

## **Revaluation 2023**

### **Miscellaneous Properties Committee**

#### **Practice Note 6 Valuation of Cricket Grounds**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 This practice note applies to Cricket Grounds where an entry in the Valuation Roll is appropriate.

#### **2.0 Basis of Valuation**

- 2.1 The cricket ground, clubhouse, car parking and ancillary buildings such as scoring boxes and groundsman's huts should be valued on the Comparative Principle of valuation.

Where there is a clubhouse or pavilion present, this should be valued in accordance with the SAA Miscellaneous Properties Committee Practice Note 5 (Sports Clubhouses and Pavilions).

It is recommended that the valuation of groundsman's huts, scoring boxes and other ancillary buildings be carried out with reference to local evidence.

- 2.2 Site improvements such as the cricket square, synthetic wickets, practice wickets, practice nets and floodlighting should be valued using the Contractor's Basis of valuation.

#### **3.0 Calculation of Areas**

##### **3.1 Site Area**

- 3.1.1 The Valuation will be based on the total site area of the cricket ground.

An ideal playing area is roughly circular in shape with a central area, the cricket square or table, measuring 27.44 metres by 27.44 metres and boundaries 45.75 metres from the sides of the square. Several wickets may be prepared on the cricket square and some of these may be of a synthetic material. The extent of the playing area is normally approximately 1.50 hectares.

### 3.2 **Clubhouse, Ancillary Buildings etc.**

3.2.1 Buildings should be measured on a Gross External basis in line with the RICS Code of Measuring Practice 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.

## 4.0 **Valuation Considerations**

### 4.1 **Site Value**

The valuer should consider local rental evidence and circumstances when choosing an appropriate rate per hectare.

In the absence of local rental evidence, a rate of £900 to Net Annual Value (NAV) per hectare should be applied to the total area of the cricket ground. This rate reflects the provision of basic drainage and a level grass covered playing surface of average quality.

Where the total site area exceeds 2.0 hectares, an adjustment may be considered appropriate for excess land that is undeveloped or in the nature of amenity ground only.

The foregoing rates, having been derived from rental evidence, reflect the physical characteristics of the ground and the extent of the use of the subjects. No further allowance would therefore be appropriate for these elements. Where, however, part of the cricket ground has been laid out to form an alternative sporting use, the recommendations relative to that use should be considered.

Consideration should be given to the general standard of the ground, its location, surroundings, access and the evenness of the playing surface.

### 4.2 **Ancillaries to Playing Area**

In the absence of rental evidence for these items, the Contractor's Basis of valuation is recommended.

Where costs are available, additions for site improvements and ancillaries should be made by the application of the Contractor's Basis of valuation in accordance with the recommendations of the SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 - Contractor's Basis Valuations.

In applying age and obsolescence allowances to buildings and ancillaries covered by this practice note, reference should be made to guidance in the SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractors Basis Valuations). Table A at Appendix 1 should be used for buildings. A notional date should be adopted where appropriate.

#### 4.2.1 Cricket Square

The cost of a typical turfed grass cricket square without base formation measuring 27.44m x 27.44m should be taken as £18,200 in total.

#### 4.2.2 Synthetic Wickets

A match wicket of 28.00m x 2.75m on or adjacent to the cricket square.

Wicket	Cost
Synthetic Turf with Concrete Foundation	£14,300
Synthetic Turf with Stone Foundation	£11,800

#### 4.2.3 Practice Wickets

Practice wickets may be a continuous strip or in two mats generally 22.00m long.

Wicket	Cost
2 x 22.0m long - Synthetic Turf with a Concrete or Stone Foundation	£12,600
2 x 15.0m long - Synthetic Turf with a Concrete or Stone Foundation	£8,400

The above costs reflect that practice wickets are normally found in pairs, side by side.

Grass practice wickets formed within the playing area can range from a simple rolled outfield up to a standard which might be close or equal to that of the cricket square. Where the standard is better than a rolled outfield an appropriate addition may be made.

#### 4.2.4 Practice Nets

A steel framed cage or "net" is normally present around practice wickets. These may be moveable but often have a degree of attachment and permanence that renders them rateable. The cost of one double bay cage of approximately 15.0m x 7.3m should be taken as £4,900.

#### 4.2.5 Floodlighting

Floodlighting is not normally used for the playing of cricket in Scotland but may exist where the cricket ground has an alternative use. Where floodlighting exists, an addition should be made to the valuation in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Appendix to the SAA Miscellaneous Committee Practice Note 9 (Valuation of Sports Grounds).

#### 4.2.6 **Fencing, Terracing, Open Seating, Turnstiles, Sprinkler Systems**

Where actual costs are available, additions for site improvements should be made by the application of the Contractor's Basis of valuation, in accordance with the recommendations of the SAA Basic Principles Committee Practice Note 2 (Contractor's Basis Valuations).

In the absence of actual costs, details of site improvement costs are contained in the SAA Miscellaneous Properties Committee Practice Note 9 (Valuation of Sports Grounds). Where appropriate, the costs detailed in that Practice Note should be adopted to arrive at the estimated replacement cost.

#### 4.2.7 **Decapitalisation**

The adjusted replacement costs should be decapitalised at the appropriate statutory decapitalisation rate.

#### 4.2.8 **End Allowance to Ancillary Items**

In some instances, the application of the Contractor's Basis of valuation to ancillary items may produce results that are high in relation to the other elements of the valuation. Where this occurs, a further adjustment may be required at the "stand back and look" stage of the valuation and an allowance of up to 50% may be applied to those elements valued on the Contractor's Basis.

#### 4.3 **Disabilities**

The recommended rates assume that the playing area does not suffer from any disabilities and, if these rates are adopted, the following allowances may be applied. For uniformity, the percentage deductions should be aggregated and applied to the site value and ancillary items, excluding any clubhouse.

Rates derived from local evidence may already reflect such disabilities and in these cases, further adjustment may not be necessary.

<b>Disability</b>	<b>Deduction</b>
Wickets Running East to West Only	10%
Inadequate Square (less than 18.3 m x 22.9 m)	Up to 10%
Playing Area Affected by Slopes and Undulations. (NB a modest gradient assists drainage hence only significant slopes should be reflected)	Up to 10%

### 5.0 **Car Parking**

Car parking should be added at the appropriate rate in accordance with local rental evidence. It is recommended that any addition for car parking should not normally exceed 10% of the total value of the subjects.

## 6.0 End Allowances

It is accepted for this category of subject that, by virtue of poor location, historic over provision or otherwise, there may be circumstances in which extent of the use of the club is such that it would affect the rental offer made by the club.

Where such circumstances are identified, at the valuer's discretion, this may be reflected by way of an appropriate end allowance of up to 50%. The maximum allowance of 50% should, however, only be considered in the most extreme cases.

The allowance should be applied to the total value of the subjects, including the clubhouse, provided that the clubhouse is in keeping with, and appropriate to the sporting facilities. It should be borne in mind, however, that, as the chosen site value might already reflect location and the typical occupier, further adjustment to that element of the valuation may not be appropriate.

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