



# Valuation Report

IN RESPECT OF VALUATION OF PROPERTY ASSETS  
WITHIN THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

NEWARK & SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL

2025/26 FINANCIAL PERIOD

Issued On: 14/04/2026

Valuation Date: 31/03/2026

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# SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTION

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report refers to Housing Revenue Account (HRA) portfolio valuations carried out for the Authority for accounting purposes for the 2025/26 financial period.

The purpose of this Valuation Report is to provide valuations for financial reporting purposes.

We confirm that this work has been undertaken in an impartial and independent manner and the results have not been influenced by the Authority.

The valuation of property assets held in the HRA is required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 Section 74.

Relevant guidance for valuation of Local Authority Housing Stock is confirmed in a publication issued by the DCLG entitled '**Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting Guidance for 2016**'.

Therefore, we have re-valued the stock portfolio by adopting this methodology, notably to include the current Vacant Possession Adjustment Factor.

We have set out the detailed methodology adopted within this report to allow the client Authority, its lead officers, and the external auditors to follow the way in which we undertook the process.

This signed valuation report is the ultimate result of this instruction.

Valuation data has also been provided in a digital and summarised format. This data forms an integral part of this valuation process and separately identifies each asset valued.

All extract or summary data provided for management information should be read in conjunction with the assumptions contained in the DCLG guidance, CIPFA Code, the RICS Valuation Standards and our Valuation Report.

## PROCESS

The Valuer and the Authority agreed a process timetable:

- Determination of valuation assumptions
- Data collection
- Inspection protocol
- Valuation and initial reporting date
- Consideration of process and final reporting process
- Contingency timetable for process slippage
- Audit Support methodology and timescales

## SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTION

In this case, it was possible to work with lead officers within the Authority to achieve these process outputs.

Our draft valuation results were forwarded to the Authority in advance of the final report, and this allowed a review process between the Authority and the Valuer to take place.

### VALUATION STATEMENT

We are of the opinion that as at VALUATION DATE, the Gross Valuations of the Councils interest in the properties identified for re-valuation (as per instructions), are as follows:

- Beacon Sample - Vacant Possession
- £Draft
- XXX

- Beacon Sample - EUV-SH
- £Draft
- XXX

- Assets Held for Sale Properties
- £Draft
- XXX

We understand that the Council has used our valuation figures to extrapolate over the full portfolio and the resulting EUV value as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 is:

- £Draft
- XXX

In addition, we understand that the EUV-SH value for the portfolio as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 is:

- £Draft
- XXX

It is important to note that the above values reflect the total gross value of the properties selected for revaluation by the Authority and may not represent the full values of the overall portfolio(s).

All prices or values are stated in pounds sterling.

As mentioned above the individual Gross, Residual and Depreciable values are included and provided electronically in excel format and should be read in conjunction with this report.

These excel documents are appendices to the report.

## SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTION

These individual sheets and summary also include our opinion of Weighted Average Remaining Useful Life.

We certify that this valuation report fulfils the requirements of the RICS and in terms of the application of IFRS Code for your revenue accounting purposes.



M S Aldis BSc (Hons) MRICS, IRRV (Hons) RICS Registered Valuer



reviewed by A M Williams Dip BSc (Hons) MRICS FIRRV REV RICS Registered Valuer

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

### IDENTIFICATION AND STATUS OF THE VALUER

The valuations have been carried out by:

- M S Aldis BSc (Hons) MRICS, IRRV (Hons) RICS Registered Valuer

The report was subject to the internal audit by the in-house RICS qualified Partners.

We confirm that all surveyors involved in the instruction are RICS Registered Valuers have complied with the requirements of PS1 and PS2.

We also confirm that all surveyors are suitably qualified and experienced for the purposes of the instruction and have sufficient current local and national knowledge of the markets applicable to the assets valued within this report in addition to the necessary skills and understanding to undertake the valuations competently.

Wilks Head & Eve LLP have been carrying out Asset Valuations for financial reporting purposes since 2018 for Newark & Sherwood District Council and we can confirm that we are independent from the Authority and 'external Valuers' in this instance.

