

LEVEL 3

Your survey report

Property address

Client's name

Consultation date (if applicable)

Inspection date

Surveyor's RICS number

3

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About the inspection and report

This RICS Home Survey – Level 3 has been produced by a surveyor, who has written this report for you to use. If you decide not to act on the advice in this report, you do so at your own risk.



About the inspection and report

As agreed, this report will contain the following:

- a physical inspection of the property (see 'The inspection' in section M) and
- a report based on the inspection (see 'The report' in section M).

About the report

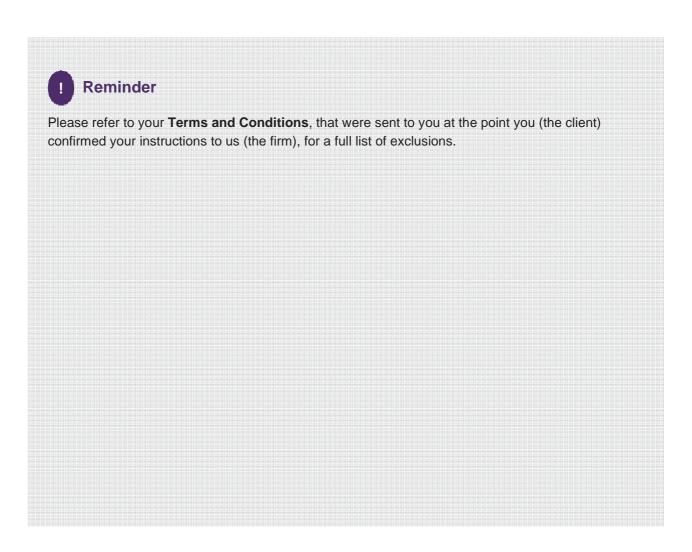
We aim to give you professional advice to:

- make a reasoned and informed decision on whether to go ahead with buying the property, or when planning for repairs, maintenance or upgrading the property
- provide detailed advice on condition
- · describe the identifiable risk of potential or hidden defects
- propose the most probable cause(s) of the defects, based on the inspection
- where practicable and agreed, provide an estimate of costs and likely timescale for identified repairs and necessary work, and
- make recommendations as to any further actions to take or advice that needs to be obtained before committing to a purchase

Any extra services we provide are not covered by these terms and conditions, and must be covered by a separate contract.

About the inspection

- We carry out a desk-top study and make oral enquiries for information about matters affecting the property.
- We carefully and thoroughly inspect the property, using our best endeavours to see as much of it as is physically accessible. Where this is not possible, an explanation will be provided.
- We visually inspect roofs, chimneys and other surfaces on the outside of the building from ground level and, if necessary, from neighbouring public property and with the help of binoculars.
- We inspect the roof structure from inside the roof space if there is access. We examine floor surfaces and under-floor spaces, so far as there is safe access and with permission from the owner. We are not able to assess the condition of the inside of any chimney, boiler or other flues.
- If we are concerned about parts of the property that the inspection cannot cover, the report will tell you about any further investigations that are needed.
- Where practicable and agreed, we report on the cost of any work for identified repairs and make recommendations on how these repairs should be carried out. Some maintenance and repairs that we suggest may be expensive.
- We inspect the inside and outside of the main building and all permanent outbuildings. We also
 inspect the parts of the electricity, gas/oil, water, heating, drainage and other services that can be
 seen, but these are not tested other than normal operation in everyday use.
- To help describe the condition of the home, we give condition ratings to the main parts (the 'elements') of the building, garage, and some parts outside. Some elements can be made up of several different parts.
- In the element boxes in sections D, E, F and G, we describe the part that has the worst condition rating first and then outline the condition of the other part.





