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Welcome to

The South Coast Commercial Property Show 2019











First presentation:

Wilkins Kennedy











VAT – PROPERTY AND CONSTRUCTION

Mark Doherty – VAT Director Wilkins Kennedy





VAT – REVERSE CHARGE ON CONSTRUCTION SERVICES





WHY IS CHANGE NEEDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR?



"HMRC will be introducing a VAT Reverse Charge from October 2020 to tackle est.£100m losses each year due to fraud and incorrect VAT remits in the construction

industry"



THE SOLUTION



- Remove VAT from the supply chain to remove fraud or temptation of evasion
- Legislation introduced from 1 October 2020 (postponed from 2019)
- Certain supplies' of construction services/goods will become subject to "Reverse Charge"
- Both supplier and customer must be VAT registered
- Supplies to an 'end user' will not be caught by changes VAT charged as normal



HOW WILL IT WORK?



- From 1 October 2020 VAT registered suppliers in a chain of construction services will no longer charge VAT on certain "specified" goods and services
- Customer/contracting party will take on responsibility for VAT accounting
- Reverse Charge is a mechanism whereby customer/contractor effectively "self accounts" for VAT on behalf of supplier



REVERSE CHARGE: UNTIL 30 SEPTEMBER 2020



Sub-contractor		Contractor	
Sale	£100	Purchase	£100
VAT	£20	VAT	(£20)
Pay HMRC	£20	Reclaim from HMRC	(£20)
VAT			



REVERSE CHARGE: AFTER 1 OCTOBER 2020



Sub-contractor		Contractor	
Sale	£100	Purchase	£100
No VAT (box 1)	-	RC VAT due on sale (box 1)	£20
		RC VAT recovered on purchase (box 4)	(£20)
Pay HMRC nil	-	Reclaim nil	-
VAT			

SPECIFIED SUPPLIES



- Reverse charge rules are aligned to established CIS rules if work is in scope of
 - CIS, it potentially falls in scope of reverse VAT charge (with some exceptions).

These are called specified supplies:

Services Affected	Services Unaffected	
General construction of buildings – repair, alteration, demolition etc.	Making, installing and repairing artworks, e.g. sculptures, murals	
Groundworks, installation of powerlines, pipelines	Architectural services, surveyors and other consultants	
Heating, ventilation and air conditioning – complete systems	Installation of seating, blinds and shutters	
Cleaning services carried out in course of construction	Installation of security systems, alarms, CCTV and PA systems	
Painting and decorating of buildings or other structures	Signage	







- Legislation ensures if there is a reverse charge element of a supply then the whole supply is subject to the reverse charge
- Easier for both the supplier and customer to avoid requiring to split out the supply
- If there has already been a domestic reverse charge supply on site, if both parties agree, any subsequent supplies on that site between same parties can be treated as domestic reverse charge supplies
 - Reduces doubt and speeds up decision making for parties
- If in any doubt, provided the recipient is VAT registered and payments are subject to CIS, it is recommended that the reverse should apply



WHEN DOES THE REVERSE CHARGE APPLY?



- From 1 October 2020, the reverse charge will apply to 'specified supplies' of construction services/goods unless:
 - Customer is not VAT registered
 - Customer not registered for CIS
 - Services supplied to 'end user' for example, a property owner or developer that is selling the building
 - Customer makes an onward supply of services to a connected company
 - Supplier and customer are landlord and tenant or vice versa
 - Supplies are zero rated (e.g. construction of new dwelling)
 - Supplier is an employment business supplying construction works supplies of staff for VAT purposes – not construction services







- Those receiving construction services but not supplying those services on with other construction services
 - e.g. Developer selling or letting a newly completed building
- End users responsibility to make supplier aware they are end user and VAT should be charged as normal
 - Should be recorded in written form, clear to understand and retainable for future reference
- If end user does not provide supplier with confirmation of status it will still be responsible for accounting for reverse charge
- Domestic customers, non VAT registered or not CIS registered will be charged
 VAT as normal





"END USERS"





HMRC: SOFT LANDING PERIOD



- HMRC will apply soft landing period to errors in first six months of implementation
 - Only where visible compliance has been attempted
- Businesses will be liable to penalties where:
 - No effort has been made to comply
 - Knowingly incorrect invoices are raised
 - End user status is falsely claimed



THE IMPACT ON YOUR BUSINESS





INVOICING



- From 1 October 2020 the invoices should:
 - Continue to show all information normally required
 - Show clear annotation of where reverse charge applies and customer accounting for VAT
- Amount of VAT due under reverse charge must be stated on the invoice, but not included in the 'total VAT charged'
 - If the system cannot show amount of VAT due under reverse charge, then wording should state VAT is to be accounted for by customer at standard or reduced rate
 - Every invoice must include an appropriate statement such as:
 - "Reverse charge: Customer to pay VAT to HMRC"
 - "Reverse charge: VAT Act 1994, Section 55A applies"



SELF BILLING & AUTHENTICATED RECEIPTS



- Must show supplier's name, address and VAT registration number as well as the usual VAT invoice details (customer's address and VAT number)
- Self billing invoices must be clearly marked as such
- Clearly state amount of VAT due under reverse charge or rate of VAT
- Wording must be included along the lines of 'reverse charge: we will account for and pay output tax due to HMRC' or, 'as the UK customer we will pay the VAT due to HRMC'



VAT RETURN



SUPPLIERS

Under reverse VAT charge must not enter in box 1 of VAT return any output tax on sales to which the domestic reverse charge applies.