Wilks Head & Eve LLP work within the RICS Rules of Conduct as a regulated firm and members and have procedures in place for identifying conflicts of interest and can confirm there is no such conflict in this instance with either the properties valued, the client, or because of any wider relationship.

Wilks Head & Eve LLP operates a Valuer Rotation Policy in accordance with the RICS Valuation Global Standards. To confirm, we understand that the use of a consistent Valuer over a long period of time may lead to over-familiarity which may lead to potential objectivity issues. We both rotate Valuers within in line with the Standards and have implemented internal valuation policies and practices to minimise and mitigate this point.

We can also confirm that in relation to Wilks Head & Eve LLP previous financial year the proportion of total fees paid by Newark & Sherwood District Council to the total income of Wilks Head & Eve LLP would be considered minimal (i.e., less than 5%).

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

### IDENTIFICATION OF THE CLIENT AND OTHER INTENDED USERS

WH&E have been instructed by

- Newark & Sherwood District Council
- Council Offices, Castle House, Great N Rd, Newark-on-Trent, Newark, NG24 1BY
- Jenna Norton

No other parties other than the client may rely upon the valuation information provided.

### PURPOSE OF THE VALUATION

Wilks Head & Eve LLP have completed valuations of assets selected for valuation by the Authority as per their relevant program.

These assets are located within the Authorities housing revenue account portfolio and are listed in full within the separately appended excel document(s).

The valuations supplied have been prepared specifically to meet financial reporting requirements and should not be used in any other context.

Unless otherwise stated, the assumption has been made that the properties valued will continue to be in the occupation of the Authority for the foreseeable future having regard to the prospect and viability of the continuance of that occupation.

Where Existing Use Value may differ from Market Value a comment has been provided within the individual valuation.

### DATE OF VALUATION

Further to instructions from the client, we have agreed to report the valuations at the following valuation date:

- 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026

### EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION

Further to the instructions from the Authority this report has been completed on a desktop basis.

Whilst completed on a desktop basis we are content that the information made available to us and our separate investigations have allowed us to complete valuations that are professionally adequate for the purpose.

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

Assets which require a valuation are inspected at intervals of no more than five years as outlined within section '4.1.2 Accounting requirements' of the CIPFA Code.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For the purposes of this report the Valuer has had to rely upon information regarding the properties provided to us by the Authority and the valuations are dependent on the accuracy of the information supplied and / or the assumptions made.

In addition, the Valuer has completed additional research in relation to the portfolio from our own records in addition to other third-party resources including, Egi, Focus, Rightmove, regional market reports, local agents, and BCIS cost data.

If this information proves to be incorrect or inadequate, then they could affect the accuracy of the valuations. It is assumed that these floor areas meet the requirements of the RICS professional statement – RICS property measurement which incorporates IPMS.

The Valuer has not inspected all Title Deeds or any Planning Consents, Statutory Notices, licenses, or other documents relating to the properties (except where indicated). We cannot therefore comment upon the possible effect of any outstanding Statutory Notices, or any contravention of any statutory requirements, or the effects of the Defective Premises Act (1972).

### VALUATION BACKGROUND

Local Authorities are under a statutory duty to account separately for their housing stock and this information is of value not only to Local Authorities but also to a wide range of potential readers of the accounts, both inside and outside central government. The fact that stock valuations appear in the housing revenue accounts ensures that authorities decisions on resource allocation make resource cost apparent. It is essential that all valuations carried out for the purpose of resource accounting are on a consistent basis.

Following the adoption of IFRS 13 by the UK public sector, from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015, the basis of valuation for accounting purposes will be Current Value (CV) measured by the adoption of the special assumption of EUV-SH.

The valuations will be subject to annual reviews and full revaluations. Revaluations may be carried out on a rolling programme, covering different parts of the stock each year, or every five years for the whole stock.

The aim of resource accounts in the housing revenue account is to put local authority housing on a business-like footing and to ensure that accounts give a "true and fair view of" the financial position and transactions of the authority. To this end the Valuer has had regard to:

- IFRS (incorporating IFRS 13)
- The CIPFA Code

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

- The Red Book.