About the inspection

Surveyor's name		
Surveyor's RICS number		
Company name		
Date of the inspection	Report reference number	
Related party disclosure		
Full address and postcode of the property		
Weather conditions when the inspection took place		
Status of the property when the inspection took place		





Overall opinion

This section provides our overall opinion of the property, highlights any areas of concern and summarises the condition ratings of the different elements of the property. Individual elements of the property have been rated to indicate any defects, and have been grouped by the urgency of any required maintenance. If an element is made up of a number of different parts (for example, a pitched roof to the main building and a flat roof to an extension), only the part in the worst condition is shown here.

Important note

To get a balanced impression of the property, we strongly recommend that you read all sections of the report, in particular section L, *What to do now*, and discuss this with us if required.



Overall opinion of property		



To determine the condition of the property, we assess the main parts (the 'elements') of the building, garage and some outside areas. These elements are rated on the urgency of maintenance needed, ranging from 'very urgent' to 'no issues recorded'.



Documents we may suggest you request before you sign contracts

There are documents associated with the following elements. Check these documents have been supplied by your solicitor before exchanging contracts.

Element no.	Document name	Received



Elements that require urgent attention

These elements have defects that are serious and/or need to be repaired, replaced or investigated urgently. Failure to do so could risk serious safety issues or severe long-term damage to your property.

Element no.	Element name	Comments (if applicable)



Elements that require attention but are not serious or urgent

These elements have defects that need repairing or replacing, but are not considered to be either serious or urgent. These elements must also be maintained in the normal way



Element no.	Element name	Comments (if applicable)

Elements with no current issues

No repair is currently needed. The elements listed here must be maintained in the normal way.

Element no.	Element name	Comments (if applicable)

NI

Elements not inspected Summary of repairs and cost guidance

We carry out a visual inspection, so a number of elements may not have been inspected. These are listed here.

Element no.	Element name



Summary of repairs and cost guidance

Formal quotations should be obtained prior to making a legal commitment to purchase the property.

Repairs	Cost guidance (optional)

Further investigations
Further investigations should be carried out before making a legal commitment to purchase the property

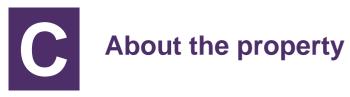




About the property

This section includes:

- About the property
- Energy efficiency
- Location and facilities



Type of property
Approximate year the property was built
Approximate year the property was extended
Approximate year the property was converted
Information relevant to flats and maisonettes
Construction
Accommodation

	Living rooms	Bed- rooms	Bath or shower	Separate toilet	Kitchen	Utility room	Conser- vatory	Other
Lower ground								
Ground								
First								
Second								
Third								
Other								
Roof space								



About the property

Means of escape



Energy efficiency

We are advised that the property's current energy performance, as recorded in the EPC, is as stated below.

We have checked for any obvious discrepancies between the EPC and the subject property, and the implications are explained to you.

We will advise on the appropriateness of any energy improvements recommended by the EPC.

Energy efficiency rat	ing			
Issues relating to the	e energy efficiency rating			
Mains services A marked box shows t	that the relevant mains service	is present.		
Gas	Electric	Water	Drainage	
Central heating				
Gas	Electric Solid F	uel Oil	None	
Other services or energy sources (including feed-in tariffs)				
Other energy matters				



Grounds
Location
Facilities
Local environment
Other local factors



D

Outside the property



Outside the property

Limitations on the inspection D1 Chimney stacks D2 Roof coverings D3 Rainwater pipes and gutters D4 Main walls D5 Windows D6 Outside doors (including patio doors)

RICS Home Survey – Level 3	

D7 Conservatory and porches

D8 Other joinery and finishes

D9 Other





Inside the property



Inside the property

Limitations on the inspection

E1 Roof structure	3 NI
E2 Ceilings	
E3 Walls and partitions	
E4 Floors	
E5 Fireplaces, chimney breasts and flues	
E6 Built-in fittings (built-in kitchen and other fittings, not including appliance	es)
E7 Woodwork (for example staircase joinery)	
E8 Bathroom fittings	
E9 Other	





Services

Services are generally hidden within the construction of the property. This means that we can only inspect the visible parts of the available services, and we do not carry out specialist tests. The visual inspection cannot assess the services to make sure they work efficiently and safely, and meet modern standards.



