

RICS standards framework

RICS' standards setting is governed and overseen by the Standards and Regulation Board (SRB). The SRB's aims are to operate in the public interest, and to develop the technical and ethical competence of the profession and its ability to deliver ethical practice to high standards globally.

The RICS Rules of Conduct set high-level professional requirements for the global chartered surveying profession. These are supported by more detailed standards and information relating to professional conduct and technical competency.

The SRB focuses on the conduct and competence of RICS members, to set standards that are proportionate, in the public interest and based on risk. Its approach is to foster a supportive atmosphere that encourages a strong, diverse, inclusive, effective and sustainable surveying profession.

As well as developing its own standards, RICS works collaboratively with other bodies at a national and international level to develop documents relevant to professional practice, such as cross-sector guidance, codes and standards. The application of these collaborative documents by RICS members will be defined either within the document itself or in associated RICS-published documents.

Document definitions

Document type	Definition
RICS professional standards	<p>Set requirements or expectations for RICS members and regulated firms about how they provide services or the outcomes of their actions.</p> <p>RICS professional standards are principles-based and focused on outcomes and good practice. Any requirements included set a baseline expectation for competent delivery or ethical behaviour.</p> <p>They include practices and behaviours intended to protect clients and other stakeholders, as well as ensuring their reasonable expectations of ethics, integrity, technical competence and diligence are met. Members must comply with an RICS professional standard. They may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandatory requirements, which use the word 'must' and must be complied with, and/or • recommended best practice, which uses the word 'should'. It is recognised that there may be acceptable alternatives to best practice that achieve the same or a better outcome. <p>In regulatory or disciplinary proceedings, RICS will take into account relevant professional standards when deciding whether an RICS member or regulated firm acted appropriately and with reasonable competence. It is also likely that during any legal proceedings a judge, adjudicator or equivalent will take RICS professional standards into account.</p>
RICS practice information	<p>Information to support the practice, knowledge and performance of RICS members and regulated firms, and the demand for professional services.</p> <p>Practice information includes definitions, processes, toolkits, checklists, insights, research and technical information or advice. It also includes documents that aim to provide common benchmarks or approaches across a sector to help build efficient and consistent practice.</p> <p>This information is not mandatory and does not set requirements for RICS members or make explicit recommendations.</p>

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document is intended to help valuers undertaking valuations for secured lending purposes on domestic residential flats, within residential blocks of 5 or more storeys or 11 metres or more tall, in line with the remediation schemes and qualifying lease protections (as outlined in section 4), applicable to England only as set out by the government. This document will also be of use when undertaking valuations of such properties for other purposes. For residential blocks and/or flats, 4 storeys or fewer or under 11 metres, the principles contained within this professional standard may be applicable along with the information set out in RICS' [Valuation of properties in multi-storey, multi-occupancy residential buildings with cladding](#), 1st edition. You should confirm the valuation approach with your client prior to commencement of the instruction.

The principles contained within this standard may be applicable in other jurisdictions and valuers should make themselves aware of national variations. This guidance does not apply to individual terraced, semi-detached or detached houses, bungalows or developments considered to be non-domestic.

The [Building Safety Act](#) ('the Act') received Royal Assent on 28 April 2022, enshrining in law improvements in building safety, including measures to [protect leaseholders](#) from bills to make their homes safe. [Qualifying leaseholders](#) will be legally protected from the costs associated with the remediation of historical building safety defects. A number of developers have signed a [pledge](#) confirming that they will remediate buildings with safety defects they played a role in developing. The Act also enshrines in law that the cost of removing cladding on buildings of 5 or more storeys or 11 metres or more will be met in full, whether by government or the industry, providing much needed assurance to leaseholders they have no liabilities in this regard, and to wider stakeholders as to where responsibilities lie in terms of funding and remediation.

The Act sets out the responsibilities for remediating buildings and provides greater clarity for a route to remediation funding, whilst also enshrining in law that no [cladding related remediation liabilities](#) rest with the leaseholder. Eligibility for [government schemes](#) will be set out in each scheme's guidance. Secondary legislation provides clarity on how leaseholders will prove they are qualifying and how landlords will prove they are entitled to pass on remediation costs to leaseholders. This marks a step change in the landscape from the uncertainty that has been present for a number of years. It is now unlawful to pass remediation costs on to leaseholders – save for [capped costs for non cladding works in specific, limited scenarios](#).

