1960 No. 736

The Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1960

Made - - - -	*14th April*, 1960
Laid before Parliament	*22nd April*, 1960
Coming into Operation	*2nd May*, 1960

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sections three and six of the Horticulture Act, 1960(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby make the following regulations:—

1. These regulations, which may be cited as the Horticultural Improvements (Standard Costs) Regulations, 1960, shall apply throughout the United Kingdom and shall come into operation on the 2nd day of May, 1960.

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

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

"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;

"operation" means an operation falling within subsection (1) or (2) of section one of the Horticulture Act, 1960, which is of a description specified in column 1 of Part I of the First Schedule to these regulations and which is carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in relation thereto in column 2 of that Part of that Schedule.

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

(3) 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.—(1) The standard cost of any operation shall be an amount calculated at the appropriate rate or rates specified in respect of that operation in column 3 of Part I of the First Schedule to these regulations:

Provided that the amount so calculated shall, in any of the circumstances referred to in Part II of the First Schedule to these regulations, be varied in accordance with the provisions there set out relating to the circumstances

(a) 8 & 9 Eliz. 2. c. 22. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(2) Where any building or any material used in connection with any operation is a building of a type or material of a kind referred to in the Second Schedule to these regulations, the building or material, as the case may be, shall conform to the general conditions therein set out in respect of such building or material.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this thirteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this thirteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

Approved this fourteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty.

R. Brooman-White,
Michael Hughes-Young,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

33001

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

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

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

(*b*) in relation to operations 5 to 9 inclusive, the floor area between the outside edges of the framework;

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

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	BUILDINGS	
1. Totally enclosed general purpose building of traditional construction.	The building shall have a minimum width of 15′ 0″. Adequate doors, windows and roof lights shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	£ s. d. 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 ... ... 13 6 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 10 0 (iii) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 8 6 (iv) thereafter ... ... 7 0 (*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 ... ... 16 3 (ii) for the next 2,000 square feet 11 0

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Operation	Requirements	Rate			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
			£	s.	d.
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		9	0
		(iv) thereafter		8	6
		(*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		17	9
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		11	6
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		9	6
		(iv) thereafter		9	3
		(*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″			
		(i) for the first 1,000 square feet		19	3
		(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet		12	0
		(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet		9	9
		(iv) thereafter		9	6
2. Totally enclosed general purpose building of framed construction.	The building shall have a minimum width of 15′ 0″. Adequate doors, windows and roof lights 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		12	3

(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	0
(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	7	0
(iv) thereafter	6	0
(*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	15	3
(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	3
(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	0
(iv) thereafter	7	6
(*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	16	9
(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	6
(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	3
(iv) thereafter	8	0
(*d*) where the height between floor and eaves is not less than 16′ 0″		
(i) for the first 1,000 square feet	18	3
(ii) for the next 2,000 square feet	9	0
(iii) for the next 2,000 square feet	8	6
(iv) thereafter	8	3

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
3. Open-fronted building of traditional construction.	The building shall have a minimum width of 18′ 0″ and a minimum clear height of 8′ 0″ at the open front. Adequate natural lighting shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	£ s. d. Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 1,000 square feet 10 0 (*b*) for the next 2,000 square feet ... ... 8 0 (*c*) for the next 2,000 square feet 7 6 (*d*) thereafter 6 6
4. Dutch barn or implement shed of 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″ × 4″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height exceeding 16′ 0″ but not exceeding 18′ 0″ to the eaves; (*c*) not less than 8″ × 4″ in the case of a building with a span exceeding 21′ 0″ and a height exceeding 18′ 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.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) with 2 rows of stanchions... 5 3 (*b*) with 1 row of stanchions ... 4 9 plus for each square foot of floor area in relation to one building (*a*) not in excess of the first 1,000 square feet ... ... 9 (*b*) exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 2,500 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. Static glasshouse 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. Glazing bars and other structural members shall be of wood or other approved material. Wooden glazing bars shall be nailed to purlins through the rebates. The glass shall weigh not less than 24 oz. per square foot and shall be not less than 24″ wide. Doors, ventilators and end glazing shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building. Eaves shall be fitted with gutters and down pipes.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) if free-standing and with four sides (i) for the first 300 square feet ... ... 16 0 (ii) for the next 150 square feet ... ... 14 0 (iii) thereafter ... ... 12 0 (*b*) if constructed as a lean-to or with three sides (i) for the first 300 square feet ... ... 12 0 (ii) for the next 150 square feet ... ... 10 0 (iii) thereafter 9 0
6. Static glasshouse comprising a supporting structure clad with Dutch lights.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials. The structure supporting the Dutch lights shall be of wood or other approved material. The Dutch lights shall be of glass weighing not less than 24 oz. per square foot and framed with wood or other approved material: if framed with wood, they shall comply with British Standard 1612:1950. Doors, ventilators and end glazing shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) if the foundations are of brick, concrete or brick and concrete (i) for the first 300 square feet ... ... 6 0 (ii) for the next 150 square feet ... ... 5 0 (iii) thereafter ... ... 4 0 (*b*) if the foundations are of wood (i) for the first 300 square feet 5 0