Departures from these standards have been adopted to ensure the objectives are met and details of these variations as they affect the valuation of the property are referred to where appropriate.

Valuations have been carried out in accordance with the Red Book except where they are varied by this guidance to reflect the current policy requirements DCLG.

The beacon method is relatively easily implemented being based upon the market valuation of residential dwellings.

The beacon method is used for no other purpose except the special circumstances of the housing revenue account valuation but is an efficient method of arriving at a representative valuation which enables values to be attributed to large numbers of dwellings comprising a local authority's housing.

### PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

Asset valuations are required for all properties held in the HRA. Section 74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 requires that expenditure and income relating to property specified in that section should be accounted for in the HRA. Guidance on the types of property is given in DoE circular 8/95. If we consider that a property is being wrongly held in the housing revenue account, the matter has been raised with the chief finance officer.

### VALUATION BASIS

The Valuer has completed the valuation report in accordance with the following guidance relating to asset valuation for capital accounting purposes:

- Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('The CIPFA Code') – 2025/26.
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation – Global Standards (issued December 2024 and effective 31 January 2025) and the RICS Valuation – Global Standards: UK National Supplement 2023 edition (issued October 2023 and effective from 1 May 2024)
- Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) - Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting – Guidance for Valuers – 2016. This sets out the terms of reference and basis of valuation for valuations of this type.

In addition, the Valuer has prepared the valuations in accordance with the RICS Global Standards: UK National Supplement 2023 edition – UK VPGA 4 Valuation of local authority assets for accounting purposes.

This UK Valuation Practice Guidance Application sets out the basis of value for all property assets in line with the CIPFA Code.

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

Property, plant, and equipment, which would be expected to include most residential housing stock assets, is measured at Current Value using the EUV-SH assumption, as defined in UK VPGA 7 and guidance in the Code and DCLG guidance.

The valuation basis for non-housing property which is used or consumed for the delivery of the housing function, e.g., estate shops, is Current Value for the asset in Existing Use – this requirement is met by providing a valuation on the basis of Existing Use Value (EUV) in accordance with UK VPGA 6, the RICS Professional Statement ‘Existing Use Value (EUV) valuations for UK public sector financial statements’ 1<sup>st</sup> Edition and guidance in the Code and DCLG guidance.

These valuation bases represent the service potential of the assets to an Authority and in the case of EUV-SH the delivery of the social housing provider’s objectives.

Full definitions of EUV, EUV-SH, DRC, FV and CV are defined by the RICS in ‘The Standards’.

Except in the case of properties held for sale, no allowance is made for any costs of sale or any liability for taxation, including VAT, which may arise at disposal.

### VACANT POSSESSION ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

EUV-SH reflects a valuation for a property if it were sold; with sitting tenants enjoying occupation at less than open market rentals and Retail Price Index linked increases; where the tenants have additional rights including the Right to Buy, and where the landlord has additional liabilities including insurance, repair, maintenance, and statutory obligations. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the Beacon Value to reach EUV-SH.

The Adjustment Factor measures the difference between private open market rented and socially rented property at a regional level. It is this discount which, when applied to the cumulative total of all beacon values, gives rise to the EUV-SH.

Although a preferred adjustment factor could be derived from a ratio of local authority rents to private sector rents, we have referred to those suggested in the DCLG guidance.

#### **Adjustment Factors for England**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Adjustments Factors 2010</b>	<b>Adjustment Factors 2016</b>
North-East	37%	44%
North Wales and Merseyside	35%	40%
Yorkshire and the Humber	31%	41%
East Midlands	34%	42%
West Midlands	34%	40%
Eastern	39%	38%
London	25%	25%
South-East	32%	33%

## SECTION TWO – PURPOSE OF VALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

South-West	31%	35%
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### **Illustration**

The adjustment factor is applied to the total vacant possession valuation based on the beacon valuation. For example, if the vacant possession value of an estate in the West Midlands based on the beacon valuations is £500,000,000, the Existing Use Value – Social Housing is £200,000,000 (i.e., £500,000,000 x 40% = £200,000,000).

