Subject: CEIAG

Duration of lesson: 60 minutes

Learning objective: WALT understand what a surveyor does and what RICS is and does.

Success Criteria: I will know what a surveyor does and what RICS is and I will understand how to progress from GCSE to Chartered Surveyor status

Introduction: (10 mins) Choice of tasks

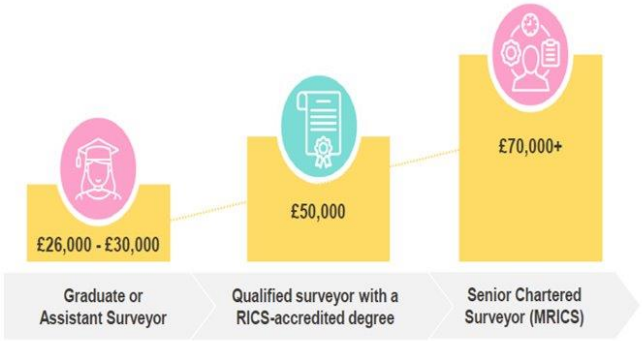
1. Ask the students to make a list of all the buildings they use in a week. Once they have completed their lists tell them that in the planning and delivery of those buildings a surveyor has been involved to ensure they are legal, safe, and compliant.
2. Give them five pictures of five buildings and tell them to put them in order of age or value and get them to explain how they came to their decision. Explain that surveyors have to do this in their role on a daily basis.
3. Put some images of good brick work and bad brick work or a good roof and a roof with holes etc (use Google images to find them) and get them to explain what the problems are and why they make the building unsafe/unsaleable/unlivable. Explain that this is what surveyors do day to day.
4. Put a picture of a run-down high street or run down building on the board and ask the students to come up with ideas of how to revive it or repurpose it. Again, explain that this is what surveyors do day in day out.
5. Put a picture of an empty field on the board. Ask the students to value it and say what they would develop on it. Some might refuse and say green belt should not be touched. Again, explain that these is what surveyors do day to day.

Direct teaching: (10 mins)

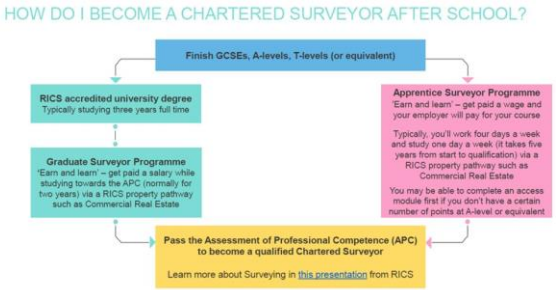
1. Play them the video on this web page Why become a surveyor? (rics.org) (5 mins)
2. Ask them to come up with a definition of a surveyor.
3. Reveal the correct definition:
   A surveyor is a professional who provides professional advice on a range of construction-related matter:
   - *ensures that new-build properties are built to regulations and specifications.*
   - *ensures that stages at concerts are erected to regulations and specifications.*
   - *advises on maintenance and repair of existing structures .*
   - *assesses damage for legal and insurance purposes.*
   - *values property (buildings, machinery, and other "things")*
4. Ask them to come up with the funniest answer to What do you think RICS stands for? (i.e. really icky cheese selection) because this will make the acronym memorable
5. Tell them what RICS really does stand for: Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and tell them that is the organisation that regulates surveyors. It ensures that they work to the highest standards.
6. Ask them what they think the difference is between a surveyor and a chartered surveyor.
7. Explain that anyone can complete a degree or an apprenticeship and be a surveyor and earn a salary but a person who chooses to be a chartered professional is a person who has gained a specific level of skill or competence in a particular field of work, which has been recognised by the award of a formal credential by a relevant professional organisation. They command higher salaries, gain promotions more easily, gain greater trust and credibility and can travel all over to work because being chartered is recognised globally.
8. Tell them about salaries using this infographic:

WHAT ABOUT SALARY?

