STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 794

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS, GOODS AND SERVICES

The Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1967

Made - - - -	*22nd May* 1967
Laid before Parliament	*1st June* 1967
Coming into Operation	*2nd June* 1967

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) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations, which apply throughout the United Kingdom, may be cited as the Farm Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations 1967; and shall come into operation on 2nd June 1967.

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

" the 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;

" approved " means approved by the appropriate Minister;

" improvement " means an improvement comprising one or more works;

" 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 of a description specified in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 1 to these regulations which is required for the making of any improvement, or any part thereof, and which is carried out in accordance with—

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

(*b*) such of the general specifications set out in Schedule 2 to these regulations as relate to that work 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 1 to these regulations; and, in relation to any such work, " requirements " means the requirements there set out as respects that work.

(a) 1967 c. 22.

(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.

3. Any person eligible for grant under section 30 of the Agriculture Act 1967 the amount of which depends on the cost of a work or works may elect before the appropriate Minister approves the work or works to take that cost for the purposes of the grant as being of an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in column 3 of Part I of Schedule 1 to these regulations in respect of the work or works:

Provided that the amount so calculated shall, in any of the circumstances referred to in Part II of Schedule 1 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 16th May 1967.

(L.S.) *Frederick Peart*,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 22nd May 1967.

(L.S.) *William Ross*,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

SCHEDULE 1

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	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
		BUILDINGS			
1. Totally enclosed general purpose building of traditional construction.	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		16	8
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		12	2
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		10	4
		(iv) thereafter		8	6
		(*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... ...		13	6
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...		11	0
		(iv) thereafter		10	4
		(*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... ...		14	0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...		11	8
		(iv) thereafter...		11	4

		(*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″	
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet... ...	1 3 8
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	14 8
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	11 10
		(iv) thereafter	11 6
2. Totally enclosed general purpose building of framed construction.	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 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 0
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	9 10
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	8 6
		(iv) thereafter	7 4
		(*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... ...	18 6
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	10 2
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	9 10
		(iv) thereafter	9 0
		(*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 0 6
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	10 4
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	10 2
		(iv) thereafter	9 10
		(*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″	
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet... ...	1 2 3
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	11 0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet... ...	10 6
		(iv) thereafter	10 2
3. Open-fronted building of traditional construction.	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 2
		(*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet...	9 10
		(*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet...	9 0
		(*d*) thereafter	7 10

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 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. (*b*) The frame may be constructed partly of one and partly of another of the aforementioned materials 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 ... ... 5 10 (ii) with 1 row of stanchions ... ... 5 4 (*b*) if stanchions are of any other approved type (i) with 2 rows of stanchions ... ... 6 6 (ii) with 1 row of stanchions ... ... 5 10 plus for each square foot of floor area in relation to one building (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 10 (*b*) for the next 1,500 square feet 6

	(*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. (*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 8 3 (*b*) for the next 850 square feet 15 10
6. Dairy.	(*a*) The building shall be of traditional or framed construction and shall have a minimum height of 8′ 0″ to the eaves. (*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 11 0

(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 parlour.	(*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...	1	12	2
		(*b*) Tandem type	1	17	0
		(*c*) Chute type	2	0	0
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	71	0	0
		(ii) for the next 12 cows	53	0	0
		(iii) thereafter	49	15	0
		(*b*) without feeding passage			
		(i) for the first 12 cows	63	5	0
		(ii) for the next 12 cows	46	5	0
		(iii) thereafter	41	15	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 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 unless approved measures for insulation and strengthening are taken internally. (*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.	Per pig unit	12	8	3

	(*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 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 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 made of galvanised steel tubing of at least $1\frac{29}{32}$" 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 not less than 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.	
	FOUNDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS OF FRAMED CONSTRUCTION		
10. Foundations for stanchions of steel, concrete, aluminium alloy, or wood, embedded in concrete.	The foundations shall be constructed as specified in British Standard 1754:1961 (amended 1962) or in British Standard 2053:1965.	Per upright	4 9 4

