STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1968 No. 282

AGRICULTURE
HORTICULTURE

The Agricultural and Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1968

Made - - -	*28th February* 1968
Laid before Parliament	*13th March* 1968
Coming into Operation	*14th March* 1968

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section 36 of the Agriculture Act 1967(**a**) (including the powers conferred upon them by the said section 36 as applied by section 41(7) of the said Act), sections 3 and 6 of the Horticulture Act 1960(**b**) (including the powers conferred upon them by the said section 3 as applied by section 3(2) of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1964(**c**), which latter section is by virtue of section 8 of that Act to be construed as one with Part I of the Horticulture Act 1960) and section 1 of the Agricultural Improvement Grants Act 1959(**d**) and, as respects works for the supply of water, the said Ministers acting severally in exercise of the powers conferred upon each by subsections (3) and (4) of the said section 1, and also acting jointly and severally in exercise of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, with the consent and approval of the Treasury, hereby make the following regulations :—

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Agricultural and Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1968 ; and shall come into operation on 14th March 1968.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the next following paragraph, these regulations shall apply throughout the United Kingdom.

(3) Such of the provisions of these regulations as relate to grants under section 15 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940(**e**) shall apply only to England and Wales and such of the said provisions as relate to grants under section 16 of the Agriculture Act 1937(**f**) shall apply only to Scotland.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"appropriate Minister" means, in relation to England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and, in relation to Scotland, the Secretary of State ;

(**a**) 1967 c. 22.
(**b**) 1960 c. 22.
(**c**) 1964 c. 28.
(**d**) 1959 c. 31.
(**e**) 1940 c. 14.
(**f**) 1937 c. 70.

"approved" means approved by the appropriate Minister;

"of framed construction" means, in relation to a building, constructed in such a manner that the roof is supported on stanchions, pillars or posts independently of the walls;

"of traditional construction" means, in relation to a building, constructed in such a manner that the roof is supported on load-bearing walls;

"work" means a work or operation of a description specified in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations which is carried out in accordance with—

(*a*) the requirements set out in relation to that work or operation in column 2 of that Part of that Schedule, and

(*b*) such of the general specifications set out in Schedule 3 to these regulations as relate to that work or operation or the materials used in carrying it out.

(2) In these regulations, any work referred to by a number means the work so numbered in Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations; and in relation to any such work, "requirements" means the requirements there set out in relation to that work.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(**a**) shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(4) Any reference in these regulations to any enactment shall, except where the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended by or under any other enactment.

(5) These regulations shall have effect only as respects—

(*a*) works carried out in accordance with a written authority to start work given by the appropriate Minister after the commencement of these regulations in the case of any grant under section 26, 30 or 41 of the Agriculture Act 1967, section 15 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940 or section 16 of the Agriculture Act 1937, or any improvement grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts 1946 to 1959(**b**), and

(*b*) works included in proposals which are approved while these regulations are in force in the case of any grant under section 1 of the Horticulture Act 1960 or section 3 of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1964,

and the regulations specified in Schedule 4 to these regulations shall not have effect as respects any such works.

Standard costs

3.—(1) Any person eligible for grant under section 26, 30 or 41 of the Agriculture Act 1967, the amount of which depends on the cost of a work or works specified in relation to the respective aforesaid section in Schedule 1 to these regulations, may elect, before the carrying out of the work or works pursuant to a written authority given by the appropriate Minister, to take that cost for the purposes of the grant as being of an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of the work or works in column 3 of Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(2) The standard cost of any work falling within section 1(1) or (2) of the Horticulture Act 1960 or section 3(1) of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1964 and specified in relation to the respective aforesaid section in

(**a**) 1889 c. 63.
(**b**) 1946 c. 73; 1951 c. 18; 1954 c. 23; 1956 c. 72; 1959 c. 31.

Schedule 1 to these regulations shall be an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of that work in column 3 of Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of the payment of improvement grants under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts 1946 to 1959 the cost of any work specified in relation to those Acts in Schedule 1 to these regulations shall, if the applicant for a grant so elects, be taken to be an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of that work in column 3 of Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(4) For the purposes of the payment of grants under section 15 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940 or section 16 of the Agriculture Act 1937 relating in either case to the supply of water, the expenditure incurred in carrying out any work specified in relation to the respective aforesaid section in Schedule 1 to these regulations shall, if the applicant for a grant so elects before the carrying out of the work pursuant to a written authority given by the appropriate Minister, be taken to be expenditure of an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of that work in column 3 of Part I of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(5) Any amount calculated in accordance with any of the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation shall, in any of the circumstances referred to in Part II of Schedule 2 to these regulations, be varied in accordance with the provisions there set out relating to the circumstances.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 26th February 1968.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 27th February 1968.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

We consent and approve.
28th February 1968.

E. Alan Fitch,

B. K. O'Malley,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 3

GRANTS AND THE WORKS FOR WHICH STANDARD COSTS ARE SPECIFIED IN RELATION TO EACH GRANT

Grant	Work numbers
Grant under section 26 of the Agriculture Act 1967	1–10, 28–53 and 59–101.
Grant under section 30 of the Agriculture Act 1967	1–10, 28–53, 59–70, 72–101, 105 and 107.
Grant under section 41 of the Agriculture Act 1967	10, 33–35, 44, 63–71, 83–101, 104 and 106.
Grant under section 1 of the Horticulture Act 1960	1–5, 11–27, 30–38, 40–48, 52–70, 72–86 and 91–103.
Grant under section 3 of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1964	103.
Improvement grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts 1946 to 1959...	1–5, 8, 10, 28–53, 59–101, 104 and 106.
Grant under section 15 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940	33–35, 63–71 and 93.
Grant under section 16 of the Agriculture Act 1937	33–35, 63–71 and 93.

Regulations 2 and 3

SCHEDULE 2

PART I

Where any rate set out in this Part of this Schedule in respect of any work is a rate per unit of measurement, any fraction of a unit shall be disregarded for the purpose of calculating the cost of that work.

In this Part of this Schedule the expression "floor area" means—

(*a*) in relation to work 4, the floor area between the outside edges of the stanchions;

(*b*) save as aforesaid, in relation to a building, the internal floor area.

Work	Requirements	Rate			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
			£	s.	d.
BUILDINGS					
1. Totally enclosed general purpose building of traditional construction (excluding floor).	The building shall have a minimum internal width of 15′ 0″. Adequate doors, windows, roof lights and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area			
		(*a*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 12′ 0″ but not less than 8′ 0″			
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet		17	9
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		13	0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		11	1
		(iv) thereafter		9	3
		(*b*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 14′ 0″ but not less than 12′ 0″			
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet	1	1	1
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		14	5
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		11	10
		(iv) thereafter		11	1
		(*c*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 16′ 0″ but not less than 14′ 0″			
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet	1	3	3
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		14	11
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		12	6
		(iv) thereafter		12	1

		(*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″ (i) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 1 5 4 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 15 8 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 12 7 (iv) thereafter 12 4
2. Totally enclosed general purpose building of framed construction (excluding floor).	The building shall have a minimum width of 15′ 0″. Adequate doors, windows, roof lights and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 12′ 0″ but not less than 8′ 0″ (i) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 15 11 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 6 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 9 0 (iv) thereafter ... ... 7 10 (*b*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 14′ 0″ but not less than 12′ 0″ (i) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 19 9 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 10 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 6 (iv) thereafter ... ... 9 7 (*c*) where the height between floor and eaves is less than 16′ 0″ but not less than 14′ 0″ (i) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 1 1 9 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 11 0 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 10 (iv) thereafter ... ... 10 6 (*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″ (i) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 1 3 9 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 11 9 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 11 3 (iv) thereafter 10 10
3. Open-fronted building of traditional construction (excluding floor).	The building shall have a minimum internal width of 18′ 0″ and a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves. Adequate natural lighting shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 12 11 (*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 7 (*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 9 7 (*d*) thereafter 8 4

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
4. Dutch barn type of building or covered part of cattle yard or implement shed of, in each case, framed construction (excluding floor and foundations).	(*a*) Where the frame includes stanchions of— (i) rolled steel joists, the stanchions shall be— (*a*) not less than 6″×3″ in the case of a building with a span not exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height not exceeding 16′ 0″ to the eaves; (*b*) not less than 7″×3½″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 21′ 0″ but not exceeding 25′ 0″ and a height not exceeding 16′ 0″ to the eaves; (*c*) not less than 7″×4″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 25′ 0″ but not exceeding 30′ 0″ and a height not exceeding 16′ 0″ to the eaves; (*d*) not less than 7″×4″ in the case of a building with a span not exceeding 30′ 0″ and a height exceeding 16′ 0″ but not exceeding 18′ 0″ to the eaves; (*e*) not less than 8″×4″ in the case of a building with a span not exceeding 30′ 0″ and a height exceeding 18′ 0″ but not exceeding 20′ 0″ to the eaves; (*f*) of an approved size in the case of a building with a span exceeding 30′ 0″ and a height not exceeding 20′ 0″ to the eaves. (ii) tubular steel, the frame shall be constructed in accordance with an approved design. (iii) wood, the frame shall be constructed of sound sawn wood in accordance with an approved design or, in approved cases, of round wood. (iv) precast reinforced concrete, the frame shall be constructed in accordance with an approved design.	£ s. d. Per square foot of floor area (*a*) if stanchions are of round wood (i) with 2 rows of stanchions ... ... 6 4 (ii) with 1 row of stanchions ... ... 5 9 (*b*) if stanchions are of any other approved type (i) with 2 rows of stanchions ... ... 7 1 (ii) with 1 row of stanchions ... ... 6 4 plus for each square foot of floor area in relation to one building (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 1 0 (*b*) for the next 1,500 square feet 6

	(*b*) The frame may be constructed partly of one and partly of another of the aforementioned materials in accordance with an approved design. (*c*) Roof principals and purlins shall be included in the design and shall be of steel, concrete, wood or aluminium alloy spaced at distances appropriate to the roof covering material used. (*d*) The gable ends shall be sheeted down to eaves level with galvanised steel, asbestos cement or other approved material.	
5. Store or loose box.	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves and a concrete floor. (*b*) Adequate doors, windows, roof lights and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 150 square feet ... ... 1 10 0 (*b*) for the next 850 square feet 16 11
6. Dairy.	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves and a concrete floor. (*b*) Adequate doors, windows, roof lights and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building. An adequate water supply, with all necessary equipment, shall be provided and adequate arrangements made for the disposal of floor drainage to a suitable outfall. (*c*) The building shall conform to the requirements— (i) in relation to England and Wales, of any Milk and Dairies Regulations for the time being in force under the Food and Drugs Act 1955(a); (ii) in relation to Scotland, of all byelaws for the time being in force under section 8 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914(b); (iii) in relation to Northern Ireland, of the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1963(c), or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.	Per square foot of floor area 1 13 1

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16. (b) 1914 c. 46. (c) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1963/44 (1963, p. 128).

