

# **Staithes Harbour Wall Improvements PAR**

## Economic Assessment

Scarborough Borough Council

23rd May 2012

Final Report

9X1732



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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this report is to outline the methodology used for the economic assessment for the Staithes Harbour Wall Improvements Project Appraisal Report (PAR).

### **1.2 Background**

The harbour is sheltered by two extensive concrete breakwaters with rock armour on the outer face; the concrete structures date back to the 1920s and were originally island breakwaters unconnected to the mainland. The properties around the edge of the harbour are supported by a series of vertical concrete and masonry walls of different ages and in varying condition. The majority of the seawalls predate the breakwaters. There are also two concrete groynes and the old south breakwater structure (acts as a groyne as it is now within the enclosed harbour).

Staithes has benefitted from a phased programme of coast protection works over the previous decades:

- Phase 1: placement of 3-6 tonne rock armour at a 1:3 slope along seaward face of the north breakwater with crest elevation of +3.4m. The gap between the north breakwater and the cliff was closed by a rubble mound structure. This phase was constructed in 1989-90.
- Phase 2: placement of 3-6 tonne rock armour at a 1:3 slope along seaward face of the east breakwater with crest elevation of +3.4m. The gap between the east breakwater and the cliff was closed by a rubble mound structure. This phase was constructed in 1991-92.
- Phase 3: Originally proposed as a large rock groyne and rock revetment within the harbour, this phase was changed due to environmental and public considerations. Scheme constructed consisted of raising the crest level of both the north and east breakwaters to +5.4m with 10 tonne rock, construction of a mass concrete spur from the east breakwater into the harbour with 10 tonne rock on outer face. In addition a rock beach along the northern edge of the harbour at Cowbar Nab was constructed with 1 tonne rock at a 1:4 slope above the MHWS tidal level. The scheme was substantially completed in 2002, with some outstanding works carried out in 2005.

The objectives for these works were to:

- Reduce flooding of the village due to wave overtopping of the seawalls within the harbour, which occurred on a regular basis (estimated to be 1 in 1 year return period storm);
- Improve the structural condition of the breakwaters and ensure their long term stability; and
- Reduce the wave climate within the harbour to decrease the rate of deterioration of the seawalls due to wave forces, in order to continue to protect the properties from erosion.



Following completion of Phase 3 the properties of Staithes had an improved standard of protection of flooding, reducing the probability from the 1 year return period storm to approximately the 50 year return period storm. In addition the structural condition of the breakwaters was improved, with a design life of 50 years. Phase 3 of the works recognised that ongoing maintenance of the seawalls within the harbour would be required to ensure ongoing protection to the properties.



## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 General**

Damages have been calculated using the Multi Coloured Manual (MCM) and the Green Book (HM Treasury, 2003). These documents have been used in combination with the Defra FCERM-AG series and Supplementary Guidance Notes. Figures in the Multi Coloured Manual have been updated to 4th Quarter (January) 2011/12 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

### **2.2 Appraisal Period**

Damages have been calculated over a 40 year appraisal period and discount rates starting at 3.5% and reducing to 3.0% at year 30 have been applied.

Damages have been calculated for a 40 year appraisal period in order to tie into the appraisal period for the existing Phase 3 Harbour Improvement Scheme. The options being considered by the PAR are aimed at providing a medium term solution to the condition issues of the harbour walls in order to prolong their residual lives until the Phase 3 Harbour Improvement Scheme reaches the end of its design life. This will allow time for a strategy to be developed for the area and a comprehensive replacement scheme to be implemented to cover all aspects of the defences at Staithes (breakwaters and harbour walls) at the same time at the end of the 50 year appraisal period.

The Phase 3 Harbour Improvement Scheme had a 50 year appraisal period and was completed in 2002, giving a design life end date of 2052. This scheme forms the main coast protection works for Staithes and is integral to any works undertaken to the harbour walls. The scheme recognised that additional works to the harbour walls would be required in the future in order to realise the full potential benefits of the scheme. Therefore the benefits of the previous Phase 3 scheme and the works proposed in this PAR are inter-linked and need to be considered together along similar timescales

### **2.3 Risk Area**

The area at risk has been determined using information from the Shoreline Management Plan 2<sup>1</sup> (SMP2), the Phase 3 Harbour Improvement Scheme<sup>2</sup>, asset inspections, and a site walkover. The benefits area for the economic assessment for the PAR is shown in Appendix A.