Operation	Requirements	Rate			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
			£	s.	d.
		(ii) for the next 150 square feet		4	0
		(iii) thereafter		3	0
7. Static glasshouse comprising Dutch lights without any supporting structure.	The glasshouse shall be of approved design and materials. The Dutch lights shall be fastened together in an approved manner and shall be of glass weighing not less than 24 oz. per square foot and shall be framed with wood or other approved material: if framed with wood they shall comply with British Standard 1612:1950. Doors, ventilators and end glazing shall be provided in accordance with the needs of the building.	Per square foot of floor area			
		(*a*) if the foundations are of brick, concrete or brick and concrete			
		(i) for the first 300 square feet		5	0
		(ii) for the next 150 square feet		4	0
		(iii) thereafter		3	0
		(*b*) if the foundations are of wood			
		(i) for the first 300 square feet		4	0
		(ii) for the next 150 square feet		3	0
		(iii) thereafter		2	0
8. Mobile glasshouse glazed with sheets of unframed glass.	The glasshouse shall conform to all the requirements for operation 5 save that it shall be mounted on rails and wheels either with brick or concrete side walls on concrete foundations or with concrete dollies set securely in the ground. Where dollies are used, adequate means of filling the spaces between the dollies to make the glasshouse draught-proof shall be provided.	Per square foot of floor area			
		(*a*) for the first 300 square feet	1	2	0
		(*b*) for the next 150 square feet	1	0	0
		(*c*) thereafter		18	0

9. Mobile glasshouse comprising supporting structure clad with Dutch lights.	The glasshouse shall conform to all the requirements for operation 6. It shall be mounted on rails and wheels either with brick or concrete side walls on concrete foundations or with concrete dollies set securely in the ground. Where dollies are used, adequate means of filling the spaces between the dollies to make the glasshouse draught-proof shall be provided.	Per square foot of floor area (*a*) for the first 300 square feet 7 0 (*b*) for the next 150 square feet 6 0 (*c*) thereafter 5 0
10. Side wall for a mobile glasshouse.	The side wall shall be constructed of brick or concrete not less than 4″ thick on concrete foundations surmounted by a rail to support the wheels of the mobile glasshouse when it is moved.	Per foot run 10 0
11. Concrete dolly to support the rail of a mobile glasshouse when it is moved, not including the wheel but including the chair.	—	Per dolly 5 0
12. Wheel to work with concrete dolly.	—	Per wheel 5 0
	FOUNDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS OF FRAMED CONSTRUCTION	
13. Foundations for stanchions of steel, concrete, aluminium alloy, or wood embedded in concrete.	The foundations shall be constructed as specified in British Standard 1754:1951.	Per upright 3 15 0
14. Foundations for wooden stanchions erected on concrete.	The foundations shall be of concrete and of dimensions below ground as specified in British Standard 1754:1951. 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 0 0 (*b*) with concrete spur or spurs 3 15 0