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
7. Milking arlour.	(*a*) The building shall conform to the requirements for work 6. (*b*) Internal partitions shall be constructed of brick, concrete blocks or hollow clay blocks not less than 4″ thick or the equivalent thereof in other approved material. Cow stalls and gates shall be of galvanised steel tubing of approved design, or other approved material and design.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) Abreast or herringbone type... ... ... (*b*) Tandem type ... ... (*c*) Chute type	 1 1 2	 14 19 2	 3 3 7
8. Cowhouse.	(*a*) The building shall conform to requirements (*a*) and (*b*) for work 6 and, if it is to be used as a milking house, to requirement (*c*) for that work. (*b*) Brick, concrete or tubular steel stall divisions and concrete or stoneware mangers shall be provided as necessary.	Per cow (*a*) with feeding passage (i) for the first 12 cows ... ... (ii) for the next 12 cows ... ... (iii) thereafter ... ... (*b*) without feeding passage (i) for the first 12 cows ... ... (ii) for the next 12 cows ... ... (iii) thereafter	 75 56 53 67 49 44	 10 10 0 5 0 10	 0 0 0 0 0 0
9. Pig fattening house.	(*a*) The building, which shall be of an approved design, shall be totally enclosed or partly enclosed and partly open. (*b*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction, save that— (i) where the walls of sleeping quarters form the external walls of the building and are constructed of brickwork, clay or concrete blocks they shall be insulated by a continuous cavity or other approved method; and (ii) weatherboarding, galvanised steel, aluminium alloy or asbestos cement sheeting shall not be used alone as walling unless approved measures are taken for internal insulation and strengthening.	Per pig unit	13	3	10

(*c*) Internal division walls shall not be less than 3′ 6″ high and constructed of brick, concrete blocks or hollow clay blocks not less than 4″ thick or the equivalent thereof in other approved material.

(*d*) The roof shall be insulated in an approved manner and in permanent construction and a suitable method of ventilation provided.

(*e*) The floor shall be of concrete laid to appropriate falls and shall be provided with a suitable method of insulation under the sleeping areas. The insulation shall be protected from rising damp by a waterproof membrane of an approved type. Provision shall be made within the building for all necessary floor channels or slatted areas for drainage and for the disposal of foul drainage and floor water effluent to a suitable outfall. An adequate supply of water together with all necessary equipment shall be provided. Feeding troughs, if required, shall be of an approved and permanent type of construction. The front of each pen above the feeding trough shall be of medium gauge galvanised steel tubing of at least $1\frac{3}{32}$″ outside diameter or other approved type of design.

(*f*) External runs shall have concrete floors not less than 4″ thick, laid to falls with open channels discharging to a suitable outfall. The walls to the runs shall be of brick or solid concrete blocks not less than 4″ thick and 3′ 6″ high complete with all necessary gates.

For the purpose of this work, one pig unit shall be represented, in the case of—

(*a*) a totally enclosed house, by a sleeping area and dunging area of which the sleeping area only shall be of 6 square feet (including area occupied by feeding troughs where provided);

(*b*) houses with enclosed sleeping areas but having open runs, by 6 square feet of sleeping area and 9 square feet in the open run;

(*c*) any other design, by an area of such extent and description as the appropriate Minister shall specify.

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
10. Cattle shelter.	(*a*) The shelter shall be of framed construction with uprights of round or sawn timber, steel or precast reinforced concrete and with ridged, curved or monopitch roof of asbestos cement, steel, aluminium or other approved material. (*b*) The walls shall be not less than 8′ high to the eaves and shall be clad with steel, aluminium, wood or other approved material on three sides and the front shall be open or part clad. (*c*) Wooden uprights shall be set not less than 3′ 6″ into the ground. Round wooden uprights shall have a mean diameter of not less than 7″. Square wooden uprights shall be not less than 6″ × 6″. (*d*) Steel or precast reinforced concrete uprights shall be set in concrete foundations at least 2′ 6″ square and 2′ 6″ deep, with a stone or concrete pad not less than 6″ thick below the base of the uprights. (*e*) The top of the concrete foundations shall be carried up at least 6″ above ground and sloped away from the uprights.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 500 square feet ... ... £ 6 11 (*b*) for the next 500 square feet ... ... 5 6 (*c*) thereafter 4 2
11. Mushroom house (conventional design).	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum internal width of 15′ 0″ and a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves. (*b*) Adequate doors and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building. (*c*) External walls shall be of brick, concrete blocks, hollow clay blocks or other approved material and shall be of continuous cavity or other approved equivalent form of construction.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 16 4 (*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 11 4 (*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 9 7 (*d*) thereafter 8 2
12. Rhubarb shed (conventional design).	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum internal width of 15′ 0″ and a height of not less than 5′ 0″ and of not more than 8′ 0″ to the eaves.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 14 7 (*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 11 9 (*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet 10 0

	(*b*) Adequate doors and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building. (*c*) External walls shall be of brick, concrete blocks or hollow clay blocks, and not less than 8″ thick in each case, or of other approved material and construction.	(*d*) thereafter 8 6
13. Mushroom house or rhubarb shed with curved or cranked roof sheeting.	(*a*) The building shall be constructed of curved or cranked roof sheeting arched over and supported by brick or concrete sills. If of curved sheeting, side walls shall be provided, which shall not be less than 2′ 6″ high above ground level at either side. The building shall have a minimum internal width of 17′ 0″ and a height of not less than 10′ 0″ to the crown of the roof. (*b*) The end walls shall be carried to the full height of the building. (*c*) External dwarf and end walls shall be of brick, concrete blocks, hollow clay blocks or other approved material and shall be of continuous cavity or other approved equivalent form of construction. (*d*) Adequate doors and ventilation shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 500 square feet ... ... 9 10 (*b*) thereafter 5 4

GLASSHOUSES

Where in the case of any glasshouse the rate is expressed in terms of square feet of glazed area, that area shall be taken to be the glazed area of the roof, sides and ends of the glasshouse and shall be deemed to include the glazed area of any doors or ventilators therein.

14. Static glasshouse constructed of metal and glazed with sheets of unframed glass.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials and shall be erected on brick or concrete walls with concrete foundations or, if of framed construction, the side walls shall be carried on base walls of brick, concrete or other approved material with concrete foundations. The supporting members shall be on suitable foundations. Structural members such as roof trusses, rafters, struts, roof tie bars and glazing bars shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. Sheets of glass shall be not less than 24″ wide except in opening ventilators. Glass in sheets of a width of 28¾″ or less shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Glass in sheets more than 28¾″ wide shall weigh not less than 26 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. Eaves and valleys shall be provided with gutters and down pipes of an approved type and material.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included and (i) each sheet of glass is 28¾″ wide or less 4 6 (ii) each sheet of glass is more than 28¾″ wide ... ... 4 5 (*b*) Cost of labour only 6

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
15. Static glasshouse constructed of wood and glazed with sheets of unframed glass.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials and shall be erected on brick or concrete walls with concrete foundations or, if of framed construction, the side walls shall be carried on base walls of brick, concrete or other approved material with concrete foundations. The supporting members shall be on suitable foundations. Structural members such as roof trusses, rafters, struts and roof tie bars, if not of wood shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved materials. Wooden glazing bars shall be nailed to purlins or other structural members by nails passing through the rebates of the glazed bars. Sheets of glass shall be not less than 24″ wide except in opening ventilators. Glass in sheets of a width of 28¾″ or less shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Glass in sheets more than 28¾″ wide shall weigh not less than 26 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. Eaves and valleys shall be provided with gutters and down pipes of an approved type and material.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included and (i) each sheet of glass is 28¾″ wide or less		4	2
		(ii) each sheet of glass is more than 28¾″ wide		3	10
		(*b*) Cost of labour only			8
16. Static glasshouse constructed of metal and glazed with framed lights.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials and shall be erected on brick or concrete walls with concrete foundations or, if of framed construction, the side walls shall be carried on base walls of brick, concrete or other approved material with concrete foundations. The supporting members shall be on suitable foundations. Structural members such as roof trusses, rafters, struts and roof tie bars and glazing bars shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. The glass shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. Eaves and valleys shall be provided with gutters and down pipes of an approved type and material.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included ...		3	5
		(*b*) Cost of labour only			3
17. Static glasshouse constructed of wood and glazed with framed lights.	The glasshouse shall conform to all the requirements for work 16.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included ...		2	9
		(*b*) Cost of labour only			4

18. Static glasshouse comprising framed lights without any supporting structure.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials and shall be erected on suitable foundations. The glass shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary.	Per square foot of glazed area	2 4
19. Mobile glasshouse constructed of metal and glazed with sheets of unframed glass.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials. Structural members such as roof trusses, rafters, struts, roof tie bars and glazing bars shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. Sheets of glass shall be not less than 24" wide. Glass in sheets of a width of 28¾" or less shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Glass in sheets more than 28¾" wide shall weigh not less than 26 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. The glasshouse shall be mounted on rails and wheels supported either by side walls of approved materials and construction or by concrete dollies set securely in the ground. Where dollies are used, adequate means of filling the spaces between the dollies shall be provided to make the glasshouse draught proof.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included and (i) each sheet of glass is 28¾" wide or less (ii) each sheet of glass is more than 28¾" wide ... ... (*b*) Cost of labour only	 5 2 4 11 6
20. Mobile glasshouse constructed of wood and glazed with sheets of unframed glass.	The glasshouse shall conform to all the appropriate requirements for works 15 and 19.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of materials is included and (i) each sheet of glass is 28¾" wide or less (ii) each sheet of glass is more than 28¾" wide ... ... (*b*) Cost of labour only	 4 6 4 3 9
21. Mobile glasshouse constructed of metal and glazed with framed lights.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials. Structural members such as roof trusses, rafters, struts, roof tie bars and glazing bars shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. The glass shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. The glasshouse shall be mounted on rails and wheels supported either by side walls of approved materials and construction or by concrete dollies set securely in the ground. Where dollies are used, adequate means of filling the space between the dollies shall be provided to make the glasshouse draught proof.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of the material is included... (*b*) Cost of labour only	 4 1 3

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
22. Mobile glasshouse constructed of wood and glazed with framed lights.	The glasshouse shall conform to all the requirements for work 21.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where the cost of the materials is included		3	3
		(*b*) Cost of labour only			3
23. Rail for mobile glasshouse.	The rail shall be of material, shape and size suitable for the purpose and shall be securely fixed to a wall, to dollies or to the glasshouse.	Per foot run		2	3
24. Concrete dolly to support the rail of a mobile glasshouse when it is moved, not including the wheel but including the chair.	——	Per dolly	1	0	0
25. Wheel to work with concrete dolly.	——	Per wheel		10	0
26. Static glasshouse of prefabricated construction.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and constructed of pre-assembled units and component parts. Glazed panels, structural members and glazing bars of wood or metal or a combination of both shall be supported on a frame of posts, rafters, struts and roof ties. If any of the foregoing are of metal, the frame shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. The posts shall be set on suitable concrete foundations and the bottom rails on non-load bearing walls of brick, concrete or other approved material with concrete foundations. Sheets of glass shall be not less than 24″ wide except in opening ventilators. Glass in sheets of a width of 28¾″ or less shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Glass in sheets more than 28¾″ wide shall weigh not less than 26 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where cost of material is included		3	1
		(*b*) Cost of labour only			4