Limitations on the inspection

F1 Electricity	NI
Safety warning : Electrical Safety First recommends that you should get a registered electrician to check the property electrical fittings at least every ten years, or on change of occupancy. All electrical installation work undertaken after 1 2005 should have appropriate certification. For more advice, contact Electrical Safety First.	
F2 Gas/oil	
Safety warning : All gas and oil appliances and equipment should be regularly inspected, tested, maintained and service registered 'competent person' in line with the manufacturer's instructions. This is important to make sure that the equipment working correctly, to limit the risk of fire and carbon monoxide poisoning, and to prevent carbon dioxide and other great gases from leaking into the air. For more advice, contact the Gas Safe Register for gas installations, and OFTEC installations.	pment is enhouse
F3 Water	
F4 Heating	
F5 Water heating	
F6 Drainage	
F7 Common services	
	1





Grounds (including shared areas for flats)



Grounds (including shared areas for flats)

Limitations on the inspection	
G1 Garage	1 2 3 NI
G2 Permanent outbuildings and other structures	
G3 Other	





Issues for your legal advisers

We do not act as a legal adviser and will not comment on any legal documents. However, if, during the inspection, we identify issues that your legal advisers may need to investigate further, we may refer to these in the report (for example, to state you should check whether there is a warranty covering replacement windows). You should show your legal advisers this section of the report.



Issues for your legal advisers

H1 Regulation		
H2 Guarantees		
H3 Other matters		



Risks

This section summarises defects and issues that present a risk to the building or grounds, or a safety risk to people. These may have been reported and condition rated against more than one part of the property, or may be of a more general nature. They may have existed for some time and cannot be reasonably changed.



Risks

I1 Risks to the building
I2 Risks to the grounds
I3 Risks to people
I4 Other risks or hazards





Energy matters

This section describes energy-related matters for the property as a whole. It takes into account a broad range of energy-related features and issues already identified in the previous sections of this report, and discusses how they may be affected by the condition of the property.

This is not a formal energy assessment of the building, but part of the report that will help you get a broader view of this topic. Although this may use information obtained from an available EPC, it does not check the certificate's validity or accuracy.



Energy matters

J1 Insulation		
J2 Heating		
J3 Lighting		
J4 Ventilation		
J5 General		





Surveyor's declaration



Surveyor's PICS number

Surveyor's RICS number	Phone number
Company	
Surveyor's Address	
Qualifications	
Email	
Website	
Property address	
Client's name	Date this report was produced
I confirm that I have inspected the property and	d prepared this report
	a properties this report.
Signature	





What to do now



Further investigations and getting quotes

We have provided advice below on what to do next, now that you have an overview of any work to be carried out on the property. We recommend you make a note of any quotations you receive. This will allow you to check the amounts are in line with our estimates, if cost estimates have been provided.

Getting quotations

The cost of repairs may influence the amount you are prepared to pay for the property. Before you make a legal commitment to buy the property, you should get reports and quotations for all the repairs and further investigations the surveyor may have identified. You should get at least two quotations from experienced contractors who are properly insured.

You should also:

- · ask them for references from people they have worked for
- describe in writing exactly what you will want them to do and
- · get them to put their quotation in writing.

Some repairs will need contractors who have specialist skills and who are members of regulated organisations (for example, electricians, gas engineers, plumbers and so on). You may also need to get Building Regulations permission or planning permission from your local authority for some work.

Further investigations and what they involve

If we are concerned about the condition of a hidden part of the building, could only see part of a defect or do not have the specialist knowledge to assess part of the property fully, we may have recommended that further investigations should be carried out to discover the true extent of the problem.