### **SHARED OWNERSHIP**

Where the Authority owns a share of the interest in the property, the value of the equity share must be accounted for in the portfolio valuation. The approach is to value property based on the beacon value assumptions and calculate the appropriate equity share.

This share should then be adjusted to reflect the occupation at less than market rents by adopting the regional adjustment factor.

## SECTION THREE – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

### VALUATION CRITERIA

There is no prescriptive approach that authorities must adopt to ensure current values are used in the balance sheet. In this case the following approach has been adopted:

- A full revaluation every five years with desktop reviews in the other four years.

The review part of this process has:

- a) Updated the stock numbers to allow for disposals, acquisitions, and newly constructed dwellings.
- b) Accounted for material movements in value at the asset group level, including impairment.
- c) Captured major changes in value of significant asset groups resulting from major refurbishment schemes.
- d) Included properties which were originally classed as during development, but which were completed by the valuation date.

### ANNUAL BEACON METHODOLOGY

To value the portfolio, it has been necessary to research several information sources. These include:

- Sales of directly comparable property which have taken place during the financial year leading up to the valuation date.
- Any changes of income flow for non-residential HRA property, valued by way of investment appraisal methods.
- Information available at a local level showing house price movement, such as Lands Registry, Leading Mortgage Lenders, and other records of sales in the locality.
- Regional and National Indices which show general trends that could be used as a basis for the change in value of the portfolio.

Our valuation has taken place at the asset group and archetype level. Each beacon has been re-inspected and reviewed in the light of the valuation evidence that has become available, together with the investment and refurbishment information where this has been made available.

We have considered impairment at this level and in particular “Trigger Events” which may have happened during the year. Wherever possible we have included these factors, if appropriate, in our explanatory notes on impairment.

### VALUATION APPROACH

WH&E have adopted the Beacon approach when valuing the housing stock.

The Authority has considered the selection of distinct Asset Groups within the housing area. These Asset Groups are chosen to reflect the areas in which individual value markets operate. The Authority

## SECTION THREE – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

considers that it is appropriate to consider a series of distinct Asset Groups for valuation purposes. We have verified that this approach is realistic, and no further changes have been necessary.

The beacon adopted for each of the property types has assumed vacant possession. In addition, we have been able to rely on information provided as to the property assets in each group and the variations in terms of accommodation, improvements, and modernisation in each case.

### ASSET GROUP AND ARCHETYPE DETERMINATION

Even though this document only comprises a revaluation of the portfolio, a simple reference to the valuation methodology required by the DCLG guidelines may be helpful here. It is important that the results of this report are set in the context of these valuation principles.

The approach considers whether the whole portfolio of residential housing stock within the Council's ownership, should be dealt with as a single or multiple Asset Groupings.

In this case, the Housing Department have been very thorough and methodical and have concluded that multiple "Asset Groups" are necessary. This is logical and reflects the local characteristics, on both a geographical and valuation level.

We have also considered if the existing asset groups and archetypes still apply. Wherever appropriate we will have raised this fundamental change with your Authority at officer level prior to reporting and will have revalued on the agreed and revised basis.

The valuation methodology then requires the Valuer to consider each different type of property within this "Asset Group". Similar properties are subdivided from the "Asset Group" to form "Archetypes". In some cases, the subdivision may be to a very specific level. In this case the divisions are based on the way the Authority defines its portfolio for operational and allocation purposes.

For each of the archetype groups, we have valued a "beacon" property as a representative example of that property type and used this as the sample with which to value the Archetype group, with additions or subtractions for each individual property, depending on the information available to us.

### VALUATION COMMENTARY

Our valuation has complied with the relevant guidance notes in all respects; however, we believe that a few specific value-sensitive issues ought to be brought to your attention as notes within this report.