Must enter net value of these sales in box 6.

CUSTOMERS

Must enter in box 1 of VAT return the output tax on purchases to which VAT reverse charge applies, but not enter the net value of purchases in box 6.

May reclaim input tax on reverse VAT charge in box 4.

Include net value of purchases in box 7.



CASHFLOW: WINNERS & LOSERS



- ✓ Lead contractors will pay less VAT and have cashflow gain
- × Sub contractors will collect less VAT and have cashflow deficit
- Impact will be keenly felt around changeover from charging to not charging VAT
- Need to consider if you will have sufficient funds to pay historic VAT bill from last quarter under old rules if no VAT is paid to business after 1 October 2020



CASHFLOW: WINNERS & LOSERS



- If you buy substantial amounts of materials to use in your work, all or almost all of your services fall under reverse charge – you may find you are in a repayment position with HMRC (your VAT return is a repayment from HMRC rather than payment)
 - Consider requesting monthly VAT returns to recover the VAT spent on materials each month rather than waiting for quarterly repayment
- Wilkins Kennedy Banking & Finance Team can assist with cash flow implications



TO SUMMARISE



- Review your software
- Preparations if your business is likely to be in cashflow deficit or at risk of supply chain failure
- Advise sub-contractors of changes
- A monitoring system for customers that are VAT or CIS registered
- Look into VAT monthly repayment trading
- Customer responsibilities for identifying the correct VAT treatment of a service provided by a subcontractor may not always be simple to determine
- Talk to your advisor, Wilkins Kennedy Partner or Manager





VAT AND TRANSFERS OF A GOING CONCERN



TRANSFERS OF A GOING CONCERN

WILKINS• • KENNEDY

- Complex area for property rental businesses
- Subject to HMRC scrutiny currently (transactions are high value and "VAT free")
- Conditions for both buyer and seller to attain VAT free status
- Warranties/undertaking in contract are vital on both sides
- Errors = VAT, plus potentially more Stamp Duty, plus penalties and interest
- Take advice !



CONTACT US





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Next presentation:

Dutton Gregory









Service Charge from a Transactional Perspective



Rachel McNulty Solicitor, Commercial Property Thursday 31st October 2019



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The Basics



What is service charge?

 It is a mechanism by which a landlord is able to recover its running/operational costs of a building/centre/facility PROVIDED that the lease to the tenants includes appropriate service charge provisions.

What is the purpose of service charge?

- Landlord to have a clear rent profit!
- Tenant they look at the service charge provisions set out in the lease and consider this to be an itemised list of the landlord's duties and obligations to be provided for their benefit throughout the term of the lease.

Regulations / statutory legislation

- There are none for commercial property beware of mixed use commercial/residential buildings
- S.17 of the Landlord and Tenant (Covenants) Act 1995 6 months from when payment was due
- RICS 2018 Professional Statement came into effect on 1 April 2019



Matters to consider before drafting



- Demised Premises
- Services to be provided now and potentially in the future
- Calculation of the tenant's proportion





Demised Premises

- A unit on an estate is relatively straightforward
 - FRI lease of whole subject to service charge for common parts
- A floor in an office building
 - IRI lease of part subject to service charge for the common parts and maintenance and repair to the building
 - \circ $\,$ Who should be responsible for the windows forming part of the main structure?
 - Examples of terms in lease relating to windows:
 - Tenant to be responsible for the glass in the windows consider practicalities (and expense) where the glass cannot be replaced from inside the demised premises
 - Tenant to be responsible for the window frames (excluding the external surfaces) and window furniture
 - Landlord to be responsible for the windows in the exterior walls and their frames and fittings
- Consider whether any parking areas or external parts are to form the demised premises or remain common parts



Landlord's liability to provide services



- Services a landlord covenants to provide
 - The Court may imply an obligation on a landlord to provide certain services in the absence of an express covenant to do so.
- Services a landlord is under no obligation to provide
 - A tenant will be under an obligation to pay for any such services where provided by the landlord.
 - The Court will not imply an obligation for a landlord to carry out a particular operation if this is not specifically provided for in the lease.
- If it is intended that payment of the service charge is a pre-condition to the landlord's obligation to provide the services then this should be made clear in the lease.
- If a landlord fails to act in a timely fashion they may be unable to recover the full cost of repairs.



