

Revaluation 2017

Public Buildings Committee

Practice Note 5 Valuation of Schools

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Practice Note deals with the valuation of, Local Authority primary and secondary schools, Local Authority special schools, Nursery and community education accommodation that is “unum quid” with a school and Private schools (excluding residential blocks and ancillaries).
- 1.2 School boarding/dormitory accommodation is not included in the valuation of the school in terms of The Council Tax (Dwellings and Part-Residential Subjects) (Scotland) Regulations 1992.

2.0 Basis of Valuation

- 2.1 Subjects covered by this Practice Note are valued on the Contractor’s Basis.

3.0 Survey and Measurement

- 3.1 Building areas should be calculated on a gross external basis (GEA) for each main floor.
- 3.2 Where a subject is of older construction e.g. stone, and has thicker than normal walls, the area should be adjusted on a floor by floor basis in accordance with SAA Public Buildings Committee Practice Note 4 (Valuation of Contractor’s Basis Subjects, Areas Adjustment and External Works’ Costs) to adjust the floor area to the modern equivalent.
- 3.3 Site area should be calculated together with the areas of any car parks, roadways and other paved or landscaped surfaces. Measurements and details of boundary walls, fences and any other items in the nature of external works, civil works or plant and machinery should also be noted.

4.0 Building and External Works Costs

- 4.1 The available cost evidence was analysed in terms of SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations). The unit cost rate(s) derived reflect a Scottish Mean location factor, a £3m contract size and a tone date of 1 April 2015.

5.0 Valuation

- 5.1 Valuations should be carried out in accordance with SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations).
- 5.2 Recommended unit cost rates excluding professional fees for buildings are noted below.
- 5.3 For external works reference should be made to section 6.3 below.

6.0 Estimated Replacement Cost (ERC)

6.1 Unit Cost Rate (Buildings)

The following unit cost rates per square metre should be applied to adjusted gross external areas in accordance with the different categories described:

Description	Unit Cost Rate/m ²
Main Buildings	£1,600
Modular Buildings	£ 900
Portable Cabins	£ 600
Inferior Prefabricated Buildings	£ 450
Sports barns (where not part of main school building)	£1,200
Swimming Pool	£1,900

- 6.2 Main Buildings: It should be noted that the unit cost rate for the Main Buildings is derived from the analysis of costs of purpose built schools erected on or around the tone date. Where a school suffers from a lack of the features of the schools included in the cost base, a maximum adjustment of up to 7.5% should be applied to the unit cost rate.

Modular Buildings: Buildings of prefabricated sectional design, internally insulated and plasterboard lined, with accommodation similar to permanent buildings, sited on permanent hardstanding and serviced.

Portable Cabins: Transportable as complete units with basic connections to services, sited on rudimentary base and providing adequate temporary accommodation.

Inferior Prefabricated Buildings: Inferior quality, poor or no insulation, lacks services, typically to HORSAs hut standard.

6.3 Unit Cost Rates (External Works)

These should be valued in accordance with SAA Public Buildings Committee Practice Note 4 (Contractor's Basis Valuations, Adjustment of Areas and External Works' Costs). Items to be valued within this category include – playgrounds, car parking, playing fields, tennis courts, and other special items such as athletic tracks, all weather pitches etc.

6.4 Any other exceptional buildings may be valued in accordance with appropriate rates derived from other SAA Practice Notes. In some cases where a particular building of unusual construction has been built in the last ten years, it may be of assistance to update actual cost to tone date to arrive at a replacement cost.

6.5 Adjustments to ERC

Adjustments in respect of contract size and additions for professional fees should be made in accordance with the recommendations contained in SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations).

7.0 **Adjusted Replacement Cost (ARC)**

7.1 In applying age and obsolescence allowances reference should be made to guidance in SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractors Basis Valuations). In particular it should be noted that allowances in respect of age in excess of 50% should only be given to buildings and plant in exceptional circumstances.

7.2 In the case of modernised or refurbished buildings, the use of a notional age between date of refurbishment and the date of original construction may provide flexibility in deriving an appropriate age and obsolescence allowance.

7.3 Further allowances of a functional and technical nature should be considered in accordance with SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations) and SAA Public Buildings Committee Practice Note 4 (Valuation of Contractor's Basis Subjects, Areas Adjustment and External Works' Costs), particularly those referring to inferior system-built structures and inferior flat roof construction.

7.4 Multi Storey Allowance

An allowance to reflect the operational difficulties of housing a school in a multi storey building should be applied to each principal building by reference to the second column in the table below should be applied where appropriate. It is unlikely that schools built after the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 will have inadequate access provision, but older schools may.

In exceptional circumstances where a multi storey building over two storeys has no lift, an additional allowance of up to 5% may be applied as set out in the third column in the table below.

