1958 No. 627

The Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1958

Made - - - -	11*th April*, 1958
Laid before Parliament	17*th April*, 1958
Coming into Operation	21*st April*, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretaries of State respectively concerned with agriculture in Scotland and Northern Ireland, acting jointly in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by section thirteen of the Agriculture Act, 1957(**a**), and of all other powers them enabling in that behalf with the consent of the Treasury hereby make the following regulations :—

1. These regulations may be cited as the Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1958 ; and shall come into operation on the 21st day of April, 1958.

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

" approved " means approved by the Minister ;

" the 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.

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

3. The cost of any improvement, or of any part thereof, of a description specified in column 1 of Part I or Part II of the First Schedule to these regulations shall, at the option of the applicant for a grant under section twelve of the Agriculture Act, 1957, be taken to be the cost calculated by reference to the amount shown in relation thereto in column 2 of that Schedule except that in any case where fees for professional advice and assistance have been incurred in making any improvement, or any part thereof, of a description specified in column 1 of Part II of that Schedule, and the amount of such fees is equal to or greater than the difference in the cost of that improvement or part thereof when calculated by reference to the amounts shown in relation thereto in columns 2 and 3 respectively of Part II of that Schedule, the cost of such improvement or part thereof shall at the option of the applicant as aforesaid be taken to be the cost calculated by reference to the amount shown in relation thereto in column 3 of that Part II of that Schedule:

Provided that—

(*a*) where in relation to any general purpose building or cowhouse of a particular size or capacity the cost calculated as aforesaid is less than

(a) 5 & 6 Eliz. 2. c. 57. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

the cost, so calculated, of a building (of the same type and design) of a smaller size or capacity, the cost shall be taken to be that which is the greater;

(*b*) the requirements, if any, set out in the Second Schedule to these regulations in relation to any improvement or part thereof specified in column 1 of the First Schedule hereto shall be complied with.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this tenth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this tenth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

Given under the hand of the Secretary of State for the Home Department this eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

R. A. Butler,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We consent this eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Martin Redmayne,
Harwood Harrison,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

STANDARD COSTS

PART I

Description of Improvement		Cost
Column 1		Column 2
		£ s. d.
1. Excavation	per cubic yard	7 0
2. Hardcore filling	per cubic yard	15 0
3. Concreting (including making of concrete road)		
(*a*) Concrete 4″	per square yard	9 0
(*b*) Concrete 6″	per square yard	13 6
4. Cattle grid installed, complete	per grid	33 0 0
5. Field gate		
(*a*) Field gate minimum width 10′ erected including gate posts and irons	per gate	10 16 0
(*b*) Field gate minimum width 10′ erected excluding gate posts but including irons	per gate	5 5 0
6. Soil cement road	per square yard	5 0
7. Farm road made with broken stone or ungraded materials		
(*a*) without surface dressing	per square yard	5 0
(*b*) with single cold bituminous dressing	per square yard	6 3
(*c*) with double cold bituminous dressing	per square yard	7 3
8. Strained wire fence on wooden posts		
(*a*) 3 line wires	per yard	2 6
(*b*) 3 line wires with rabbit netting	per yard	4 9
(*c*) 4 line wires	per yard	2 9
(*d*) 5 line wires	per yard	3 0
(*e*) 6 line wires	per yard	3 3
(*f*) 7 line wires	per yard	3 6
9. Woven wire fence on wooden posts against		
(*a*) cattle	per yard	3 9
(*b*) sheep	per yard	3 3
(*c*) pigs	per yard	4 6
10. Wooden post and 3 rail (nailed) fence	per yard	13 0
11. Quickthorn hedge planted on the flat (excluding fences)		
(*a*) double row of plants	per yard	3 6
(*b*) single row of plants	per yard	2 6
12. Dry stone wall (with stone on site)	per yard	12 0
13. Sheep dipping bath	per gallon capacity	2 6
14. Sheep pen fencing (including gates)	per yard	13 6
15. Shelter belt (excluding fences)	per acre	33 0 0
16. Claying and marling		
(*a*) dressing of not less than 150 tons but less than 250 tons per acre	per acre	30 0 0
(*b*) dressing of not less than 250 tons per acre	per acre	39 0 0
17. Foundations for Dutch barn or covered part of cattle yard or implement shed of frame construction	per upright	3 15 0

