

Home Surveys - Client Guide

A survey is essential | 'Let the buyer beware' | Valuations are not surveys

Let the buyer beware - 'Caveat Emptor'

It is very important for a buyer to have a house or flat professionally surveyed before exchanging of contracts to buy it. Conveyancers cannot advise buyers on the value, structural, or physical 'bricks and mortar' aspects of a house or flat. Buyers should seek such advice from a surveyor.

Note that under English law, the seller generally has no obligation to the buyer to warrant or guarantee that the home is physically suitable for the buyer, or even that the home complies with planning, building regulations or any other legal requirements.

If you exchange contracts to buy a home (or bid for it at auction), without having had it surveyed first, you may find you cannot get a mortgage to buy it if there are defects picked up on the prospective lender's valuation.

Unfortunately, if that happens, you cannot back out. You may be liable to pay the seller substantial damages for breach of contract if you fail to complete the purchase, including all their fees and losses.



A professional survey is essential

All home buyers should have a professional survey before exchange of contracts. On average, buyers spend £5,750 on repairs after they buy a home. Often the repairs come as a surprise once the buyers move in. A survey gives buyers the chance to re-negotiate the price to take into account the need for the work, or whether to buy the house or flat. Your surveyor is the **only** professional who will visit the property as part of the home purchase process - and he may also be able to comment in general terms on information provided by your conveyancer in relation to its boundaries.

Your home purchase is probably the biggest and most important transaction of your life. That's why the Consumers' Association (Which?) recommend that you should have a survey carried out before you agree to buy a home, as do many other professional and consumer organisations.

Normal consumer rights do not apply to home purchases

The normal consumer rights to quality and fitness for purpose that you have where you buy a car, or other consumer item do NOT apply to house or flat purchases. Also, unconfirmed 'verbal' comments, assurances or other statements by the seller, or their estate agents about a home are generally unenforceable - unless and until they have been confirmed in writing by your conveyancer, before exchange of contracts. This is why the Property Information Forms, Searches and Enquiries are important.

So, if the seller or their agent has told you something that is an important factor in your decision whether to buy a house or flat, you should ask your conveyancer to confirm the point with the seller's conveyancer.





Valuations are not Surveys

Banks and other lenders will always have a home valued before they agree to lend on it. But they are only concerned that they can sell the house or flat and recover the money they have lent to you. There may be defects in the home or its structure that are not revealed by their valuer's inspection. There may be omissions or inaccuracies in the valuation report that do not matter to the lender, but they might matter to you.

For example, you might be buying a home for £300,000 and borrowing £150,000 from the bank. They may be happy to lend this even if the home needs £20,000 of repairs - since as long as they can sell it for more than their loan and costs they will not lose out. But you will have paid £20,000 too much for the home.

Also, don't forget that the lender will not live in the home, and have to deal with problems of blocked drains, leaking roofs, defective services or settlement cracks in the walls. You will.

The bank's valuation is carried out by the bank's surveyor for the bank, not you, even if you pay for it. You will not be able to sue their surveyor if they have missed something.

In contrast, if you have your own survey carried out, you can rely on it. Your surveyor will have a legal liability to you should they miss something, or overvalue the home. They will also have professional insurance against negligent surveys.

Sellers and agents must not mislead buyers

The recently introduced 'Consumer Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 2014/870' now place an obligation on a seller not to mislead a buyer or provide incorrect or ambiguous information. However this has not been tested in the courts, and any litigation over alleged comments or statements is going to be expensive and uncertain. It is much better to have any such statements confirmed by your conveyancer and have the home surveyed by a professionally qualified surveyor.



Surveys - the choices

A **Home Condition Survey** can be obtained from any of the 200 members of the **Residential Property Surveyors Association**. This survey provides the same level of in-depth inspection as a building survey, but uses a simple and clear presentation style with a 1,2,3 rating system so you can identify the most serious points, plus photos of relevant issues. It will cover building condition and defects, structural movement, damp, rot, woodworm, heating, drains, electrical services, alterations, additions and the rebuilding cost. The surveyor will also call you after the survey to discuss its contents with you. A copy of their professional insurance will be lodged with the RPSA. The surveys are subject to robust Quality Assurance.

See www.rpsa.org.uk or call **08714 237189** for more details, and to find a surveyor in your area.

RICS

Alternatively, the **Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors** ('RICS') offer three levels of survey:

Level 1 - RICS Condition Report. Suitable for a conventional home in good condition and built from conventional materials. It focusses purely on the condition of the property with a 'traffic light' rating on each point.

Level 2 - RICS HomeBuyer Report. Suitable for a conventional home as before, but with more extensive information. Lists problems that may affect the value, and issues that need investigation.

Level 3 - RICS Building Survey. Suitable for large, older or run-down, unusual or altered properties. More expensive, as it contains detailed information on the structure and fabric. It describes visible defects and potential hidden flaws, an outline of repair options and the consequences of inactivity.

None of these include a valuation, though this may be negotiated at an extra cost. For more details see www.rics.org - click on the '**Home Surveys**' link to see the different choices available, and to find a surveyor in your area.