We briefly summarise these areas below:

- It has been made aware to us that in other Housing Revenue Accounts, certain stock, particularly in multi-story accommodation or where common access ways or facilities bound or form part of the structure of assets held by the HRA that where inadvertent, or indeed notified, breaches of covenants, or variation in use or changes to originally specified finishes, fittings or other equipment broke particular fire, health and safety or other statutory

## SECTION THREE – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

regulations, that this may well have an extremely significant effect on value and indeed on a practical level continued habitation of residential accommodation in the short and longer terms.

- In this case, as independent external Valuers, we have not been notified of any such breach, and our inspections did not constitute a survey for such breaches. The information on housing stock within the Housing Revenue Account contained certain designations as to property type. As independent external Valuers we have applied our beacon valuation approach to those categorisations and have not sought to extend or sub-divide these property types into further categories in any way.
- This includes external cladding and other similar fittings – we have not been notified of any such issues affecting the portfolio and therefore have worked on the assumption that none are present. The presence of these factors may have a significant effect on value.
- You will be aware that the “Vacant Possession Adjustment Factor” may not have been applied to the whole of your asset stock. Often the residents of sheltered accommodation do not enjoy the same level of tenure, renewal rights or, indeed have “Right to Buy” qualification.

These issues have been agreed with the Authority, and our valuation report reflects these assumptions.

### IMPAIRMENT

Impairment occurs because something has happened to the fixed assets themselves or to the economic environment in which the fixed assets are operated.

This may include:-

- (a) a significant decline in the demand for social housing;
- (b) evidence of obsolescence or physical damage to the asset;
- (c) an adverse change in the statutory or regulatory environment in which the Authority operates;
- (d) a commitment to significant housing re-organisation by the Authority;

### MARKET UNCERTAINTY

We are in a period of general uncertainty in relation to many economic factors that impact the property markets.

The following areas are relevant for these purposes:

- Global and National inflationary pressures, higher interest rates and currency movements.
  - These factors can lead to great volatility in property markets. Consumer and investor behaviour is sensitive to these volatility issues.
- The Russian invasion of Ukraine.

## SECTION THREE – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

- This is an ongoing situation with potential wider implications across the UK and Europe although we are not aware of any specific impact on the value of the asset because of the invasion although we will continue to monitor as the crisis continues.
- The Conflict in the Middle East..
  - This brings instability to the middle eastern region. This is an ongoing situation which has wider implications across the UK and Europe although we are not aware of any specific impact on the value of the asset because of the conflict, we will continue to monitor as the crisis continues.

With reference to the above the probability of our opinion of value exactly coinciding with the price achieved, in the case of a sale, has reduced.

Given the unknown future impact of the areas covered within this section we would, therefore, recommend that the valuation is kept under regular review and that specific market advice is obtained should you wish to affect a disposal.

For the avoidance of doubt, however, our report is not reported as being subject to ‘material valuation uncertainty’ as defined by VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation – Global Standards.

### COMPONENTISATION

The fundamental objective of depreciation is to reflect, in the revenue account, the cost of using the assets i.e., in this case, the amount consumed in providing the service of social housing. This cost of use includes wearing out, using up or other reduction in the economic life of a tangible fixed asset. This may arise through use, the passage of time or obsolescence or through changes in technology or demand for the goods and services produced by the asset.

In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, depreciation should be provided for all fixed assets with a finite useful life. Subsequent expenditure that maintains or enhances the previously assessed standard of performance of an asset does not negate the need for depreciation. Enhancements will also depreciate and their consumption overtime should be reflected in the revenue account.

Since the adoption of IFRS in 2010 component accounting should be applied, and this approach should apply to accounting within the Housing Revenue Account as far as possible.

IAS 16 paragraphs 43-47 require that each part of an item of PP&E with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, and with a significantly different useful economic life, should be depreciated separately, but those with the same useful lives and depreciation methods may be grouped for depreciation purposes.

In deciding the degree to which a structure should be broken down into its component parts for depreciation purposes, the matter of materiality, i.e., the extent to which additional componentisation will impact on the actual depreciation charge, needs to be considered. If the impact is minimal then

## SECTION THREE – PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

the extra work involved in breaking down the structure into 10 or 20 component parts is unlikely to be justified. The Department's view, in discussion with CIPFA, is that it should be possible for a pragmatic approach to be taken. CIPFA have issued LAAP Bulletin 86 Componentisation of Property, Plant and Equipment, June 2010 with a further update in February 2015.