Work	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
11. Foundations for wooden stanchions erected on concrete.	The foundations shall be of concrete and of dimensions below ground as specified in British Standard 1754:1961 (amended 1962) or in British Standard 2053:1965. The wooden stanchions shall not be embedded in the concrete but shall be secured either to two lengths of steel or to a concrete spur or spurs of a size to suit the wood. The steel or spur or spurs shall be embedded not less than 2′ 0″ deep in the concrete foundations and shall rise up the wooden stanchions above ground level to an approved height. The stanchions shall be securely bolted to the steel or to the concrete spur or spurs using an approved type of timber connector throughout.	Per upright (*a*) with steel lengths	5	16	6
		(*b*) with concrete spur or spurs	4	9	4
12. 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 by layers, each layer being well rammed.	Per upright	1	12	9
	EXCAVATION AND HARDCORE FILLING				
13. Excavation.	———	Per cubic yard		9	6
14. Hardcore filling.	Broken brick, stone or any other approved material shall be used.	Per cubic yard		17	9
	WALLING, CLADDING, RAILING AND RENDERING				
	The rates specified in relation to works 15 to 20 inclusive include the foundations (except for work 20) and any necessary doors, windows, damp-proof course and ventilators.				
15. 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. Blocks shall in all cases comply with British Standard 1190: 1951 or British Standard 3921:1965.	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ thick	1	4	8
		(*b*) not less than 8″ thick	2	6	10
		(*c*) not less than 10″ thick with 2″ cavity ...	2	12	2
		(*d*) not less than 13″ thick	3	3	8

	(*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 22 or shall be constructed in two thicknesses of block with a continuous cavity between them.	
16. 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 22 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 ... 1 2 9 (*b*) not less than 6″ but less than 8″ thick ... 1 10 4 (*c*) not less than 8″ thick ... ... 2 5 3 (*d*) not less than 10″ thick with 2″ cavity ... 2 7 10
17. 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 ... 1 9 8 (*b*) not less than 9″ thick 2 5 0
18. Precast concrete panel walling.	The panels shall be reinforced as necessary and shall be not less than 1½″ thick.	Per square yard ... ... 2 2 6 (including all necessary supports)
19. Rubble stone walling.	The walling shall be not less than 18″ thick and constructed of good stone set in mortar.	Per square yard 1 18 0
20. Cladding.	(*a*) The cladding shall be of galvanised steel sheeting, asbestos cement sheeting, aluminium alloy sheeting, aluminium sheeting, weather boarding not less than ¾″ thick, plywood not less than ½″ thick bonded with resin of weather- and boil-proof grade, or any other approved material.	Per square yard 1 1 2

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
20. Cladding—*Cont.*	(*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.		
21. Tubular steel railing.	The railing shall be of galvanised steel tubing of not less than $1\frac{29}{32}$″ outside diameter 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 3
		(*b*) per upright	12 2
22. Rendering new walls.	The rendering shall be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$″ thick and shall be applied in two coats, each not less than $\frac{3}{8}$″ thick, using mortar of a suitable mix.	Per square yard	6 6
	MANGERS		
23. 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 not be less than 2′ 9″ overall from front to back and shall have concrete or stoneware linings.	Per foot run	2 10 0
	CONCRETING AND INSULATION TO FLOORS AND ROOFS		
24. Concreting.	———	Per square yard	
		(*a*) not less than 3″ but less than 4″ thick ...	8 10
		(*b*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ...	11 9
		(*c*) not less than 6″ thick	17 9
25. 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 2

26. Floor insulation.	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, the finish being to a thickness of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$".	Per square yard (including waterproof membrane)	13 0
27. Roof insulation.	Insulation to the underside of roof slopes or to suspended ceilings shall be of approved materials and construction sufficient to provide a U-value not more than 0.20. 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.	Per square yard	5 3
	SUSPENDED FLOOR		
28. Suspended floor, including supporting piers, columns or stanchions and trapdoors, wells and access stairs or ladders but excluding any guard-rail or hand-rail.	(*a*) The floor shall be constructed— (i) 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 (ii) 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 (iii) in accordance with an approved proprietary design. (*b*) Supporting piers, columns or stanchions shall be of brick, concrete, steel, wood or other approved material.	Per square foot (i) (*a*) for imposed load of not less than 100 lbs. but less than 200 lbs. ... (*b*) for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs. ... ... (ii) (*a*) for imposed load of not less than 100 lbs. but less than 200 lbs. ... (*b*) for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs. ... ... (iii) for imposed load of not less than 200 lbs....	 5 10 6 9 6 9 8 9 8 9
	GUARD-RAIL OR HAND-RAIL		
29. 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 2

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
29. Guard-rail or hand-rail—*Cont.*	(*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 not less than $1\frac{29}{32}$″ outside diameter. Other approved materials shall be at least equivalent in strength to a steel tube of $1\frac{29}{32}$″ outside diameter.	Per foot run ... ... £ s. d. 3 4
	DRAINAGE OF YARDS AND BUILDINGS	
30. Salt-glazed stoneware 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 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″ in diameter... 16 4 (*b*) with pipes of not less than 6″ in diameter ... 1 1 0
31. Cast-iron piping laid on the trench bottom.	The work shall be carried out as specified in the requirement for work 30 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″ in diameter ... 1 18 8 (*b*) with pipes of not less than 6″ in diameter ... 2 17 0
32. 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″ in diameter ... 11 9 (*b*) with pipes of not less than 6″ in diameter ... 19 6