From the asset inspections and site walkover the extent of the harbour walls at potential risk of failure were identified. The properties either directly supported by the harbour walls or immediately behind the walls are likely to be lost as the harbour walls fail and collapse. They have therefore been allocated to the risk band of 4-8 years; this time frame correlates to the residual life assigned to the assets in the 2010 asset inspection<sup>3</sup>.

The Do Nothing erosion lines from the SMP2 (Appendix A) were used to identify additional properties that are slightly set back from the harbour walls which would also become at risk. The 50 year erosion line was used for this purpose. The SMP2 erosion

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<sup>1</sup> River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan 2 (2007)

<sup>2</sup> Staithes Harbour Phase 3 Improvements Engineers Report in Support of an Application for Grant Aid to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (January 1999)

<sup>3</sup> Coast Protection Assets and Coastal Slope Condition Analysis (March 2010).



lines do not extend as far up Staithes Beck as the extent of the harbour walls at risk of failure. Therefore the erosion line has been extended assuming the same rate of erosion as for the 50 year Do Nothing SMP2 erosion line. These properties were assigned a loss date of year 40 (end of appraisal period).

In order to ensure that double counting of benefits does not occur with the Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme properties that were within the Phase 3 benefits have been excluded from the calculation of damages. The benefit areas for flooding and coastal erosion used in the calculation of the benefits for the Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme are shown in Appendix A.

## 2.4 Property

The National Receptor Dataset (NRD) has been used to identify the number and type of residential and commercial properties affected within the at risk area, as shown in Table 1. There are 58 residential properties potentially at risk of erosion in Staithes should the harbour walls fail, of these 14 were included in the Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme benefit assessment and so have been excluded from the PAR economic assessment. There are 3 commercial properties potentially at risk, of these 1 was included in the Phase 3 benefit assessment and so has been excluded.

**Table 1.** Properties at risk of coastal erosion due to failure of harbour walls in Staithes

Risk Band	Residential	Commercial	Total
Years 4-8 (PAR benefit area)	24	0	24
Year 40 (PAR benefit area)	20	2	22
Years 4-8 (Phase 3 benefit area)*	4	0	4
Year 40 (Phase 3 benefit area)*	10	1	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>

\* Properties at risk of coastal erosion due to failure of the harbour walls that are within the Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme benefits area have been excluded from the economic assessment for the PAR.

Market values for the residential properties have been assigned to the properties according to type of property using the most up to date data (January 2012) on the Land Registry website for the North Yorkshire region, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Average house prices for North Yorkshire, December 2011 ([www.landregistry.gov.uk](http://www.landregistry.gov.uk))

Property Type	Average Value
Detached	£264,608
Semi-Detached	£150,340
Terrace	£126,863
Flat	£121,011
ALL	£169,975

Market values for the commercial properties have been derived using the bulk class rateable values. The MCM codes assigned in the NRD were used to assign a bulk class. The rateable values for the Scarborough Local Authority area<sup>4</sup> were applied to the floor area of the commercial properties listed in the NRD, and multiplied by 10 to get a market value in line with the methodology in the MCM.

<sup>4</sup> Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics (2005 Revaluation) 2008 ([www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk))



The property damages were discounted according to their assigned year of loss. The properties immediately at risk following the failure of the harbour walls have an assigned loss of years 4-8; therefore the damages for these properties were given a 20% chance of occurring in each year in the year 4-8 band.

The damage calculation spreadsheets can be found in Appendix B.

## **2.5 Tourism & Amenity**

The Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme acknowledged that there may be tourism and amenity losses arising under the Do nothing scenario, however they were not quantified.

Tourism is an important source of income for Staithes, with a relatively high proportion of property within the village offering holiday accommodation. Staithes is attractive to tourists due to its quiet seaside location and historic fishing village character; there is also a connection to Captain Cook which the village trades on. However Staithes is not a totally unique setting along the North Yorkshire coastline, with similar villages being in the local vicinity, such as Runswick Bay.

Failure of the harbour walls under the Do Nothing scenario is likely to result in a reduction in tourism to Staithes due to loss of access to the foreshore, and destruction of the character of the village due to loss of the historic harbour-side properties. However this loss is likely to be local to Staithes, with tourists switching to other locations along the North Yorkshire coast. Therefore the loss of tourism revenue would not be a national loss and as such it has not been quantified to be included within the PAR economic assessment.