Landlord's liability to provide services



- It is fair that the landlord should be relieved from its obligation to provide services to the extent that there are circumstances reasonably beyond its control and tenants will agree this subject to ensuring that the landlord agrees to take all reasonable care to prevent, and to use reasonable endeavours to minimise, any periods of interruption ('force majeure' clauses).
- If the landlord should have carried out the works earlier but delays until the tenant's service charge cap has expired, then they will only be able to recover to the extent of the cap.
- While there is still some uncertainty, it seems that the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 may not apply to covenants to pay service charges.
- A landlord must think carefully as to whether to seek a release under the Landlord and Tenant (Covenants) Act 1995 when assigning its reversion as, while this may release them from the obligation to provide services, it may also mean that they are not entitled to payment of service charges.



Expenses that can be recovered by a landlord



- A tenant will not generally be expected to pay for the landlord to upgrade or improve its property as opposed to repairing it.
- Remember though that a covenant to provide a service imposes a wider and potentially more onerous obligation than a covenant to repair and may entitle a landlord to recover costs of work going beyond repair.
- If the lease requires the landlord to consult tenants before carrying out major works there can be no recovery of the cost of works carried out without consultation.
- A landlord cannot recover the cost of items which are not clearly included in the lease and which are of no benefit to the tenants.



Expenses that can be recovered by a landlord



- Sadd v Brown LRX/4/2012 Upper Tribunal (Lands Chamber) held that, under the terms of the lease, a landlord could not recover the cost of the insurance premium from the tenant where the lease contained no specific ability for the landlord to recover it.
- Items such as Business Improvement District levies and the compliance costs associated with legislative or regulatory requirements should be referred to specifically.
- Christopher Moran Holdings v Carrara-Cagni [2016] UKUT 152 (LC) the tenant was liable to pay for the repair of conservatories enclosing sections of a roof terrace via the service charge even though they had been added to the building in breach of an absolute covenant on alterations by the landlord's predecessor in title.




- When reviewing the list of services the tenant should approach the task by asking the following questions:
 - are the listed services all correct and appropriate both for the premises and the length of the term?
 - \circ does the landlord agree to act reasonably throughout?
 - can the landlord vary the services and what protections are there for the tenant if it does so?
 - \circ is there a 'sweeper clause' and what is its effect?
 - has the landlord received any income or other sums which should be credited to the service charge?
 - o what exclusions are appropriate?





- Tenants should check that all services listed are available and of benefit to them and also review them against service charge budgets and accounts provided to check the items match.
- Key questions re whether the charges are correct and appropriate:
 - are the utilities separately metered or are they included in the service charge and billed out by the landlord?
 - do the services dovetail with the tenant's repairing obligation?
 - \circ what is the interplay between the service charge and insurance?
 - does the landlord limit the provision of some services to defined business hours and, if so, do these fit with the tenant's operating hours?





- The service charge is one place in the lease where tenants should be liberal with their requests for 'reasonable and proper costs' throughout, which should in turn be 'reasonably and properly incurred'.
- Key amendments for tenant to try to include:
 - if the clause permits renewal, replacement and rebuilding of items then this should be 'by way of repair only', 'only where reasonably necessary' or only where the item is beyond economic repair';
 - the expenditure should be **'reasonably, properly and competitively incurred'**;
 - a requirement for the landlord to provide the services in a reasonable and efficient manner and in accordance with the principles of good estate management;
 - deletion of references to **'amending and altering'** as this is not repair;
 - services should be supplied 'from time to time where reasonably necessary' and 'to such standard as may be reasonably adequate'.





- Tenants should make sure that any amendments they make to the lease as a whole and any due diligence issues identified are picked up in the service charge schedule. For example:
 - if the landlord agrees that it shall take the risk of uninsured damage then the service charge should exclude the costs of remedying uninsured damage;
 - costs of complying with planning agreements;
 - \circ costs of remedying title defects;
 - costs relating to contamination;
 - o is the property in a Business Improvement District area?
 - whether the landlord can recover the cost of works done to allow the premises to be let lawfully following the implementation of the Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property)(England and Wales) Regulations 2015 on 1 April 2018.
- Landlords tend not to operate sinking/reserve funds as they are cumbersome and not tax efficient.
- The usual limitation on managing agents' fees is that they should not exceed 10% of the service charge costs.



Service Charge - Sinking Funds or Reserve Funds



- Sinking Fund accumulation of monies to be used where major works and/or replacement of plant and machinery are required e.g. boiler, lifts, road/pavement surfaces
- **Reserve Fund** this is to be used to pay for expenditure that occur every few years, such as internal and external decorating.
- Unless the lease clearly states otherwise, a landlord cannot demand advance payments for a sinking or reserve fund nor can they profit from the services.
- Monies collected and held in either Fund should be held in a separate account with payments and deductions clearly recorded on a ledger.
- What happens to the unused funds following the end for the lease or assignment of lease.