33. 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 ... 5 0 (*b*) surrounded with shingle or clinker... ... 6 2
34. 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 5 4
35. 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 16 10
36. 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 12 10
37. Tank for sludge, liquid manure, settling 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	Per cubic foot of gross capacity (*a*) for the first 150 cubic feet ... ... 8 6 (*b*) for the next 150 cubic feet ... ... 3 3 (*c*) for the next 500 cubic feet ... ... 2 10 (*d*) thereafter 2 0

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.
37. Tank for sludge, liquid manure, settling or other approved purpose—*Cont.*	with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand in the manner specified in the requirement for work 22. The tank may be constructed with or without a baffle wall.	
38. Cover for tank for sludge, liquid manure, settling 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 6 Per square foot 6 10
39. 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 9 8
	ROADS	
40. 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 41.	Per square yard (including double surface dressing) 8 2
41. 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	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 5 10 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 8

	open texture, it shall be blinded with suitable fine material and re-rolled. (*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.	
42. 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 41.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... ... 3 4 (*b*) each surface dressing 1 8
	CATTLE GRID	
43. 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 tubes of not less than $1\frac{29}{32}$″ 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 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.	Per grid 41 0 0

Work	Requirements	Rate	£ s. d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
43. Cattle-grid—*Cont.*	(*c*) A grid to the above requirements set on the road surface with ramps at each end will be acceptable.		
	Sheep Pens and Dipping Baths		
44. 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″ × 3″ × 3″; rails 3″ × 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 4 1 4
45. 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 0
46. 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 6
	Fences, Hedges and Walls		
47. 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″. 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	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... (*b*) each additional line wire	3 4 4

	than 70 tons per square inch, No. 10 standard wire gauge; if barbed, 4 point with barbs not more than 3″ apart. 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.	
48. 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 47 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, 4 point with barbs not more than 3″ apart. 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	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 4 160 / 40 — 2 0 180 / 90 — 1 9 220 / 165 — 1 6

Work	Requirements	Rate			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
			£	s.	d.
48. Strained line wire fence with droppers—*Cont.*	posts, hairpin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. (*b*) Erection The requirements for erecting straining posts, struts, intermediate posts and line wires shall be in all respects the same as for work 47 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.	(*b*) each additional line wire			4
49. 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 47. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for work 47 save that they shall be not less than 5′ 6″ long when used with a 45″ roll. 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.	Per yard run (*a*) with 45″ roll ... ... (*b*) with 36″ roll ... ... (*c*) with 32″ roll ... ... (*d*) each line wire above or below the roll ...		4 3 4 	8 10 10 4

	Stretcher bars: if of round steel, $\frac{3}{8}$″ diameter; if of flat steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$″ × $\frac{1}{4}$″. Strainers: 12″ × $\frac{3}{8}$″ galvanised eye-bolts or 12″ × $\frac{5}{16}$″ galvanised hook-bolts. (*b*) Erection Straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs shall be erected and spaced as specified in requirement (*b*) for work 47 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 47. 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.		
50. Wooden post and rail (nailed) fence.	(*a*) Minimum dimensions of materials Posts 6′ 6″ long; if sawn, of not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$″ × $2\frac{1}{2}$″ section; if half-round two posts from a log with a diameter of not less than 6″ when barked and peeled. Rails, if sawn, $3\frac{1}{2}$″ × $1\frac{1}{2}$″; if halfround, two rails from a pole with a diameter of not less than 4″ under bark at the thinner end. (*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.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 rails ... ... (*b*) with 4 rails	13 2 15 6
51. 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.	Per yard run	16 0
52. 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.	Per yard run (*a*) with double row of plants ... ... (*b*) with single row of plants	4 8 2 9

Work	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
52. Quickthorn hedge (excluding fences)—*Cont.*	They shall be effectively fenced against farm stock and also against rabbits and hares unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood.	£ s. d.
53. Protective fence for quickthorn hedge or shelter belt.	(*a*) The fence shall be either— (i) a strained line wire fence as specified in work 47 with 3 or 4 line wires; or (ii) a woven wire fence as specified in work 49 with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above. (*b*) Proofing against rabbits and hares shall be added unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood. 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 4 (ii) strained line wire with 4 line wires ... 3 8 (iii) woven wire with 36″ roll and 1 line wire above. ... ... 4 2 (*b*) proofing against rabbits or hares 3 0
54. Shelter belt (excluding fences).	Except where otherwise approved, the shelter belt shall be established as follows:— 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 unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood. The plants shall be transplants of approved species not less than 9″ and 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 be not less than 1,750 plants per acre.	Per quarter of an acre 11 2 6