The Department for Communities and Local Government does not envisage that this need be an onerous task and expects that for non-specialised buildings minimal componentisation should be required. However, it is for the individual local authority to decide what its material components are. Traditionally (i.e., pre-International Financial Reporting Standards UKGAAP) the minimum requirement has been for the building itself.

In this case, and further to discussions with the Authority, we have not provided any componentisation information for the authority as part of this exercise.

### ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It may be that further report(s) and valuations are necessary to reflect any changes to assets within the portfolio not valued and covered by this report to ensure that carrying figures are appropriate for the final day of the accounting period, 31st March 2026.

These circumstances may include material changes and new acquisitions and if required it would be reported separately to this report.

### AUDIT SUPPORT

We expect that as part of the valuation process, we will be required to provide certain and reasonable additional explanations and assistance to the Authority where the process will be subject to audit.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

### SPECIAL ASSUMPTIONS

We are not aware of any special assumptions.

### VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

The accuracy of the beacon valuation together with the choice of beacon is a major factor governing the quality of the overall housing stock asset valuation.

The beacon valuations assume that the property is vacant and that the current future use is for residential accommodation, with no potential residential redevelopment of the site, or intensification of use because of possible sub-division or extension of the property. No account is taken of any other alternative development potential that may include demolition and merging of sites.

These assumptions have been adopted to ensure that all the beacon valuations are prepared on a consistent basis. The beacon valuations are, in most cases, applied to council housing stock which for the foreseeable future will remain as council housing with no requirement for demolition and redevelopment. To include elements of 'Hope Value' attributable to the possibility of redevelopment of the existing buildings within the existing planning use would include elements of value inappropriate to the groups of property valued by the beacon.

Situations where it is inappropriate to assume that the property will remain tenanted for the foreseeable future are dealt with separately. These situations may arise in areas of low demand and unpopular housing.

The assumptions to make in preparing the beacon valuation are set out below. EUV as defined in the Red Book at UK VPGA 6 provides the basic assumptions for the beacon valuation but with additional assumptions to meet the needs of a local authority housing stock asset valuation.

EUV-SH is the estimated amount for which a property should exchange, in the valuation date, between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion, subject to the following special assumptions that the property will continue to be let by a body pursuant to delivery of a service for the existing use:

- (a) At the valuation date, any regulatory body, in applying its criteria for approval, would not unreasonably fetter the vendor's ability to dispose of the property to an organisation intending to manage their housing stock in accordance with the regulatory body's requirements.
- (b) Properties temporarily vacant pending re-letting would be valued, if there is letting demand, on the basis that the prospective purchaser intends to re-let them, rather than with vacant possession and.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

- (c) Any subsequent sale would be subject to all the above special assumptions.

For leasehold properties IFRS introduced significant changes to the treatment of leased assets for capital accounting purposes. Currently the standard adopted is IFRS 16.

In summary most 'leased-in' assets held by the Authority should be recognised on the balance sheet.

Where appropriate they are to be valued as a 'Right-of-Use' (ROU) asset, which is the value of a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term.

### OTHER ASSUMPTIONS

- Planning Proposals
  - We have not made formal written enquiries to the Local Authority Planning Departments to ascertain if there are any adverse proposals likely to affect specific properties. We are instructed, however, that for the purposes of this Valuation Certificate, we should assume that there are no planning proposals that are likely to influence the value of the properties unless these were specifically notified to us.
- Construction and State of Repair
  - Structural / Condition surveys have not been undertaken of the properties, nor have the service installations been tested.
  - We have not carried out a structural survey, nor have we inspected those parts of the properties that are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and such parts have been assumed to be in good repair and condition. We cannot express an opinion about or advise upon the condition of uninspected parts and this report should not be taken as making any implied representation or statement about such parts.
  - No allowances have been made for rights, obligations or liabilities arising from the Defective Premises Act 1972.
  - Unless we are aware that a specific property has a limited economic life, we have assumed that the assets are at a suitable level of condition for service provision, and that all internal and external repairs and maintenance have been carried out. We have assumed that these repairs do not constitute improvement to the properties and do not have a material effect on assets.
- Hazardous or Deleterious Materials
  - We have not arranged for any investigation to be carried out to determine whether, or not any deleterious or hazardous material has been used in the construction of these properties or has since been incorporated and we are therefore unable to report that the properties are free from risk in this respect. For the purpose of this report, we have assumed that such investigation would not disclose the presence of any such material in any adverse condition.
- Contaminated Land