No. of Floors	Allowance	If No Lift allow up to
2 storeys	0.00%	- 5.00% max
3 storeys	- 5.00%	-10.00% max
4 storeys	-10.00%	-15.00% max
5 to 7 storeys	-17.50%	-22.50% max

If, in the case of buildings of two storeys or above, a particular floor such as an attic is significantly smaller than the main floors or consists of a basement of poorer quality, then such a floor should be excluded from the determination of an appropriate lift allowance to be applied to the whole building in the table above.

Each principal building should be considered separately.

These allowances are intended to reflect the operational difficulties of housing a school in a multi storey building. In particular, they reflect the problems of pupils moving between different storeys.

(The allowances referred to in 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 should not be aggregated but applied in sequence to provide the Adjusted Replacement Cost of a particular item).

7.5 Functionally Obsolete Buildings

Where a building is functionally obsolete due to fundamental changes in educational delivery or in safety considerations, and cannot be used by the school for any purposes, a functional allowance within the valuation of up to 90% may be given. An example of such a scenario could be a swimming pool no longer capable of use and prohibitive costs to convert to useable space.

Where a building or part of it is functional obsolete for its original purpose due to fundamental changes in educational delivery or in safety considerations, but may be used for other purposes on the school campus, this valuation element may also be given a functional allowance. However this should not produce a value lower than that associated with storage.

Where a building or part of it is not functionally obsolete, but is surplus to the requirements of the school and not used for their intended purpose a functional allowance of up to 25% may be applied to reflect the extent of use/usefulness. Classrooms used as general purpose rooms, resource centres, etc. do not fall within this category.

- 7.6 The above allowances should not be aggregated but applied in sequence to provide the Adjusted Replacement Cost of a particular item. Care should be taken to ensure that buildings or floor areas awarded the above allowances are not used in calculating overcapacity allowances in section 8.0.

Functional and overcapacity allowances should only both be given in very limited situations and with extreme caution.

8.0 Overcapacity

- 8.1 It is recommended that an allowance be made for overcapacity where pupil levels have fallen or have not reached optimum levels relative to all buildings available for use. Each education authority is required to provide annual statistics in respect of maximum pupil capacity and actual pupil capacity to the Scottish Government.

These figures should be obtained for the years 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15. Numbers of nursery pupils (taken at full time equivalent) should be included and the extent of community use reflected in the final allowance. Where it is unclear which buildings are included in the pupil capacity calculation as noted in 7.5, clarification should be sought from the Education Authority.

- 8.2 Overcapacity allowance should be applied as an end allowance to the final valuation. Where the school/sports buildings are available for community purposes, the extent of this use should be reflected in the final allowance which must be a matter of judgement in each case. Where there is clearly no community use and sports halls, sports facilities are in excess of the school's requirements, the standard allowance may be applied to all school buildings.

- 8.3 It is recommended that:-

- (i) Where a new school erected ahead of time has been affected by a curtailment of expected development with no prospect of any appreciable increase in pupil numbers within the life of the 2017 Valuation Roll; or
- (ii) Where an existing school is in an area affected by rural or urban substantial redevelopment and/or depopulation and/or permanently changed educational policy; or
- (iii) Where, due to a fall in anticipated pupil intake, a school has an overprovision of classrooms which are used simply because they are there but would not be provided in a new school;

an allowance should be applied based on the following table:

Spare Capacity	Allowances
Nil to 25%	Nil
25% to 30%	Nil to 5%
30% to 35%	5% to 10%
35% to 40%	10% to 15%
40% to 45%	15% to 20%
45% to 50%	20% to 25%
50% to 55%	25% to 30%
55% to 60%	30% to 35%
60% to 65%	35% to 40%
65% to 70%	40% to 45%
70% to 75% and over	45% to 50%

- 8.4 A school which has been closed but remains capable of occupation for that purpose should receive the full capacity allowance of 50%. Care should be taken in these circumstances that functionally viable accommodation is not granted additional redundancy allowances.

9.0 Plant and Machinery

- 9.1 Buildings' unit cost rates above are inclusive of service plant typically found in subjects covered by this Practice Note. Rateable items of plant and machinery not already reflected in these rates should be dealt with in terms of the Valuation for Rating (Plant & Machinery) (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended) and valued with reference to the Rating Cost Guide.

10.0 Land

- 10.1 Land value should be determined by reference to local evidence and SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations).

11.0 Decapitalisation Rate

- 11.1 The appropriate statutory decapitalisation rate should be used.

12.0 End Allowance

- 12.1 Any factors or circumstances which might affect the value of the occupation of the lands and heritages as a whole should be reflected at this stage. An adjustment under this head should not duplicate adjustments made elsewhere.