This will depend on the type of problem, but to do this properly, parts of the home may have to be disturbed, so you should discuss this matter with the current owner. In some cases, the cost of investigation may be high.

When a further investigation is recommended, the following will be included in your report:

- a description of the affected element and why a further investigation is required
- when a further investigation should be carried out and
- a broad indication of who should carry out the further investigation.

Who you should use for further investigations

You should ask an appropriately qualified person, although it is not possible to tell you which one. Specialists belonging to different types of organisations will be able to do this. For example, qualified electricians can belong to five different government-approved schemes. If you want further advice, please contact the surveyor.







The service

The RICS Home Survey – Level 3 service includes:

- a thorough inspection of the property (see 'The inspection') and
- a detailed report based on the inspection (see 'The report').

The surveyor who provides the RICS Home Survey – Level 3 service aims to give you professional advice to:

- help you make a reasoned and informed decision when purchasing the property, or when planning for repairs, maintenance or upgrading the property
- provide detailed advice on condition
- describe the identifiable risk of potential or hidden defects
- propose the most probable cause(s) of the defects based on the inspection and
- where practicable and agreed, provide an estimate of costs and likely timescale for identified repairs and necessary work.

Any extra services provided that are not covered by the terms and conditions of this service must be covered by a separate contract.

The inspection

The surveyor carefully and thoroughly inspects the inside and outside of the main building and all permanent outbuildings, recording the construction and defects that are evident. This inspection is intended to cover as much of the property as is physically accessible. Where this is not possible, an explanation is provided in the 'Limitations on the inspection' box in the relevant section of the report

The surveyor does not force or open up the fabric of the building. This includes taking up fitted carpets, fitted floor coverings or floorboards; moving heavy furniture; removing the contents of cupboards, roof spaces, etc.; removing secured panels and/or hatches; or undoing electrical fittings.

If necessary, the surveyor carries out parts of the inspection when standing at ground level, from adjoining public property where accessible. This means the extent of the inspection will depend on a range of individual circumstances at the time of inspection, and the surveyor judges each case on an individual basis.

The surveyor uses equipment such as a damp meter, binoculars and torch, and uses a ladder for flat roofs and for hatches no more than 3m above level ground (outside) or floor surfaces (inside) if it is safe to do so.

If it is safe and reasonable to do so, the surveyor will enter the roof space and visually inspect the roof structure with attention paid to those parts vulnerable to deterioration and damage. Although thermal insulation is not moved, small corners should be lifted so its thickness and type, and the nature of underlying ceiling can be identified (if the surveyor considers it safe to do). The surveyor does not move stored goods or other contents.

The surveyor also carries out a desk-top study and makes oral enquiries for information about matters affecting the property.



Services to the property

Services are generally hidden within the construction of the property. This means that only the visible parts of the available services can be inspected, and the surveyor does not carry out specialist tests. The visual inspection cannot assess the efficiency or safety of electrical, gas or other energy sources. It also does not investigate the plumbing, heating or drainage installations (or whether they meet current regulations); or the internal condition of any chimney, boiler or other flue.

Outside the property

The surveyor inspects the condition of boundary walls, fences, permanent outbuildings and areas in common (shared) use. To inspect these areas, the surveyor walks around the grounds and any neighbouring public property where access can be obtained. Where there are restrictions to access (e.g. a creeper plant prevents closer inspection), these are reported and advice is given on any potential underlying risks that may require further investigation.

Buildings with swimming pools and sports facilities are treated as permanent outbuildings and are therefore inspected, but the surveyor does not report on the leisure facilities, such as the pool itself and its equipment internally and externally, landscaping and other facilities (for example, tennis courts and temporary outbuildings).

Flats

When inspecting flats, the surveyor assesses the general condition of the outside surfaces of the building, as well as its access and communal areas (for example, shared hallways and staircases that lead directly to the subject flat) and roof spaces, but only if they are accessible from within and owned by the subject flat. The surveyor does not inspect drains, lifts, fire alarms and security systems.