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
15. Foundations for wooden stanchions embedded into 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 s. 5 d. 6
	EXCAVATION AND HARDCORE FILLING	
16. Excavation	—	Per cubic yard 7 0
17. Hardcore filling	Broken brick, stone or any other approved material shall be used.	Per cubic yard 15 0
	WALLING, RAILING, CLADDING AND RENDERING	
The rates specified in relation to operations 18 to 23 inclusive include the foundations and any necessary doors, windows, damp-proof course and ventilators.		
18. Brick walling	The walling shall be constructed of good quality bricks, bonded, set in mortar and pointed as required.	Per square yard (*a*) 4½″ thick ... ... 1 0 3 (*b*) not less than 9″ thick ... 1 18 6 (*c*) not less than 11″ thick with 2″ cavity 2 2 6
19. 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. (*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 concrete blocks shall be rendered	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ... ... 18 3 (*b*) not less than 6″ but less than 9″ thick ... ... 1 4 3 (*c*) not less than 9″ thick ... 1 16 6 (*d*) not less than 10″ thick with 2″ cavity 1 18 6

	externally in the manner specified in the requirement for operation 24 or shall be constructed in two thicknesses of block with a continuous cavity between them.	
20. 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 4 3 (*b*) not less than 9″ thick ... 1 16 6
21. Precast concrete panel walling.	The panels shall be reinforced as necessary and shall be not less than 1½″ thick.	Per square yard 1 16 6
22. Rubble stone walling ...	The walling shall be not less than 18″ thick and constructed of good stone set in mortar.	Per square yard 1 10 6
23. Cladding	(*a*) The cladding shall be of galvanised steel sheeting, approved asbestos cement sheeting, aluminium alloy sheeting, weather boarding not less than ¾″ thick or plywood not less than ¼″ thick bonded with resin of weather- and boil-proof grade. (*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, concrete or stone high enough to keep the cladding clear of such risk.	Per square yard 18 3
24. Rendering new walls ...	The rendering shall be not less than ¾″ thick and shall be applied in two coats, each not less than ⅜″ thick, using mortar of a suitable mix.	Per square yard 5 0
	CONCRETING	
25. Concreting	–	Per square yard (*a*) not less than 4″ but less than 6″ thick ... ... 9 9 (*b*) not less than 6″ thick ... 14 6

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
26. 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.	£ s. d. Per square yard of floor area ... 6
	SUSPENDED FLOOR	
27. Suspended floor, including supporting piers, columns or stanchions and trap-doors, 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 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*) The loading per square foot shall be not less than 100 lb. (*c*) Any supporting piers, columns or stanchions shall be of brick, concrete, steel, wood or other approved material.	Per square foot 5 0
	TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED STORAGE	
28. Insulation of walls, floors and ceilings of storage chamber.	(*a*) The lining of walls and ceilings shall consist of a framework of pressure treated wood or other approved material, to which is fixed an approved insulating material or materials. (*b*) The floor lining shall consist of a sufficient thickness of insulation covered with a layer of reinforced concrete not less than 2″ thick, or other approved finish.	Per cubic foot of internal capacity (*a*) for the first 1,000 cubic feet 13 0 (*b*) for the next 2,000 cubic feet 4 0 (*c*) for the next 2,000 cubic feet 3 0 (*d*) for the next 5,000 cubic feet 2 6

	(*c*) Exposed surfaces shall be treated with a coating of a suitable finish which, where gas-proofing is required, shall be a coating of an approved gas-proofing compound, or covering of a gas-proof sheeting material properly jointed. (*d*) Vapour barriers shall be provided where required together with adhesive layers for the proper securing of the insulation. (*e*) The standard of insulation to be provided for walls and ceilings shall have a U value not greater than 0·07, and for floors not greater than 0·16; for this purpose the structural walls, floor and ceiling of the chamber shall be excluded from the calculation.	(*e*) thereafter	2 3

(1) The rates specified in relation to operation 28 include any necessary insulated access doors and inspection covers but exclude the structural walls, floor and ceiling of the storage chamber itself and all mechanical or other equipment.

(2) For the purposes of operation 28, " internal capacity " means internal capacity after insulation has been fixed to floor, walls and ceiling.

