Last year the value of industrial building work in Great Britain was 55% of its 2006 high of £6bn, in real terms. However, the middle of 2010 saw what may be the start of a renaissance of industrial building.

The latest GDP figures show that manufacturing made the largest contribution to growth, with output rising 1% in the third quarter following a 1.6% increase in the second quarter. Experian Business Strategies forecast real-term growth of 5% and 7% for industrial construction in 2011 and 2012 respectively in response to the recovery of exports.

Steel prices, which have since fallen back, began to increase in the first quarter 2010 and rose sharply in the second quarter in response to much higher input costs. Material prices rose 30%, adding more than £200/tonne, which manufacturers were largely able to pass on to consumers.

As a result, the erected cost of simple steel portal frames rose 30% in the first half of 2010 and more complicated industrial building steelwork rose between 22% and 23%.

Under Part L 2010 warehouses will be obliged to achieve a carbon reduction of 34% against their previous standard (see the table on page 51), compared with the average of 25% for all building types. Efficient lighting systems and optimum rooflight design are the areas most likely to achieve the necessary reduction.

The industrial unit model has an insitu reinforced concrete ground-bearing slab, steel portal frame with reinforced concrete pads, aluminium built-up cladding system to roof and walls and internal blockwork walls. Each unit has a separate entrance door and one loading door. Internally the model includes for a small WC block, basic lighting and natural ventilation.

Rates shown in the models are based on projects built in the South-east and can be adjusted using this table

Inner London	1.06
Outer London	1.14
Greater London	1.11
South-west	0.98
East Midlands	0.91
West Midlands	0.93
East Anglia	0.93
Yorkshire & Humberside	0.91
North-west	0.91
North	0.91
Scotland	0.98
Wales	0.94
Northern Ireland	0.72

c / INDUSTRIAL UNIT COST MODEL

•••	£	£/m² GIFA	%		£	£/m² GIFA	%
Substructure	82,400	91.56	16.9	Internal walls and partitions	32,650	36.28	6.7
Excavation and disposal offsite:				Two-hour fire-resistant blockwork party walls	:		
900m³ @ £23				450m² @ £63			
Reinforced concrete ground slab, hardcore,				Fireproofing between blockwork and roof:			
dpm, ground beams and column bases for				item @ £1,800			
steel frame (0.25W/m²K): 900m² @ £50				Metal stud partitions; including fire resisting			
Power floating and hardener: 900m² @ £7	20			where necessary: 50m² @ £50			
Strip foundations for party walls: 80m @ £1	.30				2.400	2.70	0.7
	E7 240	62.60	117		3,400	3.78	0.7
rame and upper floors	57,240	63.60	11.7	Laminated faced internal doorset with			
Steel propped portal frame, cold rolled				softwood frames and ironmongery; including			
ourlins, surface treatments (@ 40kg/m²):				fire-resisting where necessary: 5nr @ £680			
36tn @ £1,225				Wall finishes	4 225	4.02	0.0
ntumescent paint to give 30-minute fire					4,335	4.82	0.9
Protection to steelwork: 36tn @ £315				Emulsion paint to blockwork and	% @ £3		
Allowance for miscellaneous works,				plasterboard wall surfaces generally: 1,370m² @ £3 Ceramic wall tiles splashbacks to WC areas:			
protecting columns: item @ £1,800				5m ² @ £45			
Roof	53,137	59.04	10.9	3III @ L43			
Built up aluminium insulated roof cladding	55,157	33.04	10.5	Floor finishes	675	0.75	0.1
ncluding all barge boards, trim, etc				Screed and non-slip vinyl sheeting to	0/0	0.75	0.1
0.25W/m²K): 950m² @ £34				WC areas: 15m ² @ £45			
Extra for translucent rooflights to 15% of				WC areas. 15III @ L45			
roof area (2.2W/m²K): 143m² @ £59				Ceiling finishes	540	0.60	0.1
Mansafe access system: 80m @ £77				Moisture-resistant plasterboard to	040	0.00	0.1
Rainwater drainage, aluminium gutters				WC with ceiling grid and paint finish: 15m ² @	£36		
and downpipes: 120m @ £52				TO THE COMING GIVE AND PARTY THRONG. TOTAL			
30111,01,000. 12011 (8 202				Sanitary appliances	5,375	5.97	1.1
External walls, windows and doors	113,290	125.88	23.2	Disabled WC suite including all sanitary	-,		
Built up aluminium insulated wall cladding				and fittings: 5nr @ £1,075			
0.35W/m²K): 520m² @ £38							
2.5m high inner leaf of 140 thick fairface				Disposal installations	1,125	1.25	0.2
olockwork: 380m² @ £31				Waste, soil and vent installation; PVCu	,	_	-
3000 x 4600 high steel insulated sectional				pipework and fittings: 5nr @ £225			
overhead doors (1.5W/m²K): 5nr @ £3,150				F-F			
Aluminium single entrance doors (3.5W/m²K):			Hot and cold water installations	3,150	3.50	0.6
5nr @ £1,100				Hot and cold water supply to WC;			
Coated aluminium double-glazed windows				on demand water heater: 5nr @ £630			
2.2W/m²K): 150m² @ £370							

${\it c}$ / INDUSTRIAL UNIT COST MODEL (CONTINUED)

Electrical installation Small power, basic and emergency lighting:	£ 28,650	£/m² GIFA 31.83	% 5.9	Communication installations Fire and intruder alarms: 900m² @ £10	£ 9,000	£/m² GIFA 10.00	% 1.8
900m² @ £20 Supply to WC for ventilation, heating, etc: 5nr @ £1,450				Builder's work in connection with services	620	0.69	0.1
External building lighting generally: 5nr @ £680				Forming holes and chases, etc: item @ £6	20		
Incoming services Allowance for incoming, electrical, gas and water services: item @ £13,500	14,625	16.25	3.0	Preliminaries and contingencies Management costs, site establishment and site supervision. Contractor's preliminaries, overheads and profit:	76,750	85.28	15.7
Distribution to individual units: 5nr @ £225				13% @ £53,400			
Protective installations	900	1.00	0.2	Contingencies: 5% @ £23,350			
Lightning protection, earthing and bonding: 900m ² @ £1				Total construction cost (building only)	487,862	542.07	100

NOTES

The costs in all breakdowns exclude demolitions, site preparation, abnormal works, non-fixed fittings, tenant specified work, external works, professional fees and VAT. The cost models assume that improvements to satisfy the latest Part L requirements are made principally to the building fabric, ensuring long-term low-carbon performance and are

based on much better assurance of build quality, particularly around structural openings and the like to minimise thermal bridging, together with improved air tightness.