PART II—BUILDINGS

Description of Improvement		Cost	
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. General purpose building			
(*a*) Totally enclosed	per square foot floor area (if not exceeding 1,000 square feet)	13 3	14 3
Totally enclosed	per square foot floor area (if between 1,000 and 5,000 square feet)	10 9	11 5
(*b*) Lean-to construction	per square foot floor area (if not exceeding 750 square feet)	12 0	13 0
Lean-to construction	per square foot floor area (if between 750 and 1,500 square feet)	10 0	10 10
2. Dutch barn or covered part of cattle yard or implement shed of frame construction			
(*a*) Steel or concrete frame (including roof but excluding foundation)			
for Dutch barn or implement shed	per square foot floor area	6 0	6 2
for covered part of cattle yard	per square foot floor area	6 0	6 4
(*b*) Timber frame (including roof but excluding foundation)			
for Dutch barn or implement shed	per square foot floor area	5 6	5 8
for covered part of cattle yard	per square foot floor area	5 6	5 10
(*c*) Cladding	per square foot	1 9	1 10
(*d*) Mangers	per foot run	2 0 0	2 2 0
(*e*) Walling	per square yard ...	1 16 0	1 17 9
3. Cowhouse			
(*a*) for not more than 12 cows (including feeding passage)	per cow	57 0 0	61 0 0
for not more than 12 cows (excluding feeding passage)	per cow	51 0 0	55 0 0
(*b*) for 13 to 20 cows (including feeding passages)	per cow	51 0 0	55 0 0
for 13 to 20 cows (excluding feeding passages)	per cow	45 0 0	49 0 0
(*c*) for 21 to 40 cows (including feeding passages)	per cow	48 0 0	51 0 0
for 21 to 40 cows (excluding feeding passages)	per cow	42 0 0	45 0 0
(*d*) for more than 40 cows (including feeding passages)	per cow	45 0 0	48 0 0
for more than 40 cows (excluding feeding passages)	per cow	39 0 0	42 0 0

PART II—BUILDINGS—*continued*

Description of Improvements		Cost	
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4. Dairy	per square foot floor area	1 1 0	1 2 6
5. Milking parlour			
(*a*) Abreast type	per square foot floor area	1 6 0	1 8 0
(*b*) Tandem or herringbone type	per square foot floor area	1 10 0	1 12 0
6. Pig fattening house ...	per pig	13 10 0	14 10 0
7. Deep litter poultry house...	per square foot floor area	8 3	8 9

NOTE: In the costs set out in columns 2 and 3 of this Part of this Schedule, the cost of a concrete floor is

(*a*) included in the case of a cowhouse, dairy, milking parlour or pig fattening house;

(*b*) excluded in the case of a general purpose building, Dutch barn, covered part of cattle yard, implement shed of frame construction or deep litter poultry house.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE COSTS SET OUT IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THESE REGULATIONS

PART I

1. *Wood preservation.*

All wood, except the heartwood of oak, larch, sweet chestnut and Western red cedar, used for any improvement or part thereof mentioned in this Schedule shall be preserved against decay—

(*a*) if it is in contact with the ground;

(*b*) if it is exposed to the weather;

(*c*) if it is liable to remain damp for long periods;

(*d*) if it is enclosed and unventilated.

The sapwood of oak, ash, elm and sweet chestnut shall be preserved against insect attack.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the method of preservation shall be impregnation, either under pressure or by hot and cold tank treatment, with creosote or other approved preservative.

2. *Concreting.*

The mix shall be 1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts broken stone or gravel; or 1 part cement and 5 parts all-in ballast. The cement and aggregates shall be of good quality and the aggregates suitably graded. The concreting shall be carried out in a proper and workmanlike manner according to accepted practice.