Service Charge - Reasonableness



- There does <u>not</u> seem to be a general implication that the expenses recovered through a service charge must be fair and reasonable.
- Finchbourne v Rodrigues [1976] 3 All ER 581 though it was not necessary to decide the case, the court decided that, on the facts, a term should be implied that the costs claimed by the landlord were to be 'fair and reasonable' because it could not have been intended that the landlord should have 'an unfettered discretion to adopt the highest conceivable standard and to charge the tenant with it'.
- If a lease expressly provides that the service charge must be 'reasonably and properly' incurred then, even if the works are within the scope envisaged by the lease, the landlord may not be able to recover the whole of the expenditure.
- Where the lease requires the landlord to act reasonably the court has previously found relevant factors to include:
 - o adherence to the RICS Code of Practice on Service Charges in Commercial Property; and
 - Whether the landlord has made adjustments to meet the concerns of the tenant if they are of substance.



Calculation of tenant's proportion



- It is usual for a lease not to refer to a specific percentage of service charge costs but instead provide for the tenant to pay a 'fair and reasonable' proportion of the costs or some similar discretionary wording, often based on floor area.
- Key questions re proportion of costs:
 - What is the actual percentage of costs attributed to the premises currently and how is it calculated in practice?
 - $_{\odot}~$ Are there costs which should not be attributed to the premises?
 - Is the proportion fair, reasonable and properly determined?
 - In which circumstances may the landlord vary the service charge proportion?
 - Have any weightings, concessions or caps been agreed with other tenants within the development?
 - If the landlord is deciding what proportion is due and the decision is stated to be final and binding, can the tenant reserve the ability to refer this for expert determination by an independent surveyor if there is a dispute?
- It is usual for the landlord to specify an on account service charge to be reserved as rent and payable quarterly with the rent, with the landlord carrying out a reconciliation shortly after the expiry of the service charge year.



Calculation of tenant's proportion



- Key questions timing and calculation/notification:
 - What will the first payment be and is it to be collected on completion or invoiced later?;
 - Is there a grace period to allow for payment of any balancing charge at the expiry of the service charge year?
 - $_{\odot}~$ Will any overpayment be refunded to the tenant promptly?
 - Will the landlord agree to notify the tenant if there are any changes to the service charge budget during the year?
 - If a service charge cost has been omitted from the service charge accounts, will the landlord seek to pick it up in a subsequent service charge account?
 - Where will the service charge monies be held?
- Leases will often state that the landlord should produce the service charge accounts as soon as possible after the expiry of the service charge year.
- Key questions re reconciliation and provision of accounts/certificate:
 - Who will prepare the service charge certificate?
 - Is the service charge certificate conclusive?
 - What opportunities are there to verify payments and receipts





Service Charge Caps

- If the tenant is taking a short term or is in a strong bargaining position, they might be able to negotiate a service charge cap.
- Clearly, if a cap is agreed, this is immensely helpful to the tenant and reduces the concern to ensure that the service charge drafting is fair and reasonable.
- If the cap is index-linked, the tenant's solicitor should check that the drafting accords with the heads of terms and it is advisable to check the formula using sample figures to make sure it achieves what the parties intend.



Implementation of Service Charges



- Either by the landlord directly or through a managing agent.
- The RICS Professional Statement on Service Charges in Commercial Property, 1st edition is effective for all service charge periods commencing from 1 April 2019.
- The main aims of the Statement are to:
 - ensure the activities of landlords and their agents are better regulated by improving general standards and promoting best practice, uniformity, fairness and transparency in the management and administrative of service charges in commercial property;
 - ensure budgets and year-end certificates are issued in a timely fashion;
 - reduce the causes of disputes and provide guidance on the resolution of any disputes that arise; and
 - provide guidance to solicitors, their clients and managers of service charges in the negotiation, drafting, interpretation, understanding and operation of leases, in accordance with best practice and effective management of services.



RICS Professional Statement of Service Charges in Commercial Property (1st Edition) - Status



- Commercial service charges are not subject to statutory control.
- The Statement contains mandatory requirements for RICS members and firms regulated by RICS (as well as core principles and general statements of best practice). The Service Charge Code, by contrast, had the status of a guidance note intended to embody best practice but was not mandatory though surveyors who departed from it without good reason were vulnerable to claims of professional negligence.
- The Statement does not override the provisions of existing leases and is not binding on the parties to lease negotiations or their lawyers, but it is likely to be increasingly difficult not to have regard to its provisions due to the professional implications for any surveyor involved in a failure to do so.