## **2.6 Traffic Disruption**

The Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme identified that erosion due to a breach of the harbour walls would result in the loss of the only access road to the harbour-side part of the village. To avoid double counting of benefits this damage source has been excluded from the PAR economic assessment.

## **2.7 Harbour Usage**

The Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme looked at the damages associated with loss of harbour usage. £3.6M of damages were identified due to the inability to use the harbour for fisheries and recreational usage following breakwater failure. This value was derived from figures provided by the Harbour Commissioner and the local community and based on 10 years of losses until the industries became established elsewhere.

As this source of damages was included within the Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme no damages for loss of harbour function have been included within the economic assessment for the PAR to ensure double counting of benefits is avoided.



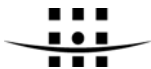
### 3 DAMAGE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The results of the damage assessment for the Staithes Urgent Harbour Wall Improvements PAR are shown in Table 3 for the cash values of the different damage receptors. These values have then been used for the probabilistic determination of the Present Value Damages. The present value damages for the PAR economic assessment are also shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Damages for Do Nothing Scenario

<b>Damage Receptor</b>	<b>Cash Value Damages</b>	<b>Present Value Damages</b>
Residential Property	£5,655k	£3,158k
Commercial Property	£183k	£50k
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£5,838k</b>	<b>£3,208k</b>

The Do Something options being considered will prevent the harbour walls failing within the appraisal period, and therefore will avoid all of the Do Nothing damages.



## 4 COST-BENEFIT ASSESSMENT

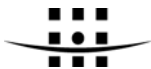
A cost-benefit assessment (CBA) has been carried out for this project in accordance with the Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Appraisal Guidance. A summary of the results are shown in Table 5. The baseline for a CBA is the Do Nothing, defined as the walk away option. The other options being considered are the Do Minimum, and two Do Something options.

**Table 4.** Summary of Cost-Benefit Analysis

Option		PV Damages	PV Benefits	PV Costs	BCR	Incremental BCR	Net Present Value
1	Do Nothing	£3,208k	-	-	-	-	-
2	Do Minimum	£3,208k	£0k	£50k	0	-	-£50k
3	Wall Improvement Works	£0k	£3,208k	£181k	17.72	-	£3,027k
4	Wall Replacement	£0k	£3,208k	£10,815k	0.3	-	-£7,651k

From Table 4 it can be seen that Option 3 is the only option with a positive benefit-cost ratio. It is also significantly less expensive than the other Do Something option of replacing the harbour walls (Option 4).

Option 3: Wall Improvement Works is therefore the economically preferred option.



## 5 FDGiA CALCULATOR

The study area is covered by one Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA), which has an Index of Multiple Deprivation rank within the 40% most deprived band used within the FDGiA Partnership Funding calculator, as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5.** Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for Study Area

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	IMD Rank	IMD Score	No. Residential Properties (Households)	
				Included within PAR Benefit Area	Included within Phase 3 Harbour Improvements Scheme Benefit Area
E01027840	Scarborough 002C	10,519	25.26%	44	14

The present value whole life costs of the preferred option are £181k, and the cash costs of the next phase (design, consultation, construction and site supervision) are £140k including 20% optimism bias.

It is anticipated that the project will be funded by Local Levy contributions, and £140k has been provisionally allocated to the project. However should FDGiA funding become available, the Local Levy funding would be returned. It is anticipated that Scarborough Borough Council will continue to maintain the harbour walls for the rest of the 40 year appraisal period and will therefore contribute the £41k required for maintenance over that period.

A summary of the FDGiA Partnership Funding calculator is shown in Table 6 and the output from the spreadsheet is included in Appendix C.

**Table 6.** Summary of Outcome Measures and FDGiA Partnership Funding Calculator

Outcome Measures		Number	Qualifying Benefits	FDGiA Contribution
OM1 (Economic Benefit)			£518k	£29k
OM2 (Households better protected against flooding)	20% most deprived areas			
	21-40% most deprived areas			
	60% least deprived areas			
OM3 (Households better protected against coastal erosion)	20% most deprived areas			
	21-40% most deprived areas		£2,690k	£807k
	60% least deprived areas			
OM4 (Statutory Environmental Obligations Met)				
TOTAL FDGiA Contribution				<b>£836k</b>
Raw OM Score				461.80%
Cost saving and/or external contribution required				£0k
Scheme Contributions Secured				£41k
Adjusted OM Score				484.46%
FDGiA required for next phase				<b>£140k</b>