Against this backdrop, subject to their [lender clients' willingness to lend on properties 5 or more storeys or 11 metres or more](#) that are captured by a scheme or protections, this guidance supports valuers in providing valuation advice on properties in a risk based and proportionate way.

Following consultation with the fire safety industry, valuers, insurers and lenders, this guidance provides an approach that can be used by a competent valuer during a secured lending valuation process to value properties in multi storey residential buildings where:

- remediation work to cladding for fire safety purposes has been identified
- a route to funding remediation is clear and
- lenders have indicated their willingness to lend.

Valuers are reminded of their obligations under the [RICS Rules of Conduct](#) and RICS Valuation – Global Standards, PS 2 Ethics, competency, objectivity and disclosures:

'As it is fundamental to the integrity of the valuation process, all members practising as valuers must have the appropriate experience, skill and judgment for the task in question.'

Valuing properties of this type requires a blend of the characteristics outlined above and an understanding of the evolving legislative, funding and best practice landscape. If the valuer does not have the required level of expertise to deal with some aspect of the valuation assignment properly, they should either decline the instruction or discuss and agree with the client what assistance is needed from other professionals able to provide specialist information.

In the period following the publication of this standard, there is likely to be a change in market sentiment as the evidence base for transactions of properties of this type increases. This guidance will remain under constant review to ensure that a proportionate approach continues to be taken to help ease the impact on leaseholders from combustible cladding, while ensuring that lenders and valuers meet their legal requirements to accurately report property values.

The 1st edition of RICS' [Valuation of properties in multi-storey, multi-occupancy residential buildings with cladding](#) is available for reference.

See the RICS [Building Safety Act information centre](#) for further information.

1.2 Effective date

This standard is applicable to England only and is effective from 1 December 2022 (provisional), with earlier adoption encouraged.

2 Current UK government guidance

On 10 January 2022, the [UK government set out plans](#) to protect leaseholders and make industry pay for the cladding crisis. The proposals included:

- opening up the next phase of the [Building Safety Fund](#) to drive forward the removal of dangerous cladding from high-rise residential buildings 18m+/7-storeys or more
- [new protections for leaseholders living in their own flats](#): with a commitment of no or limited bills (subject to individual lease qualification) for unsafe cladding and new statutory protections for leaseholders within the Building Safety Bill
- the Consolidated Advice Note (CAN) in relation to building safety advice for building owners, including fire doors, was withdrawn with immediate effect (but remains available as a historical reference document), and
- [BSI PAS 9980:2022 Fire risk appraisal of external wall construction and cladding of existing blocks of flats, code of practice](#) was published to help fire risk assessors take a proportionate approach to the assessment of external walls and avoid wholesale cladding replacement where safe to do so.

The PAS 9980:2022 code of practice for external walls is for building surveyors and fire engineers who need to carry out mandatory external wall fire risk assessments on buildings as part of the Fire Safety Act 2021 amendments. In time, [Fire Risk Appraisals of External Walls \(FRAEW\)](#) (where appropriate) will be carried out for all blocks with cladding, and RICS envisages the need for an EWS1 form will then reduce. For buildings 4 storeys or fewer or under 11m, valuers should consider any applicable supporting information, set out in RICS' [Valuation of properties in multi-storey, multi-occupancy residential buildings with cladding](#), 1st edition. The valuation approach should be agreed with the client.

At present and in the near term, there may be buildings with an EWS1 form that have had an FRAEW in accordance with PAS9980:2022. For clarity, all EWS1 forms produced prior to the publication of PAS 9980 remain valid. RICS expect all FRAEW and therefore EWS1 forms since the publication of PAS 9980:2022 to be in accordance with the Code.

The FRAEW must include an assessment of the external wall system by a [suitably qualified practitioner](#). The FRAEW must also have an executive summary that the mortgage valuer can use to ascertain whether remediation works are needed or not along the lines of an EWS1 form.

Valuers have a professional duty to be aware of the latest government regulations and advice prior to accepting and throughout the period of the instruction.