27. Mobile glasshouse of prefabricated construction.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and constructed on site of pre-assembled units and component parts. Glazed panels, structural members and glazing bars of wood or metal or a combination of both shall be supported on a frame with rafters, struts and roof ties. If any of the foregoing are of metal, the frame shall be of aluminium alloy, galvanised steel or other approved material. Sheets of glass shall be not less than 24″ wide. Glass in sheets of a width of 28¾″ or less shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot. Glass in sheets more than 28¾″ wide shall weigh not less than 26 oz. per square foot. Doors and ventilators shall be provided as necessary. The glasshouse shall be mounted on rails and wheels supported either by side walls of approved materials and construction or by concrete dollies set securely in the ground. Adequate means of filling spaces between dollies shall be provided to make the glasshouse draught proof.	Per square foot of glazed area (*a*) Where cost of material (including rails, dollies and wheels) is included	3 4
		(*b*) Cost of labour only	4
	SILOS FOR ENSILAGE The rates specified in relation to walls include the foundations		
28. Silo walls.	The walls shall be constructed to an approved design.	Per square yard (*a*) of mass concrete, concrete block or brick or filled hollow concrete block all reinforced as necessary	2 15 6
		(*b*) of precast slabs of reinforced concrete ...	2 4 0
		(*c*) of stone not less than 18″ wide at top and 24″ wide at base, built in mortar and cement rendered	2 0 0
		(*d*) of new wood, of not less than 1½″ finished thickness, or other approved material ...	1 5 6
29. Silo roofs.	Silo roofs shall be of asbestos cement, steel, aluminium or other approved material.	Per square yard of area covered at eaves level (*a*) (i) With stanchions of steel, concrete or sawn wood, or piers of brick or stone	3 6 6
		(ii) With stanchions of round wood or other approved material	2 17 3
		(*b*) Fixed roof without stanchions or piers; fixed roof with piers forming an integral part of the sides or walls; moveable roof with roof framework	1 2 6

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
		FOUNDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS OF FRAMED CONSTRUCTION	
30. Foundations for stanchions of steel, concrete, aluminium alloy, or wood, embedded in concrete.	The foundations shall be constructed as specified in British Standard 2053: 1965.	Per upright	4 14 0
31. Foundations for wooden stanchions erected on concrete.	The foundations shall be of concrete and of dimensions below ground as specified in British Standard 2053: 1965.	Per upright (*a*) with steel lengths ... ... (*b*) with concrete spur or spurs	6 3 2 4 14 0
32. Foundations for wooden stanchions embedded in the ground.	The holes shall be not less than 4′ 6″ deep and shall be dug out by manual labour. At the bottom of each hole there shall be placed a pad of concrete not less than 6″ thick on which the stanchion shall rest. The soil shall be replaced in layers, each layer being well rammed.	Per upright	1 14 6
		EXCAVATION, HARDCORE FILLING, CONCRETING, SUSPENDED FLOORS AND SLATTED FLOORS	
33. Excavation.	———	Per cubic yard	10 8
34. Hardcore filling.	Broken brick, stone or any other approved material shall be used.	Per cubic yard (consolidated thickness)	18 6
35. Concreting.	———	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 3″ but less than 4″ thick ... (*b*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ... (*c*) not less than 6″ thick	9 4 12 5 18 10
36. Surface hardening of a concrete floor.	Where approved, the additional surface treatment of a concrete floor shall be such as to produce a uniform, hard and dust free surface.	Per square yard of floor area	11
37. Waterproof membrane to concrete floor.	Two coats of an approved bituminous compound or other approved waterproofing material shall be applied to the concrete surfaces.	Per square yard	3 4

38. Suspended floor, including supporting piers, columns or stanchions and trapdoors, wells and access stairs or ladders but excluding any guard-rail or hand-rail.	The floor shall be constructed— (*a*) of boarding of not less than 1″ nominal thickness with wooden joists: where intermediate supporting beams are required, they shall be of wood, steel or concrete, of approved design in each case; or (*b*) of reinforced concrete cast in situ or of approved hollow or solid concrete beams or blocks or of approved hollow clay blocks supported on steel or reinforced concrete beams: in each case, the floor shall have a cement rendered finish; or (*c*) in accordance with an approved proprietary design. Supporting piers, columns or stanchions shall be of brick, concrete, steel, wood or other approved material.	(*a*) Per square foot (i) for imposed load of not less than 100 lbs. but less than 200 lbs. ... ... 6 2 (ii) for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs. 7 2 (*b*) Per square foot (i) for imposed load of not less than 100 lbs. but less than 200 lbs. ... ... 7 2 (ii) for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs. 9 3 (*c*) Per square foot for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs. 9 3
39. Slatted floors for cattle.	The slatted floors in passages and part floors of cattle yards or where used as cover to slurry tanks shall be to an approved design and manufacture to support an imposed load of not less than 500 lbs. per square foot and shall be of reinforced concrete, steel, prime beech preserved under pressure, imported hardwood of an approved species or any other approved material. The spacing between parallel slats shall not exceed 1¼″. Intermediate supports as required shall be of brick, concrete or steel.	Per square foot of floor area or tank cover ... 7 11

WALLING, CLADDING, RAILING AND RENDERING

The rates specified in relation to works 40 to 45 inclusive include the foundations (except for work 45) and any necessary doors, windows, damp-proof course and ventilators.

40. Brick or clay block walling.	(*a*) The walling shall be constructed of good quality bricks or blocks, bonded and set in mortar and pointed as required. The bricks or blocks shall in all cases comply with British Standard 187:1955 (amended 1962) or British Standard 3921:1965. (*b*) If hollow clay blocks are used below ground level or are liable to side pressure, all cavities in the blocks so used shall be filled with concrete as the work proceeds. Where it is necessary to provide a good degree of weather resistance or insulation, walling of hollow blocks shall be rendered externally in the manner specified in the requirement for work 48 or shall be constructed in two thicknesses of block with a continuous cavity between them.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ thick but less than 8″ thick... 1 6 2 (*b*) not less than 8″ thick but less than 13″ thick 2 9 9 (*c*) not less than 10″ thick with 2″ cavity ... 2 15 4 (*d*) not less than 13″ thick 3 7 4

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
41. Concrete block walling.	(*a*) The walling shall be constructed of precast concrete blocks set in mortar. The blocks may be solid or hollow and shall in all cases comply with British Standard 2028:1953 (amended 1960 and 1964). (*b*) If hollow concrete blocks are used below ground level or are liable to side pressure, all cavities in the blocks so used shall be filled with concrete as the work proceeds. Where it is necessary to provide a good degree of weather resistance or insulation, walling of hollow blocks shall be rendered externally in the manner specified in the requirement for work 48 or shall be constructed in two thicknesses of block with a continuous cavity between them.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ... (*b*) not less than 6″ but less than 8″ thick ... (*c*) not less than 8″ thick ... ... (*d*) not less than 10″ thick with 2″ cavity ...	 1 1 2 2	 4 12 8 10	 3 5 3 10
42. Mass concrete walling.	The walling shall be constructed of concrete poured into shuttering and thoroughly tamped down.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 6″ but less than 9″ thick ... (*b*) not less than 9″ thick	 1 2	 11 7	 4 6
43. Precast concrete panel walling.	The panels shall be reinforced as necessary and shall be not less than 1½″ thick.	Per square yard (including all necessary supports)	2	4	0
44. Rubble stone walling.	The walling shall be not less than 18″ thick and constructed of good stone set in mortar.	Per square yard	2	0	0
45. Cladding.	(*a*) The cladding shall be of galvanised steel sheeting, asbestos cement sheeting, aluminium alloy sheeting, weather boarding not less than ⅛″ finished thickness, plywood not less than $\frac{5}{16}$″ thick bonded with resin of weather-and-boil-proof grade, tempered hardboard not less than ¼″ thick to British Standard 1142:1961, space boarding comprising 4″ x ⅞″ wood boards set vertically 1″ apart and secured to wood, steel or concrete rails, or any other approved material.	Per square yard	1	1	6

	(*b*) Where there is a risk near floor or ground level of cladding being rotted, corroded or fractured, and the appropriate Minister so requires, the bottom of the cladding shall overlap the top of a dwarf wall of brick, stone, mass concrete, concrete blocks or hollow clay blocks high enough to keep the cladding clear of such risk.		
46. Tubular steel railing.	The railing shall be of medium gauge galvanised steel tubing of not less than $1\frac{3}{8}$" outside diameter or other equivalent section supported by uprights of wood, steel or concrete of approved dimensions not more than 6′ 0″ apart and set in concrete.	(*a*) Per foot run of railing	3 6
		(*b*) Per upright	12 11
47. Guard-rail or hand-rail.	(*a*) If constructed of wood, the rail shall be— (i) either supported by wooden uprights not more than 6′ 0″ apart or secured to a wall; and (ii) not less than 3′ 0″ nor more than 3′ 6″ high from the floor. The size of the wood shall be not less than 3″×2″ nominal throughout.	Per foot run	1 4
	(*b*) If constructed of galvanised tubular steel or other approved material, the rail shall be— (i) either supported by uprights of approved material not more than 6′ 0″ apart or secured to a wall; and (ii) not less than 3′ 0″ nor more than 3′ 6″ high from the floor. The steel tube shall be of medium gauge not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$" outside diameter or other equivalent section. Other approved materials shall be at least equivalent in strength to a medium gauge steel tube of $1\frac{3}{8}$" outside diameter.	Per foot run	3 7
48. Rendering or rough casting walls.	Rendering finished smooth with a steel or wood float shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$" thick and shall be applied in two coats. Rough casting finished with a wet or dry dash shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$" thick applied in two or three coats and according to the dash. Mortar shall be of a suitable mix.	Per square yard	7 0

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
	MANGERS AND STALL DIVISIONS		
49. Mangers for cattle yards.	The mangers shall be constructed of brick, concrete or other approved material and shall be permanently fixed to the structure. They shall be not less than 2′ 9″ overall from front to back and shall have concrete or stoneware linings.	Per foot run	2 12 6
50. Stall or cubicle divisions.	The stall or cubicle divisions shall be of an approved design, not less than 5′ 9″ long and 3′ 6″ high above the floor of the stall or cubicle and constructed of reinforced concrete, steel tubing or timber, securely set into the concrete floor or kerb of the stall or cubicle and (according to the design) to the head wall. Solid divisions shall be smooth finished concrete or framed in steel or wood faced with galvanised sheet steel or other approved material Tubular steel divisions shall have not less than two horizontal rails and shall be constructed of medium gauge steel tubing having an outside diameter of not less than $1\frac{3}{32}$″ or other equivalent section, galvanised or given two coats of anti-toxic paint after manufacture. Timber divisions shall be constructed with uprights not less than 4″×3″ and rails not less than 4″×$1\frac{1}{2}$″, the timber to be pressure-treated with an approved preservative.	Per stall or cubicle division	3 12 4
51. Kerbs or heelstones.	The kerbs or heelstones shall be of an approved design constructed in brick, concrete, stone or timber, properly secured to a permanent foundation.	Per foot run	3 3
	INSULATION TO FLOORS AND ROOFS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED STORAGE		
52. Floor insulation for buildings other than temperature controlled storage.	The insulation shall be constructed of hollow clay blocks, expanded polystyrene, resin-bonded glass fibre or other approved material laid on a waterproof membrane and covered with a protective finish of a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand, to a thickness of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$″.	Per square yard (including waterproof membrane)	13 8
53. Roof insulation.	Insulation to the underside of roof slopes or to suspended ceilings shall be of approved materials and construction	Per square yard	5 7

	sufficient to provide a U-value not more than 0.2. It may take the form of "sandwich" construction laid on top of purlins or of suspended type below purlins. Vapour barriers must be provided to protect the insulation from condensation and the effects of humidity within the building.		
54. Wall insulation of mushroom house or rhubarb shed of conventional design.	The insulating material shall be in slab or other approved form and fixed to the inside of the external wall either directly by an approved adhesive, indirectly by battening out or by some other approved method. If wooden battens are used they shall be pressure-treated with preservative unless they are of an approved durable species of wood. The insulating material shall be provided with suitable vapour barriers, shall have an approved vapour-resisting finish on its internal face or be protected by an approved internal wall lining sealed at all joints. The final composite construction of the insulated walling shall have a U-value of not more than 0.2.	Per square yard	8 5
55. Insulation of mushroom house or rhubarb shed with curved or cranked roof sheeting.	(*a*) Internal insulation The insulation shall be fixed to the under side of the roof sheeting and shall be of approved materials and construction sufficient to provide a U-value of not more than 0.2. Battens shall be of wood which, unless of an approved durable species, shall be pressure-treated with preservative. The insulating material shall be provided with suitable vapour barriers, shall have an approved vapour-resisting finish on its internal face or be protected by an approved internal lining sealed at all joints.	Per square yard	9 9
	(*b*) External insulation The insulation shall be fixed to the roof sheets on the outside and shall be of approved materials and construction sufficient to provide a U-value of not more than 0.2. The insulation shall be protected by two layers of approved roofing felt, secured to the structure by plastic coated wire mesh having a core not thinner than 17½ standard wire gauge and a mesh not wider than 2″. The insulating material shall be provided with suitable vapour barriers.	Per square yard	1 4 8

