CIL. We urge Greater Cambridge and BNPP to reconsider their position on the viability inputs discussed above, update their modelling using more realistic figures, and reconsider the proposed CIL Charging Rates.

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If this process is not undertaken we are of the view that it will run the risk of negatively impacting the viability and deliverability of development in Cambridge, which in turn is very likely to have knock-on consequences in respect of the ability of developments to sustain high design standards that are expected and public benefits such as affordable housing”.

The review finds the BNPP evidence to be inaccurate to assess the true viability implications of the proposed CIL rates. There are significant reservations regarding the basis on which the draft charges have been derived and the assumptions used to support them. The evidence lacks the robustness and market realism required to demonstrate that development across Greater Cambridge can viably sustain the proposed levy.

CIL is intended to be calibrated so that it does not render development economically unviable. The viability evidence fails to provide a credible assessment of the actual impact the rates would have on development in Greater Cambridge. The modelling does not reflect real market conditions, and the assumptions used, particularly around costs, values, developer margins and infrastructure requirements. The assumptions therefore do not resemble the realities of development delivery in the area. It is also unclear whether the appropriate developer engagement required under paragraph 015 of the PPG has taken place, calling into question whether the evidence is proportionate, representative or compliant with national guidance.

Moreover, the cost assumptions within the appraisal are materially inaccurate for the Greater Cambridge context. Land values, construction costs and design expectations in Cambridge are higher than those assumed in the analysis, resulting in the unrealistic conclusion that development can absorb larger CIL payments than is actually feasible. In practice, introducing CIL at the levels proposed would force trade-offs that directly undermine policy objectives, leading to reductions in sustainability performance, design quality and affordable housing provision. These impacts would materially prejudice scheme deliverability and, ultimately, reduce the likelihood of much-needed development coming forward.

To summarise, introducing a CIL charge in addition to extensive site-specific policy requirements will impose further and substantial pressure on viability, increasing the risk that essential project funding is withdrawn or schemes become undeliverable. This outcome is particularly concerning given the Government’s ambitions for accelerated growth in the Greater Cambridge area and the well-established challenges associated with bringing forward development in a high-cost, high-value market. Experience from other comparable locations, illustrates the real and immediate risk of over-burdening development in areas with similar cost profiles. Most notably London, where CIL freezes are due to be implemented in response to viability pressures.

Timing

We also wish to raise question regarding the timing of the consultation on the Draft Charging Schedule given the wider changes and uncertainties currently affecting development across Greater Cambridge. Proceeding at this time risks adoption of a CIL charging schedule that is misaligned with emerging policy, funding structures and infrastructure priorities.

Firstly, the on-going consultation relating to the centrally-led Greater Cambridge Development Corporation introduces significant uncertainty around future infrastructure delivery responsibilities, potential updates to infrastructure planning and the possibility of new funding streams which may address the existing funding gap, without reliance on CIL. Until these matters are much clearer, it is premature to progress a Charging Schedule that may quickly become outdated or incompatible with future infrastructure delivery priorities.

Greater clarity is needed on how CIL will align with the Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) being prepared by the Mayor of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The SDS is expected to identify strategic infrastructure requirements and may introduce a Mayoral CIL as an additional funding mechanism, thereby creating a further layer of developer contributions and increasing pressure on development viability. This uncertainty

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is further compounded by the Local Government Reorganisation, the outcome of which could fundamentally alter governance arrangements, funding responsibilities and the wider planning framework. Despite this, within the CIL consultation documents, there has been no comment on the creation of a coherent strategy to address the risks associated with the potential for conflicting or duplicated contributions.

In addition, the emerging planning context raises a number of questions about the appropriateness of progressing CIL at this time. As outlined in the CIL Supporting Statement, the draft S106 Planning Obligations SPD for Greater Cambridge is expected to be adopted imminently and is set to increase S106 contributions to reflect rising costs of infrastructure. The SPD should bring about further clarity rather than increase costs and imposing a CIL charge concurrently with the adoption of the SPD would substantially compound viability pressures already highlighted elsewhere in these representations.

Finally, the evidence submitted regarding transport infrastructure requirements relies on the two adopted 2018 Local Plans. However, with the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan now well advanced, this evidence is, by definition, time limited and is at risk of becoming increasingly misaligned with the emerging policy requirements and any revised approach to infrastructure prioritisation and delivery. In these circumstances, there is a clear risk that the draft CIL Charging Schedule is advanced on the basis of infrastructure assumptions that will not reflect the new policies or infrastructure delivery requirements of the new Local Plan. It is a CIL that will inherently become out of date very quickly if adopted.

It would therefore be preferable to align the adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule with the adoption timetable for the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan, so that the infrastructure evidence can be tested against the plan that will ultimately guide development in the area in the near future. In addition, the Charging Schedule should be coordinated with the emerging Spatial Development Strategy, the implications of Local Government Reorganisation, and the evolving role and remit of any Development Corporation. As these take clearer shape, they may alter infrastructure responsibilities, introduce or reshape funding mechanisms (including the potential for additional levy layers), and affect the prioritisation and deliverability of infrastructure projects.

Cumulative Impacts

As set out above, the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan introduces a suite of new and increasingly demanding policy requirements which, even in isolation, impose significant additional viability pressures on development. In a context where development costs in Cambridge are already exceptionally high and expectations around design quality are rigorous, the introduction of further policy requirements such as Passivhaus and BREEAM Outstanding, affordable workspace provision, 20% Biodiversity Net Gain, and minimum tree canopy cover could substantially elevate the costs for all forms of development.

Against this backdrop, the imposition of a CIL charge would further erode the ability of sites to meet these ambitious policy demands and would materially constrain the Council's own ability to deliver the objectives of the emerging Local Plan. The cumulative effect of these policy burdens, coupled with CIL, risks creating a position where schemes simply become unviable. In such circumstances, development will either fail to come forward at all, or critical elements such as design quality, sustainability performance, or biodiversity enhancements will inevitably be sacrificed. This outcome would be directly contrary to the local and central aspirations for high-quality and sustainable growth in the region.

This all acts to create uncertainty now in schemes that could start to come forward because the upcoming financial burden of the planning system is unknown, but on a direction-of-travel to make it more expensive to deliver development in Greater Cambridge.

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Infrastructure Funding Requirements

The Infrastructure Statement submitted in support of the Draft CIL Charging Schedule acknowledges the importance of transport infrastructure to the delivery of growth across Greater Cambridge. While it adequately quantifies the funding requirements, the strategy does not provide a clear justification for the specific projects identified.

The Statement indicates that the proposed infrastructure programme 'builds on' the adopted 2018 Local Plans for Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire. Those Plans, in turn, relied on the Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (adopted in 2014). In parallel, the Greater Cambridge City Deal was agreed to support delivery of transport schemes; however, the City Deal programme was never formally assembled to support the emerging Local Plans at that time. As a result, the current project list appears to be carried forward from a historic funding programme, rather than derived from a demonstrable assessment of necessary transport infrastructure.

On this basis, the infrastructure schedule is underpinned by evidence that is materially out of date and insufficiently robust for the purposes of setting a Charging Schedule. The transport context, costs and deliverability have changed significantly since 2014, and this must be reflected in up-to-date, plan-led evidence that meets the CIL requirement of using 'appropriate available evidence' (PPG Paragraph 020). In its current form, the Infrastructure Strategy does not sufficiently evidence the need of the transport projects it relies upon.

Further, the Infrastructure Delivery Strategy acknowledges that CIL is expected to generate no more than £50 million. Even if fully realised, this would reduce the identified funding gap only marginally, leaving a residual shortfall of £222.371 million, with no credible funding source or delivery mechanism identified to bridge that gap. Given the scale and cost of the projects listed (including those currently paused), £50 million would fund only a small fraction of the identified projects. It is therefore unclear how the Draft Charging Schedule can be justified by reference to an infrastructure strategy that is neither adequately evidenced nor demonstrably deliverable.

Exceptional Circumstances and NIL CIL Payments

It is imperative that a Charging Authority introduces an Exceptional Circumstances Relief ('ECR') policy at the point of adopting the Charging Schedule. Under Regulation 55 of the CIL Regulations (2010) as amended, ECR exists precisely to prevent CIL from having an unacceptable impact on the economic viability of development. However, the relief is only available where the Charging Authority has proactively chosen to adopt an ECR policy from the outset. If the Authority refuses to implement such a policy at this time, then no developer, regardless of the severity of viability constraints or the strategic importance of a scheme, will have the ability to apply for this relief.

Given that ECR cannot be claimed alongside other reliefs and cannot be accessed retrospectively, failing to adopt the policy at this stage effectively removes the mechanism entirely. This would undermine the fundamental purpose of Regulation 55, which is to ensure that CIL does not render development undeliverable. The Charging Authority must therefore adopt an ECR policy at this time to ensure that a legitimate and nationally recognised viability safeguard remains available for circumstances where CIL would otherwise threaten the deliverability of critical schemes.

It is also considered essential that the Charging Authority fully explores the application of a reduced, or indeed nil, CIL rate for strategic sites. These sites are inherently complex, often characterised by unique constraints, significant upfront infrastructure requirements, and bespoke delivery challenges that cannot be captured through standardised viability assumptions. At present, the flexibility afforded through

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negotiated Section 106 agreements provides an established and effective route for securing the extensive on-site and off-site infrastructure necessary to make such schemes acceptable in planning terms.