External wall systems are not inspected. If the surveyor has specific concerns about these items, further investigation will be recommended before making a legal commitment to purchase.

Dangerous materials, contamination and environmental issues

The surveyor does not make any enquiries about contamination or other environmental dangers. However, if the surveyor suspects a problem, they should recommend further investigation.

The surveyor may assume that no harmful or dangerous materials have been used in the construction, and does not have a duty to justify making this assumption. However, if the inspection shows that such materials have been used, the surveyor must report this and ask for further instructions.

The surveyor does not carry out an asbestos inspection and does not act as an asbestos inspector when inspecting properties that may fall within *The Control of Asbestos Regulations* 2012 ('CAR 2012'). However, the report should properly emphasise the suspected presence of asbestos containing materials if the inspection identifies that possibility. With flats, the surveyor assumes that there is a 'dutyholder' (as defined in CAR 2012), and that there is an asbestos register and an effective management plan in place, which does not present a significant risk to health or need any immediate payment. The surveyor does not consult the dutyholder.



The report

The surveyor produces a report of the inspection results for you to use, but cannot accept any liability if it is used by anyone else. If you decide not to act on the advice in the report, you do this at your own risk. The report is aimed at providing you with a detailed understanding of the condition of the property to allow you to make an informed decision on serious or urgent repairs, and on the maintenance of a wide range of reported issues..

Condition ratings

The surveyor gives condition ratings to the main parts (the 'elements') of the main building, garage and some outside elements. The condition ratings are described as follows:

- R Documents we may suggest you request before you sign contracts.
- Condition rating 3 Defects that are serious and/or need to be repaired, replaced or investigated
 urgently. Failure to do so could risk serious safety issues or severe long-term damage to your
 property. Written quotations for repairs should be obtained prior to legal commitment to purchase.
- **Condition rating 2** Defects that need repairing or replacing but are not considered to be either serious or urgent. The property must be maintained in the normal way.
- **Condition rating 1** No repair is currently needed. The property must be maintained in the normal way.
- NI Elements not inspected.

The surveyor notes in the report if it was not possible to check any parts of the property that the inspection would normally cover. If the surveyor is concerned about these parts, the report tells you about any further investigations that are needed.

Energy

The surveyor has not prepared the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) as part of the RICS Home Survey – Level 3 service for the property. Where the EPC has not been made available by others, the surveyor will obtain the most recent certificate from the appropriate central registry where practicable. If the surveyor has seen the current EPC, they will present the energy efficiency rating in this report. Where possible and appropriate, the surveyor will include additional commentary on energy-related matters for the property as a whole in the energy efficiency section of the report, but this is not a formal energy assessment of the building. Checks will be made for any obvious discrepancies between the EPC and the subject property, and the implications will be explained to you. As part of the Home Survey – Level 3 Service, the surveyor will advise on the appropriateness of any energy improvements recommended by the EPC.



Issues for legal advisors

The surveyor does not act as a legal adviser and does not comment on any legal documents. If, during the inspection, the surveyor identifies issues that your legal advisers may need to investigate further, the surveyor may refer to these in the report (for example, to state you should check whether there is a warranty covering replacement windows).

This report has been prepared by a surveyor merely in their capacity as an employee or agent of a firm, company or other business entity ('the Company'). The report is the product of the Company, not of the individual surveyor. All of the statements and opinions contained in this report are expressed entirely on behalf of the Company, which accepts sole responsibility for them. For their part, the individual surveyor assumes no personal financial responsibility or liability in respect of the report, and no reliance or inference to the contrary should be drawn.

In the case of sole practitioners, the surveyor may sign the report in their own name, unless the surveyor operates as a sole trader limited liability company.

Nothing in this report excludes or limits liability for death or personal injury (including disease and impairment of mental condition) resulting from negligence.