RICS Professional Statement of Service Charges in Commercial Property (1st Edition) - Mandatory Requirements



- The most significant difference between the Service Charge Code and the Service Charge Statement is the introduction of mandatory requirements.
- Professionals involved in the management of service charge accounts must now act in accordance with the following nine requirements, most of which are not new but are, now, mandatory:-
 - all expenditure that the owner and manager seek to recover must be in accordance with the terms of the lease;
 - subject to instances where the amount of the overall service charge costs the occupier pays are fixed at the time the lease is granted, owners and managers must not seek to recover more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services;
 - owners and managers must ensure that service charge budgets, including appropriate explanatory commentary, are issued annually to all tenants;
 - owners and managers must ensure that an approved set of service charge accounts, showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge, are provided annually to all tenants;
 - owners and managers must ensure that a service charge apportionment matrix for their property is provided annually to all tenants;
 - service charge monies must be held in one or more discrete bank accounts;
 - interest earned on service charge accounts or where separate accounts per property are not operated, a proper and reasonable amount of interest calculated on normal commercial rates - must be credited to the service charge account after appropriate deductions have been made;
 - where acting on behalf of a tenant, practitioners must advise their clients that if a dispute exists any service charge payment withheld by the tenant should reflect only the actual sums in dispute; and
 - when acting on behalf of a landlord, practitioners must advise their clients that following resolution of a dispute, any service charge that has been raised incorrectly should be adjusted to reflect the error without undue delay.



RICS Professional Statement of Service Charges in Commercial Property (1st Edition) - Core Principles



- The nine mandatory requirements are supported by 24 core principles which reinforce and add a little more practical detail to the mandatory requirements. The following are covered:
 - service costs;
 - \circ $\,$ allocation and apportionments;
 - $\circ\;$ duty of care;
 - \circ financial competence;
 - occupiers responsibility;
 - right to challenge/alternative dispute resolution;
 - timeliness;
 - transparency;
 - \circ value for money; and
 - \circ exclusions
- RICS has acknowledged that some of the core principles may be difficult to quantify and, on rare occasions, strict compliance may not always be possible.



Thank you Any Questions?

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Next presentation:

QA Business Tax Relief Expert











Business Tax Relief Experts

_Capital Allowances

What's in it for the Commercial Property Owner?

31st October 2019 Roger Morris





What are Fixed Plant Capital Allowances?







Why QA?





Why QA?



- Heritage Established 1998
- Specialists
- 100% Success Rate
- Follow up HMRC
- No Claim, No Cost, No Risk
- Free, no obligation review









Review of a City Centre Office Block



Total Cost of Office Block (including refurbishment)	£4,000,000
Capital Allowances (on purchase & refurb)	£1,120,000
Income Tax Saving (£1,120,000 x 45% rate)	£504,000
Net Cost after Tax	£3,496,000
Annual Return on Investment	
No Capital Allowances	6.75%
After Capital Allowances	7.72%









AIA – Annual Investment Allowance

As from Jan 2019:







£2 Million Capital Allowance Claim

(Based on fixed plant items - investor paying tax at 45%)



Tax year	Annual Investment Allowance/ Writing Down	Amount Claimed	Balance	Tax Saving
	Allowance	£	£	£
		2,000,000		
2019/20	AIA/18%	1,180,000	820,000	531,000
2020/21	18%	147,600	672,400	66,420
2021/22	18%	121,032	551,368	54,464
2022/23	18%	99,246	452,122	44,661
2023/24	18%	81,382	370,740	36,622
Savings to date		1,629,260		733,167
Balance due			370,740	166,833
Total Tax Savings				900,000







New Structures and Buildings Allowance

- Non-residential structures and buildings, including costs for new conversions or renovations.
- Relief available at an annual rate of 2% on a straight line basis over 50 year period.
- Available where the contracts for the physical construction were entered into on or after 29 October 2018.





"My Accountant will do the claim"

• Niche Area



- Complex Rules
- Specialist Surveyors and Capital Allowance Experts
- Often overlooked
- Unclaimed
- QA work alongside existing Accountants
- No Claim, No Cost, No Risk



How to maximise your Capital Allowances

- Consider at early stage of Purchase or Sale
- Include in Heads of Terms
- Government Incentive
- Free review No Claim, No Cost, No Risk





Other claims for allowances

- Enterprise Zones (accelerated allowances to 1 April 2020)
- Land Remediation Relief (asbestos, Japanese Knotweed)
- Thermal insulation
- Energy saving and water efficient expenditure (to 1 April 2020)
- Gas refuelling stations (biogas etc to 1 April 2021)
- Electric charging points (to 1 April 2021)









Case Studies

£1.036m immediately available

for relief at 45% reducing client

Residue of £164k will be relieved

at 18% per annum saving our

Increased internal rate of ROI

Office Building

Claim £1.2m

tax bill by £466k

client a further £74k

from 6.75% to 7.42%

Result:

•

Purchase from Public Body

Client purchased for £6m





 QA negotiated directly with vendor before exchange of contracts

Result:

- Agreed Capital Allowances election of £1.3m on purchase of £8.5m
- Subsequent to completion QA surveyed property & made additional claim for integral features of £762k
- Total Claims £2.1m



Receivers



Business Premises purchased in receivership

- HMRC rejected claim on grounds
 unable to prove expenditure
- QA considered HMRC incorrect took case to First Tier Tax Tribunal

Result:

- Jan 2019 Judge accepted QA were correct
- Client has successful claim of £318,792
- Tax refund received £41k plus £23k going forward



Case Studies



Care Home



 QA instructed by purchaser prior to contract for care home purchase of £1.4 million

Result:

- Disposal value statement from the past owner obtained, enabling an amount of £300k allowances not previously claimed by the vendor to be added to the vendors pool.
- Allowed Capital Allowance to be available to our client by inclusion in s.198 election
- Fixed plant expenditure claimed and separate claim for pre April 2008 integral features of £140k, final claim £440k



- QA introduced by property ٠ agents to owner of land
- QA established claim £2m
- Property completed & leased to tenant
- Property then sold to pension fund

Result:

- Within 2 years QA client received £2m FPCA producing tax saving at 19% of £380k
- Client could also claim full relief • on expenditure against sale proceeds. So.... Effectively had tax relief twice of £2m



Caravan & Holiday Park



New Client, park purchased several year ago at £775k. Decided to sell

QA negotiated with purchaser for Capital Allowances to be included into sale contract for £2

Result:

Our client received immediate relief on full claim of £80k Client was 47% taxpayer & received immediate cash saving of £38k









Next presentation:

Council Update









Big agendas and potential game changers.... creating the conditions for future economic prosperity in Hampshire

> David Fletcher Assistant Director Economic Development



VISION FOR THE FUTURE





Big agendas.....



VISION FOR THE FUTURE



Economy



Adaptable, knowledge intensive economy



VISION FOR THE FUTURE



CPS CPS CPS CPS CPS






BASINGSTOKE A BOOMING "SILICON SUBURB" – TECH NATION REPORT

Posted by ADRIAN BRAINE | Jun 1, 2018 | 5G, Adrian Braine, Articles





Vibrant and magnetic places



VISION FOR THE FUTURE





Economy

"the hyper caffeinated space between the buildings" *Bruce Katz*



<25% vs 55%

CPS







Connected – locally, globally



VISION FOR THE FUTURE



CPS CPS CAL PROPERTIES



和目標相比

Z

CPS







Potential game changers.....























< Share

 ∇

Derelict Southampton Toys R Us site plans unveiled

C 11 September 2019



Offices, flats, shops and restaurants are included in the plans

CPS CCPS CCPS CCPS CCPS

Plans for a £150m redevelopment of a derelict Toys R Us site in Southampton have been unveiled by the city council.



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Port of Southampton and Government launch UK first Port Economic Partnership

10 September 2019











FAWLEY WATERSIDE



Thank You



VISION FOR THE FUTURE







Next presentation:

Bournemouth & Poole Council Update









BCP Council

Martin Tiffin

Town Centre Vision Programme Leader





Refreshment Break

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Next presentation:

Economy Update - EY









Britain beyond Brexit

Understanding a political economy

Mark Gregory, Chief Economist EY UK

31st October 2019

7

Building a bette working world

A very difficult economy to read...





GDP growth contributions in Q4 2018 & H1 2019

Source: EY ITEM Club



UK: Contributions to monthly GVA growth



... but business has made up its mind ...





UK: CBI ITS investment intentions*

% year Business 15 ₁ investment

UK: Business investment and GDP





... which creates future challenges



UK: Output per hour % 2 1 0 -1 -2 ■q/q —y/y -3

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Source: EY ITEM Club/Haver Analytics

-4



Consumers have been doing their best to keep the economy going ...





UK: Change in employment



'000s over previous three months

UK: Average earnings & inflation



Source: EY ITEM Club/Haver Analytics





UK: Day to day spending by departments



% year change in real terms

UK: House prices and transactions





A challenging and uncertain outlook



UK: Contributions to GDP growth




A wide spread of geographic performance across the UK



Source: EY ITEM Club

CPS COTTANT

South Coast FDI dominated by the digital and **EY** transport sectors

South Coast FDI projects 2014-18

Sectors

- Digital 21Transport 9
- Bus Servs

5

5

Chemicals

Origins

> USA 22> Germany 8

Types

- Sales/S'ware 26R&D 9
- Manufacturing 9
- > Logistics 6
- ≻ HQ 6

Places

- Southampton 14
- > Brighton 12
- Basingstoke 5



Thank You

@markgregoryEY





Next presentation:

Capital Market Update – Lambert Smith Hampton









BEFORE WE BEGIN...