3 RICS Valuation standards

All valuers in England are required to comply with [RICS Valuation – Global Standards \(Red Book Global Standards\)](#) and [RICS Valuation – Global Standards: UK national supplement](#). These standards require a valuer to act within their competence, apply professional scepticism to information available to them and, when advising for residential mortgage purposes, provide independent objective advice to the lender on:

- a) the nature of the property and factors revealed during the inspection that are likely to materially affect its value
- b) the market value (and/or market rent if required) including, where reasonable and agreed in the terms of engagement, specified assumptions or special assumptions, and
- c) where there are serious cases of disrepair or obvious potential hazards revealed during the inspection that may have a material impact on its value (UK VPGA 11.1).

An assumption is made where it is reasonable for the valuer to accept and document that something is true without the need for specific investigation or verification. Any such assumption must be reasonable and relevant, having regard to the purpose for which the valuation is required.

If the valuer does not have the required level of expertise to deal with some aspect of the valuation assignment properly, they should decide and agree with the client what assistance is needed from other professionals who would be competent to provide specialist information.

A valuer has to take into account all known, relevant information when valuing a property.

Valuers should also have regard to the current edition of [RICS' Comparable evidence in real estate valuation](#). Attention is drawn to the following areas contained within the guidance.

‘Comparable evidence is at the heart of virtually all real estate valuations. The process of identifying, analysing and applying comparable evidence to the real estate to be valued is, therefore, fundamental to producing a sound valuation that can stand scrutiny from the client, the market and, where necessary, the courts.’ (section 1.1)

‘Sourcing good comparable evidence in real estate markets is often not easy. Where details of directly comparable transactions are not available, the valuer should refer to other sources of information. This requires both careful interpretation and professional judgement.’ (section 4)

‘The valuer should use professional judgement [in line with the hierarchy of evidence] to assess the relative importance of evidence on a case-by-case basis.’ (section 4.6)

Category A – direct comparables (section 4.6.1)

Category B – general market data (section 4.6.2)

Category C – other sources (section 4.6.3)

‘The data assembled by the valuer to support an opinion of value will not necessarily be a perfect match with the property that is the subject of the valuation. It will therefore need to be carefully scrutinised, assessed and analysed before it can be used effectively. This process converts raw data into useable comparable evidence.’ (section 6)

‘It is relatively rare to find comparable evidence that exactly matches the property being valued, so adjustments will be required to allow for differences in the various factors that may affect value.’

‘Other adjustments may require the valuer to make a qualitative judgement based on experience and knowledge of the local market.’

‘There are many other areas of comparable analysis that cannot be precisely assessed but which instead rely on the experience and professional judgement of the valuer.’

‘As well as analysing individual comparables, the valuer will need to take a broad view of the whole body of evidence in order to apply it effectively to the asset being valued.’ (section 6.2)

‘It is not uncommon for there to be a shortage of comparable evidence available to the valuer. A lack of evidence can arise for a variety of reasons.

- The market may be inactive, with few transactions occurring to provide evidence. ...

It is important to emphasise that a lack of evidence should not prevent a valuation being undertaken but the skills, expertise and judgement of the valuer become more important in difficult market conditions.

The valuer has to look further afield and across a wider range of indicators when transactional evidence of directly comparable real estate is lacking. In such circumstances, it may be necessary to consider more indirect evidence: for example, local or national economic data, including interrogating local agent data, that can indicate trends to give guidance towards, rather than direct evidence of, value.

Uncertainty generated by a lack of comparable evidence is a common feature of the real estate market. Most valuers recognise this, but many of their clients do not. Such uncertainty is inevitable, and the valuer should not be afraid to report it – indeed Red Book Global Standards states that “valuers should not treat ... a statement expressing less confidence in a valuation than usual as an admission of weakness ... it is ... a matter entirely proper for disclosure”.

If a client understands that unusual market conditions result in an uncertain valuation it may enable them to make a better-informed business decision.’ (section 7)

3.1 The analysis of market conditions prevailing at the date of valuation

Valuers are reminded that local markets may react differently dependent on the market conditions prevailing at the valuation date. This should be reflected in the commentary provided to the client. In the initial months of the remediation funding schemes’ implementation, there is likely to be a limited directly comparable evidence base for a valuer to draw upon. The valuer should therefore carefully consider the advice contained above and in section 4.6, of the current edition of RICS’ [Comparable evidence in real estate valuation](#). The analysis of evidence in this circumstance will require not only technical ability but also, and more importantly, experience of the relevant market and the careful exercise of professional judgement developed from that experience.