GATES AND GATE-POSTS

			£	s.	d.
55. 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	3
		(*b*) of metal-coated steel with tubular outer frame			
		(i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less		17	9
		(ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide	1	1	2
		(*c*) of painted steel with tubular outer frame			
		(i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less		10	10
		(ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide		12	9
		(*d*) with outer frame of angle steel			
		(i) gate 12′ 0″ wide or less		10	10
		(ii) gate more than 12′ 0″ wide		12	9
56. 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. (*f*) Wooden and reinforced concrete posts shall be sunk not less than 3′ 6″ in the ground or 3′ 0″ when embedded in concrete. Steel posts 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	7	0

CLAYING AND MARLING

			£	s.	d.
57. Claying and marling.		Per quarter of an acre			
		(*a*) dressing of not less than 150 tons but less than 250 tons per acre	7	5	0
		(*b*) dressing of not less than 250 tons per acre...	10	0	0

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 specified in column 1 of the following Table or of any other 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 specified in column 1 of the following Table, 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	Percentage
Totally enclosed general purpose building, open-fronted building of traditional construction, store, loose box, dairy, milking parlour, cowhouse, pig fattening house or suspended floor (unless any of these works is wholly prefabricated)	7½
Covered part of cattle yard of framed construction, concrete road, soil cement road, new road made with broken stone or ungraded materials, improving existing road with broken stone or ungraded materials, sheep dipping bath, sludge tank, cover for sludge tank, shelter belt or any building that is wholly prefabricated (other than a dutch barn type of building or implement shed)	5
Dutch barn type of building or implement shed, of framed construction in either case	2½

2. If, for the carrying out of any of the works 1 to 3 and 5 to 9 inclusive, 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 40s. 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.

SCHEDULE 2

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 brick, stone, ungraded materials or other approved material used in accordance with these regulations in the carrying out of work 14, 19, 39, 41, 42 or 51. 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 buildings 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 15, 16, 17 or 19, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Load-bearing walls shall be at least 6″ thick (9″ if of brick), constructed where necessary with piers of brick, stone, concrete or concrete blocks at suitable intervals.

(*d*) Where roof trusses are used they shall rest on piers of brick, concrete or stone bonded into the walls and having a sectional area of not less than 9″ x 13½″ 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 coverings shall be of tile, slate, cedar shingles, galvanised steel, asbestos cement, aluminium, 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 works 5 to 9 inclusive the floor shall be constructed of concrete and insulated and damp-proofed where necessary. Where insulation is unnecessary, the thickness of concrete shall be not less than 4″.

(*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 paintwork 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 framework shall be constructed of steel, wood, concrete or aluminium alloy or of a combination of any of those materials and shall be of the portal or

the curved or triangulated truss type; if curved or triangulated trusses are used, the uprights supporting the trusses shall be either stanchions or posts of any of the aforementioned materials or pillars or piers of masonry, brick or reinforced concrete.

(*b*) Infilling walls for totally enclosed general purpose buildings shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for any of works 15 to 19 inclusive, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Cladding shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for work 20.

(*d*) Foundations for stanchions shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for any of works 10 to 12 inclusive, as may be appropriate.

(*e*) 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.

Galvanised steel

4. Where galvanised steel is used, the gauge shall be not less than 18 for guttering; not less than 20 for rain-water downpipes and fittings; and not less than 22 for roof covering; and not less than 24 in all other cases.

Aluminium and aluminium alloy sheeting

5. Corrugated aluminium and corrugated aluminium alloy sheeting shall be not less than 22 gauge thick when used for roof coverings, not less than 24 gauge in all other cases, and shall comply with British Standard 2855: 1957 (amended 1962). Troughed aluminium alloy sheeting shall be not less than 20 gauge thick when used for roof coverings, not less than 22 gauge in all other cases, and shall comply with British Standard 3428: 1961.

Asbestos cement

6. Asbestos cement used for sheeting shall be at least $\frac{1}{4}$″ thick.

Mortar

7. 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

8. 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: 1954 (amended 1956 and 1957) or as revised 1965; the parts to be by volume in each case. The aggregates shall be suitably graded.

Wood

9. 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.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the regulations.)

Section 30 of the Agriculture Act 1967 provides for the payment of grants amounting to one quarter of the approved cost of certain kinds of long term improvements for the benefit of agricultural land. These regulations, made under section 36 of that Act, enable a person eligible for such a grant to elect to take that cost in specified cases as being of a standard amount calculated in accordance with the regulations.

These regulations apply throughout the United Kingdom.