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
56. Insulation of walls, floors and ceiling of temperature controlled storage.	The standard of insulation to be provided for walls and ceiling shall be as follows:— Operating temperatures — U-value (B.T.U./sq.ft./°F/hour) Above 38°F (3.3°C).....not more than 0.09 38°F (3.3°C) and below .....less than 0.07 Special Requirement:— Where it is necessary to maintain a temperature within critical limits of plus or minus 1°F (0.55°C) for temperatures 38°F (3.3°C) and below a value of not more than 0.06 will be required. For floors a U-value of not more than 0.16 will be required. For the purpose of calculating the standard of insulation the structural walls, floor and ceiling of the chamber shall be excluded.	£ s. d.
	(*a*) The lining to walls shall consist of a coat of cement rendering where required, and sufficient thickness of an approved insulating material or materials fixed with a suitable adhesive and covered on exposed surface with an approved finish.	(*a*) Per square foot (i) for U-values more than 0.09 and not less than 0.07 ... ... 7 8 (ii) for U-values less than 0.07 ... ... 8 0
	(*b*) The lining to ceilings shall consist of sufficient thickness of an approved insulating material or materials fixed with a suitable adhesive and covered on exposed surface with an approved finish.	(*b*) Per square foot (i) for U-values not more than 0.09 and not less than 0.07 ... ... 6 4 (ii) for U-values less than 0.07 ... ... 7 0
	(*c*) Where of framed construction walls and ceilings shall consist of pressure-treated wood or other approved material to which is fixed a sufficient thickness of approved insulating material or materials covered on face with an approved finish.	(*c*) Per square foot (i) for U-values not more than 0.09 and not less than 0.07 ... ... 9 0 (ii) for U-values less than 0.07 ... ... 9 9
	(*d*) The floor lining shall in all cases consist of a cement screed, a sufficient thickness of insulating material or materials fixed with an approved adhesive where required and covered with a layer of reinforced concrete not less than 2″ thick or other approved finish.	(*d*) Per square foot 5 5

	Exposed surfaces where gas-proofing is required shall be treated with a coating of an approved gas-proofing compound or covering of gas-proof sheeting properly jointed. Vapour barriers shall be provided where required together with adhesive layers for the proper securing of the insulation.						
	RACKS AND BENCHES						
57. Racks.	(*a*) The racks shall be free-standing and of approved design and construction. The shelves shall be solid or slatted and made of wood or other approved material and properly supported on a rigid frame of wood or metal. (*b*) If racks are made of dressed softwood, shelves or slats shall be of not less than ¾″ nominal thickness and slats shall be not more than 2″ apart; legs, rails and braces shall be of not less than 1¼″ nominal thickness.	Per square foot of shelf area (each shelf included)	...	...	...	4	2
58. Benches.	(*a*) The benches shall be free-standing, not less than 1′ 6″ high and of approved design and construction. The bench tops shall be made of wood or other approved material and properly supported on a rigid frame of wood or metal. (b) If benches are made of dressed softwood, the minimum dimensions shall be— (i) for bench tops, 1″ nominal thickness; (ii) for legs, 2″ x 2″ nominal; (iii) for rails and braces, 2½″ x 1¼″ nominal.	Per square foot of bench top	...	...	...	5	4
	INTERNAL PLUMBING AND SERVICES						
59. Galvanised steel piping.	The piping shall conform to British Standard 1387:1967.	Per foot run					
		(*a*) with ½″ diameter piping	...	...	...	1	5
		(*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping	...	...	...	1	11
		(*c*) with 1″ diameter piping	...	...	...	2	6
		(*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping	...	...	...	3	3
		(*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping	...	...	...	3	11

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
60. Polythene piping.	The piping shall conform to British Standard 1972: 1967 (low density) or 3284:1967 (high density). It shall be used only for cold water services and waste pipes. The jointing shall be of an approved type.	Per foot run			
		(*a*) with ½″ diameter piping		1	9
		(*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping		2	8
		(*c*) with 1″ diameter piping		4	0
		(*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping		4	7
		(*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping		6	1
61. Polyvinyl chloride piping (unplasticised).	The piping shall conform to British Standard 3505:1962 (amended 1963 and 1964). It shall be used only for cold water services and waste pipes. The jointing shall be of an approved type.	Per foot run			
		(*a*) with ½″ diameter Class D piping		1	0
		(*b*) with ¾″ diameter Class D piping		1	3
		(*c*) with 1″ diameter Class D piping		1	6
		(*d*) with 1¼″ diameter Class C or D piping ...		1	10
		(*e*) with 1½″ diameter Class C or D piping ...		2	3
62. Copper piping.	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 659:1967. (*b*) The minimum gauge shall be 19 gauge for piping of ½″ or ¾″ diameter and 18 gauge for piping of 1″, 1¼″ or 1½″ diameter.	Per foot run			
		(*a*) with ½″ diameter piping		2	4
		(*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping		3	4
		(*c*) with 1″ diameter piping		4	11
		(*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping		6	1
		(*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping		6	10
	EXTERNAL COLD WATER SUPPLIES (UNDERGROUND) IN YARDS				
63. Galvanised steel piping.	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 1387:1967. (*b*) The pipes shall be laid to a depth sufficient to provide a minimum cover of 18″ over the top of the pipes or such greater depth as may be required by a water undertaking. (*c*) The diameter and class of pipe, type of joint and the method of laying and jointing shall be in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate Minister or the appropriate water undertaking, whichever is applicable.	Per foot run			
		(*a*) with ½″ diameter heavy or medium piping ...		2	2
		(*b*) with ¾″ diameter heavy or medium piping		2	6
		(*c*) with 1″ diameter heavy or medium piping		3	1
		(*d*) with 1¼″ diameter heavy or medium piping		3	9
		(*e*) with 1½″ diameter heavy or medium piping		4	5
		(*f*) with 2″ diameter heavy or medium piping		5	10

64. Polythene piping.	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 1972:1967 (low density) or 3284:1967 (high density). (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run (*a*) with $\frac{3}{8}$" or $\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class C or D piping (*b*) with $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter Class C or D piping ... (*c*) with 1" diameter Class B, C or D piping ... (*d*) with $1\frac{1}{4}$" diameter Class B, C or D piping (*e*) with $1\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class B, C or D piping (*f*) with 2" diameter Class B, C or D piping	2 4 2 6 3 5 4 6 5 5 6 6
65. Polyvinyl chloride piping (unplasticised).	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 3505:1962 (amended 1963 and 1964). (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run (*a*) with $\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class D piping ... ... (*b*) with $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter Class D piping ... ... (*c*) with 1" diameter Class D piping ... ... (*d*) with $1\frac{1}{4}$" diameter Class C or D piping ... (*e*) with $1\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class C or D piping ... (*f*) with 2" diameter Class B, C or D piping ...	1 9 2 1 2 5 3 0 3 6 4 4
66. Asbestos cement piping.	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 486:1966. (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run with 2" diameter Class D piping	5 4
	EXTERNAL COLD WATER SUPPLIES (UNDERGROUND) OUTSIDE YARDS		
67. Galvanised steel piping.	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 1387:1967. (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run (*a*) with $\frac{1}{2}$" diameter heavy or medium piping (*b*) with $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter heavy or medium piping (*c*) with 1" diameter heavy or medium piping (*d*) with $1\frac{1}{4}$" diameter heavy or medium piping (*e*) with $1\frac{1}{2}$" diameter heavy or medium piping (*f*) with 2" diameter heavy or medium piping	1 10 2 0 2 5 2 9 3 2 4 1
68. Polythene piping.	(*a*) The polythene pipes shall conform to British Standard 1972:1967 (low density) or 3284:1967 (high density). (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run (*a*) (i) with $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter Class B piping ... (ii) with 1" diameter Class B piping ... (iii) with $1\frac{1}{4}$" diameter Class B piping ... (iv) with $1\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class B piping ... (v) with 2" diameter Class B piping ... (*b*) (i) with $\frac{3}{8}$" diameter Class C piping ... (ii) with $\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class C piping ... (iii) with $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter Class C piping ... (iv) with 1" diameter Class C piping ... (v) with $1\frac{1}{4}$" diameter Class C piping ... (vi) with $1\frac{1}{2}$" diameter Class C piping ... (vii) with 2" diameter Class C piping ...	1 7 1 11 2 5 3 0 4 2 1 4 1 6 1 10 2 3 3 0 3 9 5 3

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
68. Polythene piping—*Cont.*		(*c*) (i) with $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		1	5
		(ii) with $\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		1	8
		(iii) with $\frac{3}{4}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		2	0
		(iv) with 1″ diameter Class D piping ...		2	7
		(v) with $1\frac{1}{4}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		3	6
		(vi) with $1\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		4	5
		(vii) with 2″ diameter Class D piping ...		6	4
69. Polyvinyl chloride piping (unplasticised).	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 3505:1962 (amended 1963 and 1964). (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run (*a*) with 2″ diameter Class B piping ...		3	0
		(*b*) (i) with $1\frac{1}{4}$″ diameter Class C piping ...		2	3
		(ii) with $1\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter Class C piping ...		2	8
		(iii) with 2″ diameter Class C piping ...		3	4
		(*c*) (i) with $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		1	6
		(ii) with $\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		1	7
		(iii) with $\frac{3}{4}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		1	9
		(iv) with 1″ diameter Class D piping ...		2	0
		(v) with $1\frac{1}{4}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		2	6
		(vi) with $1\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter Class D piping ...		3	0
		(vii) with 2″ diameter Class D piping ...		4	0
70. Asbestos cement piping.	(*a*) The pipes shall conform to British Standard 486:1966. (*b*) Requirements (*b*) and (*c*) for work 63 shall apply.	Per foot run with 2″ diameter Class D piping		3	5
		WATER TROUGHS OUTSIDE BUILDINGS			
71. Field water trough.	(*a*) Field water troughs shall be of galvanised steel not less than 16 gauge or of precast concrete set on approved foundations. The troughs and the method of their fixing shall in all cases comply with British Standard 3445:1961 (amended 1966). (*b*) Alternatively, troughs may be as above but without ball valve and compartment.	Per trough (*a*) with ball valve and compartment (i) 4′ 0″ long	10	14	2
		(ii) 6′ 0″ long	12	11	2
		(*b*) without ball valve and compartment (i) 4′ 0″ long	9	2	2
		(ii) 6′ 0″ long	10	19	2