3. *Cattle grid.*

(*a*) Minimum dimensions: Length (in direction of road) 8′ 6″
Width 8′ 0″
Depth below bars 10″

(*b*) Bars shall be galvanised tube of 2″ outside diameter or 3″ × 1½″ rolled steel joists or other approved material of equivalent strength, spaced 5″ clear of each other. Supporting walls shall be of timber, concrete or brickwork, rounded off where they meet the bars. Fencing shall be of a design that will contain the type of stock kept, 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.

4. *Field gate.*

The gate shall be soundly constructed of oak, larch, pressure-treated softwood or other approved material. The posts supporting the gate, if of round timber, shall have a minimum top diameter of 7″ or, if of sawn timber or other approved material, shall be of equivalent strength. The irons shall be of a type and strength commonly used to hang field gates. The posts on which the gate is hung shall be sunk not less than 3′ 6″ in the ground and the gate shall be hung in a workmanlike fashion to swing and latch easily.

5. *Soil cement road.*

The road shall be constructed according to the accepted technique and only after a test of the soil has demonstrated its suitability for stabilization with cement.

6. *Farm 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.

(*b*) When a bituminous surface dressing is to be applied, the surface to be treated shall be swept clean with a stiff broom followed by a light sweeping with a soft broom to remove all dust, loose material, animal droppings and other foreign matter and shall be thoroughly dry.

(*c*) The binder shall be cold bitumen emulsion of Class 1 A or 1 B as specified in British Standard 2542: 1954, and shall be applied at the rate of one gallon on every 3 to 4 square yards. The surface shall then be blinded with clean chippings of ¼″ nominal size as specified in British Standard 63: 1951 at the rate of one ton on every 100 to 120 square yards and then rolled.

(*d*) If a second dressing is required, it shall be applied within two weeks. Excess chippings shall be swept off and the binder applied at the rate of one gallon on every 4 to 5 square yards. The surface shall then be blinded as described in the last foregoing sub-paragraph.

7. *Fencing.*

(*a*) Strained wire

Height: not less than 3′ 6″ to top wire;

Straining posts: not less than 7′ 0″ long and not less than 5″ in diameter at the smaller end; sunk not less than 3′ 0″ in the ground; placed at

each change of direction or contour and on the straight at intervals of not more than 100 yards;

Struts: not less than 6′ 0″ long and not less than 3″ in diameter at mid-length;

Intermediates or stobs: not less than 5′ 0″ long and at the top not less than 3″ in diameter or, if sawn, 3″ × 3″ spaced at intervals of not more than 9′ 0″;

Galvanised wire: if plain, not less than No. 8 standard wire gauge or No. 10 standard wire gauge if high tensile wire; if barbed, 4 point with barbs 3″ apart;

Galvanised staples: No. 8 standard wire gauge 1½″ long;

Strainers: 12″ × ⅜″ galvanised eye bolts or other type of equivalent strength.

(*b*) Woven wire

Height: according to style of fence used with barbed wire over;

Straining posts, struts and intermediates or stobs as specified in the last foregoing sub-paragraph;

Fence style:

Against cattle, 8 horizontal wires; height 3′ 9″; uprights 12″ apart; top and bottom wires No. 8 or No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge;

Against sheep, 6 horizontal wires; height 3′ 0″; uprights 12″ apart; top and bottom wires No. 8 or No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge;

Against pigs, 8 horizontal wires; height 2′ 8″; uprights 6″ apart; top and bottom wires No. 8 or No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; additional barbed wire between bottom wire and ground;

Galvanised barbed wire, galvanised staples and strainers as specified in the last foregoing sub-paragraph.