RACKS, BENCHES AND GUARD-RAIL OR HAND-RAIL

29. 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 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)	3 6
30. Benches	(*a*) The benches shall be free-standing, not less than 2′ 3″ 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″ × 2″ nominal; (iii) for rails and braces, 2½″ × 1¼″ nominal.	Per square foot of bench top ...	4 6

Operation	Requirements	Rate	£	s.	d.
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			
31. 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 of wood		1	0
	(*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″ nominal diameter. Other approved materials shall be at least equivalent in strength to a steel tube of 1″ nominal diameter.	Per foot run of material... ...		2	0
	DRAINAGE OF YARDS AND BUILDINGS				
32. 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 65:1952 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 4″ diameter pipes ... (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes ...		12 15	6 6
33. Cast-iron piping laid on the trench bottom.	The work shall be carried out as specified in the requirement for operation 32 save that the pipes shall conform to British Standard 437:1933 and shall be jointed in lead.	Per yard run (*a*) with 4″ diameter pipes ... (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes ...	1 1	4 15	0 6

34. Jointed pitch-fibre piping...	Trenches shall be excavated to proper falls and gradients and the pipes shall conform to British Standard 2760:1956, 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 4″ diameter pipes ... 8 6 (*b*) with 6″ diameter pipes ... 17 0
35. Unjointed piping	The piping shall be constructed of 4″ diameter unglazed earthenware or porous concrete pipes 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 laid to proper falls and gradients.	Per yard run (*a*) not surrounded with shingle or clinker ... ... 4 0 (*b*) surrounded with shingle or clinker 5 0
36. Manhole or inspection chamber.	The manhole or chamber shall have a minimum surface area of 6 square feet. It shall comprise 9″ brick or solid concrete block walls on a foundation of concrete at least 4″ thick, and the internal brick 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 ...10 0 0
37. 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 10 0
38. 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 0 0

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
39. Septic tank, cesspool or catchpit.	The side walls shall be of brick, solid concrete blocks or mass concrete having a minimum thickness of 9″, or of reinforced concrete or spun concrete tubing. The walls shall be set on a concrete base at least 6″ thick and, where they are of brick or concrete blocks, shall be rendered internally with a mix of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand. The cover shall be of reinforced concrete. There shall be provided an approved means of access and, as necessary, fresh air inlets.	£ s. d. Per cubic foot of gross capacity (*a*) for the first 75 cubic feet ... 11 0 (*b*) for the next 85 cubic feet... 2 6
40. Settling tank, vegetable washing tank or water storage tank.	The tank shall be constructed with walls of brick, solid concrete blocks or mass concrete having a minimum thickness of 9″, or of reinforced concrete or other approved material. The walls shall be set on a concrete base at least 6″ thick, and, together with the floor, shall be rendered either with a rendering of 1 part cement and 3 parts sand in the manner specified in the requirement for operation 24 or with an approved water-resistant material.	Per cubic foot of gross capacity (*a*) for the first 160 cubic feet 4 6 (*b*) for the next 320 cubic feet 3 6 (*c*) for the next 800 cubic feet 2 6 (*d*) thereafter 2 0
41. Cover for settling tank, vegetable washing tank or water storage tank.	The cover shall be of concrete, steel, cast iron or other approved material. Supports and bearers shall be provided as may be necessary.	Per square foot 2 0
42. 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 3 0
43. Ducting	The floor of the ducting shall be constructed of concrete at least 4″ thick. The side walls shall be of brick or concrete not less than 4½″ thick. The ducting shall be covered with a slab of concrete not less than 3″ thick, or of other approved material,	Per yard run 3 0 9