RESOLUTION?!

Lambert Smith Hampton



STOP GUESSING START KNOWING

LATEST LSH RESEARCH SHOWS...





THE SOUTH COAST...



STOP GUESSING START KNOWING

OUTLOOK & HOT TOPICS



Hampton

UKIT 03 2019 COMING SOON... ANTICIPATE...

- IMPROVED VOLUME BUT STILL BREXIT "IMPACTED"
- TROPHY SOUTH COAST DEAL -LAKESIDE!
- THE LIVING SECTOR/ PORTFOLIOS DRIVE IMPROVEMENT
- RETAIL REMAINING OUT OF FAVOUR
- INSTITUTIONS INVEST ALBEIT REMAIN NET SELLERS
- NORTH AMERICAN INVESTORS WILLING TO ACCEPT BREXIT RISKS...





Next presentation:

Industrial Market Update – JLL











6

Industrial &

Southampton



A

ARRENT A

CANKER C



Unit 4 Mountpark, Southampton

Mulun

1999

Let to DSV Global Transport : and Logistics f10.25 per sq ft

There and an and the

CPS

Market overview



10-0

Market overview







The future of UK warehousing?

UK's first 3 storey warehouse





Asia leading the way

Prologis Park Narashino 4

Tokyo Japan 980,000 sq ft 5.5m clear eaves

PROLOGIS®

CPS

Multi storey warehousing

Southampton?

CONTRACTOR OF

Robotics

World's first automated retail distribution centre New **£100m** facility in Warrington

CPS

Robotics

A word of Monthal Market A word of Market A wo

CPS

\$20





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AT A STORE

Eaves height

Gazeley, Magna Park, Milton Keynes - 574,258 sq ft



Eaves height

Gazeley, Magna Park, Milton Keynes - 574,258 sq ft The UK's tallest speculative warehouse



Eaves height

21m eaves

Gazeley a GLP company

CPS

Leg takeaways Industrial & Logistics

Key takeaways Industrial & Logistics

Land supply

200062

TARE 21400



Land supply

Land value





Land supply

Land value

Brexit



Next presentation:

Office Market Update – Vail Williams











Office Market

by Nik Cox

Vail Williams



(mp)

(

SOUTH COAST COMMERCIAL PROPERTY SHOW 2019







The Office Market



Nothing built for 12 years (starting to see first buildings coming through)



Rent increasing



Very limited good quality stock



Incentive reducing



Very limited availability of new sites



Permitted development is still reducing stock office where Article 4 has not been envoked







Market Update - Office Take Up

sq ft



Office Market - Prime Rents

Winchester £30.00 per sq ft Southampton **£22.50** per sq ft

001

Portsmouth **£21.00** per sq ft Bournemouth **£21.00** per sq ft

Basingstoke £27.50 per sq ft Bristol **£35.00** per sq ft Brighton **£32.50** per sq ft

Reading £38.00 per sq ft Birmingham £34.00 per sq ft

CPS

Lease event driven	Office Market - Enquiries	Growth / Rationalisation	
All sectors	SOUTH COAST COMMERCIAL PROPERTY SHOW 2019 Vail Williams	Most demand = sub 5,000 sq ft	
Single floor plates	Modern with A/C	Parking	



Office Market -What Occupiers Want





Office Market - Concerns

Nothing in Winchester City Centre over		Nothing in Eastleigh/ Chandlers Ford/ Hedge End	
5,000 sq ft	Lack o	f stock	
Solent Business Park 7% vacancy	_		Lakeside, Portsmouth - 5% vacancy






Time for speculative development?





Owner: Winchester City Council



Proposal:

- Office
 - Bar / Restaurant
 - Retail
 - Cafe
 - Car Parking
 - Cycle Parking
- Up to 135 Spaces
 - Min of 156 Spaces

140,000 sq ft

9,000 sq ft

5,000 sq ft

4,000 sq ft

- Public Realm Improvements

Station Approach Winchester





Proposal:

New Office Building Totalling 55,000 sq ft

Marketing on a Pre-Let Basis

Available to start on site - Now!

The Green Eastleigh



Parties: FI Real Estate & Southampton City Council



Toys R Us Southampton

Proposal:

- New mixed use scheme including 70,000 sq ft of offices
- Timing: Planning & Procurement to be complete by Q1 2021
- It is intended to be a speculative development
- First Phase in the redevelopment of the surrounding area





Proposal:

- Mixed Use Scheme Office / Residential / Hotel
- Mix of Conversion and New Build
- Office Element up ot 45,000 sq ft
- Start on Site Q2 2020

Nelson Gate Southampton



Owner: FI Real Estate









Rental Growth Prospects

What about **Brexit**?