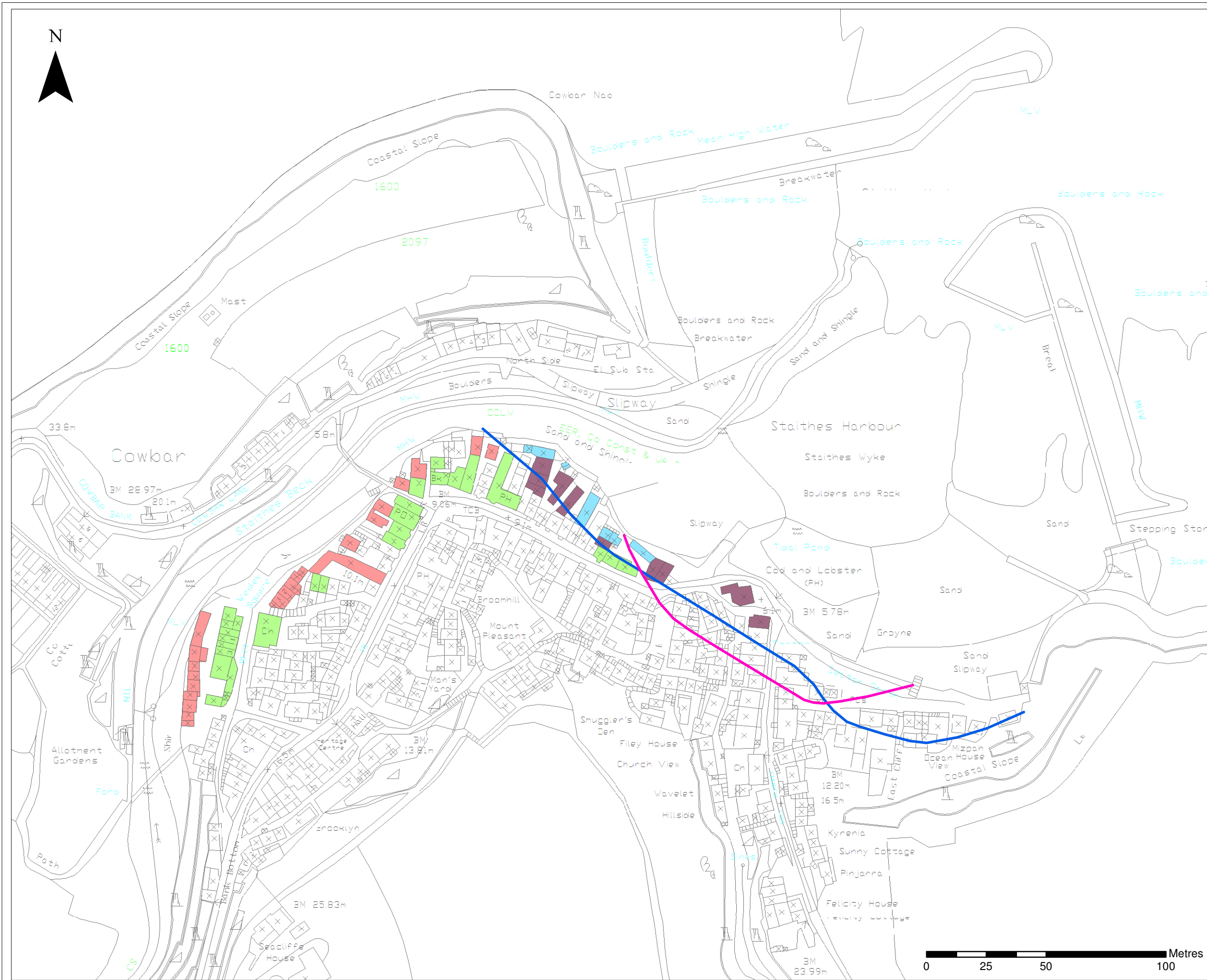
## **Appendix A**

### **Figures**

- **PAR Benefit Area**
- **SMP2 Erosion Lines**
- **Extract from Staithes Harbour Improvements Phase 3 Engineer's Report (1999)**