72. Salt-glazed ware or fire-clay piping laid on the trench bottom.	Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients and the pipes shall conform to British Standard 65:1963 or 540:1964 and shall be jointed in cement and laid in straight runs with all necessary bends and junctions. Excavated material shall be replaced and consolidated and the surplus removed.	Per yard run (*a*) with pipes of not less than 4″ but less than 6″ in diameter ... ... (*b*) with pipes not less than 6″ in diameter ...	 17 6 1 2 5
73. Cast-iron piping laid on the trench bottom.	The work shall be carried out as specified in the requirement for work 72 save that the pipes shall be jointed in lead and shall conform to British Standard 437:1933 (amended 1943) or, in the case of "spun" pipes, to British Standard 1211: 1958.	Per yard run (*a*) with pipes of not less than 4″ but less than 6″ in diameter ... ... (*b*) with pipes of not less than 6″ in diameter	 2 0 9 2 19 11
74. Jointed pitch-fibre piping.	Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients and the pipes shall conform to British Standard 2760:1956 (amended 1961 and 1963) and shall be jointed and laid in straight runs with all necessary bends and junctions. Excavated material shall be replaced and consolidated and the surplus removed.	Per yard run (*a*) with pipes of not less than 4″ but less than 6″ in diameter ... ... (*b*) with pipes of not less than 6″ in diameter ...	 12 4 1 0 4
75. Unjointed piping.	The piping shall be constructed of unglazed earthenware or porous concrete pipes of not less than 4″ in diameter and shall be laid on the bottom of a trench to an average depth of not less than 1′ 6″. Where necessary the piping shall be surrounded with shingle or clinker before the excavated material is replaced. Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients.	Per yard run (*a*) not surrounded with shingle or clinker ... (*b*) surrounded with shingle or clinker	 5 3 6 6
76. Manhole or inspection chamber.	The manhole or chamber shall have a minimum internal area of 6 square feet. It shall comprise brick or solid concrete block walls not less than 8″ thick or precast reinforced concrete on a foundation of concrete at least 4″ thick, and the internal faces shall be rendered with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand. All necessary traps, bends, channels and junctions shall be provided, and shall be benched with fine concrete. The inspection cover shall be of reinforced cast concrete or other approved pattern.	Per manhole or chamber	12 19 0

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
77. Trapped or inspection gully for disposal of soil and surface water drainage from buildings.	The gully shall be of glazed stoneware made to an approved pattern. A galvanised or coated iron grating shall be provided with a diameter of at least 6″ if round, or at least 6″ along each side if rectangular. Outlet pipes shall be at least 4″ in diameter. The gully shall be set on a concrete base, haunched with concrete and connected to the drainage system.	Per gully	1	17	10
78. Trapped gully for disposal of yard drainage.	The gully shall be a glazed stoneware inspection gully of an approved pattern and shall be provided with a heavy pattern hinged galvanised or coated iron grating with a diameter of at least 10″ if round, or at least 9″ along each side if rectangular. Outlet pipes shall be at least 4″ in diameter. The gully shall be connected to a drainage system and have a minimum depth of 12″, and shall be set on a concrete base and surrounded with concrete.	Per gully	3	14	1
79. Tank for sludge, silage effluent, liquid manure, settling, washing, water storage or other approved purpose.	The side walls of the tank shall be of brick, solid concrete blocks or mass concrete having a minimum thickness of 8″ or of reinforced concrete or other approved material. The tank may be circular or rectangular in plan. The walls shall be erected on a concrete base at least 6″ thick. Brick and concrete block walling and floor shall be rendered internally with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand in the manner specified in the requirement for work 48 except when an approved engineering brick is used when the rendering may be omitted. The tank may be constructed with or without a baffle wall. Tanks designed to contain silage effluent shall in addition be finished internally with two coats of bituminous or other approved paint to protect the cement in concrete or mortar from the corrosive action of the silage effluent.	Per cubic foot of gross capacity (*a*) for the first 150 cubic feet ... ... (*b*) for the next 150 cubic feet ... ... (*c*) for the next 500 cubic feet ... ... (*d*) thereafter		9 3 3 2	0 5 0 2

80. Cover for tank for sludge, silage effluent, liquid manure, settling, washing, water storage, or other approved purpose.	The cover shall be— (*a*) of reinforced concrete, steel, cast-iron or other approved material, supports or bearers being provided as may be necessary; or (*b*) of reinforced concrete, steel or other approved material, supported on piers, stanchions or walls, and designed to carry a load of not less than 200 lbs. per square foot.	Per square foot ... ... 2 8 Per square foot 7 2	
81. Soakaway.	The required area shall be excavated and filled with broken brick or stone. The soakaway shall have a minimum capacity of 1 cubic yard.	Per soakaway 1 11 7	
82. Ducting.	The floor of the ducting shall be constructed of concrete at least 4″ thick. The side walls shall be constructed of brick, mass concrete or solid concrete blocks not less than 4″ thick. The ducting shall be covered with a slab of concrete not less than 3″ thick, or of other approved material, with suitable reinforcement where subject to traffic of heavy loading. The minimum cross-sectional area inside the duct shall be 4¼ square feet.	Per yard run 3 16 5	
	ROADS		
83. Soil cement road.	The road shall be constructed according to an approved technique and only after a test of the soil has demonstrated suitability for stabilization with cement. A double bituminous surface dressing shall be applied as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 84.	Per square yard (including double surface dressing) 8 8	
84. New road made with broken stone or ungraded materials.	(*a*) The surface of the land shall be trimmed and shaped to the width required with the minimum amount of disturbance; all soft wet pockets shall be cut out to the necessary depth and filled with hard material, well rammed; any areas of loose soil shall be compacted. The broken stone or ungraded materials shall be spread evenly in two layers of approximately equal thickness to produce, after compaction, a total thickness of approximately 6″. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted. Where the resulting surface is of open texture, it shall be blinded with suitable fine material and re-rolled.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 6 0 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 10	

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
84. New road made with broken stone or ungraded materials—*Cont.*	(*b*) When a bituminous surface dressing is required, it shall be applied in accordance with an approved modern technique. The binder may be hot tar, hot cutback bitumen or cold bitumen emulsion.	£ s. d.
85. Improving existing road with broken stone or ungraded materials.	(*a*) The existing surface shall be reshaped to even falls. All weak places shall be strengthened, major inequalities of profile remedied and depressions filled with suitable material thoroughly compacted. The surface shall then be covered evenly with material which shall be thoroughly compacted to a thickness of not less than 3″. (*b*) Surface dressings, if required, shall be applied as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 84.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 3 6 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 10
	CATTLE GRIDS	
86. Cattle grid, installed, including excavation, ramps, supporting walls and guard fencing but excluding by-pass, gate and gate-posts.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions Length between the faces of the supporting walls (in the direction of road) 8′ 6″; Width between the faces of the supporting side walls 8′ 0″; Depth (from under-side of bars to floor) 10″. (*b*) Bars shall be galvanised steel tubes of not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$″ outside diameter or rolled steel joists of not less than 3″ × 1½″ or of other approved material of equivalent strength spaced 5″ clear of each other. There shall be not less than four intermediate supporting walls when galvanised tubes or materials of equivalent strength are used and not less than three when rolled steel joists or materials of equivalent strength are used. The intermediate supporting walls shall be of wood, concrete, brick (the foregoing materials shall be rounded off where they meet the bars), metal, or of a combination thereof. Guard fencing shall be of an	Per grid 43 15 0

	approved design and shall be erected immediately over the faces of the supporting side walls. On poorly draining soils an outlet for water from the pit shall be provided. (*c*) A grid to the above requirements set on the road surface with ramps at each end will be acceptable.		
	SHEEP PENS, DIPPING BATHS AND SHEEP SHELTERS		
87. Sheep pen fencing.	(*a*) The fencing shall have not less than 3 rails and shall be of wood or other approved material. If of wood, it shall have the following minimum dimensions: posts 5′ 0″ x 3″ x 3″; rails 3″ x 1″. (*b*) The posts shall be sunk not less than 1′ 6″ in the ground and shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 4′ 0″.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 rails ... ... (*b*) each additional rail	 9 8 1 4
88. Sheep pen gates	The gates shall be soundly constructed of wood or other approved material and shall be of suitable size.	Per foot of width	12 4
89. Sheep dipping bath.	The bath shall be of concrete not less than 6″ thick and of a size and shape suitable for the flock.	Per gallon capacity	2 11
90. Sheep shelter.	The shelter shall be not less than 4′ 6″ in height, constructed to an approved shape or form of galvanised plain or corrugated steel sheetings of not less than 22 gauge, or other approved material, secured to wooden or reinforced concrete posts or steel uprights and provided with a top rail. Wooden posts shall be not less than 3″ x 3″ section; reinforced concrete posts not less than 4″ x 4″ section at the base; steel uprights not less than 1½″ x 1½″ x ¼″ section. Posts or uprights shall be set not less than 1′ 6″ in the ground and spaced at intervals of not more than 4′ 6″. The wooden top rail shall be not less than 4″ x 2″. Steel uprights which are not metal coated shall receive one coat of an approved priming paint and one other coat of a suitable paint or two coats of bituminous paint.	Per yard run	1 8 3
	FENCES, GATES, HEDGES AND WALLS		
91. Strained line wire fence.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Straining posts: 7′ 0″ long; if of round wood, 7″ in diameter at the top, or, if sawn, 6″ × 6″; if of reinforced concrete, 5″ × 5″. Struts: 6′ 0″ long; if of round wood, 4″ in diameter at the smaller end or, if sawn, 4″ × 4″; if of reinforced concrete, 4″ × 3″.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... (*b*) each additional line wire	 3 6 4

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
91. Strained line wire fence —*Cont.*	Intermediate posts or stobs: if of wood, 5′ 0″ long and if round, 3″ in diameter at the top, or if sawn, 3″ × 3″; if of any other shape, to have an area of 7 square inches at the top; if of reinforced concrete, 5′ 9″ long and 4″ × 4″ at the base. Galvanised wire: if plain, No. 8 standard wire gauge or, in the case of wire with a tensile strength of not less than 70 tons per square inch, No. 10 standard wire gauge; if barbed, 2 ply, 12½ standard wire gauge steel wire, or 13 standard wire gauge oval section steel wire, with 4-point barbs spaced at intervals of 3″. Galvanised staples: for wood posts No. 8 standard wire gauge 1½″ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hairpin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. Strainers: 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised eye bolts or other approved type of equivalent strength. (*b*) Erection Straining posts shall be sunk not less than 3′ 0″ in the ground and placed at each change of direction or acute variation of level and on the straight at intervals of not more than 150 yards. The end of each strut below ground shall rest on a base plate unless it is set in concrete. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be spaced at intervals of not more than 9′ 0″ from centre to centre except where otherwise required by the appropriate Minister. Line wires shall be strained tightly between straining posts: plain wire shall be attached thereto by galvanised strainers at both ends: barbed wire may be stapled to straining posts or attached thereto by galvanised strainers at one or both ends. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top wire.	£ s. d.