(*c*) Wooden post and 3 rail (nailed)

Minimum height: 3′ 6″ to top of top rail;

Posts. Length sufficient to allow 3″ between top of top rail and top of post and 2′ 6″ below ground;

Spacing not exceeding 6′ 0″;

If sawn, not less than 5½″ × 2½″;

If halfround, two posts from a log with a diameter of not less than 6″ when barked and peeled;

Rails: If sawn, 3½″ × 1½″ if of hardwood or 4″ × 1½″ if of soft-wood;

If halfround, two rails from a pole with a diameter of not less than 4″ under bark at thinner end if of hardwood, or 4½″ under bark at thinner end if of soft-wood;

Nails: 4″ × No. 9 standard wire gauge;

(*d*) Rabbit netting

42″ × 1½″ mesh × No. 18 standard wire gauge; either buried to a depth of 6″ or lapped horizontally on the ground towards rabbit attack and kept down by earth sods spaced not less than 12″ nor more than 18″ apart; fastened to supporting line wires with No. 18 standard wire gauge tie wire or special fasteners or by twisting top mesh round the supporting line wire.

8. *Quickthorn hedge.*

The plants, not less than 1′ 6″ high, shall be set in a prepared bed on the flat; eight plants to the yard, staggered, if in a double row; or four plants to the yard if in a single row; rows 6″ apart and plants 9″ apart in rows. They shall be effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits unless there are no rabbits in the neighbourhood.

9. *Dry stone wall* (with stone on site).

The wall shall be built to a height of not less than 4′ 6″ and shall be of the design and up to the best standard of the district.

10. *Sheep dipping bath.*

The bath shall be of concrete not less than 6″ thick and of a size and shape suitable for the flock.

11. *Sheep pen fencing* (including gates).

The fencing shall be of 5 rail timber (nailed) and with the following minimum dimensions—posts 5′ 0″ × 3″ × 3″ and set 1′ 6″ in the ground; rails 3″ × 1″. The gates shall be soundly constructed and of a suitable size.

12. *Shelter belt.*

Unless the Minister shall otherwise direct, all rough vegetation shall be cleared and burnt. The area shall be well drained and effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits unless there are no rabbits in the neighbourhood. The plants shall be transplants not less than 9″ 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 be not less than 1,750 plants per acre. 1 oz. of ground mineral phosphate shall be applied to each plant at the time of planting.

13. *Foundations for Dutch barn or covered part of cattle yard or implement shed of frame construction.*

(*a*) If the stanchions are to be of steel or concrete, the foundations shall be constructed as prescribed in British Standard 1754: 1951.

(*b*) If the stanchions are to be of timber, the foundations shall be constructed of concrete and shall be of similar dimensions to those specified in British Standard 1754: 1951 save that the stanchions shall not be embedded in, but shall rest upon a waterproof pad on top of, such concrete foundations and shall be bolted between two lengths of steel which shall be embedded 2′ 0″ deep in the said foundations.

Part II—Buildings

Requirements related to all buildings

1.—(1) All basic construction shall comply with the requirements, if any, imposed by or under any statute, regulation, order or local byelaw.

(2) All workmanship, materials and construction shall be in conformity with the best nationally accepted standards.

(3) The Minister may exclude the use of any material specified in this Part of this Schedule in any particular case.

Requirements related to buildings of traditional construction.

2.—(1) Foundations shall be constructed of concrete, reinforced where necessary.

(2) External walls shall have a damp-proof course of an approved type and shall be constructed either—

(*a*) of 9″ brick or the equivalent thereof in solid concrete block or

(*b*) of 11″ cavity brick or the equivalent thereof in continuous cavity concrete construction or

(*c*) of concrete, mixed and constructed on the site, not less than 6″ thick and reinforced as necessary, or

(*d*) of masonry (local stone).

(3) Load bearing external walls shall be constructed with piers of brick or solid concrete blocks at suitable intervals.

(4) Roofs shall be trussed in steel, timber, concrete or other approved material.

(5) Roof coverings shall be of tile, slate, cedar shingles, galvanised corrugated steel, corrugated asbestos cement, aluminium alloy or other approved roof material or approved specialist laid composition roof material.

(6) Floors shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the building and shall be constructed of rammed earth, chalk or hardcore save that, in the case of an improvement described in paragraph 7, 8, 9 or 10 of this Part of this Schedule, every floor shall be constructed of concrete not less than 4″ thick and in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 2 of Part I of this Schedule.