- Yr 6-10 New
- Yr 50 New
- Yr 6-10 Previous Scheme
- Yr 50 Previous Scheme

Limits for flooding damages  
from Phase 3 Harbour  
Improvements Scheme

Limits for erosion damages  
from Phase 3 Harbour  
Improvements Scheme

Title:  
Properties at Risk

Project:  
Staithes Harbour Wall  
Improvements

Client:  
Scarborough Borough Council

Date:  
April 2012

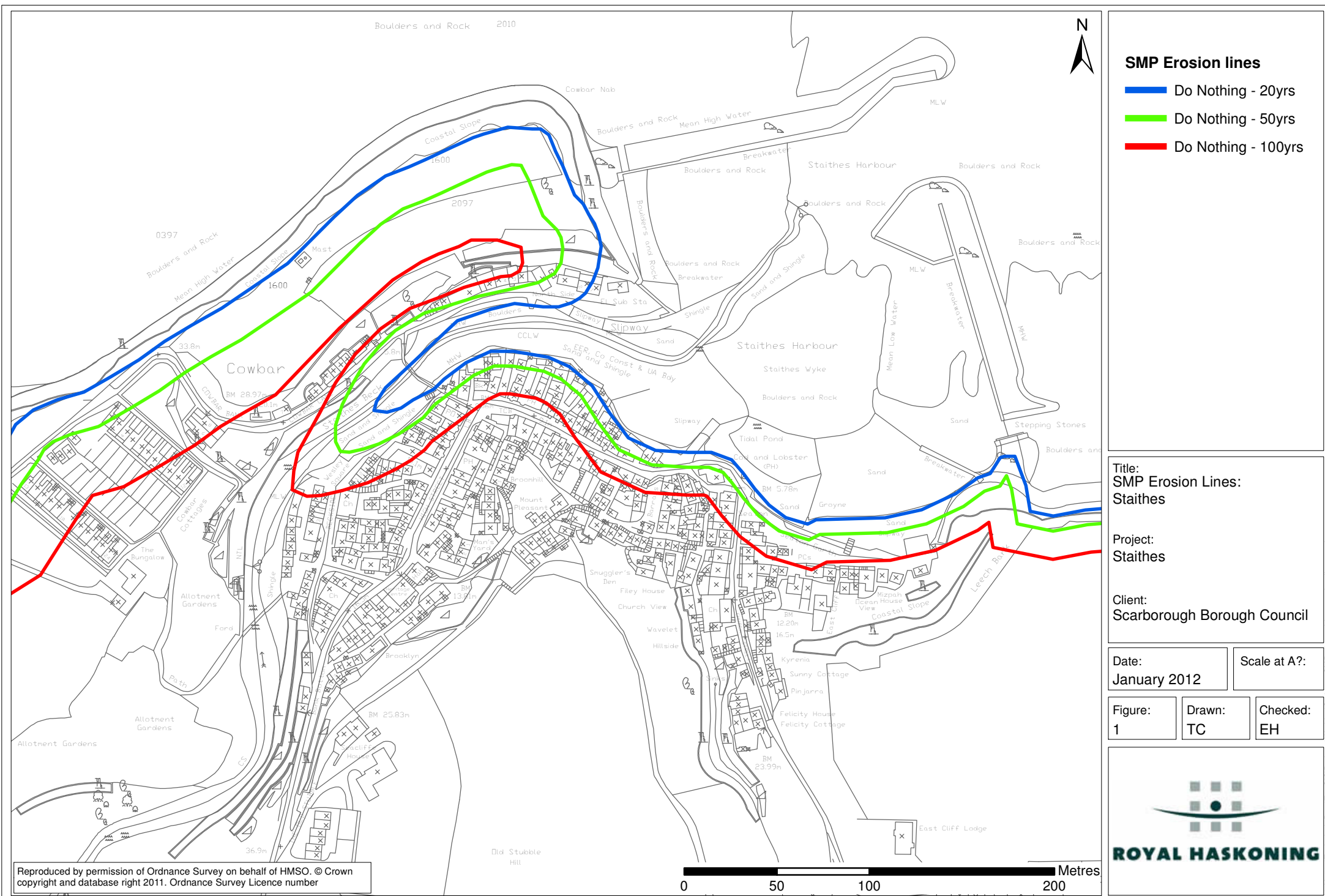
Scale at A3:  
1:1,500

Figure:  
1

Drawn:  
TC

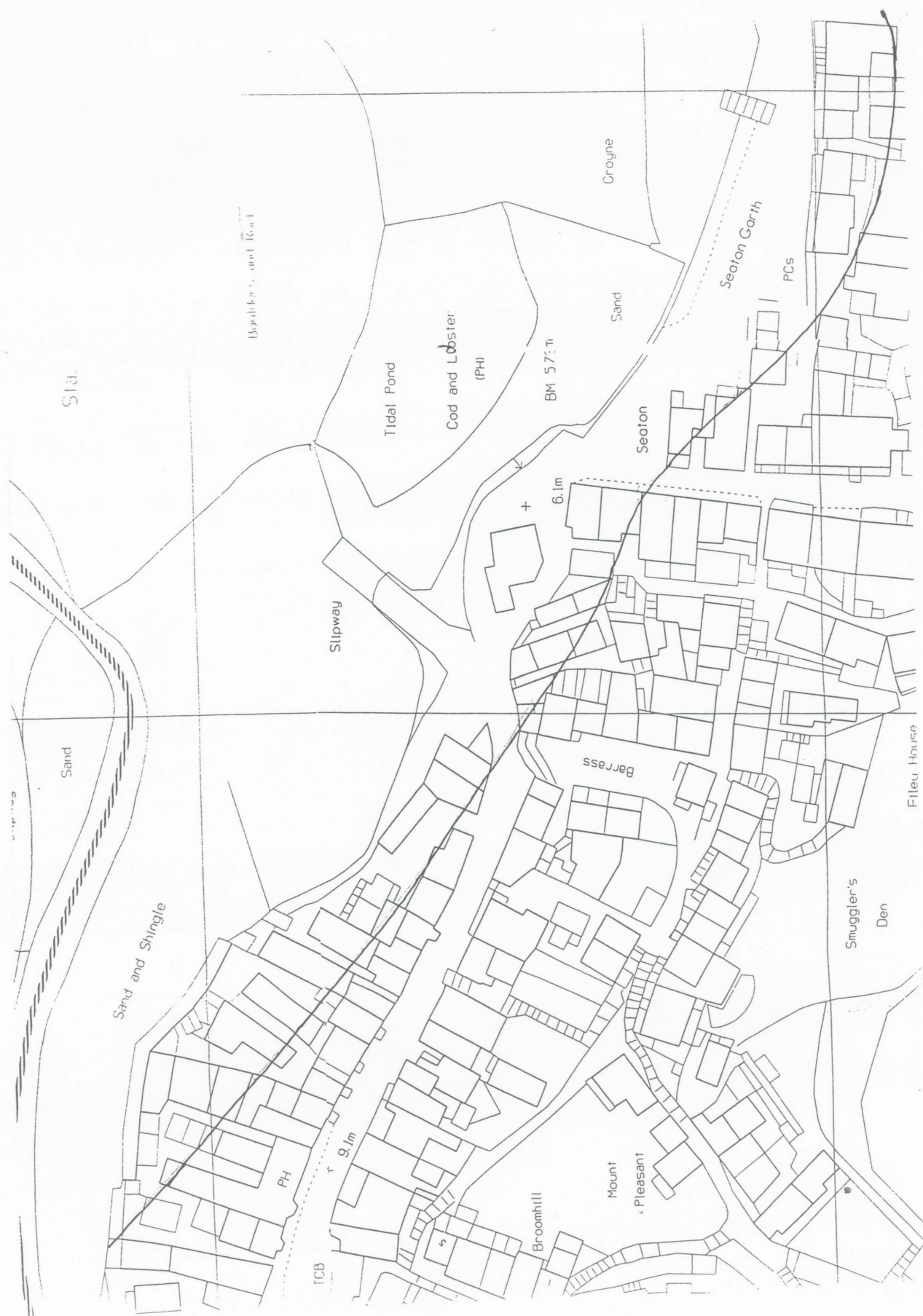
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**Figure 8.1      Flooding Limits**





