

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 9

#### VALUATION OF SHEEP STOCK IN SCOTLAND IN RESPECT OF OLD LEASES

##### PART II

##### VALUATION MADE IN RESPECT OF A TENANCY TERMINATING AT MARTINMAS

- 7 The valuer shall ascertain the number of, and the prices realised for, the ewes sold off the hill from the stock under valuation at the autumn sales in the current year and in each of the 2 preceding years, and shall calculate an average price per ewe so sold for each of the said years. In calculating the average price for any year the valuer shall disregard one-tenth of the total number of ewes so sold in that year being the ewes sold at the lowest price.
- 8 The mean of the average prices so calculated shall be subject to adjustment by the valuer within the limits of 10 per cent (in the case of leases entered into before 15th May 1963, 25 pence) upward or downwards as he may think proper having regard to the general condition of the stock under valuation and to the profit which the purchaser may reasonably expect it to earn. The resultant figure shall be the basis of the valuation of the ewes and is in this Part of this Schedule referred to as the “basic ewe value”.
- 9 In making his award the valuer shall assess the respective classes of stock in accordance with the following rules, that is to say—
- (a) ewes of all ages (including gimmers) shall be valued at the basic ewe value with the addition of 30 per cent (in the case of leases entered into before 15th May 1963, 75 pence) of such value per head;
  - (b) ewe lambs shall be valued at the basic ewe value subject to adjustment by the valuer within the limits of 10 per cent (in the case of leases entered into before 15th May 1963, 25 pence) per head upwards or downwards as he may think proper having regard to their quality and condition; and
  - (c) tups shall be valued at such price as in the opinion of the valuer represents their value on the farm having regard to acclimatisation or any other factor for which he thinks it proper to make allowance.