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

- We are not aware of the content of any environmental audit or other environmental investigation or soil survey which may have been carried out on the property, and which may draw attention to any contamination or possibility of any such contamination. In undertaking our work, we have been instructed to assume that no contaminative or potentially contaminative uses have ever been carried out on the property. We have not carried out any investigation into past or present uses either of the properties or of any neighbouring land to establish whether there is any potential for contamination from these sites to the subject property and have therefore assumed that none exists.
- Should it however be established subsequently that contamination exists at any of the properties or any neighbouring land or that the properties have been or are being put to a contaminative use this might reduce the values now reported.
- Plant and Machinery
  - Any plant and machinery that has been considered to form part of the property or service installations is included in the valuation. Where there is doubt as to the correct classification, assets installed primarily to provide services to the properties have been valued with the land and buildings and assets primarily serving the commercial or industrial process have been excluded. Any departure from this is stated in the relevant Valuation Statement.
- Lotting
  - Where applicable, properties have been lotted. No allowance or discount has been made for any flooding of the market which might, in practice, happen if several properties were offered for sale simultaneously. The figure reported is the aggregate of the values on separate properties.
- Taxation
  - No allowance has been made for liability for taxation which may arise on disposal, whether actual or notional. Where possible VAT and Capital Gains Tax are specifically excluded, and our valuation does not reflect costs of realisation unless specifically requested by the client. No additions have been made for Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT).
- Acquisition and Disposal Costs
  - No notional directly attributable acquisition costs or selling costs have been applied to or deducted from the Current Value and Fair Value figures provided within this report.
  - For indicative purposes only, the Valuer would expect purchaser's cost to be in the region of 0.5% and 5.0% (plus or minus) dependent on the overall value of the asset and property type on an acquisition or disposal respectively.
  - The Valuer has made no allowance for any vendor's costs or taxation (actual or notional) nor has any allowances been made for any capital or annual grants or incentives to which a purchaser may be entitled.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

- The Valuer has not been asked by the client to specifically reflect these costs separately.
- Guidance on this matter is provided within UK VPGA 1 Paragraph 1.6 - Costs to be excluded of the Red Book:
  - The valuer must not include directly attributable acquisition or disposal costs in the valuation. When asked by the client to reflect costs, these must be stated separately.
  - In determining the figure to enter the balance sheet (the 'carrying amount'), IAS16 requires the addition of notional, directly attributable acquisition costs, where material, to the EUV. Likewise, where property is surplus to the entity's requirements and valued on the basis of market value, there should be a deduction for expected, directly attributable selling costs, where material. If requested to advise on these costs, the Valuer should report them separately and not amalgamate them with either the EUV or market value. The valuation should reflect the Valuer's opinion of the consideration that would appear in the hypothetical sale and purchase contract.
  - IAS16 states that directly attributable costs can include stamp duty, import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, as well as professional fees. The Valuer is alerted to a potential problem with a property that would, or would potentially, be subject to VAT in any transaction but the entity may not be able to reclaim the VAT. The decision whether or not to treat this as a direct attributable acquisition cost should be determined by the entity, together with its auditors. Even if this is the case the Valuer should state clearly in the report what assumptions have been made and the likely impact of VAT in any transaction.
  - In the case of surplus properties, directly attributable selling costs that are material may need to be itemised separately. If this is the case, they will include not only the transaction costs but also any marketing costs that can be reasonably anticipated.
- Energy Performance Certificates
  - In England and Wales, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive requiring Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) is relevant.
  - This directive requires all properties to have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) covering the residential and commercial sectors. The Certificate is valid for ten years and includes an Energy Efficient Rating between A and G.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