	with suitable reinforcement where subject to traffic of heavy loading. The minimum cross-sectional area inside the duct shall be 4½ square feet.	
	INTERNAL PLUMBING AND SERVICES	
44. Galvanised steel piping or plastic piping.	(*a*) Galvanised steel piping shall conform to British Standard 1387: 1957. (*b*) Plastic piping shall conform to British Standard 1972:1953. Unless otherwise approved, plastic piping shall be used only for cold water services and waste pipes: such piping shall be of heavy gauge and the jointing shall be of compression or thermal type joints.	Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 1 3 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 1 9 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 2 6 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 3 3 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 3 6
45. Lead piping	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 602:1956. (*b*) Minimum weights for the piping shall be— (i) for ½″ diameter piping, 4 lbs. per yard lineal; (ii) for ¾″ diameter piping, 5 lbs. per yard lineal; (iii) for 1″ diameter piping, 7 lbs. per yard lineal; (iv) for 1¼″ diameter piping, 9 lbs. per yard lineal; (v) for 1½″ diameter piping, 12 lbs. per yard lineal.	Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 3 0 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 3 9 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 5 3 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 6 6 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 8 0
46. Copper piping	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 659:1955. (*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 ... 1 9 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 2 4 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 3 4 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 3 7 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 4 2
	EXTERNAL COLD WATER SUPPLIES (UNDERGROUND)	
47. Galvanised steel piping ...	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 1387:1957 and shall be of heavy quality. (*b*) The pipe materials, the diameter of the pipes used and the manner in which the pipes are laid shall be in accordance with the requirements of the water undertaking.	Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 1 6 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 1 9 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 2 6 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 3 0 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 3 3

Operation Column 1	Requirements Column 2	Rate Column 3
48. Lead piping	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 602:1956. (*b*) Minimum weights for the piping shall be— (i) for ½″ diameter piping, 6 lbs. per yard lineal; (ii) for ¾″ diameter piping, 9 lbs. per yard lineal; (iii) for 1″ diameter piping, 13 lbs. per yard lineal; (iv) for 1¼″ diameter piping, 16 lbs. per yard lineal; (v) for 1½″ diameter piping, 20 lbs. per yard lineal. (*c*) Requirement (*b*) for operation 47 shall be complied with.	£ s. d. Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 3 6 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 4 2 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 5 4 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 7 0 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 8 6
49. Copper piping	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 1386:1957. (*b*) The maximum gauge shall be— (i) for ½″ diameter piping, 18 gauge; (ii) for ¾″ diameter piping, 17 gauge; (iii) for 1″ diameter piping, 16 gauge; (iv) for 1¼″ diameter piping, 16 gauge; (v) for 1½″ diameter piping, 15 gauge. (*c*) Requirement (*b*) for operation 47 shall be complied with.	Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 2 0 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 2 6 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 3 6 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 4 9 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 5 6
50. Plastic piping	(*a*) The piping shall conform to British Standard 1972:1953 and shall be of heavy gauge. (*b*) Requirement (*b*) for operation 47 shall be complied with.	Per foot run (*a*) with ½″ diameter piping ... 1 6 (*b*) with ¾″ diameter piping ... 2 0 (*c*) with 1″ diameter piping ... 2 6 (*d*) with 1¼″ diameter piping ... 3 3 (*e*) with 1½″ diameter piping ... 3 6
ROADS		
51. Soil cement road	The road shall be constructed according to an approved technique and only after a test of the soil has demonstrated its	Per square yard (including double surface dressing) 6 0

	suitability for stabilization with cement. A double bituminous surface dressing shall be applied as specified in requirement (*b*) for operation 52.	
52. 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. (*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.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... 5 0 (*b*) each surface dressing ... 1 0
53. 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 operation 52.	Per square yard (*a*) without surface dressing ... 3 0 (*b*) each surface dressing ... 1 0
	CATTLE GRID	
54. 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 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 2″ nominal outside diameter or rolled steel joists of not less than 3″ × 1½″	Per grid 33 0 0

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.
	or of other approved material of equivalent strength spaced 5″ clear of each other. There shall be not less than three intermediate supporting walls of wood, concrete, brickwork (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. (*c*) A grid to the above requirements set on the road surface with ramps at each end will be acceptable.	
	FENCES, HEDGES AND WALLS	
55. Strained line wire fence ...	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts: if of wood, 7′ 0″ long and, if round, 7″ in diameter at the top, or, if sawn, 6″ × 6″; if of reinforced concrete, 6′ 9″ × 5″ × 5″. Struts: if of wood, 6′ 0″ long and, if round, 4″ in diameter at the smaller end or, if sawn, 4″ × 4″; if of reinforced concrete, 6′ 0″ × 4″ × 3″, resting on a concrete base plate 10″ × 10″ × 2″. 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, 4 point with barbs not more than 3″ apart.	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... 3 0 (*b*) each additional line wire ... 3