Despite this, these strategic sites continue to shoulder substantial S106 obligations and imposing an additional blanket levy risks rendering them undeliverable. Given their importance to achieving the spatial strategy of the current and emerging Local Plan, and the Government's broader growth ambitions for the area, it is imperative that the Charging Schedule does not jeopardise their viability. To ensure these key sites can progress, they should either be fully exempt from CIL or subject to a significantly reduced rate that reflects their unique characteristics and heavy infrastructure burdens. This approach would align with national guidance encouraging differential rates where necessary to avoid undermining development viability set out in PPG Paragraph 020.

Conclusion

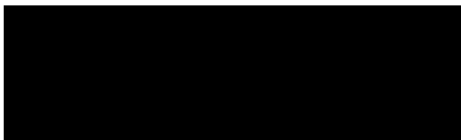
The increased and quicker delivery of transport infrastructure across Greater Cambridge is an important matter to resolve and while overall support is offered to the principle of adopting a CIL charging schedule, there are serious reservations regarding the current consultation and its timing, in light of the evolving planning context in Greater Cambridge, and adding to the cumulative financial burden on developments.

The viability evidence has been reviewed and is not considered to be robust or sufficiently reflective of real development conditions in Greater Cambridge, and as such cannot credibly justify the proposed CIL rates. The combined effect of unrealistic assumptions, and a failure to account for the area's characteristically high costs presents a substantial risk that development will be rendered unviable.

There are also concerns regarding the Infrastructure Delivery Strategy, which relies on outdated evidence and assumptions, while the limited CIL income expected of around £50 million would make a negligible contribution to the substantial £222 million funding gap.

Finally, considering the aforementioned impacts on viability, it is essential that the Council seek to introduce an Exceptional Circumstances Relief policy to ensure any CIL does not render development undeliverable.

Kind regards,



Guy Kaddish
Planning Partner

Enc:

Review of Viability Evidence, prepared by Bidwells Land and Development

Review of Transport Infrastructure Strategy, prepared by KMC

Date: 27/03/2026

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Dear Sir / Madam

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY DRAFT CHARGING SCHEDULE VIABILITY REPRESENTATION

Bidwells is instructed by a consortium of clients to provide a response to Cambridge City Council's ('CCC') consultation on its draft Community Infrastructure Levy ('CIL') Charging Schedule dated January 2026. This representation has been prepared to provide supporting evidence in response to Question 5 of the consultation questions.

A key part of Greater Cambridge's evidence base informing its proposed CIL rates comprises the CIL Viability Assessment ('CIL VA') undertaken by BNP Paribas (now Quintic Advisory (QA)), dated January 2026. The CIL VA tests the viability of different development typologies and their ability to sustain the cost of CIL without compromising viability (and therefore the delivery of planned development in Cambridge). This representation focusses on responding to the key assumptions that have been made in Greater Cambridge's CIL VA.

We have reviewed the CIL VA and have concerns regarding the appropriateness of some of the assumptions that have been adopted. This means that cumulatively, the viability of the various typologies that have been tested and thus their ability to sustain the cost of CIL is being overstated.

Whilst the CIL VA analysis includes some stress testing of CIL rates in recognition of potential cost and value fluctuations over the market cycle, in our view, a number of the baseline assumptions remain inappropriately optimistic for a study designated to encompass development viability across a broad geographical area and time period.

In our opinion, this therefore compromises the effectiveness of the sensitivity analysis in ensuring that the required viability 'buffers' are accounted for within the proposed CIL rates.



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Our responses to the CIL VA methodology and assumptions are set out below:

Basis of the CIL VA

We agree with the approach taken within the CIL VA in adopting present day market inputs, rather than relying on projected future growth. This is consistent with national Planning Practice Guidance, which is clear that viability should be informed by current market evidence and should not depend on optimistic assumptions regarding future increases in development value.

It is important to highlight however, that in the current economic context development viability is affected by slower economic growth, increased construction costs, and a constrained housing market. These factors place increasing pressure on development margins and must be appropriately reflected in the viability evidence base.

It is therefore important that the assumptions underpinning the CIL VA are not only based on present day inputs, but are also appropriately conservative, ensuring that CIL rates are not set at levels that could compromise viability.

Where appraisal inputs appear optimistic or insufficiently evidenced, there is a risk that the CIL VA may overstate the ability of development, just to absorb additional CIL funding, notwithstanding the use of a present day assessment approach.

Typologies Tested

The CIL VA states that 48 development typologies have been tested. Whilst this represents an evidenced number of scenarios, it is not clear whether these typologies fully reflect the diversity of development forms likely to come forward within the Greater Cambridge area over the plan period.

In particular, the assessment does not clearly demonstrate whether emerging residential formats such as Build-to-Rent, Co-Living or Retirement Living have been appropriately tested within the CIL VA. These models must be considered alongside the more established Leisure, Office, Hotels and Industrial and Logistics uses, given the differing costs and margins.

Given the growing diversification of residential development in and around Greater Cambridge, a failure to properly represent all of the above the above range of development types may result in an assessment that does not fully capture the differing uses/arms of the market.

Strategic Sites

Strategic sites often carry a significantly greater infrastructure burden than the more immediate or infill sites. These sites of scale frequently require the delivery of major infrastructure, such as:

- New highway infrastructure and road networks
- Public transportation
- Education facilities
- POS and community facilities

In recognition of this, some local authorities adopt nil or reduced CIL rates for strategic sites, reflecting the substantial infrastructure obligations that are already secured through Section 106 agreements.

A clear example is provided by Peterborough City Council, which through its adopted CIL Charging Schedule exempts residential developments comprising 500 or more dwellings. This reflects the principle

that infrastructure for major strategic developments is often delivered primarily through Section 106 obligations, and that the imposition of CIL in addition may risk either double counting infrastructure contributions or undermining scheme viability.

The CIL VA itself acknowledges this burden by adopting an allowance of £46,000 per dwelling for major identified strategic site allocations (typologies 22 – 26). The CIL VA also notes that the actual level of Section 106 contributions will ultimately be subject to site-specific negotiations through the development management process.

Therefore, as these sites already have such a vast infrastructure burden associated with the planning permission, the CIL VA should recommend setting a CIL rate of £0 for strategic developments. This is particularly relevant in the current market with increasing planning and infrastructure costs, already testing development viability.

Appraisal Assumptions

1. Revenues

Residential Sales Values

The residential sales value evidence within the CIL VA demonstrates that Greater Cambridge is not a uniform market. The report's own Land Registry analysis identifies a very wide spread of achieved values across the area, ranging from around £322/sq ft in locations such as Six Mile Bottom and around £369–£398/sq ft in settlements such as Papworth Everard, Cambourne and Northstowe, compared with values in Cambridge City rising to £546–£678/sq ft across many urban postcodes and up to £836/sq ft in the highest value city locations. Notwithstanding that variation, BNPP recommends a single residential CIL rate of £60/sq m across the whole Greater Cambridge area

This broad-brush approach is difficult to reconcile with the report's own viability analysis. At paragraph 6.7, BNPP expressly states that for BLVs 3 and 4 the most relevant scenarios are likely to be lower-density developments adjoining existing settlements with lower sales values. The VA then accordingly identifies the £5,250/sq m (£488/sq ft) to £6,500/sq m (£604/sq ft) range as the most relevant sales-value band for those locations. The report therefore accepts that a rather significant proportion of future residential development and delivery, particularly on the edge-of-settlement strategic sites, will come forward in the lower-value market areas opposed to those higher premium areas in the city center (£800/sq ft+).

Once those lower-value scenarios are examined, the report's own data shows that the capacity to absorb CIL reduces materially. In Table 6.8.1, at £4,000/sq m (£372/sq ft), the introduction of CIL produces residual land value reductions of 26.9% to 54.1% for low-density edge-of-settlement houses/flats, 27.0% to 54.3% for a further edge-of-settlement typology, and 46.3% to 92.5% for another such scheme.

In Table 6.8.2, at £4,625/sq m (430/sq ft), the New Settlement typology records reductions of 16.4% to 33.1%, while low-density edge-of-settlement houses/flats record reductions of 24.1% to 49.0%. This demonstrates that, in the lower-value parts of the Greater Cambridge market, viability headroom falls rapidly as CIL is introduced.

In that context, it is notable that paragraph 2.29 of the report confirms that the CIL regulations permit charging authorities to apply differential rates by geographical zone, development type and scale, where justified by comparative viability evidence. Given the clear variation in values across Greater Cambridge, and the significantly weaker CIL headroom shown in the lower-value BLV3 and BLV4 scenarios in their own supporting evidence, it is reasonable to question why BNPP did not test a more refined value-band approach for residential development, rather than recommending a single authority-wide fixed rate.

Further, paragraph 6.13 acknowledges that where CIL cannot be passed back through a reduction in land value, the consequences may be a reduction in affordable housing delivery. That again points to the need for caution in the lower-value areas, where the evidence suggests that the ability to absorb a uniform residential charge is materially more constrained than in the higher-value Cambridge market.

In summary, the report's own evidence shows materially different value bands and different viability outcomes, yet BNPP has still recommended a single residential CIL rate across the whole of Greater Cambridge.

Commercial/Retail Development Revenues/Rents/Yields

As with their residential inputs, BNPP has consulted the available comparable evidence to derive valuation assumptions for their commercial development typologies. These have been arranged into five categories: Retail, Office/R&D, Industrial and Warehousing, Hotel, and Purpose Build Student Accommodation (PBSA).