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Figure 8.2 Erosion Limits



29 January 1999



**Appendix B**  
**Damage Spreadsheets**



Project Summary Sheet					
<b>Client/Authority</b> Scarborough Borough Council			Prepared (date) Printed 23/05/2012		
<b>Project name</b> Staithes Harbour Wall Improvements			Prepared by Checked by EH		
<b>Project reference</b> Base date for estimates (year 0) Scaling factor (e.g. £m, £k, £) Year Discount Rate Optimism bias adjustment factor			9X1732 Mar-2012 £k (used for all costs, losses and benefits) 0 30 75 3.5% 3.00% 2.50% variable		
<b>Costs and benefits of options</b>					
Option number	Costs and benefits £k				
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	
Option name	Do Nothing	Do Minimum	Urgent Repair Works	Replace Wall	
AEP or SoP (where relevant)		40% OB	20% OB	60% OB	
<b>COSTS:</b>					
PV capital costs	0	0	117	5,729	
PV operation and maintenance costs	0	35	34	80	
PV other	0	0	0	950	
Optimism bias adjustment	0	14	30	4,056	
PV negative costs (e.g. sales)	0	0	0	0	
PV contributions					
<b>Total PV Costs £k excluding contributions</b>	0	50	181	10,815	
<b>Total PV Costs £k taking contributions into account</b>	0	50	181	10,815	
<b>BENEFITS:</b>					
PV monetised flood damages	0	0	0	0	
PV monetised flood damages avoided		0	0	0	
PV monetised erosion damages	3,208	3,208	0	0	
PV monetised erosion damages avoided (protected)		0	3,208	3,208	
<b>Total monetised PV damages £k</b>	3,208	3,208	0	0	
<b>Total monetised PV benefits £k</b>		0	3,208	3,208	
PV damages (from scoring and weighting)					
PV damages avoided/benefits (from scoring and weighting)					
PV benefits from ecosystem services					
<b>Total PV damages £k</b>	3,208	3,208	0	0	
<b>Total PV benefits £k</b>		0	3,208	3,208	
<b>DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA:</b>					
<b>excluding contributions</b>					
<i>Based on total PV benefits (includes benefits from scoring and weighting and ecosystem services)</i>					
Net Present Value NPV		-50	3,027	-7,607	
Average benefit/cost ratio BCR		0.0	17.7	0.3	
Incremental benefit/cost ratio IBCR			24.4	0.0	
Highest bcr IBCR>1					
<i>Based on monetised PV benefits (excludes benefits from scoring and weighting and ecosystem services)</i>					
Net Present Value NPV		-50	3,027	-7,607	
Average benefit/cost ratio BCR		0.0	17.7	0.3	
Incremental benefit/cost ratio IBCR			24.4	0.0	
Highest bcr IBCR>1					
<b>including contributions</b>					
<i>Taking account of contributions (includes benefits from scoring and weighting and ecosystem services)</i>					
Net Present Value NPV		-50	3,027	-7,607	
Average benefit/cost ratio BCR		0.0	17.7	0.3	
Incremental benefit/cost ratio IBCR			24.4	0.0	
Highest bcr IBCR>1					
<i>Based on monetised PV benefits (excludes benefits from scoring and weighting and ecosystem services)</i>					
Net Present Value NPV		-50	3,027	-7,607	
Average benefit/cost ratio BCR		0.0	17.7	0.3	
Incremental benefit/cost ratio IBCR			24.4	-	
Highest bcr IBCR>1					
Best practicable environmental option (WFD)					
<b>Brief description of options:</b>					
Option 1	Do Nothing				
Option 2	Do Minimum				
Option 3	Urgent Repair Works				
Option 4	Replace Wall				
Option 5					
<b>Comments and assumptions:</b>					