- Salaries vary depending on **where** you work and your chosen **discipline**
- As you progress in your property career, **you can expect your earnings to grow**
- Here's an example of how salaries can increase in the world of surveying:



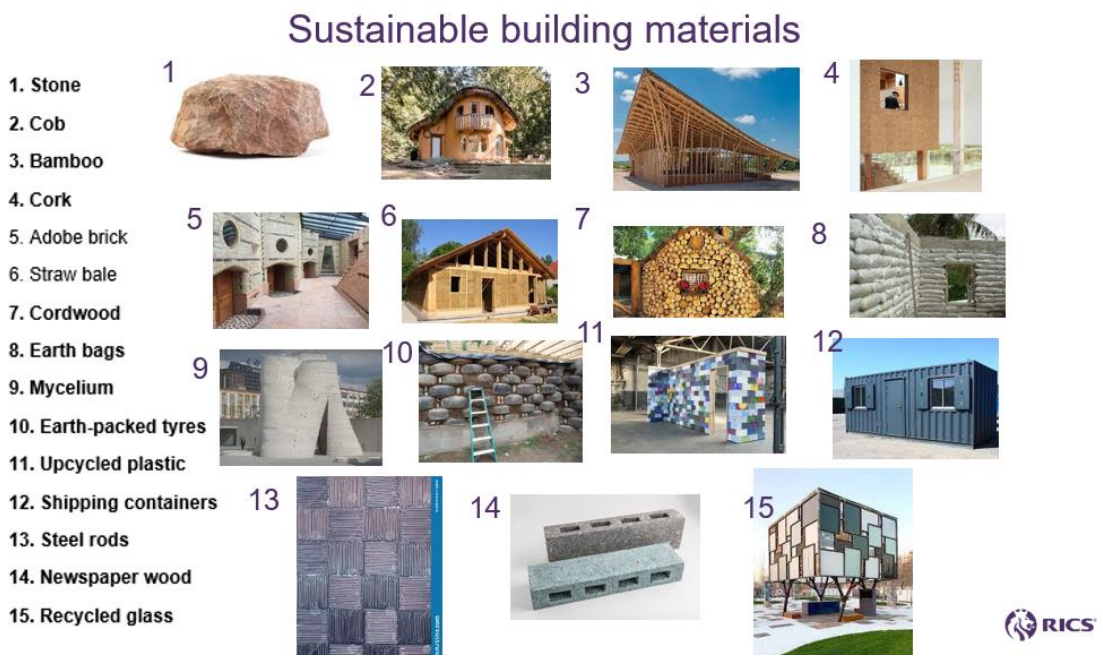
9. Tell them that there are a number of different types of surveyors and get them to complete the matching task (below) in pairs or 3s.
10. Share the answers with them. 1b, 2a, 3i, 4f, 5j, 6d, 7g, 8c, 9h, 10e.
11. Share the pathways with them:



Independent task: (20 mins)

Over to you!

You are all surveyors. One major concern is the planet. Design a community centre made from sustainable materials.



At the end get the students to present to one another the building they have designed, why they made the choices they did and who will use it. Stretch/challenge – how might they repurpose it in the future when current usage ceases which happens to many buildings.

Plenary: (5 mins)
What do you now know about surveying and RICS that you did not know when you entered the room?
If you could ask career@ric.org one thing, what question would you ask?

1	Land surveyor	A	provide expertise across projects in real estate, land and construction. They assess the environmental challenges faced by developers, landowners and investors. Key areas include environmental management, land use and contaminated land and environmental auditing.
2	Environmental surveyor	B	measures the shape of the land, and gather data for civil engineering and construction projects.
3	Rural Practice surveyor	C	specialise in land or property intended for business use, which ranges from shops and offices to warehouses and depots; residential surveyors in land or property for living purposes; and rural surveyors in a combination of the two, often working on farmland and country estates.
4	Quantity surveyor	D	assess, design and manage development projects in towns, cities and rural areas.
5	Party Wall surveyor	E	responsible for assessing the quality of buildings, from houses to public and commercial properties. They examine the condition of buildings and advise on ways to improve them.
6	Planning and Development surveyor	F	keep a close eye on project finances and contractual relationships. They make sure that the financial position of construction projects is accurately reported and controlled effectively.
7	Valuation surveyor	G	carries out valuations on residential, commercial or industrial property, and organises its sale or rent and advises on investment, development and management of properties. They may be called commercial or residential surveyors.
8	Commercial surveyor	H	inspect properties that are being bought and sold, to highlight any potential issues the property may have. Property surveys are an optional, but highly recommended part of the home buying and

			selling process, as it gives everyone involved peace of mind and avoids any unexpected surprises .
9	Residential surveyor	I	values the assets of farms and estates. They buy and sell rural land, including farms, country estates, woodland and forestry plantations. They may specialise in agriculture, environmental regulations, forestry or in valuation work
10	Building surveyor	J	resolve differences between neighbours when building works to a party structure, or within specified distances from a neighbour's property, are proposed.