Offices

Whilst we appreciate that the broad scope of BNPP's study requires some generalisations to be made, we would question the approach of analysing Office and R&D (now more commonly referred to as 'Labs') under the same valuation assumptions. Whilst these uses often sit side by side, the actual economics of office and lab development (in terms of associated rental values, yields and development costs) can vary significantly. This is evident in Bidwells' and Savills' most recent research publications in relation to the Cambridge property market, which highlight office rents between £48 per sq ft ('out of town') and £65 per sq ft (Grade A/prime city centre') and lab rents from £57.50 per sq ft ('prime shell and core') to £72.50 per sq ft ('fitted').

In reality, even the lower figures in both ranges are above what can be achieved in the majority of the Greater Cambridge area, with Bidwells' Databook analysis focussing explicitly on more prime locations and stock.

For example, we have been supplied with current data from Cambridge Research Park, an out-of-town campus offering newly-refurbished office and lab space, indicating recently achieved rents of c.£28 per sq ft for offices and c.£46 per sq ft for fitted labs.

This is corroborated by market evidence from Cambridge Science Park, located on the northern edge of the city and offering a similar mix of modern office and lab accommodation. Most recently, office units at Cambridge Science Park have been letting at least £15 per sq ft below the prime city centre stock referenced in Bidwells' Databook.

BNPP's assumed rental value of £57 per sq ft across both office and lab uses therefore appears extremely optimistic as a basis for testing the viability of CIL, which will apply to all new office/lab developments across Greater Cambridge and not just the highly sought-after city centre schemes that BNPP's assumption appears to be based on.

Bidwells' Cambridge Offices and Labs Market Databook also indicates that labs only make up only circa one third of the available supply coming onto the market in Cambridge across the two uses, with the majority of this concentrated in a small number of locations.

BNPP's proposed investment yield for the combined office/lab category (6%) sits broadly in the middle of a range of 5.25%-6.5% established through reference to the above research. However, given the greater representation of office properties in the sample, and the fact that the research clarifies the upper value in the range (6.5%) as being for prime/Grade A office space, we question whether BNPP's assumption is truly representative of the Greater Cambridgeshire office market as a whole. The lowest office yield outside London quoted in Knight Frank's current Prime Yield Guide is 6.5% ('Major Regional Cities'), which may still be relatively optimistic for Cambridge given the Grade A value evidenced above. We would request

that BNPP reviews this element of their appraisal and gives greater consideration to the balance and specification of office and lab accommodation that is likely to come forwards in the area.

As noted elsewhere in this representation, we do not consider it appropriate for a CIL viability testing study to adopt such bullish assumptions given the range of values, costs and general market conditions that are likely to be experienced over the lifetime of the Charging Schedule.

Retail

We have undertaken a review of recent retail lettings in Cambridge city centre and the surrounding area to sense-check BNPP's assumptions in this regard (£675 per sq m/£62.50 per sq ft in the 'City' and £325 per sq m/£30.19 per sq ft 'Elsewhere'). We have filtered our search, using Costar, to leases agreed within the last three years for newer properties built since 2000. The full dataset is provided below as **Appendix 1**.

Aside from two outliers, the comparable evidence indicates that BNPP's proposed rental values are significantly higher than what can be achieved in the two sub-areas. For example, a new unit of c.5,000 sq ft at Brookgate's CB1 development, located opposite the station, was leased to Tesco in September 2024 at £42.06 per sq ft. More recently, a smaller unit of 1,317 sq ft at 1 Brookgate leased to Costa Coffee, with the Costar listing indicating an asking rent of £29.50 per sq ft. On this basis, BNPP's current town centre assumption of £62.50 per sq ft appears extremely optimistic.

Further out of the centre, two lettings at the new Great Kneighton development in Trumpington and a further letting at 3-7 Eddington Square indicate a rental tone of c.£20 per sq ft, therefore far below BNPP's current lower assumption of £30.19 per sq ft.

As these comprise recent lettings in new developments, we would request that BNPP reviews its assumptions for retail rental values in light of this comparable evidence.

Notwithstanding the above, BNPP's adopted yield of 7% appears broadly reasonable following our review of the available investment sale evidence for retail properties and wider market research including the latest Knight Frank Prime Yield guide.

Industrial and Warehousing

BNPP has adopted a rental value of £195 per sq m (£18.11 per sq ft) for the purpose of testing the viability of its industrial typologies, which we note assume B2/B8 use across units of between 4,000-6,000 sq m. Based on our own analysis, this appears to sit within the expected range, with Bidwells' March 2025 Cambridge Industrial Market Databook indicating rents between £15.50 per sq ft for 'good secondary' and £25.75 per sq ft for 'prime mid-tech' industrial units in this market area.

BNPP's yield assumption does, however, appear somewhat optimistic at 5%. Our review of the current market research indicates that this should be regarded as a 'prime' yield. Given that the industrial development schemes to be delivered across Greater Cambridge are likely to be a mix of prime and secondary (both in terms of specification and location), we would recommend that a more cautious yield assumption of c.6% is adopted based on the available comparable evidence of completed investment sales.

Student/Co-living

We note that BNPP has analysed the economics of student housing development (commonly referred to as Purpose Built Student Accommodation or PBSA) in tandem with Co-living development. We would note that the former is a much more mature and established market, with Co-living only gaining traction outside of London relatively recently. As such, we would question the approach of assessing the viability of these uses as a combined category given the different risk profiles, rental values and other valuation considerations.

Nevertheless, we have consulted with Bidwells' PBSA specialists to understand the reasonableness of BNPP's valuation assumptions as set out at paragraph 4.10 of their report.

BNPP has assumed that a gross rent of £250 per week would be received (on the assumption of an ensuite room of 14 sq m NIA), which has then been netted back to £682 per sq m per annum on the basis of £3,200 operating costs per room per annum. Whilst we would not dispute the net:gross rent calculation, the gross figure appears to be at the upper end of the expected range based on Bidwells' current understanding of rent expectation across a wide sample of private developments and operators in the Cambridge market.

For example, for a standard en-suite room of the type and approximate size assumed by BNPP, we are aware of the following comparables:

- Anglia House, 217 Newmarket Road, CB5 (Yugo): £225-£235 per week
- The Railyard, Station Place, CB1: £238 per week
- The Cam Foundry, 315-349 Mill Road, CB1: £235 ('Bronze') - £255 ('Platinum') per week

We would strongly recommend that BNPP take a more conservative approach in light of the above and the remit of their study to ensure that the proposed CIL rate for this typology is viable. It is likely that the issue would be compounded for Co-living developments, which fall within the same category in BNPP's assessment and typically attract lower rental values than PBSA on a like-for-like basis, and higher yields given their relatively nascent status.

BNPP has capitalised the assumed net rental income at an investment yield of 4.75%. Whilst there is evidence that has historically been achievable in Cambridge, noting the sale of the 251-bed Brunswick House development at 4.76% NIY in 2018, yields have softened substantially in the interim due to challenges in the PBSA sector (including increased interest rates and changing investor sentiment).

Whilst not in the vicinity of Cambridge, Bidwells has recent experience acting on the acquisition of PBSA schemes in the London Borough of Southwark and the town centre of Guildford, Surrey, at yields of c.6-6.5%. We would therefore suggest that an assumption of at least 5.5% would be more appropriate for the purpose of the current exercise.

A final observation linking to our commentary on BNPP's build cost assumptions elsewhere in this representation, we note from the 'site details' tables provide at Appendix 2 of their report that an average GIA per bedroom of between 18-22 sq m has been assumed across their six Student/Co-living typologies. Given that this needs to reflect each room's proportionate share of communal facilities, corridors and ancillary space, we do not consider BNPP's allowance to be sufficient. A more market-facing assumption, based on a net room area of 14 sq m, would in our view be 25-26 sq m GIA/unit. The knock-on impact is that the total build costs for these typologies, applied on a £ per sq m GIA basis, is likely undercalculated, leading to an apparently more viable position than could be achieved by real-world Student/Co-living developments.

Hotels

In terms of hotel value assumptions, BNPP have assumed a rent of £530 per sq m (£49 per sq ft), a rent-free period of 12 months and a yield of 5.0%. BNPP's hotel sales evidence ranges from £83,039 to £242,424 per room. We note that BNPP have adopted a value rate of £200,000 per room, which is towards the higher end of their range. We query whether this is reasonable given the rate is reflective of the smaller, more boutique hotels referred to at Table 4.9.2 of their report.

We note that BNPP's approach assumes that the hotel typologies tested are let on a commercial leasehold structure. In our experience, hotels are often occupied by way of Management Agreements and not leases. Moreover, the source of BNPP's £530 per sq m rent has not been evidenced.

In our experience, hotels are conventionally valued with reference to their revenue-generating potential (using the profits method of valuation). In summary, in order to value a hotel, the valuer calculates the total annual revenue with reference to RevPAR (Revenue Per Available Room), minus operating expenses (staff, utilities, maintenance and management fees) to generate the Net Operating Income (NOI). The NOI is then capitalised at an appropriate yield. BNPP appear to have not considered this more conventional approach to hotel valuation, adopting the investment method instead. We query their approach to hotel valuation accordingly.

In any event, BNPP's yield of 5% is, in our opinion, too keen, over-stating viability. In terms of evidence, we note that the Knight Frank Yield Guide (March 2026)¹ currently places regional budget hotels, assuming 20-year income and five-yearly rent reviews, at a yield of 5.25%. Moreover, we understand that JAYNIC recently sold the 80-bedroom Travelodge Haverhill for £5.5 million, at a yield of 5.9%, reflecting £68,750 per key. In our opinion, a yield of between 5.5% and 6.0% would be more appropriate and in line with evidence, for the purposes of this exercise.