92. Strained line wire fence with droppers.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Straining posts, struts, intermediate posts or stobs and strainers shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 91 save that struts shall be 9′ 0″ long. Galvanised wire: if plain, No. 10 standard wire gauge with a tensile strength of not less than 70 tons per square inch; if barbed, 2 ply, 12½ standard wire gauge steel wire, or 13 standard wire gauge oval section steel wire, with 4-point barbs spaced at intervals of 3″. Droppers: length to be not less than 2½″ longer than the distance between the wires to be covered; if of wood, to be split chestnut pales or sawn battens; if of metal, to be of an approved design. Galvanised staples: for wood posts, No. 8 standard wire gauge 1½″ long; for wood droppers, No. 12 standard wire gauge 1″ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hairpin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. (*b*) Erection The requirement for erecting straining posts, struts, intermediate posts and line wires shall be in all respects the same as for work 91 save that straining posts shall be placed at intervals of not more than 220 yards, intermediate posts or stobs at intervals of not more than 55 yards, and concrete straining posts and struts shall be set in concrete to their full depth below ground. Each dropper shall be securely attached to each wire covered by it; droppers shall be so spaced that each wire is attached to a dropper or to a post at intervals not exceeding 11′ 0″. Droppers shall be kept clear of the ground. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top wire.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires, where the longest interval in the fence between straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs respectively does not exceed one of the following distances:— Between Straining posts Yards / Intermediate posts or stobs Feet 160 / 24 — 2 5 160 / 40 — 2 1 180 / 90 — 1 10 220 / 165 — 1 7 (*b*) each additional line wire ... ... — 4
93. Woven wire fence.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Straining posts, struts, galvanised line wire and galvanised staples shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 91. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 91 save that they shall be not less than 5′ 6″ long when used with a 45″ roll.	Per yard run (*a*) with 45″ roll ... ... — 5 0 (*b*) with 36″ roll ... ... — 4 2 (*c*) with 32″ roll ... ... (i) with vertical wires spaced 6″ apart ... — 5 2 (ii) with vertical wires spaced more than 6″ apart ... ... — 4 7

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
93. Woven wire fence—*Cont.*	Woven wire mesh shall have top and bottom horizontal wires of No. 8½ standard wire gauge, intermediate horizontal wires of No. 11 standard wire gauge and vertical wires of No. 11 standard wire gauge; the 45″ roll shall have 8 horizontal wires with vertical wires spaced 12″ apart; the 36″ roll shall have 6 horizontal wires with vertical wires spaced 12″ apart; the 32″ roll shall have 8 horizontal wires with vertical wires spaced 6″ apart or other approved spacing. Stretcher bars: if of round steel, ⅜″ diameter; if of flat steel, 1¼″ × ¼″. Strainers: 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised eye-bolts or 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised hook-bolts. (*b*) Erection Straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs shall be erected and spaced as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 91 save that straining posts shall be placed at intervals of not more than 165 yards. The mesh shall be strained tightly between straining posts by means of stretcher bars at both ends. Each stretcher bar shall be attached to its straining post by no fewer than 3 strainers. Line wires shall be erected as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 91. The height of the fence from the ground shall be in accordance with the style of fence used and the number of additional line wires, if any.	(*d*) each line wire above or below the roll ... £ s. d. 4
94. Wooden post and rail (nailed) fence.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Posts 6′ 0″ long; if sawn, of not less than 13½ square inch section with no side less than 2½″; if half-round, two posts from a log with a diameter of not less than 6″ when barked and peeled. Rails, if sawn, 3½″ × 1½″; if half-round, two rails from a pole with a diameter of not less than 4″ under bark at the thinner end.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 rails ... ... 13 7 (*b*) with 4 rails 16 0

	(*b*) Erection Posts shall be spaced at intervals not exceeding 6′ 0″ from centre to centre and shall be sunk not less than 2′ 6″ below the ground. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 3′ 6″ to the top of the top rail.	
95. Gate.	(*a*) The gate shall be soundly constructed of wood or steel, complete with fittings for hanging and latching, and shall be hung in a workmanlike fashion to swing and latch easily. (*b*) A steel gate which is not metal-coated shall receive one coat of an approved priming paint and one other coat of a suitable paint, or two coats of bituminous paint.	Per foot of width (*a*) of wood ... ... 12 7 (*b*) of metal-coated steel with tubular outer frame (i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less ... ... 18 2 (ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide ... ... 1 1 8 (*c*) of painted steel with tubular outer frame (i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less ... ... 11 2 (ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide ... ... 13 1 (*d*) with outer frame of angle steel (i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less ... ... 11 2 (ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide 13 1
96. Gate-post.	(*a*) The post shall be of wood, reinforced concrete, rolled steel beam or tubular steel. (*b*) A wooden post, if round, shall have a diameter of not less than 8″ at the top or, if sawn, shall measure not less than 7″ × 7″. (*c*) A post of reinforced concrete shall measure not less than 7″ × 7″. (*d*) A rolled steel beam shall measure not less than 5″ × 3″. (*e*) A tubular steel post shall have an outside diameter of not less than 3½″ and be of steel not less thick than No. 8 standard wire gauge except when used for hanging a gate more than 10′ 0″ wide when it shall have an outside diameter of not less than 4½″ and be of steel not less thick than No. 7 standard wire gauge, or be of other approved dimension or thickness. (*f*) Wooden and reinforced concrete posts shall be sunk not less than 3′ 6″ in the ground or 3′ 0″ when embedded in concrete. A steel post shall be sunk not less than 2′ 6″ in the ground and embedded in concrete. Concrete beds for all posts shall be not less than 1′ 6″ × 1′ 6″ × 2′ 0″ deep.	Per post 2 8 5

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
97. Dry stone wall.	The wall shall be built to a height of not less than 4′ 6″ and shall be in accordance with the best standard and design of the district.	£ s. d. Per yard run 17 5
98. Quickthorn hedge (excluding fences).	The plants, not less than 1′ 6″ high, shall be set in a prepared bed, with not less than eight plants to the yard, staggered, in a double row, or four plants to the yard in a single row; the rows shall be 6″ apart and the plants 9″ apart in rows. They shall be effectively fenced against farm stock and also where the appropriate Minister considers it necessary against rabbits and hares.	Per yard run (*a*) with double row of plants ... ... 5 4 (*b*) with single row of plants 3 2
99. Protective fence for quickthorn hedge or shelter belt.	(*a*) The fence shall be either— (i) a strained line wire fence as specified in work 91 with 3 or 4 line wires; or (ii) a woven wire fence as specified in work 93 with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above. (*b*) Proofing against rabbits and hares shall be added where the appropriate Minister considers it necessary. The proofing shall consist of galvanised wire netting of a gauge not thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge; not less than 42″ wide and with a mesh not larger than 1½″, either buried to a depth of not less than 6″ or lapped horizontally on the ground towards rabbit attack and kept down by earth sods spaced not more than 18″ apart, and fastened to the supporting fence with tie wire of a gauge not thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge or special fasteners or by twisting the top mesh round a wire of the supporting fence.	Per yard run (*a*) (i) strained line wire with 3 line wires ... 3 6 (ii) strained line wire with 4 line wires ... 3 10 (iii) woven wire with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above ... ... 4 4 (*b*) proofing against rabbits or hares 3 1
100. Protective fence against rabbits and hares.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Wooden straining posts: 7′ 3″ long and, if round, 5″ in diameter at the top or, if sawn, 4″ × 4″. Wooden	Per yard run 6 5

struts: 7′ 0″ long and, if round, 4″ in diameter at the smaller end, or, if sawn, 3½″ × 3½″.
Wooden intermediate posts or stobs: 6′ 0″ long and, if round, 3″ in diameter at the top or, if sawn, 3″ × 3″; if of any other shape, to have an area of 7 square inches at the top.
Galvanised wire: for line wires, if plain, No. 8 standard wire gauge or in the case of wire with a tensile strength of not less than 70 tons per square inch, No. 10 standard wire gauge; if barbed, 2 ply, 12½ standard wire gauge steel wire, or 13 standard wire gauge oval section steel wire, with 4-point barbs spaced at intervals of 3″. For tie wire, No. 18 standard wire gauge.
Galvanised staples: No. 8 standard wire gauge: 1½″ long
Strainers: 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised eye-bolts or other approved type of equivalent strength. Galvanised netting shall be no thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge and not less than 54″ wide with a mesh not larger than 1¼″.
Galvanised netting fasteners: of suitable size.

(*b*) Erection

Straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs shall be erected and spaced as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 91 save that straining posts shall be sunk not less than 2′ 6″. The height of the fence from the ground shall be not less than 4′ 6″ to the top wire. Two line wires, plain or barbed, shall be strained and attached to posts as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 91. One line wire shall be set on a level with the top of the netting and the other 6″ above it. The netting shall be buried to a depth of not less than 6″ or lapped horizontally on the ground towards rabbit attack and kept down by earth sods spaced not more than 18″ apart, and fastened to the supporting line wire with tie wire of a gauge not thinner than No. 18 standard wire gauge or special fasteners or by twisting the top mesh round the supporting wire. Gates in the fence line must be proofed.

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
101. Shelter belt (excluding fences).	Except where otherwise approved by the appropriate Minister, the shelter belt shall be established as follows:— (*a*) All rough vegetation shall be cleared and burnt. The area shall be well drained, adequately fertilised and effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits and hares. (*b*) The plants shall be transplants of approved species not less than 9″ and normally not more than 1′ 3″ high; the roots shall not be allowed to become dry or exposed to the air before or at the time of planting and the plants shall be stored in soil. The rate of planting shall normally be not less than 1,750 plants per acre.	Per quarter of an acre	12 13 0
102. Shelter hedge (excluding fences).	The hedge shall be of not more than three rows. Plants shall be any of the species named below and shall be set in a prepared bed in accordance with the following table:—		
	Species — Minimum height — Maximum spacing in and between rows		
	Hornbeam, Beech — 1′ 0″ — 1′ 6″	Per yard of row	2 2
	Larch, Scots Pine — 1′ 0″ — 5′ 0″	Per yard of row	1 11
	Poplar — 2′ 0″ — 5′ 0″	Per yard of row	1 11
	Cotoneaster, Lawson's Cypress — 1′ 0″ — 1′ 6″	Per yard of row	3 2
	Privet — 1′ 0″ — 9″	Per yard of row	2 11
	Escallonia, Pittosporum — 1′ 0″ — 2′ 0″	Per yard of row	4 8
	Cupressocyparis leylandii — 1′ 0″ — 3′ 0″	Per yard of row	4 8
	Where more than one row is planted, the plants shall be staggered. The plants shall be effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits and hares where the appropriate Minister considers it necessary.		

			£ s. d.
103. Grubbing or clearing orchards.	All trees and bushes shall be removed, their disposal satisfactorily effected and the land brought to a state in which the first ploughing can be satisfactorily carried out.	Per tree (up to a maximum of 500 trees per acre or proportionate equivalent) (*a*) with a trunk girth of not less than 10″ but less than 15″ ... ... (*b*) with a trunk girth of not less than 15″ but less than 25″ ... ... (*c*) with a trunk girth of not less than 25″ but less than 35″ ... ... (*d*) with a trunk girth of not less than 35″ but less than 45″ ... ... (*e*) with a trunk girth of not less than 45″ but less than 57″ ... ... (*f*) with a trunk girth of not less than 57″ ...	2 1 5 10 11 1 16 10 1 2 1 1 11 3
104. Bracken control.	The programme shall comprise two treatments per year for a specified number of years (normally not less than three). The bracken shall be treated by cutting or effective bruising as near to ground level as possible, or other approved method. Treatment shall be carried out as nearly as possible to the time when the bracken has attained its maximum height and before the fronds have completely uncurled.	Per acre per treatment	18 1
105. Claying and marling.	———	Per quarter of an acre (*a*) dressing of not less than 150 tons but less than 250 tons per acre ... ... (*b*) dressing of not less than 250 tons per acre...	7 6 6 10 2 6
106. Reseeding and renovation of pastures.	The work shall be in accordance with an approved programme specifying the required number of operations of the type listed in column 3. The programme shall also specify the constituents and quantities of seed mixtures and the type and quantities of lime and fertilisers, the cost of which items shall be calculated otherwise than under these regulations.	Per acre per operation (*a*) Plough ... ... (*b*) Rotovate ... ... (*c*) Deep plough over 10″ ... ... (*d*) Cultivate Disc Heavy Harrow ... ... (*e*) Light Harrow Roll ... ... (*f*) Seeding ... ... (*g*) Fertiliser distributing per cwt. per acre ... (*h*) Spraying	2 12 9 17 9 5 16 0 11 3 8 10 9 8 1 5 10 8

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3

WIREWORK FOR HOPS

107. Wirework for hops.

Timber poles shall be of first quality timber, straight, peeled and, with the exception of poles of sweet chestnut, shall be preserved over the full length with creosote or other approved preservative. The method of preservation shall, unless otherwise approved, be impregnation under pressure or by hot and cold treatment in an open tank. Poles of sweet chestnut shall be preserved by treating the butts by hot and cold steeping to not less than 6″ above the depth to which the poles are to be set in the ground. Anchor blocks shall be of oak, yew or other approved materials. Wire and metal fittings shall be galvanised to British Standard 443:1961 (amended 1961).