Requirements related to buildings of framed construction

3.—(1) Frames shall be either of the Portal type, constructed of timber, steel, reinforced concrete or aluminium alloy, or of the trussed type.

(2) Trussed roofs shall be constructed of steel, timber, concrete or aluminium alloy and supported either on posts or stanchions of any of those materials or on piers of brick or masonry. Half truss or lean-to roof construction may be used.

(3) Infilling walls shall be constructed either—

(*a*) as prescribed in sub-paragraph 2 (2) of this Part of this Schedule or

(*b*) of pre-cast prefabricated walling slabs of concrete or equivalent approved material or

(*c*) of asbestos cement, aluminium alloy or galvanised corrugated steel on sheeting rails in conjunction with dwarf walls of brick or concrete or other approved material or

(*d*) of timber frame and cladding.

(4) Foundations, roof coverings and floors shall be designed and constructed as prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

Requirements related to particular types of building

4. *General purpose building for use as workshop or a food mixing shed or for storage or housing of stock.* The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate, of this Part of this Schedule. Windows, roof lights and doors shall be supplied in accordance with the requirements of the building and adequate arrangements shall be made for the disposal of roof drainage effluent to a suitable outfall. Adequate and suitable ventilation shall be provided. If stock are to be housed in such a building, galvanised corrugated steel and aluminium alloy shall not be used externally in roofs or walls.

5. *Dutch barn.* The foundations shall be constructed as prescribed in paragraph 13 of Part I of this Schedule. The frame shall be either of the post and truss type or of the Portal type. A steel or concrete frame shall be obtained from an approved manufacturer and the design of the barn shall conform to British Standard 1754: 1951 or 2072: 1954. A timber frame shall be constructed

(*a*) of sound sawn timber in accordance with a design recommended by the Timber Development Association or other approved design or

(*b*) of round timber if approved by the Minister.

Purlins shall be of steel, concrete or timber and shall be spaced at the appropriate distances for the covering materials used. Roof and gable sheeting of approved materials shall be provided and also gutters and down pipes of asbestos, cast-iron, pressed steel, aluminium or copper, fixed complete. Steel stanchions shall be protected at ground level and up to a height of 6″ therefrom by concrete flaunching, splayed off at the top. All structural steel work shall be painted in accordance with British Standard 1754: 1951. Side sheeting shall be fixed on sheeting rails and shall consist of corrugated asbestos cement or 24 gauge galvanised corrugated steel or other approved material.

6. *Cattle yard.* The covered part of a cattle yard shall be of frame construction and constructed in accordance with the requirements specified in relation to a

Dutch barn in the last foregoing paragraph. The mangers shall be permanent mangers constructed of brick or concrete or other approved material 2′ 6″ wide with concrete or stone-ware troughs.

7. *Cowhouse.* The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate, of this Part of this Schedule, save that corrugated steel or aluminium sheeting shall not be used externally. Brick, concrete or tubular steel stall divisions, concrete or stone-ware mangers and adequate windows, roof lights, ventilators and doors shall be provided as necessary. An adequate water supply shall be provided and adequate arrangements made for the disposal of roof and floor drainage effluent to a suitable outfall. The height of the building shall be 8′ 0″ to the eaves. If the building is to be used for milk production, it shall conform to the requirements—

(*a*) in relation to England and Wales, of Part V of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949(a), or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

(*b*) 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);

(*c*) in relation to Northern Ireland, of the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1951(c), or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

8. *Dairy.* The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate, of this Part of this Schedule. The walls shall have on the inside and up to a height of not less than 4′ 6″ from the floor a surface which is impervious and capable of being readily cleansed. An adequate water supply shall be provided and adequate arrangements made for the disposal of floor and roof drainage effluent to a suitable outfall. The height of the building shall be 8′ 0″ to the eaves. If the building is to be used for milk production, it shall conform to the requirements—