In accordance with RICS Valuation – Global Standards VPS 3 Valuation reports, I) Valuation approach and reasoning, the valuer should also consider:

‘It may also be prudent in appropriate instances for the valuer to draw the client’s attention to the fact that values change over time and a valuation given on a particular date may not be valid on an earlier or later date.’

The valuer should document any limitations in their information relied upon, evidence base, their valuation rationale and any adjustments made. The aim is to ensure confidence in the reported figure, which can then be fully justified to all relevant parties.

Valuers are reminded, RICS Valuation – Global Standards, VPS 4 Bases of value, assumptions and special assumptions, section 10 Valuations reflecting an actual or anticipated market constraint, and forced sales:

‘Wherever the valuer, or client, identifies that a valuation may need to reflect an actual or anticipated marketing constraint, details of that constraint must be agreed and set out in the terms of engagement.’

and

'10.3 If an inherent constraint exists at the valuation date, it is normally possible to assess its impact on value. The constraint should be identified in the terms of engagement, and it should be made clear that the valuation will be provided on this basis. It may also be appropriate to provide an alternative valuation on the special assumption that the constraint did not exist at the valuation date in order to demonstrate its impact.'

If a valuer considers that it is not possible to provide a valuation on a restricted basis, they should consider their obligations in line with those stated in RICS Valuation – Global Standards, 1 Terms of engagement (scope of work).

4 Valuation approach

A valuer should also follow any guidance issued by their lender client, who should give specific instructions about when they agree to a valuer making an assumption or a special assumption, when valuing properties of this nature. Any such specific instructions should be clearly referenced in the valuer's terms of engagement and valuation report in accordance with RICS Valuation – Global Standards.

In instances where instructions are received via a panel management system, the valuer should ensure appropriate arrangements are made to confirm that the instructions adequately reflect the scope and nature of the respective engagement.

Within their valuation approach, a valuer should also have regard to RICS Valuation – Global Standards: UK national supplement, UK VPGA 11.4 Factors with a material impact on value, and also consider other factors when valuing properties of this type, which could include but are not limited to:

- a high level summary of works, that may impact on the marketability and desirability of the property. Such a summary should, where available, include start/end dates of works (or an indication of the time required), and whether any other fire safety work, such as compartmentation is required
- impact on amenity in the property while mitigation/remediation works take place (whether they are underway at the valuation date or scheduled to take place at a future date)
- whether the property is still able to be occupied while mitigation/remediation works are taking place
- impact (if known) of remediation and/or mitigation costs for all relevant repairs to the building, not just external wall system related issues
- heating/cooling issues in the property while the insulation is being replaced (valuers are reminded to consider their obligations with regard to potential valuation impact for residential investment properties in relation to [minimum EPC requirements](#))
- impact of cost of waking watches
- impact of higher insurance premiums, and/or
- disruption in the immediate vicinity of the block due to works.

In the event a valuation is paused, for example due to further information being required, the valuer should maintain a dialogue with their client so they are aware of any potential delays in the reporting process.

Where an interim fire safety assessment has been completed confirming mitigation, not remediation works are required, a valuer (unless informed otherwise) could assume costs of mitigation are included in the [capped limits](#). If making such an assumption, this should be agreed with the client and stated clearly in the report. A valuer should consider in their professional judgement and set out in their valuation report, the likely desirability of a building that has (or is scheduled to be) subject to remediation versus mitigation and any subsequent impact on value.

Where the client has given no specific instructions, RICS has developed a number of indicative common scenarios to illustrate a potential valuation approach in consultation with the valuer and lender communities.

The indicative scenarios below provide a valuation flow (starting from instances where no cladding is present/remedial works are not required through to instances where there is negligible information available to the valuer), with supporting methodology commentary.

For valuers working with 'short form' report formats, additional commentary has been provided to allow for the limited 'character count' in these report forms. In such circumstances, valuers should consider including the commentary stated in the 'long form reporting sections' in an overarching agreement with the lender or in an accompanying letter to the client.

For residential blocks and/or flats, 4 storeys or fewer or under 11 metres, the principles contained below may be applicable. The valuer should confirm the valuation approach with the client prior to commencement of the instruction.

4.1 Information to support the valuation process

A valuer should consider the following when valuing a property in a multi-storey multi-occupancy building, 5 or more storeys or 11 metres or more tall.