Next presentation:

Retail & Leisure Market Update – Savills











South Coast Commercial Property Show

Retail & Leisure Market Update

Chris Bickle MRICS 31 October 2019



Retail & Leisure - Market Rent £/Per Sq Ft



savills

- Spending on South Coast picked up in 2019
- YTD £240m
- Supermarket investments up
- 4 out of 10 largest deals involve supermarkets



WAITROSE & partners







Retail & Leisure - Market Yields





Retail & Leisure Market Update





- Savills Research & British Retail Consortium
- May 2019 retail sales fell 2.7%
- Footfall down
- Retail & Leisure Parks 1/3 of all CVA's, administration or liquidations



The evolution of the CVA • UK impact • What's next?





RE: IMAGINING RETAIL





How retail is being repositioned and repurposed for the future.



RE: IMAGINING RETAIL



It is about repurposing property, which is not a new concept.

Injecting a new lease of life in to space that will benefit retail and the community it serves.





RE: IMAGINING RETAIL







RE: Imagining Retail > Leisure

savills

- · Go-to use class for retail destinations
- Millennials overtaking generation X
- Social media culture
- Gyms, bowling, activity parks, golf & bowling
 > Increased footfall & dwell time

Shopping Centre Landlords

- House of Fraser (Highcross Shopping Centre, Leicester) > Treetops Golf
- BHS (Oxford Circus, London) > Swingers Golf & Market Halls Food Hall





Food Halls - Shelter Hall, Brighton









Brighton & Hove City Council

Savills Licensed Leisure instructed to let the property.

- 14,500 Sq Ft + food hall
- 1,300 Sg Ft café & restaurant
- Seafront regeneration project
- · Ready Dec '19 / Jan '20

Rent guide:-

- £225,000 PAX
- £42,000 PAX

Extremely strong expressions of interest from food hall businesses across the UK.



LEISURE - Competitive Socialising

Urban Mini Golf * Bar & Game * Virtual Reality * "Against-the-clock"







Spending is up in Pubs

 September 2019 that consumer spending in pubs grew by 12.9%, set against general expenditure increasing by 1.6%.

Beer volume is growing alongside prices

The number of UK breweries is growing at 17% CAGR, with the average price of a pint up 36% from 2007 driving
profitability.

Diverse consumer tastes driving innovation

- Sales of gin and craft spirits have tripled in 10 years.
- Heineken are installing 3,000 "0.0" beer taps to accommodate the growing trend in low and non alcoholic drinks.
- Cocktail market has grown by 9.5% in one year with Pornstar Martini overtaking Mojito to become the UK's top cocktail.



Public Houses



Upham Pub Company Sale & Leaseback



- Savills acted for Upham Pub Company
- Sale and leaseback of 14 freehold pubs
- 161 letting rooms
- Quality food and beverage offering
- Buyer CBRE Global Investors
- Ground rent typically 15% of EBITDA
- <u>125 year</u> lease
- Yield c.2.5%



Key Projects - Southern Region



Bournemouth - Winter Gardens



Southampton - Bargate Quarter



Winchester – Station Approach



Portsmouth - City Regeneration & Southsea Coastal Scheme





Retail & Leisure Development in the South



WELLESLEY NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE



BERE HEATH ESTATE, BERE REGIS, BH20









Thank you

From the team here at Savills





Next presentation:

Residential Market Update – JLL











South Coast: Residential Market Update

Adam Challis Head of EMEA Living Research & Strategy







Cities in Europe, total population (2019) and % population change (2019-29)

Population change



Total population





Source: JLL, Oxford Economics. Note: some cities include wider regions

Youngest 20 major cities (2019 and 2029)







Southampton Market Metrics

Adam Challis Head of EMEA Living Research & Strategy



Achieve Ambitions

@adam_challis



Southampton house price growth





Source: JLL, Land Registry

Monthly

-Annual



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Southampton rental growth





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Source: JLL, VOA

Southampton annual transaction volume analysis



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CPS

Transactions per annum

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South East housing starts and completions





Source: JLL, MHCLG





Big Themes for UK Residential

Adam Challis Head of EMEA Living Research & Strategy



@adam_challis



Modern methods

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

Space efficiency

efficiency

Operational

Scheme

Rent

enhancement

of construction

Very positive
 Somewhat positive
 Neither positive nor negative
 Somewhat positive
 Very negative

68%

Agree MMC is an opportunity to reduce operating costs

62% Agree MMC can deliver income stream more quickly

87%

Agree MMC will increase as a % of overall delivery

CPS

lifecycle home

Sustainable delivery can improve revenue and operating margins









Key Takeaways

- Market malaise will persist for a {Brexit} period of time
- Backdrop for stronger market is there
- Market composition is changing; get proactive or get disrupted
- MMC and sustainability will ramp up in a big way





Thank you

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