Risks

This section summarises defects and issues that present a risk to the building or grounds, or a safety risk to people. These may have been reported and condition rated against more than one part of the property, or may be of a more general nature. They may have existed for some time and cannot be reasonably changed. The RICS Home Survey – Level 3 report will identify risks, explain the nature of the problems and explain how the client may resolve or reduce the risk.

If the property is leasehold, the surveyor gives you general advice and details of questions you should ask your legal advisers.



Standard terms of engagement

1 The service – the surveyor provides the standard RICS Home Survey – Level 3 service described in this section, unless you agree with the surveyor in writing before the inspection that the surveyor will provide extra services. Any extra service will require separate terms of engagement to be entered into with the surveyor. Examples of extra services include:

- · schedules of works
- supervision of works
- re-inspection
- detailed specific issue reports
- market valuation and re-instatement cost, and
- negotiation
- **2 The surveyor** The service will be provided by an AssocRICS, MRICS or FRICS member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) who has the skills, knowledge and experience to survey and report on the property.
- **3 Before the inspection** Before the inspection, you should tell us if there is already an agreed or proposed price for the property, and if you have any particular concerns about the property (such as a crack noted above the bathroom window or any plans for extension).

This period forms an important part of the relationship between you and the surveyor. The surveyor will use reasonable endeavours to contact you to discuss your particular concerns regarding the property, and explain (where necessary) the extent and/or limitations of the inspection and report. The surveyor also carries out a desktop study to understand the property better.

- 4 Terms of payment You agree to pay our fee and any other charges agreed in writing.
- **5 Cancelling this contract** You should seek advice on your obligations under *The Consumer Contracts* (*Information, Cancellation and Additional Charges*) Regulations 2013 ('the Regulations') and/or the Consumer Rights Act 2015 in accordance with section 2.6 of the current edition of the Home survey standard RICS professional statement.
- **6 Liability** the report is provided for your use, and the surveyor cannot accept responsibility if it is used, or relied upon, by anyone else.

Note: These terms form part of the contract between you and the surveyor.

This report is for use in the UK

Complaints handling procedure

The surveyor will have a complaints handling procedure and will give you a copy if you ask for it. The surveyor is required to provide you with contact details, in writing, for their complaints department or the person responsible for dealing with client complaints. Where the surveyor is party to a redress scheme, those details should also be provided. If any of this information is not provided, please notify the surveyor and ask for it to be supplied.

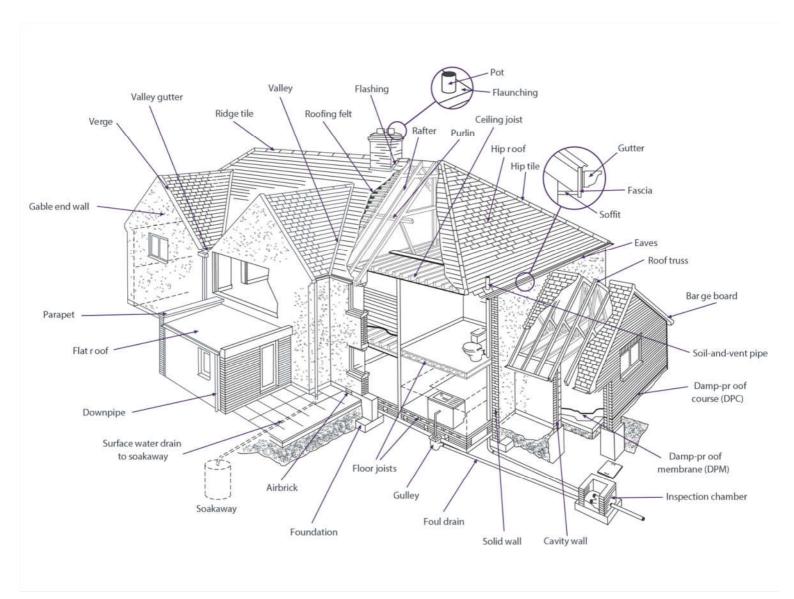


Typical house diagram



Typical house diagram

This diagram illustrates where you may find some of the building elements referred to in the report.



