



Myerson Real Estate

Our guide to overage

0161 941 4000
myerson.co.uk
lawyers@myerson.co.uk



myerson

Welcome

We understand the complexities of modern life and the importance of taking care of your business interests. So it's a deep source of satisfaction that so many businesses choose Myerson as their trusted adviser, from assisting with day to day commercial property issues, to advising on large scale developments and investment.

Why Myerson?

At Myerson, we are real estate experts. Putting our clients, their properties and their business at the heart of everything we do means we establish long term relationships and act as trusted advisers.

As a Top 200 UK Law Firm, we are also proud to be ranked as 'Top Tier' in the prestigious international directory **The Legal 500**, commended by The Times '**Best Law Firms**' and named '**Property Team of the Year**' at the Manchester Legal Awards 2021. Therefore, you can rest assured you will receive a high quality and truly bespoke service.

Our Real Estate Group advises clients on the full range of property matters including the sale and purchase of real estate, landlord and tenant work, commercial and residential property development, investment and portfolio management.

You can find out more about our Real Estate Group by clicking [here](#).



How We Work.

Every client is different, and we are here to support you every step of the way.

Personal, Partner-led Service. Our most experienced solicitors get to know you, your properties and your business inside out. We strive to become your trusted adviser, providing added value and most of all, a genuine, personal service.

The Highest Level of Expertise. Combining commerciality, practicality and legal expertise enables us to deliver every time. Our solicitors are always at the forefront of new business practice and sector specialisms.

A Team You Can Trust. You're in safe hands. We help clients nationwide with complex real estate matters on a daily basis. You can rest assured that our expert team knows its stuff!



Your Solicitors



Joanne Perritt

**Partner & Head
Commercial Property**

0161 941 4000
joanne.perritt@myerson.co.uk



Leo Rossiter

**Partner
Commercial Property**

0161 941 4000
leo.rossiter@myerson.co.uk



Mark Gillies

**Partner
Commercial Property**

0161 941 4000
mark.gillies@myerson.co.uk



Ian Gordon

**Legal Director
Commercial Property**

0161 941 4000
ian.gordon@myerson.co.uk

The solicitors that will be working with you are specialists.

All of the solicitors in our Real Estate Group are specialists and have a detailed understanding of commercial property matters and how to best protect you, your property and your business.

Your team of solicitors will provide practical advice and work closely with you, so you can concentrate on what's important, running your business.

You can find out more about our Real Estate Group by clicking [here](#).

0161 941 4000
myerson.co.uk
lawyers@myerson.co.uk



Overage

What is overage?

The term “overage”, otherwise known as “claw-back” “uplift” “anti-embarrassment” or even “deferred consideration”, describes a covenant or agreement by a buyer of property to make an additional payment to a seller in the event that an agreed or specified future event (also known as the “trigger”) arises. Often this will mean that a seller will share in any increase in the value of a property after the seller has sold that property to the buyer; some refer to this as a “second bite of the cherry”.

First things first.

Instructing property professionals (land agents, surveyors, and solicitors) to negotiate and agree an overage agreement can be a rather time consuming and expensive exercise. Overage agreements are commonly complicated documents. At the outset, it is therefore important to ask yourself “is overage appropriate for the transaction?”

The answer to this will frequently depend on the likelihood that the trigger event will occur. If it is close to certain, then overage is likely to be inappropriate, and a seller’s interests may be better served by agreeing on a conditional contract for the sale rather than an outright sale with overage. Likewise, if the overage is purely to cover a speculative “what if” scenario, then you should consider whether it is prudent to spend the time and money in negotiating a complicated overage agreement. Overage agreements are most suitable where there is a reasonable expectation that the trigger event will occur.

Sellers should be aware that the presence of an overage requirement may have the effect of reducing the purchase price that a buyer may be willing to pay at the outset. A well-advised seller will also be aware that it is likely that the buyer will seek to take advantage of any opportunity to avoid making an overage payment. An overage agreement can only go so far in protecting the seller’s entitlement to the overage payment, and sellers must accept their limitations.