- Whether an FRAEW has been carried out and has identified remedial work to the external walls and attachments.
- Whether the costs of the remedial or mitigation work are known.
- The eligibility of the building owner/landlord to pass on costs to the leaseholder.
- Whether the [capped contributions of leaseholders \(if relevant\)](#) are known. See [here](#) for further information in relation to the statutory leaseholder deed of certificate and the landlord's certificate.
- Whether the [building is eligible for one of the remediation funding schemes in England](#)*.
- An [eligible lease](#) has been established. (Valuers are reminded that if a building is eligible for a remediation funding scheme, regardless of lease eligibility, remediation costs will be met by the developer as set out in the building safety repairs [pledge](#).)
- Whether dates for commencement and completion or remediation works have been scheduled.

*The remediation funding schemes in England are:

- i. ACM remediation programme (18 metres +)
- ii. High-rise (non-ACM) remediation programme - The 'Building Safety Fund' (18 metres+)
- iii. Medium-rise remediation programme – Mid Rise Remediation Fund (11-18 metres), where a responsible developer cannot be identified.
- iv. Developer self-remediation programme/Responsible Actors Scheme (11 metres+)

Please note the above remediation programmes are works in progress and will be finalised once confirmation from DLUHC has been received pre-publication.

Where the FRAEW identifies works and the start/finish dates are scheduled, the risks associated with living in a building that needs remediation should be addressed (for example, via an interim fire safety check). The valuer should agree with their client the basis on which to proceed, where such risks have not been identified/mitigated during the period of remediation.

At the time of publication, there is yet to be an agreed a single resource for the access of relevant property information for consumers and/or professional advisers. Prior to the commencement of the valuation instruction, valuers should confirm with their client what information will be relied upon for the valuation and the source of this information (whether this is the client themselves, or the marketing agent and/or

conveyancer). This guidance will be reviewed in light of any government/industry agreed information repositories.

4.2 Indicative scenarios

The indicative scenarios set out below are provided for illustrative purposes only and professional judgement will need to be exercised on the appropriateness of their application on a case by case basis.

For clarity, in the indicative scenarios provided below, where the term 'remedial' is used, this is intended to include repair, replacement or mitigation.

4.2.1 No cladding/No cladding repairs needed (existing EWS1 rated A1, A2 & B1 or FRAEW certified)/Cladding already remediated or mitigated and/or re-certified EWS1 A1, A2 or B1, or FRAEW certified

Valuation approach considerations

- The property can be valued in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Global Standards and RICS Valuation – Global Standards: UK national supplement.
- The valuer can use the standard comparable methodology. Comparable evidence hierarchy to include cladding remediated properties and un remediated properties where applicable (local evidence preferred).

Assumption

- The valuer should consider whether the following suggested wording would be appropriate to include: 'Our valuation is provided on the assumption that any remedial works undertaken to the property have been completed to an appropriate standard to comply with all legal, regulatory and fire safety requirements'.

4.2.2 Cladding repairs needed (EWS1 rated A3, B2 or FRAEW to PAS 9980 assessment) **In the professional opinion of the valuer, the information to support the valuation process is available to them.**

Valuation approach considerations

- The property can be valued in accordance with the RICS Valuation - Global Standards and RICS Valuation – Global Standards: UK national supplement.
- The valuer can use the standard comparable methodology. Comparable evidence to include unrepaired/unremediated properties where applicable (NB: comparables to be analysed for market distortion or distressed sale where known). Care must be taken when analysing remote evidence.
- Valuer to refer to 2016 sales data to confirm pre-cladding issues, if any, with regard to saleability.
- Valuation at date of inspection could include element for disruption, if works have commenced/ are on-going/stalled and/or a material impact is noted at the time of inspection, but otherwise, assume future temporary inconvenience and ignore for valuation purposes.

Lender agreement/long form valuation reporting

- Remedial / mitigation works to the external wall system are believed to be required. Our valuation is provided on the special assumption that all remedial works will be completed to an appropriate standard to comply with all legal, regulatory and fire safety requirements, in accordance with the timescale and information supplied.
- We also assume any remedial works to the external wall system will be completed at nil cost to leaseholders, that [non-cladding related costs not exceeding the levels set out in legislation](#) have been duly certified by the building owner in the required [landlord's certificate](#) will be passed to the leaseholder and that the building is readily saleable and mortgageable in the wider market.
- Future value and saleability may be affected in relation to the wider market, until initiated remedial /mitigation works are fully completed, but this impact is assumed to be temporary and has been ignored for valuation purposes. Where remedial works are necessary, it is assumed they will be completed within eight years of the date of the valuation.
- Other valuation considerations to include an assumption - potential impact on utility bills / costs due to remediation and on amenity during occupation are assumed to be temporary and have been ignored for valuation purposes.