Erosion Loss Calculation Sheet with delay options						Sheet Nr.		
Client/Authority Scarborough Borough Council								
Project name Staithe Harbour Wall Improvements		Option: Option 2 Option 3 Option 4		Delay (yrs) 0 40 50 0	Prepared (date) 00/01/1900 Printed 23/05/2012 Prepared by EH Checked by 0 Checked date 0			
Project reference Base date for estimates (year 0) Scaling factor (e.g. £m, £k, £) Discount rate		9X1732 Mar-2012 £k 3.5%						
Ref	Asset Description	Risk free market value £k	Year when the asset is expected to be lost	Prob of loss in year	Expected value of asset losses £k			
					Do Nothing	Do Minimum	Urgent Repair Works	Replace Wall
0					-	-	-	-
1	Residential properties - Yr 4-8 loss	2980.34	4	0.2	519.44	519.44	-	-
2		2980.34	5	0.2	501.87	501.87	-	-
3		2980.34	6	0.2	484.90	484.90	-	-
4		2980.34	7	0.2	468.50	468.50	-	-
5		2980.34	8	0.2	452.66	452.66	-	-
6					-	-	-	-
7		0.00	4	0.2	-	-	-	-
8	Commercial properties - Yr 4-8 loss	0.00	5	0.2	-	-	-	-
9		0.00	6	0.2	-	-	-	-
10		0.00	7	0.2	-	-	-	-
11		0.00	8	0.2	-	-	-	-
12					-	-	-	-
13	Residential properties - Yr 40 loss	2675.00	39	1	730.43	730.43	-	-
14					-	-	-	-
15	Commercial properties - Yr 40 loss	183.30	39	1	50.05	50.05	-	-
16					-	-	-	-
17					-	-	-	-
18					-	-	-	-
19					-	-	-	-
20					-	-	-	-
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44					-	-	-	-
45					-	-	-	-
46					-	-	-	-
47					-	-	-	-
48					-	-	-	-
49					-	-	-	-
50					-	-	-	-
Totals		5838.64			3207.86	3207.86	0.00	0.00
<b>Notes</b> Make one entry in the description column for each property (or group of properties) as this determines subsequent calculation MV = risk free market value at base date for estimate - must be entered on each line when probability distribution is used Equivalent annual value = MV x discount rate (assumes infinite life) Year is year in which there is the probability of loss shown, years must be entered consecutively for each property or group If no distribution is used enter year of expected year of loss and enter 1.0 in probability column Columns G to K show expected values of asset losses with each option, assuming extensions of life entered above The loss is calculated using the formula $PV \text{ loss} = MV * \text{Prob of loss} * (1 - (1 - 1/((1+r)^{\text{Year of loss}}))) = MV * \text{Prob of loss} / ((1+r)^{\text{Year of loss}})$ Additional properties can be entered by inserting lines above line 62 and copying all formulae, including hidden calculation in column C								



	GISid	floorarea	floorlevel	housetype	mcmcode	os_class	Res Value	Bulk Class	Comm Value	Res Count	Comm Count
Properties at risk Years 4-8 (outside of Harbour Improvements Phase 3 Benefit Area)	1	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	2	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	3	34	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	6	0	pU	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	7	26	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	9	61	pG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	11	33	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	41	31	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	42	25	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	60	18	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	61	0	pU	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	62	35	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	65	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	66	69	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	67	18	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	69	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	70	25	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	71	14	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	72	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	73	30	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	94	13	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	96	13	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	98	46	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	102	30	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	Total						£2,980,340		£0	24	0
Properties at risk Year 40 (outside of Harbour Improvements Phase 3 Benefit Area)	4	24	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	10	45	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	12	46	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	28	77	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	38	28	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	39	63	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	43	25	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	44	40	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	57	149	dG		511	INN	£0	retail	£140,060	0	1
	58	76	dG	Det	1	DWELLING	£264,608	Residential	£0	1	0
	59	24	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	63	43	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	64	42	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	84	33	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	89	41	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	90	24	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	95	73	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	97	43	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	99	24	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	100	25	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	101	46	dG		236	CAF -e	£0	Retail	£43,240	0	1
	103	21	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
		133	dG		630	CLUB HOUSE	£0	Non-bulk	£31,920	0	1
		0	dG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	Total						£2,675,005		£183,300	20	2
Properties at risk Years 4-8 (included in Harbour Improvements Phase 3 Benefit Area)	47	54	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	51	10	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	56	39	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	86	0	pU	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	Total						£501,600		£0	4	0
Properties at risk Year 40 (included in Harbour Improvements Phase 3 Benefit Area)	14	0	pU	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	16	83	dG		511	INN	£0	retail	£78,020	0	1
	17	32	pG	Flat	1	DWELLING	£121,011	Residential	£0	1	0
	27	43	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	33	66	pG	Det	1	DWELLING	£264,608	Residential	£0	1	0
	35	51	pG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	45	39	dG	SDet	1	DWELLING	£150,340	Residential	£0	1	0
	46	42	dG	SDet	1	DWELLING	£150,340	Residential	£0	1	0
	54	55	dG	Det	1	DWELLING	£264,608	Residential	£0	1	0
	85	24	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	88	40	dG	Terr	1	DWELLING	£126,863	Residential	£0	1	0
	Total						£1,579,370		£78,020	10	1





**Appendix C**  
**FDGiA Calculator**