In summary, we consider BNPP's hotel value assumptions optimistic, which is over-estimating the viability of the hotel typologies tested.

2. Costs

Build Costs and External Works

The CIL VA relies on primarily BCIS benchmark data for its build cost assumptions. Whilst BCIS provides a useful reference point for viability and appraisal modeling, it may not in many cases fully reflect the cost environment currently faced by developers within Greater Cambridge. For example, a smaller, housing-led rural site on an edge-of-city location would be considerably less constrained and costly to construct than an inner-city, flat led student accommodation scheme, built to a Passivhaus compliant regulation.

Construction costs as a whole remain elevated due to labour shortages, material cost volatility, and infrastructure delivery, so benchmark data may therefore understate the current costs associated with delivering the complex development sites that drive the higher sales values.

Offices/Labs

In terms of build costs, the CIL VA adopts a base rate of £2,555 per sq m for office use, which is derived from BCIS data (albeit it is not stated what quartile this is reflective of, which is an omission). An allowance of 10% is added to the rate of £2,555 per sq m for external works (including car parking spaces), taking the total build cost rate to £2,811 per sq m (£261 per sq ft).

Bidwells is advising on the procurement and construction delivery of numerous office and labs developments in the Cambridge market at present. Accordingly, we have been supplied with a set of build cost data for such developments as summarised in the table. We are unable to disclose the specific project names in each case due to client confidentiality.

Project Ref	Type	Status	Base Date	NIA (ft2)	GIA (ft2)	£/ft2 GIA
1	New Build Lab Enabled to Shell and Core	On Site	Q4 24	130,000	206,000	364
2	New Build Office to Cat A	On Site	Q4 25	334,000	545,000	444

¹ <https://content.knightfrank.com/research/522/documents/en/investment-yield-guide-march-2026-12737.pdf>

3	New Build Office to Cat A	Pre Construction	Q4 25	105,000	162,000	464
4	New Build Office	Pre-Planning	Q1 26	122,000	154,000	369
5	New Build Lab / Office	Pre-Planning	Q1 26	297,000	419,000	450
6	New Build Lab (fitted)	Tender	Q2 24	74,000	120,000	433

In terms of benchmarking, BNPP's office build cost rate of £261 per sq ft is approximately 28% lower than Project 1 (which is lower in any event due to the Shell and Core fit out), 41% lower than Project 2, just over 43% lower than Project 3, 29% lower than Project 4, 42% lower than Project 5 and 40% lower than Project 6.

Appendix 2 sets out further, project-specific evidence provided by Bidwells' clients, clearly demonstrating that BNPP's build cost assumptions are below realistic market level assumptions.

Our build cost data strongly indicates that BNPP's build cost assumptions for offices/labs have been significantly underestimated, which is overestimating the viability of these typologies.

Residential

Table 4.11.1 of the CIL VA of the CIL VA adopts BCIS base build costs of £1,608 per sq m for houses and £1,858 per sq m for flats, with 15% applied for external works, taking their total residential build cost rates to £1,849 per sq m (£172 per sq ft) and £2,044 per sq m (£190 per sq ft) respectively.

In terms of benchmarking, we have been provided with a cost plan for a residential flatted scheme that is currently the subject of a financial viability assessment. We are not able to disclose the address of the site at this stage for reasons of confidentiality; however, the full cost plan will be disclosed to the Council when the viability assessment is submitted in c. April 2026.

Excluding external works, the build costs for this project reflect approximately £245 per sq ft GIA; and including external works they reflect approximately £273 per sq ft GIA. Inclusive of external works, the build costs for this project are approximately 44% higher than BNPP's build cost assumptions for flatted developments, again indicating that they have significantly underestimated build costs for their flatted residential typologies.

Bidwells has extensive experience procuring, reviewing and agreeing residential scheme cost plans for planning application viability purposes. BNPP's assumption of £190 per sq ft is far below anything we have seen across a range of flatted schemes and locations in recent years, particular for the higher density typologies tested by BNPP.

The residential typologies of 50 units and above generally adopt an average unit size of 102 sq m per dwellings. On this basis, this equates to between £18,952 and £24,602 per plot, based on the BCIS lower quartile rate applied by CIL VA within their appraisals for 50+ unit schemes.

In Bidwells' experience, including discussions with quantity surveyors on relevant sites, normal off-plot site costs for a medium to large residential scheme may reasonably be expected to be in the region of £20,000-£30,000 per plot. For the avoidance of doubt, this would exclude any additional abnormal costs (for example, highways upgrades or deepened/piled foundations) that may be incurred on individual sites.

We therefore have significant concerns that the CIL VA has undercalculated the normal cost of delivering the larger typologies tested, with a potential shortfall of between £1,048 to £11,048 per plot, equating to a sum of circa £104,800 to £1.10 million on a typical scheme of 100 dwellings, before allowing for any abnormal or site-specific infrastructure costs.

The CIL VA includes an allowance of approximately £29,070 per dwelling for utility upgrades and estate roads, however, the basis for this figure is not clearly explained. Strategic development sites frequently require substantial site servicing works, including utility upgrades, new road networks and drainage infrastructure, which may quite quickly, well exceed this allowance.

Furthermore, there is no mention of any contingency allowed for within the development costs heading and assumptions, which could be an omission. Given the common uncertainties associated with site servicing and delivery, the absence of a contingency allowance risks presenting a best-case scenario, rather than a realistic viability assessment. We consider that a contingency of 5% would be more realistic, and have seen this widely adopted in site-specific viability assessments for both greenfield and brownfield development (the latter as a minimum).

Moreover, the draft Net Zero Carbon policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan requires new developments to meet significantly enhanced performance standards (including strict energy use intensity caps, mandatory low-carbon heading, gas-free design, and on-site renewable generation sufficient to offset total annual energy use), all of which collectively place build specifications well above what is reflected in average BCIS build costs. Considering, BNPP have utilised primarily BCIS benchmark data, there is a clear disconnect between policy aspirations and BNPP's optimistic build cost inputs, and no consideration to the true cost of building akin to Passivhaus standards.

As build costs are clearly understated, given that BNPP's residential sales values and commercial value assumptions are at the upper end of a reasonable range, cumulatively this overstates the actual capacity of new residential and office/lab developments to absorb any CIL costs.

Professional Fees

The CIL VA includes an allowance of 7% on build costs for professional fees, including design, valuation, highways consultants and so on. However, BNPP have not provided a specified list of what is included within professional fees. Strategic development sites will often require site-specific works and therefore consultants.

In addition, the CIL VA states that the allowance they have assumed of 7% is at the middle to higher end of the range for most schemes. In practice, professional fees commonly fall between 8% - 12%. A 7% allowance is below the realistic range given the increasing complexity of planning requirements, site-specific constraints, and the rising number of specialist technical input required. We consider an allowance for professional fees in the range of 9%-10% would be more realistic, and have seen this widely adopted in numerous Local Plan viability assessments.

Development Finance

The CIL VA states that development finance can be secured at 7% inclusive of arrangement and exit fees, falling to 6% - 6.5% within 12 months. This remains materially understated for the purposes of robust viability testing.

PLC housebuilders typically fund development through balance sheets, revolving credit facilities, or in some cases equity rather than project specific finance. As a result, their effective cost of capital is materially lower and does not represent the market reality. However, a 7% development finance rate is unlikely to be

reflective of current market conditions. The cost of debt across the sector remains elevated due to broader macroeconomic and geopolitical certainty.

Additionally, the assumption does not reflect market conditions for SME housebuilders who are also responsible for housing delivery within Greater Cambridge. Unlike PLC housebuilders, SMEs rely on project-specific development finance. This commonly falls within the 8%-12% range, driven by geopolitical instability, supply chain risks and continued market uncertainty.

Therefore, the adoption of a uniform 7% rate understates the true cost of capital for both SME and PLC housebuilders. It also seems even more optimistic given the current geopolitical circumstances in the Middle East, which could have a notable impact on inflation, in the same way that Russia's invasion of Ukraine resulted in a surge in inflation in 2022. BNPP's assumption risks overstating scheme viability, and therefore setting a CIL charge that could suppress delivery. We consider a more realistic development finance assumption of between 8% - 10% to reflect the prevailing market conditions, rather than optimistic forward projection, unaligned with current market conditions.

Marketing Costs

The CIL VA assumption of 2.5% for marketing costs, including show homes and agents' fees, together with 0.25% for sales legal fees, significantly understates the true level of costs incurred in delivering residential development. Industry standard benchmarks indicate that marketing costs typically fall within the range of 1% to 1.5% of GDV, with a further 0.75% to 1.25% required to fund show home construction and fit-out, and 1% to 2% commonly applied for agents' commissions alone.

Sales legal fees similarly tend to fall between 0.35% to 0.5% of GDV, reflecting the complexity of residential plot conveyancing, purchaser enquiries and relevant documentation. Specifically, in the current market, additional purchasers' incentives may also be required to maintain sales rates.

In total, accepted practice supports a combined sales and marketing allowance of 3% to 5% of GDV, materially above the CIL VA assumption.

There is a clear disconnect between costs and values here. If values are set at the upper end of a reasonable range (as per BNPP's approach), it is essential that sufficient market and disposal costs are allowed for to realise this value. We therefore query whether sufficient costs have been allowed for in order to generate BNPP's aspirational values.

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

The CIL VA has applied a flat allowance of 1.4% of build cost for delivering 20% BNG. Available national evidence indicates that this figure is unlikely to reflect the actual cost of achieving such a high uplift, particularly on greenfield sites which are most likely to come forward within Greater Cambridge and typically have higher baseline biodiversity than brownfield sites.