	Galvanised staples: for wood posts No. 8 standard wire gauge $1\frac{1}{2}''$ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hair-pin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length stuitable for the post. Strainers: $12'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ 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. 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.	
56. Strained line wire fence (dropper pattern).	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts, struts, intermediate posts or stobs, galvanised wire and strainers shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for operation 55. Droppers: length to be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}''$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}''$ long; for wood droppers, No. 12 standard wire gauge 1″ long; for reinforced concrete posts, hair-pin staples of No. 11 standard wire gauge and of a length suitable for the post. (*b*) *Erection* Straining posts shall be erected and line wires shall be strained and attached to posts as specified in requirement (*b*) for operation 55. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be spaced	Per yard run (*a*) with 3 line wires ... ... 2 0 (*b*) each additional line wire... 3

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	at intervals of not more than 24′ 0″. Droppers shall be securely attached to each wire and so spaced that each wire is attached to a dropper or to an intermediate post or stob or to a straining post at intervals not exceeding 6′ 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.	£ s. d.
57. Woven wire fence	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Straining posts, struts, galvanised wire, galvanised staples and strainers shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for operation 55. Intermediate posts or stobs shall be as specified in requirement (*a*) for operation 55 save that they shall be not less than 5′ 6″ long when used with a 45″ roll. 45″ roll: 8 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 12″ apart. 36″ roll: 6 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 12″ apart. 32″ roll: 8 horizontal wires; top and bottom wires No. 8½ standard wire gauge; intermediate wires No. 11 standard wire gauge; vertical wires 6″ apart. (*b*) *Erection* Straining posts and intermediate posts or stobs shall be erected and spaced as specified in requirement (*b*) for operation 55, save that straining posts shall be placed at intervals of not more than 165 yards. Horizontal wires of the woven wire and plain line wires shall be strained tightly	Per yard run (*a*) with 45″ roll ... ... 4 0 (*b*) with 36″ roll ... ... 3 6 (*c*) with 32″ roll ... ... 4 6 (*d*) each line wire above or below the roll 3

	between straining posts and attached thereto by galvanised strainers at both ends. Barbed line wires 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 in accordance with the style of fence used and the number of additional line wires, if any.		
58. Wooden post and rail (nailed) fence.	(*a*) *Minimum dimensions of materials* Posts 6′ 6″ long; if sawn, of not less than 5½″ × 2½″ section; 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. Nails: 4″ × No. 9 standard wire gauge. (*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... ... ... 12 0 (*b*) with 4 rails... ... ... 14 3	
59. 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 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, 4 point with barbs not more than 3″ apart. 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.	Per yard run 5 9	

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.
	Galvanised netting: 54″ width × 1¼″ mesh × No. 18 standard wire gauge. 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 operation 55, 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 operation 55. One line wire shall be set on a level with the top of the netting and the other 6″ above it. The netting shall either 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 less than 12″ nor more than 18″ apart, and fastened to the supporting line wire with tie wire or fasteners or by twisting the top mesh round it. Gates in the fence line must be proofed.	
60. New 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 12 6
61. 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 against	Per yard run (*a*) with double row of plants 3 6 (*b*) with single row of plants... 2 6

	rabbits and hares unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood.	
	Shelter Belt and Shelter Hedge	
62. 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 8 5 0
63. 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′ 6″	1′ 6″	Per yard of row... ... ... 1 6
Larch, Scots Pine	1′ 0″	5′ 0″	
Poplar	2′ 0″	5′ 0″	
Cotoneaster, Lawson's Cypress	1′ 6″	1′ 6″	Per yard of row... ... ... 2 3
Privet	1′ 6″	9″	
Escallonia, Pittosporum ...	1′ 6″	2′ 0″	Per yard of row... ... ... 3 3
Cupressocyparis leylandii ...	2′ 0″	3′ 0″	

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 unless there are no rabbits or hares in the neighbourhood.