- Since 26th March 2015 the minimum energy efficiency standard (MEES) has been introduced.
- This minimum standard applies to both domestic and non-domestic property and from 1st April 2018 Landlords have been unable to let an F or G rated commercial property on a new or renewed tenancy / lease.
- From 1st April 2020, the regulations apply to all property leases, initially for domestic properties, and then as of 1st April 2023 non-domestic properties too.
- Exceptions include leases of less than six months and leases of longer than 99 years as well as listed buildings.
- For residential, under current government proposals, in 2025 this will be upgraded to a requirement for the rating to be C or higher for any new lettings, and in 2028 it will also apply to any continuing tenancies.
- For these purposes we have assumed that all properties valued within the portfolio meet the E or higher required rating for letting purposes.
- Sustainability
  - We consider sustainability and environmental issues as part of the valuation process.
  - This includes the guidance outlined within the RICS guidance note 'Sustainability and ESG in commercial property valuation and strategic advice 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition - December 2021' which is effective from 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022 in addition to VPGA8 section 3 – Sustainability and environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters in the RICS Global Standards December 2024.
  - The role of the Valuer is to assess and report value in light of the evidence obtained.
  - The Red Book Global Standards VPGA 8 section 3.7.3 states:
    - *'While Valuers should reflect markets, not lead them, they should be aware of sustainability features and the implications these could have on property values in the short, medium and longer term.'*
  - From a valuation perspective we therefore recognise that Sustainability has an impact on the value of an asset implicitly and/or explicitly and where relevant/possible these have been reflected in the valuations completed.
  - We can also confirm that we have considered the Environmental, Social and Governance factors outlined within VPGA 8 Section 3 where relevant and appropriate for this valuation instruction and report.
  - This includes consideration for environmental impacts on value which may include reports provided by third parties who specialise in these fields covering flood risks, contamination and costings in relation to regulatory energy efficiencies and decarbonisation requirements.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

- Examples of non-environmental considerations for ESG include location, mobility and connectivity. These typically reflect the overall quality and useability of an asset, which are considered when valuing property assets.
  - Social value considerations are often a specialist area within the planning, development and repurposing of real property interests. As valuers we discuss matters with the client on appropriate property assets. Design, land use, accessibility, community impact, legislation and adaptability are matters that are considered
  - We are generally reliant on our clients to provide us with this information where relevant.
- Deminimis Levels of Value
    - Only those properties the value of which is considered likely to exceed the “deminimis” level of value determined by The Authority are included separately in this valuation. In all cases, we have included the valuation within the main body of the report as well as summarising them in letter format even if the Authority chooses not to include these within their financial statements.

### AUDIT COMMENTARY

Our valuation methodology and assumptions evolved from ongoing instructions since 1992 when the current accounting requirements were introduced.

Our working processes are audited through our External Certification Body, DNV Business Assurance UK Limited, on an annual basis to achieve our ISO 9001:2015 accreditation.

The valuation report and results are reviewed by the client accountant and estates teams before we issue the final version of the report.

### INSURANCE COVER

Public Liability Insurance cover and Professional Indemnity Insurance cover is held to the amount of £10 million.

### NON-PUBLICATION CLAUSE

Neither the whole nor any part of this report nor any reference thereto may be included in any published document, circular or statement nor published in any way without the previous written approval of Wilks Head and Eve as to the form and context in which it may appear.

Our letter of consent will be given when final proof of the document is available, and the consent will refer to an annexed specimen and signed as identification of what has been approved.

## SECTION FOUR – VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS

As such publication of, or reference to, this report will not be permitted unless it contains a sufficient contemporaneous reference to any departure from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Standards.

This report is provided for the stated purpose and for the sole use of the named client and their professional advisors and the Valuer accepts no responsibility whatsoever to any other person.

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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