Appendix C
The possible costs and returns from varying sizes of investment packages over a 5 year period

|  | 5 Year Investment Package |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of market rented homes built per annum | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| Number of market rented homes built over 5 years | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 |
| Total cost of market rented home (£200k per unit land, works \& on costs) | £ 30,000,000 | $£ 40,000,000$ | £ 50,000,000 | £ 60,000,000 | £ 70,000,000 |
| Gross rental yield | 6\% | 6\% | 6\% | 6\% | 6\% |
| Net yield (after management, maintenance, voids \& bad debt) | 4.5\% | 4.5\% | 4.5\% | 4.5\% | 4.5\% |
| Long term cost of funds / debt (Interest) | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% | 3\% |
| Net rental income per annum | £ 1,350,000 | £ 1,800,000 | £ 2,250,000 | £ 2,700,000 | £ 3,150,000 |
| Interest costs per annum | £ 900,000 | £ 1,200,000 | £ 1,500,000 | £ 1,800,000 | £ 2,100,000 |
| Net cash flow per annum | £ 450,000 | £ 600,000 | £ 750,000 | £ 900,000 | £ 1,050,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB1. Once modelled within a discounted cash flow, rental income would rise annually versus statici interest costs, $s$ o as to enable repayment of the capita invested NB2. Capital growth occur over the medium to long term, and so this could be realised through sale of the assets in the long term, to boost returns further. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NB3. Borrowing could be reduced by utilsing New Homes Bonus, so net cash flows per annum could increase. |  |  |  |  |  |