Glossary of terms

Airbrick A brick with holes in it by design, used especially underneath timber floors and in roof

spaces, to allow ventilation.

Barge Board Also known as a 'Verge Board'. A board, usually wooden and sometimes decorative, placed

on the edge, or verge, of a roof.

Cavity Wall A wall built with two sets of bricks or blocks, with a gap, or cavity between them. Cavity is

usually about 50mm.

Ceiling Joist Horizontal piece of wood used to support a floor (above), or attach a ceiling (below).

Sometimes also metal.

Damp Proof Course

(DPC)

A layer of material that cannot be crossed by damp, built into a wall to prevent dampness

rising up the wall, or seeping into windows or doors. Various methods can be used.

Damp Proof

Membrane (DPM)

A sheet of material that cannot be crossed by damp, laid in solid floors.

Downpipe A pipe that carries rainwater from the roof of a building.

Eaves The overhanging edge of a roof.

Fascia A board, usually wooden, that run along the top of a wall underneath the bottom of a sloping

roof.

Flashing Used to prevent water leaking in at roof joints. Normally made from metal, but can also be

cement, felt, or other effective material.

Flat Roof A roof specifically designed to sit as flat as possible, typically having a pitch of no more than

15 degrees. A flat roof usually has the following components: 1. Waterproofing, 2. Insulation, 3. Vapour Barrier, 4. Substrate or sheathing (the surface that the roof is laid on), 5. Joists,

and 6. Plasterboard ceiling.

Flaunching Shaped cement around the base of chimney pots, to keep the pot in place and so that rain

will run off.

Floor Joists Horizontal piece of wood used to support a floor. Sometimes also metal.

Foul Drain A pipe that conveys sewage or waste water from a toilet, etc, to a sewer

Foundation Normally made of concrete, a structural base to a wall to prevent it sinking into the ground. In

older buildings foundations may be made of brick or stone.

Gable End Wall The upper part of a wall, usually triangular in shape, at the end of a ridged roof.

Gulley An opening into a drain, usually at ground level, so that water etc. can be funnelled in from

downpipes and wastepipes.

Glossary of terms

Gutter A trough fixed under or along the eaves for draining rainwater from a roof.

Hip The outside of the join where two roof slopes connect.

Hip Roof A roof where all sides slope downwards and are equal in length, forming a ridge at the top.

Hip Tile The tile covering the hip of a roof, to prevent rain getting in.

Inspection Chamber Commonly called a man-hole. An access point to a drain with a removable cover.

Parapet A low wall along the edge of a flat roof, balcony, etc.

Purlin A horizontal beam in a roof, on which the roof rafters rest.

Rafter A sloping roof beam, usually wooden, which forms and supports the roof.

Ridge Tile The tiles that cover the highest point of a roof, to prevent rain getting in.

Roof Truss A structural framework, usually triangular and made from wood or metal, used to support a

roof.

Roofing Felt A type of tar paper, used underneath tiles or slates in a roof. It can help to provide extra

weather protection.

Soakaway An area for the disposal of rainwater, usually using stones below ground sized and arranged

to allow water to disperse through them.

Soffit A flat horizontal board used to seal the space between the back of a fascia or barge board

and the wall of a building.

Soil-and-vent Pipe Also known as a soil stack pipe. Typically a vertical pipe with a vent at the top. The pipe

removes sewage and dirty water from a building, the vent at the top carries away any smells

at a safe height.

Solid Wall A wall with no cavity.

Surface Water Drain
The drain leading to a soakaway.

Valley Where two roof slopes meet and form a hollow.

Valley gutter A gutter, usually lined with Flashing, where two roof slopes meet.

Verge The edge of a roof, especially over a gable.

RICS disclaimer



You should know...

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