Furthermore, where on-site delivery capacity is constrained, developers will need to rely on off-site units, through either credit banks or statutory biodiversity credits, with an average cost of credit in Cambridgeshire being £20,000 for a medium distinctiveness habitat (for example, neutral grassland and mixed scrub), £35,000 for a high distinctiveness habitat (for example, lowland calcareous grassland, lowland meadow and traditional orchard), and £90,000 for a more niche habitat (for example, watercourse).

In this context, a uniform 1.4% allowance risks materially understating the financial impact of a 20% BNG policy on scheme viability across Greater Cambridge. This is supported by the recent IPF "Biodiversity Net Gain Regulations – Opportunities and Challenges" report, which found that delivering 10% BNG typically costs between 0.1% and 3.9% of total development cost for greenfield residential development.

Several factors highlighted in the report, such as the difficulty of delivering BNG on constrained or high-density sites, the need to purchase off-site units where on-site provision is not viable, and the higher costs associated with achieving uplift in areas with high baseline biodiversity, indicate that the upper end of the range outlined above is likely associated with more challenging schemes. These same factors would logically apply with even greater force with a 20% BNG requirement.

We consider that a 3% allowance would be more realistic due to the policy requirement of delivering 20% BNG uplift, double the national requirement.

Section 106 costs

The CIL VA adopts a series of standardised assumptions in respect of Section 106 contributions, such as:

- £25/sq ft for non-residential development
- £25,000 per dwelling for residential development
- £46,000 per dwelling for major strategic site allocations

Whilst it is acknowledged that plan-wide viability assessments require a degree of estimation, there is limited evidence provided within the CIL VA to demonstrate that these figures accurately reflect the full extent of the Section 106 obligations typically secured within Greater Cambridge.

A key omission within the CIL VA is the treatment of indexation. In practice, many Section 106 contributions are subject to indexation, typically linked to construction cost indices such as the BCIS All-In Tender Price Index. As a result, the headline figures assumed within the appraisal are unlikely to reflect the actual costs incurred at the point of implementation.

The CIL VA does not clearly demonstrate how indexation has been incorporated within the modeling. Failure to account for indexed contributions of risks systematically understating Section 106 costs, particularly over the lifetime of the charging schedule.

CIL VA states £25/sq ft for non residential development and £25,000 per dwelling for residential or £46,000 per dwelling for major strategic site allocations. It should be noted that indexation will be applied to certain contributions and that this will need to be added to the overall figures.

Building Safety Levy

The CIL VA should make clear how the forthcoming Building Safety Levy has been incorporated into the viability testing. Table 4.27.1 identifies the draft levy rates for Greater Cambridge, but the report does not clearly explain how that additional cost has been reflected in the appraisal outputs. Given that the levy is now a known cost chargeable on private residential floorspace from October 2026, with differential brownfield and greenfield rates, the assessment should confirm that relevant schemes have been tested with this additional cost burden in place. In the absence of that clarity, there is a risk that the appraisal again overstates the capacity of development to absorb CIL and other policy costs.

Development and Sales Periods

The CIL VA assumes a sales rate of 6 dwellings per month increasing up to 8 dwellings per month with improved market conditions. There is no specification whether the assumed sales rate is based on per outlet or per site.

Furthermore, market evidence from recent residential schemes in Cambridgeshire indicates that the assumed sales rate of 6 dwellings per month significantly overstates realistic absorption levels. Even well-

located and actively marketed schemes are achieving sales rates closer to 2 to 3 dwellings per month, reflecting current purchaser demand, mortgage market constraints and broader economic conditions. This more modest sales period is consistent with delivery patterns across the Cambridgeshire market and results in extended sales periods, with limited scope for meaningful off-plan sales.

When the above, more accurate sales periods are applied, development cashflow materially lengthens and scheme viability correspondingly weakens.

Developer's Profit

The CIL VA has assumed 17.5% of private GDV for testing purposes, reflective of the range of sales values in Cambridgeshire. This sits below widely-recognised viability benchmarks and under-prices the risk developers are carrying in the current market.

Evidence commissioned for other CIL examinations indicates that a site-level net margin of 20% to 25% of GDV is the appropriate hurdle rate in typical market conditions, before allowing for exceptional planning or significant abnormal costs. On that basis, a minimum of 20% on private GDV should be justified in today's market, potentially even rising to 25% on riskier, more complex brownfield regeneration sites to reflect funding requirements and deliverability.

We note that Greater Cambridge Shared Planning commissioned an earlier area-wide viability study, produced by Aspinall Verdi in 2021², to support the plan-making process. As part of this study, Aspinall Verdi made an allowance of 20% profit on GDV for private (market) housing.

BNPP's justification that a lower profit allowance is acceptable because of local sales values and therefore less exposure to volatility is not supported by current market evidence. Geopolitical and economic factors support a fragile pricing market in Cambridgeshire rather than one insulated from fluctuations. These conditions weaken absorption rates and elevate sales risk, meaning the assumption that BNPP has made of robust and reliable values is not credible. Any profit expectation predicated on inflated or overly optimistic sales values will distort viability outcomes.

A return of around 6% on affordable housing GDV is broadly appropriate given the limited sales risk to the developer in scenarios where units are forward-sold to a Registered Provider (RP). However, it is important to recognise that RP appetite is not guaranteed, and in the current affordable housing market this represents a growing source of risk for developers.

Across many regions, RP's have become increasingly selective about acquisitions, with well-documented periods where they are not actively bidding on new stock. This is largely driven by the timing and availability of grant funding cycles, which can significantly restrict RP capacity to commit to purchases at the point schemes require certainty. As a result, developers can be left holding affordable units for longer, renegotiating terms, or facing delayed or reduced receipts. While these risks are lower than private sales exposure, they are nonetheless material and should be acknowledged when considering the overall risk profile of a scheme and the reasonableness of assumed profit levels.

We agree that 15.0% profit on GDV is commonly adopted as a profit allowance (target) in respect of commercial developments in viability testing; the justification being that this reflects (in principle) the opportunity to pre-let the accommodation and/or dispose of the completed scheme as a single investment transaction upon completion.

In the event that this is feasible, this reduces risk compared with conventional residential development, which usually relies upon sales of multiple individual properties. Given the current economic climate

² <https://consultations.greatercambridgeplanning.org/sites/gcp/files/2021-09/First%20Proposals%20Viability%20Report.pdf>

(domestically and internationally) at present, in our view, 15.0% should be seen as the lower end of a reasonable range for viability testing commercial developments.

Exceptional Costs

CIL VA assumes no allowance for 'atypical' works and deemed an 'average' level of costs for ground conditions and some other abnormal costs already reflected in BCIS data. Although we agree in relation to not applying a blanket abnormal cost percentage, and have regard to this being a very specific site cost, we disagree with regard to some abnormal costs being included within and reflected in BCIS.

The BCIS Elemental Standard Form of Cost Analysis distinguishes facilitating works (including but not limited to remediation, major demolition, and ground improvement) from the building elements and states such works are often a separate project to be analysed, not embedded within the BCIS base build cost.

Therefore, BCIS elemental benchmarks represent typical building works only and do not provide a blanket allowance for site-specific abnormals. National guidance similarly recognises that abnormal costs on brownfield land are inherently uncertain and require explicit estimation, as they can materially affect viability. Relying on BCIS alone, without an abnormal allowance, would overstate viability.

3. Benchmark Land Value

Benchmark Land Value ("BLV") is a core component in any viability assessment as it represents the minimum value at which a landowner could reasonably be expected to release a site for development. If the development scheme cannot demonstrate a residual land value at least at the level of the BLV, factoring in relevant policy requirements (and in this case, CIL), it is unlikely that the scheme would be delivered and would therefore be assessed as unviable.

The Planning Practice Guidance establishes a framework for the assessment of BLV and we note that BNPP's overarching approach is in general conformity with this, referring to the assumed Existing Use Value ("EUV") of the site typologies in question and applying a 'premium' in recognition of the financial incentive required by landowners to sell their property.

Greenfield

Dealing firstly with greenfield sites, which are expected to be a significant source of housing delivery in Greater Cambridge, BNPP has tested viability for 'higher value greenfield (smaller sites)' against a BLV of £370,000 per gross hectare (c.£150,000 per acre) and 'lower value greenfield (larger sites)' at a BLV of £250,000 per gross hectare (c.£101,000 per acre). It is claimed that these reflect a typical range of agricultural land values (£20,000-£23,000 per gross hectare / c.£8,000-£9,300 per acre) plus a 12.5-18.5x uplift to incentivise the owner. We wish to raise a number of issues in this regard.

Firstly, we consider that the quoted range of agricultural values is out of step with the current market for land of this nature. For example, the most recent Farmland Market Update produced by Carter Jonas (Q4 2025) indicates an average range for the East of England region of £8,000-£16,500 per acre, reflecting the variety of 'existing uses' that farmland may be in and its suitability for that use (arable, pasture, paddock etc.).

Furthermore, Strutt & Parker's latest English Estates & Farmland Market Review indicates national averages of £8,600/acre for pasture and £11,000/acre for arable land, which we consider are likely to be conservative figures for Cambridgeshire particularly given that it is known for the high quality of its arable farmland. Strutt & Parker also found that almost 70% of all arable land sold nationally in 2025 achieved a price in excess of £10,000/acre.

On this basis, BNPP appear to have been overly optimistic (in viability terms) as to the price at which greenfield land would be made available for development. As a further illustration, if a baseline average land value of £10,000 per acre were to be assumed, as supported by the above evidence, BNPP's overall BLVs would represent only a 10-15x uplift, therefore sitting at the lower end of the 10-20x range often quoted by policymakers in a viability testing context.