Lender short form reporting

- Remedial works to the external wall system may be required.
- The valuation assumes works required will cause only temporary disruption which will have no material impact on value.

**4.2.3 Cladding repairs needed (EWS1 rated A3, B2 or FRAEW to PAS 9980 combustible)
In the professional opinion of the valuer, at least one of the relevant pieces of information to support the valuation process is unknown.**

Valuation approach considerations

- Remedial works to the external wall system are believed to be required.
- Use the [standard comparable methodology](#), to include unrepaired/ unremediated properties where applicable (NB: comparables should be analysed for market distortion or distressed sale where discoverable). Care should be taken with remote evidence.
- Valuer to refer to 2016 sales data to confirm pre-cladding issues, if any, regarding saleability.
- It may be reasonable for the valuer to make the following assumptions, subject to specific instructions to the contrary from the lender:
- That the seller is a [qualifying leaseholder](#) and their liability for remediating building [costs is capped](#) as defined in the Building Safety Act.
- That there is no eligibility by the [building owner](#) to pass any [building defect costs](#) on to qualifying leaseholders.

- Future value and saleability may be affected in relation to the wider market, until initiated remedial/mitigation works are fully completed, but this impact is assumed to be temporary and has been ignored for valuation purposes.
- Other valuation considerations to include an assumption – potential impact on utility bills/costs due to remediation and on amenity during occupation are assumed to be temporary and have been ignored for valuation purposes.

And the following special assumptions:

- That if remedial works are necessary they will be completed within a period of eight years from the date of valuation.
- Our valuation is provided on the special assumption that all remedial works will be completed to an appropriate standard to comply with all legal, regulatory and fire safety requirements.

Lender short form reporting

- Remedial works to the external wall system may be required.
- The valuation assumes works required will cause only temporary disruption that will have no material impact on value.
- In the professional opinion of the valuer, at least one of the relevant pieces of information to support the valuation process is unknown (state which piece(s) of information is/is not known), but assumptions have been made (as agreed with client), and a valuation can be provided.

4.2.4 Cladding repairs needed (EWS1 rated A3, B2 or FRAEW to PAS 9980 combustible)

Information has been provided to the valuer that:

- The seller is not a qualifying leaseholder and their liability for remediation or mitigation works is unclear, and/or
- The building owner/freeholder is entitled to pass on building defect costs to [qualifying leaseholders](#).

Valuation approach considerations

- The valuer should seek further instructions from their client.
- The valuer could proceed on assumption of works completed.
 - For sales – the repair charge is assumed satisfied at legal completion.
 - For re-mortgages – mainstream lenders may choose not to lend, or may apply underwriting loan restrictions – the valuer should proceed only upon specific instruction.
- Where the valuation is for a private client, a reference should be made that the property has been valued on agreed assumption, but that mortgage finance may not be readily available from mainstream residential mortgage lenders, particularly if the non qualifying leaseholder client is seeking re-mortgage.
- The valuation is provided on the special assumption that all remedial works will be completed to an appropriate standard to comply with all legal, regulatory and fire safety requirements.
- Consider stating in the report, equivalent wording to:

‘We have been informed that the leaseholder is not a qualifying leaseholder under the Building Safety Act 2022, so that any remedial works to the external wall system will be completed at a cost to them, including non-cladding costs; it is however assumed that any legal charge to title for outstanding repair costs will be satisfied at legal sales completion.

It is nevertheless believed that the building is readily saleable in the wider market. Future value and saleability may be affected in relation to the wider market, until initiated remedial works are fully completed, but this impact is assumed to be temporary and has been ignored for valuation purposes. Where remedial works are necessary, it is assumed they will be completed within eight years of the date of valuation.’

Lender short form reporting

- Remedial works to the external wall system may be required, and some relevant points of information are not known such that costs of repair/remediation may be charged to the existing leaseholder.
- However, a functioning market has been identified, and a valuation can be provided by exception.

4.2.5 None of the information to support the valuation process is available to the valuer

If a valuer considers that it is not possible to provide a valuation on a restricted basis, they should consider their obligations in line with those stated in RICS Valuation – Global Standards, 1 Terms of engagement (scope of work).