Operation	Requirements	Rate
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		£ s. d.
	GATES AND GATE-POSTS	
64. Gate...	(*a*) The gate shall be not less than 3′ 9″ high overall before hanging and shall be soundly constructed of wood, steel tubes, steel tubes and flat bars, steel angles or steel angles and flat bars. The irons for wooden gates and the hinges and latches for steel gates shall be of a type and strength commonly used to hang field gates. (*b*) A metal gate which is not galvanised shall receive one coat of an approved priming paint and one other coat of a suitable paint, or two coats of bituminous paint. (*c*) The gate shall be hung in a workmanlike fashion to swing and latch easily.	Per foot of width (*a*) of wood ... ... 11 0 (*b*) of galvanised steel tubes or galvanised steel tubes and flat bars (i) for the first 11′ 0″ ... 18 6 (ii) thereafter ... ... 13 0 (*c*) of painted steel tubes or painted steel tubes and flat bars (i) for the first 11′ 0″ ... 14 0 (ii) thereafter ... ... 9 0 (*d*) of steel angles or steel angles and flat bars... ... 9 0
65. Gate-post	(*a*) The post shall be of wood, reinforced concrete or metal. If of round wood, it shall have a minimum diameter of 8″ at the top or, if of sawn wood or reinforced concrete, it shall measure not less than 7″ × 7″. A wooden or reinforced concrete post shall be sunk not less than 3′ 6″ in the ground. (*b*) A rolled steel beam shall have a flange width of not less than 4″ and shall be embedded in concrete to a depth of not less than 2′ 6″. (*c*) A metal post supplied by a maker of metal gates shall be embedded in concrete to a depth suitable to its length.	Per post 1 16 0

PART II

1. Where—

(*a*) professional advice or assistance is obtained by the applicant for the grant in connection with the carrying out of any operation specified in the first column of the following Table or of any operation which is ancillary to the carrying out of the first mentioned operation, 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 operation, and of the ancillary operation, if any, calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations, is not less than the percentage specified in respect of the operation in the second column of the said Table,

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

TABLE

Operation	Percentage
Totally enclosed general purpose building of traditional or framed construction (if not prefabricated), open-fronted building of traditional construction, suspended floor, insulation of wall, floor and ceiling of temperature controlled storage.	7½
Prefabricated totally enclosed general purpose building 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 or shelter belt.	5
Dutch barn or implement shed of framed construction.	2½

2. If, for the carrying out of operation 1, 2 or 3, 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 operation calculated in accordance with the other provisions of these regulations shall be reduced by 36s. 6d. 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 two feet.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. *All materials used in any part of an operation*

No materials shall have been previously used, save that approved railway sleepers which have been so used may be used in the carrying out of operation 6 or 7. All materials shall be of good quality and in a suitable condition.

2. *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 operations 18, 19, 20, or 22, 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″ × 13½″.

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

(*f*) Roof members of approved dimensions shall be constructed of steel, timber, 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.

(*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. 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.

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

3. *Buildings of framed construction*

(*a*) The framework shall be constructed of steel, timber, 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 or cladding shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for operations 18 to 23 inclusive, as may be appropriate.

(*c*) Foundations for stanchions shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements for operations 13, 14 or 15, as may be appropriate.

(*d*) Subparagraphs (*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.

4. *Galvanised steel*

The gauge shall be not less than 18 where galvanised steel is used for guttering; not less than 20 for rain-water downpipes and fittings; not less than 22 for roof coverings; and not less than 24 in all other cases.

5. *Aluminium alloy sheeting*

The gauge shall be not less than 22 where aluminium alloy sheeting is used for roof coverings; and not less than 24 in all other cases.

6. *Asbestos cement*

Asbestos cement used for sheeting shall be at least ¼″ thick.

7. *Mortar*

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, 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;

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

8. *Concrete*

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; the parts to be by volume in each case. The aggregates shall be suitably graded.

9. *Wood*

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 mixture 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

Section one of the Horticulture Act, 1960, provides for the payment of grants amounting to one-third of the expenditure reasonably incurred by an applicant in the carrying out of approved proposals for the provision of certain specified facilities. Section three of that Act provides in effect that regulations may be made fixing a standard cost for any operation included in the carrying out of such approved proposals and that, at the option of an applicant for grant, any grant payable in respect of such an operation may be calculated by reference to its standard cost.

These regulations fix the standard costs for certain operations. Any grant payable in respect of any such operations may amount to one-third of their standard cost.