BNPP notes at paragraph 4.37 of their report that the adopted range of greenfield BLVs "is reflective of typical minimum option pricing for greenfield development land". This does not align with Bidwells' recent experience advising on option and promotion agreements. We recently undertook an analysis of minimum price provisions in a lower value area (Leicestershire) across a broad sample of sites controlled by housebuilding developers, finding that a minimum return in the region of £275,000-£300,000 per net acre had generally been negotiated. Assuming a relatively conservative net:gross area ratio of 60%, this would indicate an equivalent value of £165,000-£180,000 per acre, therefore exceeding BNPP's tested range before an adjustment for Cambridgeshire land values is considered.

Finally, we note that the Aspinall Verdi CIL Viability Study (2021) adopted an agricultural EUV of £10,000 per acre as a starting point for calculating greenfield BLVs. Given the general appreciation in agricultural land values evidenced in the intervening five years, it is in our view clear that BNPP's assumption of £8,000-£9,300 per acre is overly conservative as the basis for their greenfield BLV calculations.

Brownfield

BNPP has adopted the same EUV-derived approach to BLV for two brownfield site typologies, reflecting 'secondary offices' and 'secondary industrial' use. As is conventional for brownfield sites, a percentage uplift is applied (rather than a multiplier as with greenfield sites) to account for a landowner incentive to release the site, resulting in BLVs of £10.25 million per gross hectare (£4.15 million per acre) and £3.54 million per gross hectare (£1.43 million per acre) respectively.

In terms of Secondary Office BLV, BNPP's assumption of £10.25 million (£4.15 million per acre) appears significantly understated. It is recognised that Government policy on assessing BLV is based on EUV plus a premium. This does not necessarily reflect real world market transactions, where land values have historically been significantly in excess of this premium above EUV.

In considering the appropriateness of BNPP's inputs in this regard we have had regard to the Government's latest 'land value estimates for policy appraisal' data, which has recently been updated (March 2026)³. The data is provided by the Government for use in the economic appraisal of projects, programmes and policies, and has been referred to for BLV purposes in several Local Plan Viability Assessments that we are aware of.

The Government data indicates a land value for Offices in Cambridge of £20.15 million per hectare (£8.16 million per acre). As this data is reflective of EUVs and not BLVs (which include a landowner premium), in order to directly compare it to BNPP's own BLV figures it is necessary to apply the same 20% premium that they have applied in their own calculations. This elevates the Government data for Office land values in Cambridge to £24.18 million per hectare (£9.8 million per acre), which we note is approximately 136% higher than BNPP's equivalent BLV figures. This evidence demonstrates that BNPP have materially underestimated their Secondary Office BLV figures.

In terms of premium relevant guidance is not prescriptive as to the level to be applied in such instances, although BNPP's assumption (20%) both for office and industrial sites is broadly in line with expectations based on Bidwells' experience advising on application-stage viability for brownfield sites.

We would, however, question the rationale underpinning BNPP's proposed brownfield EUVs. This includes

³ [Land value estimates for policy appraisal 2023 - GOV.UK](https://gov.uk/land-value-estimates-for-policy-appraisal-2023)

the baked-in assumptions that 1) the landowner considers the existing use and/or condition of the site to be sub-optimal, 2) the existing use attracts limited demand and, as a result, 3) the average brownfield site with redevelopment potential is only capable of generating rental income in the lower quartile for the area.

For the purpose of a plan-wide viability study, particularly in a highly desirable area with a thriving economy such as Cambridgeshire, we consider this to represent an overly pessimistic assessment of the local commercial property market. By approaching their analysis in this way, there is a risk that BNPP has underestimated a typical landowner's reasonable price expectations, leading to an optimistic assessment of the level of CIL that can be sustained by the relevant development typologies without jeopardising delivery.

It should also be remembered that 'brownfield' is a very broad category, encompassing many different uses beyond the two (office and industrial) tested by BNPP. Whilst some will indeed be suboptimal for their location, we do not consider that this should be the working assumption in the viability study, and BNPP's approach of testing viability against just two of the (lower value) uses that might be expected in this category is in our view flawed.

We note that BNPP's brownfield BLV calculations have been further suppressed by the application of a cost allowance for the refurbishment of the property. We are therefore concerned that the 'secondary' nature of these site typologies has effectively been double counted, with the assumed lower quartile rental value likely reflecting a property which is obsolete and/or in a poor state of repair despite the separate allowance to bring the property up to a standard which could command a higher rent.

We also suspect a further adjustment will be required to BNPP's yield assumptions (7.5% and 6.5% for office and industrial, respectively) to reflect the improved condition and commercial desirability of the property following refurbishment, based on Bidwells' analysis of commercial yields elsewhere in this representation.

BLV Conclusion

Whilst we recognise that an area-wide viability study cannot practically reflect the full spectrum of sites on which development is expected to come forward, we do not consider it appropriate for the BLVs to be set at levels which, on the basis of the above, appear to be at the lower end of that spectrum for both greenfield and brownfield sites. Our own analysis demonstrates that BNPP have underestimated Secondary Office BLVs by approximately 136%.

Concluding Remarks

As highlighted above, there are numerous instances in BNPP's CIL VA where in our view they have been too optimistic in terms of their inputs. Values have been set at the upper end of a range and costs have been set below realistic levels. There is a clear disconnect therefore between the costs of delivering development in Greater Cambridge vs actual realisable values. Evidence to this effect has been set out in this submission.

We therefore conclude that at present, the CIL VA is overstating the viability of the typologies assessed, which in turn is overstating the ability to sustain the proposed CIL. We urge Greater Cambridge and BNPP to reconsider their position on the viability inputs discussed above, update their modelling using more realistic figures, and reconsider the proposed CIL Charging Rates.

If this process is not undertaken we are of the view that it will run the risk of negatively impacting the viability and deliverability of development in Cambridge, which in turn is very likely to have knock-on consequences in respect of the ability of developments to sustain high design standards that are expected and public benefits such as affordable housing.

Yours sincerely



Alex Brown MRICS MRTPI
Partner, Land & Development

Signed for and on behalf of Bidwells LLP



Map, Summary, and List of Leases



Lease Activity Summary Statistics

Rent Attributes	Deals	Low	Average	Median	High
Asking Rent per Sq ft	10	£8.75	£25.22	£27.34	£33.78
Achieved Rent per Sq ft	11	£18.12	£40.33	£29.74	£111.78
Effective Rent per Sq ft	4	£17.51	£51.81	£41.74	£106.27
Asking Rent Discount	4	-6.7%	-1.7%	-0.0%	0.0%
Improvement Allowance per Sq ft	-	-	-	-	-
Months Free Rent	5	3.0	7.8	6.0	12.0
Lease Attributes	Deals	Low	Average	Median	High
Months on Market	19	4	30	13	87
Lease Size	37	237 Sq ft	4,537 Sq ft	1,514 Sq ft	66,121 Sq ft
Term	14	10.0	12.9	10.0	25.0
Floor	37	GRND	GRND	GRND	2

Lease Activity List

	Property Name/Address	Rating	Floor	Space Use	Sign Date	Deal Type	Sq ft Leased	Rent
1	1 Brookgate	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	January 2026	Direct	1,317	£29.50/Sq ft Asking

Lease Activity List (Continued)

	 Property Name/Address	Rating	Floor	Space Use	Sign Date	Deal Type	Sq ft Leased	Rent
2	196 Green End Rd	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	January 2026	Direct	953	£25.18/Sq ft FRI Asking
3	One Cambridge Square	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	December 2025	Direct	1,762	-
4	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	December 2025	Direct	3,000	-
5	Orchard Park Local Centre Chieftain Way	★★★☆☆	GRND	Retail	October 2025	Direct	814	£33.78/Sq ft FRI Asking
6	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	September 2025	Direct	15,000	-
7	Virido Hobson Av	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	August 2025	Direct	2,207	£18.12/Sq ft FRI Achieved
8	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	2	Retail	August 2025	Direct	700	-
9	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	2	Retail	August 2025	Direct	4,000	-
10	6-18 King St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	August 2025	Direct	1,328	£30.12/Sq ft Asking
11	50 & 60 Station Rd	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	August 2025	Direct	1,514	£33.03/Sq ft FRI Achieved
12	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	2	Retail	July 2025	Direct	3,500	-
13	Dutch Corner 213 Mill Rd	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	April 2025	Direct	732	£40.64/Sq ft FRI Achieved
14	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	December 2024	Direct	3,905	-
15	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	1	Retail	November 2024	Direct	15,600	-
16	3 Station Sq	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	September 2024	Direct	4,874	£42.06/Sq ft Achieved
17	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	10,000	-
18	3-7 Eddington Sq	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	829	-
19	6-18 King St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	1,566	-
20	6-18 King St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	953	-
21	3-7 Eddington Sq	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	807	-
22	6-18 King St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2024	Direct	237	-
23	Virido Hobson Av	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	June 2024	Direct	1,281	£19.91/Sq ft Asking
24	Cambridge Leisure Park Clifton Way	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	December 2023	Direct	3,842	£17.51/Sq ft FRI Effective
25	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	December 2023	Direct	1,000	-
26	High St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	October 2023	Direct	801	-
27	High St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	October 2023	Direct	801	-
28	3-7 Eddington Sq	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	September 2023	Direct	829	£20.64/Sq ft FRI Effective

Lease Activity List (Continued)