(*a*) in relation to England and Wales, of Part V of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

(*b*) in relation to Scotland, of all byelaws for the time being in force under section 8 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914;

(*c*) in relation to Northern Ireland, of the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1951, or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

9. *Milking parlour.* The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate, of this Part of this Schedule, save that corrugated steel or aluminium sheeting shall not be used externally. Internal partitions shall be constructed of 4½″ brickwork or the equivalent thereof in other approved material. Doors, ventilators and adequate roof lights or windows shall be provided. The walls shall have on the inside and up to a height of not less than 4′ 6″ from the floor a surface which is impervious and capable of being readily cleansed. Adequate arrangements shall be made for the disposal of floor and roof drainage effluent to a suitable outfall. The height of the building shall be 8′ 0″ to the eaves. If the building is to be used for milk production, it shall conform to the requirements—

(*a*) in relation to England and Wales, of Part V of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

(*b*) in relation to Scotland, of all byelaws for the time being in force under section 8 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914;

(*c*) in relation to Northern Ireland, of the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1951, or of any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

(a) S.I. 1949/1588 (1949 I, p. 1698). (b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 46.
(c) S.R. & O. (N.I.) 1951/189 (1951, p. 278).

10. *Pig fattening house.* The design of the building shall be of Scandinavian, Harper Adams, McGuckian or other approved type. The building shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 or 3, as appropriate, of this Part of this Schedule, save that

(*a*) all external walls shall be of continuous cavity construction and

(*b*) galvanised corrugated steel or aluminium sheeting shall not be used externally.

An approved type of insulation shall be provided for all roofs and pen floors to a standard suitable for the purpose. Internal division walls and walls to outside runs shall be not less than 4′ 0″ high and constructed of 4½″ brickwork or the equivalent thereof in other approved material. The floor shall be laid to appropriate falls including all channels necessary for drainage and adequate arrangements shall be made for the disposal of foul drainage and roof and floor drainage effluent to a suitable outfall. An adequate supply of drinking and washing water together with all necessary equipment shall be provided. Feeding troughs of an approved and permanent type of construction shall be provided. The front of each pen above the feeding trough shall be made of galvanised steel tubing 1½″ in internal diameter or of an approved type of steel or wooden flap design. According to the design of the building, the following minimum accommodation (or the equivalent thereof in another approved design) shall be provided—

(*a*) if of Scandinavian design, 9 square feet per pig in sleeping area and 3 square feet per pig in dunging area ;

(*b*) if of Harper Adams design, 9 square feet per pig inside the building and 16 square feet per pig in the outside run ;

(*c*) if of McGuckian design, 9 square feet per pig inside the building and 9 square feet per pig in the outside run.

11. *Deep litter poultry house.* An approved pre-fabricated sectional timber house of western red cedar or the equivalent thereof shall be erected on dwarf walls on concrete foundations, such walls being constructed as prescribed in sub-paragraph 2 (2) of this Part of this Schedule so that the top of the walls is not less than 1′ 0″ above the internal floor level of the house. Such house shall be properly framed with weather-board exterior cladding. Doors, ventilators, windows and glazing shall be provided as necessary. The roof shall be constructed of three-layer felt, corrugated asbestos cement or other approved material. An adequate water supply and adequate means of roof water drainage to a suitable outfall shall be provided.

12. *Implement Shed.* An implement shed shall be of framed construction and constructed in accordance with the requirements specified in relation to a Dutch barn in paragraph 5 of this Part of this Schedule.

13. *General.* Secondhand materials shall not be used in any part of any improvement to which these regulations apply.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

Section twelve of the Agriculture Act, 1957, provides for the payment of grants amounting to one-third of the approved cost of certain long-term improvements for the benefit of agricultural land. Section thirteen of that Act provides that the approved cost in any particular instance may, at the option of the applicant for such a grant, be taken to be such amount as may be specified by the Ministers.

These regulations set out the approved standard cost of certain items of improvement. The grant that may be paid in respect of any of such items may amount to one third of that standard cost.