Common Triggers.

Several different events could be used by a seller to trigger an overage payment from a buyer. Here are the most frequently used triggers: -

- the grant of a planning permission for development or change of use;
- implementation of a planning permission for development or change of use;
- sale of the property with the benefit of a planning permission;
- sale of the property at a higher price within a fixed time period;
- sale of the completed development.

Other things to think about.

Once a decision has been made that overage is appropriate for the transaction, and the relevant trigger event has been agreed, there are a plethora of items that will need to be agreed between the seller and the buyer. Many of those items will be “trigger specific”, but here are a few of the basic things to think about as a starter that are not “trigger specific”:

Overage period

Over what period is overage to affect the land; for example, it could be 5 years, 10 years, or even 25 years. Likewise, should it be possible for the overage period to be extended for any reason?

Overage amount

This may range from a fixed sum (i.e. £X) to a fixed percentage of profit (i.e. a profit share). By way of example, where the trigger event is the grant of planning permission, it is common for the overage amount to be X% of the increase in the market value (less the buyer's costs in obtaining the planning permission). Alternatively, where the trigger event is the sale of the property with the benefit of planning permission, it is common for the overage amount to be X% of the difference between the price the buyer paid for the property at the outset and the price it then sells the property for with the benefit of the planning permission (again, less the buyer's costs in obtaining the planning permission).

Payment date

Both the seller and buyer should understand clearly when the overage payment will become payable. For example, if the grant of planning permission is the relevant trigger event, one would expect that the payment date will be the date “X” days after the grant of the planning permission.

Single or multiple trigger(s)

Can the overage be triggered on more than one occasion during the overage period? Take the example of where the trigger event is the grant of planning permission for development, and the overage period is 25 years. Will the overage agreement fall away following the first grant of planning permission (known as “once and for all” overage; i.e. single trigger), or will the agreement terminate only at the expiry of 25 years, thereby allowing overage to be recovered on each and every grant of planning permission during the overage period (i.e. multiple trigger). Likewise, an overage agreement can include more than one “trigger event”.


Method to be used to “protect” the overage

There are a plethora of methods that can be used to ensure the overage is paid, many of which are particularly focused in ensuring that a buyer’s successors are bound by the overage agreement (where appropriate). A solicitor will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method with you and will explain how each method will operate.

Tax implications

This is of particular concern to buyers. A buyer may be liable to pay Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) on both the overage sum and the original purchase price. A buyer must make a sensible estimate of the amount of SDLT due on the overage sum at the point of completion of its original purchase of the property. Additional SDLT may be payable once the overage sum is determined. Alternatively, it may be possible for a buyer to apply to HMRC to defer payment of SDLT if the trigger event is likely to be more than 6 months after the effective date.





Don't just take our word for it...

“From our first telephone conversation, Myerson dispelled any doubts with a warm and friendly approach.”

“Their response time and communication is excellent and I would have no hesitation in recommending Myerson in the future.”

“The service we received at Myerson was sensitively handled, highly competent, professional, timely and efficient. The advice, guidance and support were excellent, well communicated and expertly executed.”

“I would like to thank the property team. I would heavily recommend them, and I have, to other friends and family. Their service has been efficient, speedy and reliable. Myself and my family found them very understanding, kind and friendly.”

“The firm is a regional player and has grown to encompass a wide variety of disciplines. They are therefore able to cope with the demands of our commercial clients.”

“I have total confidence in the advice and support I received.”

To view more Myerson reviews visit our Review Solicitors page by **clicking here.**

You're in safe hands!

If you would like further information about how we can help you, or if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact a member of our Real Estate Group today.

Call: 0161 941 4000

Click: myerson.co.uk

Email: lawyers@myerson.co.uk



 **SCAN ME**



Because
life is rarely
**black and
white.**



myerson



Myerson Solicitors LLP
Grosvenor House,
20 Barrington Road,
Altrincham, WA14 1HB