	 Property Name/Address	Rating	Floor	Space Use	Sign Date	Deal Type	Sq ft Leased	Rent
29	1-2 Eddington Sq	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	September 2023	Direct	2,045	£29.34/Sq ft Achieved
30	One Cambridge Square	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	August 2023	Direct	4,026	£106.27/Sq ft FRI Effective
31	Trumpington Mdws	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	August 2023	Direct	778	£25.71/Sq ft FRI Achieved
32	The Railyard Station Rd	★★★☆☆	GRND	Retail	August 2023	Direct	1,345	£29.74/Sq ft Achieved
33	Marleigh Newmarket Rd	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2023	Direct	3,144	£8.75/Sq ft Asking
34	Morrisons Broad St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	July 2023	Direct	66,121	-
35	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	June 2023	Direct	3,520	-
36	Grand Arcade St Andrews St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	May 2023	Direct	2,012	£62.83/Sq ft FRI Effective
37	High St	★★★★☆	GRND	Retail	March 2023	Direct	743	-

Sale Comps Map and List



Sale Comparables Summary Statistics

Sale Attributes	Low	Average	Median	High
Sale Price	£175,000	£2,543,936	£1,779,235	£16,900,000
Sale Price Per Sq ft	£31	£134	£114	£301
Yield	6.0%	6.4%	6.4%	6.7%
Land Price Per ac	£221,945	£2,871,812	£3,193,660	£25,629,292
Property Attributes	Low	Average	Median	High
Building Sq ft	1,383 Sq ft	16,290 Sq ft	11,870 Sq ft	56,157 Sq ft
Year Built	1950	1987	1985	2019
% Leased At Sale	0.0%	78.0%	100%	100%
Star Rating	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆ 2	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆ 2.6	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆ 3	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆ 3

Summary Statistics exclude For Sale and In Exchange listings

Sale Comps List

	Property Name Address	Type	Built/Renovated	Size (% Leased)	Sale Date	Price	Yield
1	Lion Works: Suite 1 1-5 Station Road East Whittlesford CB22 4WL	Industrial Unit ★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆ Part of a Portfolio	1980	10,176 Sq ft	01/10/2025	Not Disclosed	-

Sale Comps List (Continued)

	Property Name Address	Type	Built/Renovated	Size (% Leased)	Sale Date	Price	Yield
2	Industrial Unit: Suite 13 11-13 Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QP	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1983	4,596 Sq ft	16/07/2025	Not Disclosed	6.55% Actual
3	Industrial Unit: Suite 12 11-13 Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QP	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1983	2,832 Sq ft	16/07/2025	Not Disclosed	6.55% Actual
4	Industrial Unit: Suite 11 11-13 Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QP	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1983	2,804 Sq ft	16/07/2025	Not Disclosed	6.55% Actual
5	Industrial Unit: Suite 3-5 3-7 Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QP	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆	1980	14,450 Sq ft	03/07/2025	£2,045,880 (£141.58/Sq ft)	6.00% Actual
6	3-7 Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QP	Warehouse ★★★★☆	1980	22,170 Sq ft (100%)	04/06/2025	£725,000 (£32.70/Sq ft)	6.72% Actual
7	The Warehouse Convent Dr Waterbeach CB25 9QT	Warehouse ★★★★☆	1970	10,741 Sq ft (80.0%)	02/06/2025	Not Disclosed	-
8	Industrial Unit: Suite 123 121-123 Cambridge Rd Milton CB24 6AT	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆	1995	1,383 Sq ft	28/04/2025	£175,000 (£126.54/Sq ft)	-
9	Building 2000 Beach Rd Cambridge CB25 9TE	Light industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	2002	20,500 Sq ft (50.0%)	21/10/2024	£4,763,366 (£232.36/Sq ft)	5.49% Actual
10	Brookfield Business Centre Twentypence Rd Cottenham CB24 8PS	Warehouse ★★★★☆	1983	3,317 Sq ft	01/10/2024	£300,000 (£90.44/Sq ft)	-
11	56 High St Bottisham CB25 9DA	Light industrial ★★★★☆	1970	7,122 Sq ft (100%)	21/08/2024	Not Disclosed	-
12	Whittlesford Mill Mill Ln Cambridge CB22 4NF	Industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1970	27,939 Sq ft (100%)	15/03/2024	£2,588,262 (£92.64/Sq ft)	-
13	Industrial Unit: Suite P2 P1-P3-P3 Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Light industrial Unit ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	2006	5,464 Sq ft	01/03/2024	£1,491,983 (£273.06/Sq ft)	-
14	Unit L-P Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1990	36,456 Sq ft (50.0%)	01/03/2024	£1,408,017 (£38.62/Sq ft)	-
15	126-128 Victoria Rd Cambridge CB4 3DZ	Light Manufac- turing ★★★★☆	1961	6,177 Sq ft (100%)	08/02/2024	£1,245,000 (£201.55/Sq ft)	-
16	29 Station Rd Shepreth SG8 6GB	Light Manufac- turing ★★★★☆	1985	32,799 Sq ft (0%)	30/11/2023	£2,500,000 (£76.22/Sq ft)	-
17	61 New St Cambridge CB1 2QX	Industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1950	4,463 Sq ft	20/10/2023	£555,796 (£124.53/Sq ft)	-
18	Melbourn Science Park 13-16 Cambridge Rd Melbourn SG8 6EE	Light industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1996	15,209 Sq ft	16/10/2023	£475,459 (£31.26/Sq ft)	-
19	Melbourn Science Park Cambridge Rd Melbourn SG8 6EE	Industrial ★★★★☆ Part of a Portfolio	1996	3,936 Sq ft	16/10/2023	£208,856 (£53.06/Sq ft)	-

Sale Comps List (Continued)

	Property Name Address	Type	Built/Renovated	Size (% Leased)	Sale Date	Price	Yield
20	Light industrial Unit: Suite L Broad Ln Cottenham CB24 8SW	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆☆	1985/2008	4,144 Sq ft	17/07/2023	£365,000 (£88.08/Sq ft)	-
21	Cambridge South Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	2019	46,924 Sq ft (100%)	15/06/2023	£6,753,913 (£143.93/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
22	Dales Manor Business Park P1-P3-P3 Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	2006	28,901 Sq ft (74.0%)	15/06/2023	£2,921,500 (£101.09/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
23	Dales Manor Business Park Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	1986	19,771 Sq ft (100%)	15/06/2023	£2,456,996 (£124.27/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
24	Dales Manor Business Park Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	2000	23,189 Sq ft (100%)	15/06/2023	£2,344,100 (£101.09/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
25	Cambridge South Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	2018	13,000 Sq ft (100%)	15/06/2023	£1,955,515 (£150.42/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
26	Cambridge South Grove Rd Cambridge CB22 3TJ	Industrial ★★★★☆☆ Part of a Portfolio	2019	10,578 Sq ft (100%)	15/06/2023	£1,602,954 (£151.54/Sq ft)	4.50% Actual
27	Lion Works Station Rd Whittlesford CB22 4WL	Light industrial ★★★★☆☆	1980	10,868 Sq ft (0%)	27/04/2023	£1,107,000 (£101.86/Sq ft)	-
28	Coral Park Trading Estate 23 Henley Rd Cambridge CB1 3DY	Service ★★★★☆☆	1968	56,157 Sq ft (100%)	20/04/2023	£16,900,000 (£300.94/Sq ft)	-
29	Edward Leonard House Pembroke Av Waterbeach CB25 9QR	Warehouse ★★★★☆☆	1990	20,920 Sq ft (100%)	17/04/2023	£2,184,000 (£104.40/Sq ft)	-
30	Industrial Unit: Suite 13 Babraham Rd Cambridge CB22 3JH	Light industrial Unit ★★★★☆☆	2006	1,411 Sq ft	Pending	£245,000 (£173.64/Sq ft)	-
31	Industrial Unit: Suite 14 Babraham Rd Cambridge CB22 3JH	Industrial Unit ★★★★☆☆	2006	1,454 Sq ft	Pending	£200,000 (£137.55/Sq ft)	-
32	9 Nuffield Rd Cambridge CB4 1TF	Warehouse ★★★★☆☆	1980	11,714 Sq ft (0%)	Pending	Not Disclosed	-

Community Infrastructure Levy Consultation

Subject	Technical Appendix – Transport comments on the GCSP CIL consultation on behalf of Brockton Everlast
Reference	24110/R02
Date	26th March 2026

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This technical appendix is prepared by KMC on behalf of Brockton Everlast who have land and development interests on the Cambridge Science Park. It is prepared in response to the Consultation on the potential introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge for the Greater Cambridge area prepared by the Greater Cambridge Planning Service (GCPS).
- 1.1.2 It demonstrates that the proposed CIL charge has not been fully prepared in accordance with the appropriate regulations and that the evidence base on which the proposed charge is predicated is flawed.
- 1.1.3 Whilst Brockton Everlast agrees with the need to provide strategic infrastructure in the Greater Cambridge area to facilitate growth and development, and that CIL may be an appropriate way of achieving that, it is considered the proposed CIL charge does not meet the requirements of the regulations and is not a fair mechanism to fund such infrastructure. On this basis, Brockton Everlast objects to the proposed CIL charge in its current form and urges the GCPS to reconsider the evidence base on which it is based and the timing of the introduction of CIL.
- 1.1.4 This technical note focusses only on transport and should be read in conjunction with the responses presented on the general planning arguments and viability.