Materials shall comply with the following minimum requirements according to the type of wirework adopted.

	Worcester System	*South East System*
Height of wirework	Not less than 13′ 0″.	Not less than 13′ 0″.
Inside poles:—		
Number per statute acre	Not less than 48.	Not less than 100.
Top diameter	Not less than 3″.	Not less than 3″.
Length	Equal to the height of the wirework plus depth in the ground plus 6″.	Equal to the height of the wirework plus depth in the ground plus 6″.
Outside poles:—		
Top diameter	Not less than 4″.	Not less than 4″.
Length	Equal to the height of the wirework plus depth in the ground plus 1′ 0″.	As for inside poles.
Corner poles:—		
Top diameter	Not less than 7″ for gardens of 5 acres.	Not less than 6″.

Rate	£	s.	d.
Worcester System			
Per quarter acre			
Wirework not less than 13′ 0″ high above ground level	57	12	0
For each additional complete 6″ in height above 13′ 0″		10	0
Plus			
Per inside pole per quarter acre in excess of 12 (subject to a maximum of 20 inside poles per quarter acre)	2	8	0
South East System			
Per quarter acre			
Wirework not less than 13′ 0″ high above ground level	53	5	0
For each additional complete 6″ in height above 13′ 0″	1	0	0
Plus			
Per inside pole per quarter acre in excess of 25 (subject to a maximum of 50 inside poles per quarter acre)	1	0	0

	Not less than 10″ for gardens of 10 acres. Proportionately sized for intermediate areas.	
Length	As for outside poles	Equal to the height of the wirework plus depth in ground plus 9″.
Anchor blocks:—	Shall be of such dimensions as to present a minimum of 3 square feet of flat surface area to the direction of pull.	Not less than 6″ × 4″ square section × 2′ 6″ long.
Anchor rods:—		
For corner post anchors	Not less than 6′ 0″ long × 1″ diameter.	Not less than 4′ 6″ long × $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter.
For outside post anchors	Not less than 5′ 0″ long × $\frac{3}{4}$″ diameter.	Not less than 4′ 6″ long × $\frac{5}{8}$″ diameter.
Wire:—		
Anchor or guy wire	Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter × 7 ply.	Not less than 00 gauge × 7 ply.
Main or boundary wire	Not less than $\frac{1}{2}$″ diameter × 7 ply.	Not less than 00 gauge × 7 ply.
Cross or bearing wire	Not less than 00 gauge × 7 ply.	Not less than 1 gauge × 7 ply.
Top or parallel wire	Not less than 6 gauge × 7 ply.	Not less than 8 gauge × 5 ply.
Hook bolts:—	Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter, pointed at hook end complete with plate or link and washer.	Not less than $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter pointed at hook end, complete with plate or link and washer.

Work	Requirements		Rate
Column 1	Column 2		Column 3
			£ s. d.
107. Wirework for hops —*Cont.*	Eye-bolts:—	Not less than 10″ long × ¼″ diameter.	—
	Hop (or top) hook:—	Not less than 9 gauge × 2″.	Not less than 9 gauge × 2″.
	Hop clips:—	—	Not less than 14 gauge.
	Bulldog grips:—	7/16″ for 00 gauge wire, ½″ for ½″ diameter wire.	7/16″ for 00 gauge wire, ½″ for ½″ diameter wire.
	Erection A corner post shall be provided at each corner and at each major change of direction of the main or boundary wire. Unless otherwise approved, a corner post shall be sunk at least 3′ 0″ in the ground on stable soil or on a slab of stone, concrete or timber. There shall be not less than two outside poles to each alternate row and two outside poles to each cross or bearing wire. Unless otherwise approved an outside pole shall be sunk at least 2′ 0″ in the ground. Corner and outside poles shall slope outwards at about 10° from the vertical. Inside poles shall have a flat sawn base and shall be evenly distributed throughout the garden. Unless otherwise approved an inside pole shall be sunk to a depth of at least 1′ 0″ in the ground. Anchor blocks shall be properly recessed in the anchor hole. There shall be not less than three anchorages per corner pole and at least one anchorage per outside pole and, unless otherwise approved, the anchor block set in the ground at the following minimum depth according to the system of wirework:—		
		Worcester System	*South East System*
	Corner post anchorage:—	Not less than 4′ 0″ deep.	Not less than 3′ 0″ deep.
	Outside post anchorage:—	Not less than 3′ 0″ deep.	Not less than 3′ 0″ deep.

	The anchor block shall be set so as to leave approximately 6″ of anchor rod above ground level, and shall be laid at right angles to the direction of pull with the ground between the anchorage and the pole undisturbed. The distance between the anchorage and the post shall not be less than the distance from the wire fastening on the pole to ground level. The anchor wires shall be fastened to fittings by passing through a metal thimble and secured by means of a G.P.O. wrap, or not less than 3 bulldog grips or other approved method. Where main, bearing and anchor wires are fastened directly to the tops of poles the fastening shall be made by taking the running end of the wire right around the pole, round the standing wire, again right around the pole, right around the standing wire and the tail secured with an approved fastening or stapled to the pole. The main or boundary wire shall run on the longest sides of the garden secured to outside poles by means of hook bolts drawn tight to ensure penetration of the hook to at least ¾″ in the post. The cross or bearing wires shall be secured to the inside poles by hook bolts drawn tight. The intersections of top and cross wires shall be secured by hop clips or by galvanised wire. The wirework shall be properly strained without damage to the wires.	

PART II

1.—(1) Where—

(*a*) professional advice or assistance is obtained by the applicant for the grant in connection with the carrying out of any work the number of which is specified in column 1 of the following Table or of any work which is ancillary to the carrying out of the first mentioned work, and

(*b*) the proportion which any charges incurred in respect of any such advice or assistance, or, if the appropriate Minister considers such charges excessive, such part of them as having regard to all the circumstances he approves as having been reasonably incurred, bears to the total cost of the work, and of the ancillary work, if any, calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations, is not less than the percentage specified in respect of the work in column 2 of the said Table,

the total cost calculated as aforesaid may be increased by such specified percentage.

(2) Where—

(*a*) the applicant for grant carries out any work the number of which is specified in column 1 of the following Table and the cost of which is not to be calculated in accordance with these regulations, and obtains professional advice or assistance in connection with the carrying out of any other work ancillary to the carrying out of the first mentioned work and the cost of that ancillary work is to be calculated in accordance with these regulations, and

(*b*) the proportion which any charges incurred in respect of any such advice or assistance, or, if the appropriate Minister considers such charges excessive, such part of them as having regard to all the circumstances he approves as having been reasonably incurred, bears to the cost of that ancillary work, calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations, is not less than the percentage specified in column 2 of the said Table in respect of the first mentioned work,

the cost of that ancillary work calculated as aforesaid may be increased by such specified percentage.

TABLE

Column 1	Column 2
Work Numbers	Percentage
1, 2 (if not prefabricated), 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 38, 54, 55, 56... ...	7½
2 (if prefabricated), 4 (covered part of cattle yard only), 35, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 79, 80, 83, 84, 89, 101	5
4 (dutch barn type of building or open-sided shed only), 13	2½

2. If, for the carrying out of work 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 or 13, the erection of any wall is unnecessary by reason of the building being constructed as a lean-to, or as part of or adjacent to any other construction, the cost of the work calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations shall be reduced by 51s. 0d. in respect of every square yard of wall so rendered unnecessary.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the extent of any walling rendered unnecessary shall be calculated by multiplying its length by a figure made up of its height (from ground level to the eaves or, in the case of a gable end, to the point midway between the level of the eaves and the highest point of the roof) plus 2′ 0″ for depth of foundations.

3. If in the carrying out of work 67, 68 or 69 the pipes are laid by the trenchless method, the cost of the work calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations shall be reduced by 4d. per foot run.

SCHEDULE 3 Regulation 2(1)

General Specifications

All materials used in any part of a work

1. All materials used in any part of a work shall be of good quality and in a suitable condition: and no such materials shall have been previously used, except any of the following materials used in accordance with these regulations, namely—

(*a*) brick, stone, ungraded materials or other approved material in the carrying out of work 34, 44, 81, 84, 85 or 97; and

(*b*) approved materials from any dismantled glasshouse in the carrying out of work 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26 or 27, in which case only the cost of labour may be calculated in accordance with these regulations.

There may be used in substitution for any material specified in these regulations any other material approved as being equally effective for its purpose, being material which has not been previously used.

Buildings of traditional construction

2. As respects building of traditional construction—

(*a*) Foundations shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced where necessary.

(*b*) Walls shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for work 40, 41, 42, or 44, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Load-bearing walls shall be at least 6″ thick (8″ if of brick), constructed where necessary with piers of brick, stone, mass concrete or concrete blocks at suitable intervals.

(*d*) Where roof trusses are used they shall be fixed to piers of brick, concrete or stone. The piers shall be bonded into the walls. The piers shall have a sectional area of not less than 8″ x 13″ exclusive of the wall.

(*e*) Except where otherwise approved, all walls constructed of brick, stone, concrete blocks or hollow clay blocks shall have a damp-proof course of an approved type.

(*f*) Roof members of approved dimensions shall be constructed of steel, wood, concrete or other approved material.

(*g*) Roof covering shall be of tile, slate, cedar shingles, galvanised steel, asbestos cement, aluminium alloy or other approved roof material, insulated where necessary.

(*h*) Floors shall be designed in accordance with the needs of the building and shall be constructed of chalk, rammed earth, hardcore, concrete or other approved material, save that in the case of work 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 the floor shall be constructed of concrete not less than 4″ thick. Where insulation or a water-proof membrane is necessary, the concrete sub-floor shall not be less than 3″ thick.

(*j*) Adequate gutters, downpipes, gullies and drains shall be provided to convey rain-water from roofs to soakaways or other places of disposal.

(*k*) All structural or other steelwork, unless galvanised, shall be painted with two coats of bituminous or other approved paint; the first coat to be applied before erection and the second during or after erection but before any sheeting is fixed. Alternatively, both coats may be applied before delivery, in which case the two coats (if not of bituminous paint) shall be of different colours; damaged paint-work shall be touched up on site.

(*l*) Adequate means of ventilation shall be provided where necessary.

Buildings of framed construction

3. As respects buildings of framed construction—

(*a*) The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 2053: 1965.

(*b*) The framework shall be constructed of steel, wood, concrete or aluminium alloy or of a combination of any of these materials and shall be of the portal, curved.

triangulated or mono-pitch truss type; if curved, triangulated or mono-pitch trusses are used, the uprights supporting the trusses shall be either stanchions or posts of any of the aforementioned materials.

(*c*) Infilling walls for totally enclosed general purpose buildings shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for any of works 40 to 44 inclusive, as may be appropriate.

