

## APPENDIX 1

**Table 1: BECKENHAM BID Levy analysis  
(showing per annum levy income)**

<b>Threshold</b>	<b>No of props</b>	<b>Total RV</b>	<b>Levy @ 1.25%</b>	<b>Levy @ 1.5%</b>
No threshold	421	£9.3m	£111k	£134k
£5,000	298	£9.0m	£108k	£130k
£7,000	264	£8.8m	£105k	£127k
£10,000	225	£8.5m	£101k	£122k

### Notes

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1000
2. BID levy yields modelled on the assumption that there will be a 50% discount for those in receipt of charitable relief for NNDR as is the case for the Orpington BID.

**Table 2: BROMLEY BID Levy analysis  
(showing per annum levy income)**

<b>Threshold</b>	<b>No of props</b>	<b>Total RV</b>	<b>Levy @ 1.25%</b>	<b>Levy @ 1.5%</b>
No threshold	1082	£57.7m	£609k	£731k
£5,000	869	£57.0m	£601k	£722k
£7,000	782	£56.6m	£595k	£714k
£10,000	704	£55.9m	£587k	£705k

### Notes

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000
2. BID levy yields modelled on the assumption that there will be a 50% discount for Intu Bromley tenants (as these already pay a service charge) and 50% discount for those in receipt of charitable relief for NNDR – based on the rules for the Orpington BID.

In these tables, 'Threshold' refers to the exclusion of smaller rateable properties, or hereditaments, from the BID process, both as voters and as eventual BID levy payers, which is allowable within the BID regulations. The experience of running a BID proposal in Orpington, which had no lower threshold applied, suggests that applying a threshold could have reduced the campaign timescale by a significant factor and may also have reduced the level of opposition to the BID – which generally came from the smaller scale ratepayers. Although the same percentage levy is applied across the board, smaller businesses understandably view the BID levy as a significant additional cost. It is therefore recommended that a threshold is applied in setting up future BID areas.