1.2 The basis for a CIL charge

- 1.2.1 The steps required to develop a CIL charge are clearly set out in the regulations and the Guidance on CIL. In terms of infrastructure planning, Government guidance on the Community Infrastructure Levy explains that the charging authority is required to¹:
- Identify the infrastructure necessary to deliver development contained in an up to date Local Plan
 - Identify funding sources for that infrastructure and calculate any funding gap to enable its delivery

¹ MHCLG, updated 12th June 2024

- Assess the viability of filling that funding gap through the application of CIL
- Create a charging schedule based on that information.

1.2.2 These steps create a 'golden thread' from infrastructure need, through funding to delivery and are vital if the need for a CIL charge is to be justified.

1.2.3 In the case of the CIL charge proposed by GCPS, the intention is only to cover the funding gap for transport infrastructure; other infrastructure will be funded through s106 as at present.

1.3 The evidence base to support the proposed CIL charge

1.3.1 This section considers the evidence base that is used to support the Proposed CIL and whether it is considered to meet the tests in the CIL regulations.

1.3.2 The current Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans were adopted in 2018. A new joint Local Plan is expected to be adopted in 2028.

1.3.3 The CIL consultation document notes that the transport infrastructure evidence base for the 2018 Local Plans is the Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (TSCSC) produced by the County Council in 2014². The TSCSC is an ambitious and wide-ranging document and provides a long list of transport schemes across the area that the County Council would like to see delivered. These are grouped into short/medium, medium, medium/long, and long term and it recognises that many are aspirational and may not be delivered.

1.3.4 The TSCSC notes that one of its objectives is to support the Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans by showing infrastructure that is needed to deliver growth and to inform the development of a potential CIL charge for the area. In presenting the list of schemes, the TSCSC does not distinguish between 'nice to have' schemes and those necessary to deliver the Local Plans.

1.3.5 The transport Infrastructure list and funding requirement in the CIL consultation is based on the current City Deal transport programme. The TSCSC was used as a base to develop this programme which was approved by the constituent Councils (Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridgeshire County) in late 2014.

1.3.6 Whilst being a comprehensive document, the TSCSC was not tested and modelled systematically in the way that would now be expected in the preparation of an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to support a new Local Plan. As an example of this, the Combined Authority (CPA) is currently preparing and modelling the Greater Cambridge Transport Strategy (GCTS) that will be used to support the emerging Joint Local Plan. This means that the 'necessary' test for those schemes to unlock development in the Local Plans has not been clearly demonstrated.

1.3.7 Since its initial adoption, the contents of the City Deal transport programme have changed and some of the most significant transport capacity schemes have dropped out (for example

² Cambridgeshire County Council, adopted 4th March 2014

Western Orbital) and others have changed significantly (for example the now delivered Milton Road and Histon Road schemes have changed from strategic bus corridor schemes to largely active travel and environmental schemes). Schemes are now included in the City Deal programme that were not prioritised in the TSCSC.

- 1.3.8 **Conclusion of CIL evidence base** - The 'necessary' link as required in the regulations, between the evidence base (the TSCSC), the GCP transport programme schemes and the proposed CIL is not clearly made in the current consultation. There is not a direct and evidenced link between the schemes for which CIL is being sought and the developments in the current Local Plan meaning that the current consultation does not meet the statutory requirement of necessity to introduce a CIL charge.

1.4 Funding need

- 1.4.1 The funding gap the CIL is seeking to fill is stated in the consultation as £272,371,000.³ This is the gap between the latest project costs for the City Deal programme (£891,167,000) and the funding already received or expected (£618,796,000). As noted above, of the schemes still to be delivered by the GCP, there is not a clear and evidenced link between them and the developments in the Local Plans.
- 1.4.2 Of the big transformational public transport schemes, the Cambourne to Cambridge (C2C) is fully funded as confirmed at the Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) inquiry, Cambridge South East Transport (CSET) is costed at £160m of which £7.2m has been provided by government so far. It has a Transport and Works Act Order (TWAO) inquiry commencing in September 2026 and in advance of that it will need to be demonstrated that funding is available. This requirement is before the likely implementation of CIL and so will need to rely on alternative funding sources. The Waterbeach to Cambridge Busway and Eastern Gateway schemes are already expected to be significantly funded by s106. CIL is not, therefore, expected to benefit these schemes.
- 1.4.3 The bulk of the remaining schemes in the GCP programme do not offer significant strategic capacity enhancements and their necessity for developments in the Local Plans has not been evidenced.
- 1.4.4 According to the consultation document, the proposed CIL is expected to secure between £5m and £10m pa, a maximum of £50 to the end of the life of the GCP or a likely maximum of £20m before adoption of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan with a new IDP.
- 1.4.5 Any CIL raised will substitute existing s106 receipts for strategic transport infrastructure. It is not clear if the above figures are net of s106. If not, the likely yield from the CIL will only be 50% - 75% of the stated totals, given recent development experience. This low expected yield from CIL does little to close the stated funding gap and the schemes that could be delivered with it, even if it were used to leverage borrowing which would need to be repaid by CIL receipts.

³ Infrastructure Funding Statement, Grater Cambridge Partnership, October 2023

- 1.4.6 Conclusion on funding need- Clear evidence of the link between the funding gap and developments in the Local Plans is not provided in the consultation. The schemes that are not already funded and make up this funding gap don't have clear evidenced links to the developments in the Local Plan meaning the current consultation does not meet the statutory requirement to introduce a CIL charge.

1.5 Timing of the proposed CIL charge

- 1.5.1 The current Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans are expected to be replaced in 2028. They will have a new Infrastructure Development Plan and transport strategy supporting them and the contents are expected to differ significantly from the current City Deal Transport Strategy. The proposed CIL is not expected to be implemented until early 2027 and the first receipts are likely to be superseded by the new Local Plans for which there is a firm evidence base.
- 1.5.2 The life of the City Deal and GCP as delivery body expires in 2030. It is currently uncertain what will happen if schemes from the City Deal transport programme have not been delivered by that time and whether any of the residual schemes will be carried over to another body, for example, the CPCA.
- 1.5.3 There will also be significant changes in governance and funding in the area with the expected creation of a Development Corporation and the work of the Cambridge Growth Company. This should be factored into any new model for developer contributions in the area.
- 1.5.4 **Conclusion on timing of proposed CIL charge** - The timing of the current CIL proposal is both too late and too early. It is too late given the current Local Plans, and their associated evidence base are expected to be superseded within a year of implementation. It is too early in that a more effective approach would be to assess infrastructure required to deliver the joint Local Plan. It would therefore be a better use of resources to pause the current consultation and develop an appropriate mechanism for developer contributions based upon a strong evidence base and the development strategy to 2045 in the new Local Plan.

1.6 Overall summary assessment

- 1.6.1 Whilst in principle, CIL is an appropriate mechanism for GCPS to consider as a means of funding strategic transport infrastructure, there are key shortcomings in the current CIL consultation are as follows:
- There needs to be a 'Golden thread' running through the evidence, need and impact to justify implementation of CIL and this is not supported by the evidence base presented
 - The overall package on which the CIL is predicated (TSCSC and City Deal) has not been adequately tested to demonstrate the need for the schemes and the relationship with the development strategy
 - The original package in the TSCSC and the City Deal transport programme has changed significantly over time, so the link between schemes and development has been further eroded

- The CIL will not raise a transformational amount of funding and will not significantly change overall scheme delivery
- The timing of the proposed CIL is premature given the new joint Local Plan expected to be adopted in 2028

- 1.6.2 Brockton Everlast accept that provision of strategic infrastructure is vital to enable major housing and employment developments to take place in the Greater Cambridge area. They also accept that a range of mechanisms, including CIL, need to be considered to fund this infrastructure. However, given the weak link between the evidence base, funding requirements and the proposed charge, and with the new joint Local Plan on the horizon, this is considered to be the wrong time to implement a CIL charge.
- 1.6.3 A more appropriate course and efficient use of resources would be to pause the current CIL plans. This would allow GCPS to consider funding mechanisms for the infrastructure to support the new Local Plan in the light of the emerging new governance and funding regime including the expected creation of the Development Corporation. It would also allow a clear evidence base to be developed and a range of funding mechanisms which could include a CIL charge, to endure for the life of the Local Plan.

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY DRAFT CHARGING SCHEDULE
VIABILITY REPRESENTATION
APPENDIX 2 – COMMERCIAL BUILD COST EVIDENCE

COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE - NOT TO BE DISCLOSED IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

██████████, into a 725,000 sq ft net-zero carbon science-tech campus. The project includes the replacement of six buildings with four new laboratory/office buildings, surrounded by open space, including improved community amenities and a multi-storey car park. The scheme incorporates a high-quality design and is likely to appeal to life science and technology occupiers.

██████████ is also redeveloping ██████████. The scheme includes the redevelopment of a 1970's light industrial estate to deliver 245,000 of high-quality workspace (both office and lab-enabled) in four buildings, plus cycle storage, and active ground floor uses.

Current estimated build costs for both ██████████ projects have been provided by ██████████, as summarised below.

██████████ Costs Analysis

Build costs excluding external works and basement works reflect £375 per sq ft GIA, approximately 58% higher than BNPP's equivalent assumption of £237 per sq ft.

Total build costs including external works, but excluding basements, reflect £410 per sq ft, approximately 57% higher than BNPP's equivalent assumption of £261 per sq ft.

██████████ Build Costs Analysis

Build costs excluding external works and basement works reflect £325 per sq ft GIA, approximately 37% higher than BNPP's equivalent assumption of £237 per sq ft.

Total build costs including external works, but excluding basements, reflect £345 per sq ft GIA, approximately 32% higher than BNPP equivalent assumption of £261 per sq ft.



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