(*d*) Cladding shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for work 45.

(*e*) Foundations for stanchions shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for work 30, 31 or 32, as may be appropriate.

(*f*) Sub-paragraphs (*e*) (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*j*), (*k*) and (*l*) of paragraph 2 of this Schedule shall apply to buildings of framed construction as they apply to buildings of traditional construction.

Silos for ensilage

4. As respects silos for ensilage—

(*a*) Foundations shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced where necessary. They shall be not less than twice as wide as the base of the wall and of a depth not less than the thickness of the base of the wall, the bottom being out of reach of frost, i.e. at least 1′ 6″ below natural ground level.

(*b*) Walls of mass concrete not exceeding a height of 8′ 0″ measured from the base of the wall shall be at least 6″ thick at the top, vertical on the outside, and either vertical or sloped on the inside ; the rate of slope shall not exceed 1 in 8 unless otherwise approved. The walls shall be constructed as one with the foundations and shall be properly reinforced horizontally and vertically at intervals not exceeding 12″ centres with not less than $\frac{1}{8}$″ diameter mild steel bars or their equivalent.

(*c*) (i) Walls of concrete block or brick not exceeding a height of 8′ 0″ measured from the base of the wall shall be not less than 8″ thick (in English, Scottish or Flemish bond if of brickwork), reinforced horizontally at every course with two No. 7 standard wire gauge high tensile steel rods spaced at 4″ centres, or with other suitable steel reinforcement of not less than equivalent strength, the reinforcement being positioned in the tension edge of the wall.

(ii) Where hollow concrete blocks are used, these shall, in addition, be reinforced vertically with mild steel rods of not less than $\frac{1}{8}$″ diameter, one to each cavity in the blocks, properly secured into the foundation concrete, and carried up to within 3″ of the top of the wall. The cavities in the blocks shall be filled with concrete as the work proceeds.

(iii) Concrete block or brick walls not backed by undisturbed ground shall be supported externally along their length by piers or by stanchions.

(iv) Piers, if of concrete block or brickwork, shall be solid, properly bonded into the walling at intervals not exceeding 7′ 6″ centre to centre. The piers shall have a cross sectional area of not less than 17″ x 8″, exclusive of the thickness of the wall which they support, and shall be built from the concrete foundation to the full height of the wall.

(v) Stanchions of steel, wood or concrete used as supports for roof structures shall be deemed a suitable alternative to the piers described in sub-paragraph (iv) above, provided always that the horizontal wall reinforcement shall be continuous through or around the said stanchions and that the silo walls shall be properly bonded to or around them. Where the stanchions are at a greater distance apart than 7′ 6″ centre to centre, intermediate brick or block piers, constructed in accordance with sub-paragraph (*c*)(iv) above, shall be provided at suitable intervals not exceeding 7′ 6″ centre to centre.

(*d*) (i) Walls of stone not exceeding 8′ 0″ in height measured from the base of the wall shall consist of good local stones bedded and pointed in lime-cement mortar. The wall shall be not less than 2′ 0″ wide at the base and not less than 1′ 6″ wide at the top. Where the inside face of the wall is sloped the rate of slope shall not exceed 1 in 8 from the vertical.

(ii) The inside faces of stone walls shall be rendered in accordance with the requirements for work 48.

(*e*) (i) Walls of precast concrete panels or ribbed units shall be of not less than 1½" minimum thickness and suitably reinforced.

(ii) Walls of precast concrete slabs of uniform thickness shall be at least 3" thick.

(iii) The panels and slabs shall be anchored and supported in an approved manner.

(*f*) (i) Walls of new wood shall be of not less than 1½" finished thickness. The wood may be in the form of planks or baulks erected horizontally or at a slight slope from the vertical and supported externally by rails and struts of wood, concrete or steel. If the planks or baulks are erected horizontally, vertical supports shall be at intervals not exceeding 7' 6" between centres of supports.

(ii) Walls of plywood shall be not less than 5/16" thick bonded with adhesive of weather and boil proof grade and supported in an approved manner.

(*g*) All work in relation to walls of a height exceeding 8' 0" measured from the base of the wall or which embodies methods of construction not described in the foregoing sub-paragraphs shall be carried out to such specifications as the appropriate Minister may require in the circumstances of each case. Such work shall not be deemed to be in accordance with the requirements of this Schedule unless the appropriate Minister has approved detailed specifications in writing before the work is carried out, and they have been complied with.

(*h*) Adequate means of drainage shall be provided to convey effluent and rainwater from the silo to a soakaway, storage tank or other suitable place of disposal.

(*j*) (i) Roof structures shall be of concrete, steel, wood or a combination of those materials.

(ii) Supports for roof structures shall be stanchions, columns, posts or pillars. These supports shall be rolled steel joists or other approved material of equivalent strength.

(iii) The foundations for stanchions shall conform to the requirements for work 30, 31 or 32 as appropriate.

(iv) All constructional steelwork, where not galvanised nor totally enclosed in concrete, brickwork or masonry, shall be painted with two coats of approved paint, the first coat to be applied before erection, and the second after erection.

(v) Roof covering shall be of asbestos cement, galvanised steel, aluminium alloy, slates, tiles or other approved material.

(vi) All roofs shall be provided with suitable eaves, gutters, downpipes and gullies.

Glasshouses

5. As respects glasshouses—

(*a*) The glasshouse shall be of an approved design and shall be erected on suitable foundations.

(*b*) A conventional damp proof course shall not be necessary, but a suitable horizontal layer of bituminous felt or other approved material shall be inserted to prevent contact between any timber and the brick or blockwork upon which it may rest.

(*c*) Concrete used for the floors of borders or for footpaths shall not be less than 3" thick.

(*d*) Galvanised steel shall be insulated from aluminium alloy to prevent corrosion due to electrolytic action.

(*e*) Bituminous paint should not be used for glasshouses.

Mortar

6. Mortar shall be made of a mix of 1 part cement, 2 parts hydrated lime and 9 parts sand, the parts to be by volume, except—

(*a*) in the case of brickwork or hollow clay block walling, when it shall be either of that mix or of a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand, or of any other approved mix;

(*b*) in the case of concrete block walling in an exposed situation, when it shall be of a mix of 1 part cement, 1 part hydrated lime and 6 parts sand, or of any other approved mix;

(*c*) in the case of rendering, when it shall be either of that mix or of any other approved mix.

Concrete

7. Concrete shall be made of a mix of 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts broken stone or gravel; or 1 part cement and 5 parts all-in ballast as specified in British Standard 882: 1965; the parts to be by volume in each case. The aggregate shall be suitably graded.

Galvanised steel

8. Galvanised corrugated steel for roof and wall cladding shall be in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 2053: 1965, Section 9, paragraph *b* (i)-(v), the minimum gauge of the steel being 26 unless otherwise specified by the appropriate Minister. The galvanised sheeting shall comply with British Standard 2989: 1958. The gauge shall be not less than 18 for guttering and not less than 20 for rain-water downpipes and fittings.

Aluminium alloy sheeting

9. Corrugated aluminium alloy sheeting shall be in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 2053: 1965, Section 9, paragraph *d*(i)-(iv), shall be not less than 24 gauge thick when used for roofing and wall cladding and shall comply with British Standard 2855: 1957 (amended 1962). Troughed aluminium alloy sheeting shall comply with British Standard 3428: 1961.

Asbestos cement

10. Asbestos cement roof and wall sheeting shall be at least $\frac{1}{4}$" thick.

Wood

11. Unless otherwise approved all—

(*a*) round or half-round wood,

(*b*) cleft or sawn wood, except that from the heartwood of oak, larch, sweet chestnut, yew or western red cedar,

(*c*) plywood, except that consisting wholly of one or more approved durable species of wood,

shall be preserved with creosote or other approved preservative if it is—

(i) in contact with the ground or manure; or

(ii) exposed to the weather and unpainted; or

(iii) enclosed in brickwork, masonry or concrete; or

(iv) liable to remain damp for long periods; or

(v) inadequately ventilated;

save that near live plants an approved waterborne preservative shall be used instead of creosote.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the method of preservation shall, unless otherwise approved, be impregnation under pressure or by hot and cold treatment in an open tank.

SCHEDULE 4 Regulation 2(5)

REGULATIONS WHICH DO NOT HAVE EFFECT AS RESPECTS WORKS TO WHICH THESE REGULATIONS APPLY

Regulations	References
The Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations 1959	S.I. 1959/1556 (1959 I, p. 168)
The Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1960	S.I. 1960/736 (1960 I, p. 255)
The Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations 1960	S.I. 1960/930 (1960 I, p. 145)
The Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations 1963	S.I. 1963/1291 (1963 II, p. 2187)
The Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1963 as amended by the Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) (Amendment) Regulations 1964	S.I. 1963/1292 (1963 II, p. 2211); S.I. 1964/967 (1964 II, p. 2189)
The Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1966	S.I. 1966/856 (1966 II, p. 2009)
The Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1967	S.I. 1967/794 (1967 II, p. 2332)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the regulations.)

These regulations supersede the Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1967, the Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1966 and the Livestock Rearing Land Improvement Grants (Standard Costs) Regulations 1963.

In addition, they prescribe standard costs for the purposes of grants under the Agriculture Act 1967, section 26 (grants for amalgamations and boundary adjustments) and section 41 (grants for improvements benefiting hill land), the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940, section 15 and the Agriculture Act 1937, section 16 (grants for the supply of water to agricultural land in England and Wales and in Scotland respectively).

Section 26 of the Agriculture Act 1967 provides for the payment of grants towards expenditure incurred in connection with the carrying out of amalgamations and boundary adjustments affecting agricultural land and section 41 of that Act provides for the payment of grants towards the cost of improvements for the benefit of hill land. These regulations, made in part under section 36 of that Act, enable a person eligible for either of those grants to elect to take that expenditure or cost in specified cases as being of a standard amount calculated in accordance with the regulations.

Section 15 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940, as amended, and section 16 of the Agriculture Act 1937, as amended, provide for the payment of grants towards expenditure on the supply of water to

agricultural land in England and Wales and in Scotland respectively. These regulations, made in part under section 1 (3) and (4) of the Agricultural Improvement Grants Act 1959, provide that if a person eligible for either of those grants so elects, that expenditure may be taken in specified cases to be of a standard amount calculated in accordance with the regulations.

By comparison with the regulations mentioned in the first paragraph above, the standard costs have in general been increased. In addition, standard costs are specified for the first time for—

(*a*) Cattle shelters.
(*b*) Silo walls.
(*c*) Silo roofs.
(*d*) Slatted floors for cattle.
(*e*) Stall or cubicle divisions.
(*f*) Kerbs or heelstones.
(*g*) Asbestos piping for external cold water supplies (underground).
(*h*) Field water troughs.
(*j*) Sheep shelters.
(*k*) Bracken control.
(*l*) Reseeding and renovation of pastures.
(*m*) Wirework for hops.

The provisions of these regulations apply throughout the United Kingdom, save that such of those provisions as relate to water supply grants under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous War Provisions) Act 1940 and the Agriculture Act 1937 apply only to England and Wales and to Scotland respectively.

The regulations relate to works for which the appropriate Minister gave a written authority to start work, or in the case of grants under section 1 of the Horticulture Act 1960 or section 3 of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act 1964 which he approved, on or after 14th March 1968, the day on which the regulations come into operation.

Those provisions of these regulations which replace the provisions of the Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1967 and the Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1966 respectively apply also to grants under section 61 of the Agriculture Act 1967 (grants for purposes connected with co-operative activities) by virtue of paragraph 11 (2) of the Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation Scheme 1967 (S.I. 1967/1329).