The above list of indicative scenarios is not exhaustive and is not intended to cover every circumstance. Valuers should apply the principles set out above alongside their professional judgement with regard to the facts and circumstances of individual assignments when forming valuation judgements. As the market evolves, RICS will continue to review these scenarios to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

In considering the degree of uncertainty at a specified valuation date and where valuing in accordance with the market approach, careful regard should be had to the level of activity in the relevant market and the existence and degree of reliability of recent or contemporary evidence. Valuers should use their professional judgement to assess whether there is an adequate weight of market evidence on which to base their opinion.

As the evidence base for properties of this nature increases over time, allied to the implementation of secondary legislation, valuers should always consider the appropriateness of assumptions / special assumptions on a case-by-case basis in consultation with their client.

Please refer to the relevant RICS Valuation Standards for further information on and the use of assumptions and special assumptions.

4.3 Additional considerations to valuation approach

The information and evidence referred to in [section 4](#) above should be available to the valuer, prior to the commencement of the instruction and should be considered appropriately when forming an opinion of value.

The valuer should consider and reflect in the valuation, relevant information such as evidence of qualification for leaseholder protection and eligibility for remediation funding schemes, that can be sourced on the day of inspection or beforehand from either the lender and/ or their legal representatives as applicable following reasonable investigation.

Where information is otherwise limited, you should discuss and agree your valuation approach with your client, in line with the principles set out above. In addition, an increased focus may be placed on information or data obtained from third parties. Valuers are referred to RICS Valuation – Global Standards, VPS 2 Inspections, investigations and records – section 2.18, which states that:

'In cases where the credibility or reliability of information supplied cannot be supported, such information should not be used.'

A valuer should also be cognisant of the position regarding data protection and the use of information.

Valuers should agree with their client, and record in their terms of engagement, prior to the commencement of the instruction, what information and information sources will be relied upon. See section 4 for previous comments in relation to instances where instructions are received via a panel management system.

4.4 Related valuation matters for consideration in the near term

At the time of publication, there are some key related areas of the Building Safety Act, subject to further consultation, which includes enfranchised leaseholders/commonhold buildings. These have been excluded from the protections for leaseholders set out in law.

At the time of publication, UK government were in the process of consulting on leaseholder-owned buildings (11m+ or 5 storeys+) following a [call for evidence](#) which commenced in August 2022. The intention of this process is to 'help inform government policy in determining how best to protect the leaseholders in such buildings from the impact of building safety defects.

The government made the decision that the leaseholder protection provisions in Part 5 of the Act would not apply to leaseholder-owned and commonhold buildings. This was because leaseholders, in their capacity as freeholders would still have had to pay to remedy the safety defects in their buildings. (Call for evidence: Leaseholder-owned buildings (11m+ or 5 storeys+) – August 2022).

RICS will work closely with UK government to ensure this guidance is aligned to the outcome of this and any future related consultations and resultant published legislation/best practice.

Until such detail is available, where valuers are instructed to value properties of this type, caution should be exercised and the valuer should inform the client of the challenges of undertaking such instructions and seek their written confirmation as to the valuer's intended approach before proceeding.

4.5 Reporting

The Valuer's reporting requirements remain in line with those outlined in UK VPGA 11.6 Reporting.

5 Professional indemnity insurance, liability capping and third-party reliance

Before undertaking any valuation on properties of this type, given the complexity and potential challenge in arriving at an opinion of value, which may involve the use of restrictions and/or assumptions, valuers are strongly advised to consider their liability and make sure they:

- have appropriate levels of professional indemnity insurance cover
- are covered for the specific work being undertaken
- have agreed the purpose of the instruction
- have agreed the scope of the service to be provided to the client
- have agreed terms around liability – including liability capping where appropriate
- have agreed terms around any third-party reliance that can be placed on the information included in the valuation report and the valuation itself
- are aware of and communicated with their client limitations on any third-party data to be relied on to produce the valuation.

Being clear to the client about the scope of work is fundamental to issues of risk, liability and insurance, as set in in RICS Valuation – Global Standards. RICS-regulated members should maintain a dialogue with their insurers and legal advisers where they are unsure of their cover or legal position. Further detail is included in the current edition of [RICS' Risk, liability and insurance](#).