(*b*) (Section 90) expenditure incurred in the payment of compensation under Part II or Part VII of the Act and losses incurred in connection with the acquisition and clearing of land excluding land comprised under (*a*);

(*c*) (Section 92) expenditure incurred in the payment in certain cases of contributions under section 10 (4) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932 and of compensation under section 7 (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) (Scotland) Act, 1943.

2. To determine the basis and method of calculation of such Grants and lay down the terms and conditions of payment.

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order, 1950

1950 No. 1133 (S. 80)

Made - - - -	11*th July*, 1950
Coming into Operation	21*st July*, 1950

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 10 and 107 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947(**a**), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following Order :—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order, 1950, and shall come into force on the 21st day of July, 1950.

Interpretation

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(**b**), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them, namely :—

" the Act " means the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947 ;

" funfair " includes an amusement arcade or pin-table saloon ;

" general industrial building " means an industrial building, other than a light industrial building or a special industrial building ;

" industrial building " means a building (other than a building in or adjacent to and belonging to a quarry or mine and other than a shop) used for the carrying on of any process for or incidental to any of the following purposes, namely,—

(*a*) the making of any article or of part of any article, or

(*b*) the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, packing or canning, or adapting for sale or breaking up or demolition of any article, or

(*c*) without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, the getting, dressing or treatment of minerals,

being a process carried on in the course of trade or business other than agriculture, and for the purposes of this definition the expression " article " means an article of any description, including a ship or vessel ;

(a) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 53. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

"light industrial building" means an industrial building (not being a special industrial building) in which the processes carried on or the machinery installed are such as could be carried on or installed in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit;

"office" includes a bank, but does not include a post office;

"shop" means a building used for the carrying on of any retail trade or retail business wherein the primary purpose is the selling of goods by retail, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, includes a building used for the purpose of a hairdresser, undertaker or ticket agency or for the reception of goods to be washed, cleaned or repaired, or for any other purpose appropriate to a shopping area, but does not include a building used as a funfair, garage, petrol filling station, office, or hotel or premises (other than a restaurant) licensed for the sale of exciseable liquors for consumption on the premises;

"special industrial building" means an industrial building used for one or more of the purposes specified in Classes V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X referred to in the Schedule to this Order;

and references to a building may, except where otherwise provided, include references to land occupied therewith and used for the same purposes.

Use classes

3.—(1) Where a building or other land is used for a purpose of any class specified in the Schedule to this Order, the use of such building or other land for any other purpose of the same class shall not be deemed for the purposes of the Act to involve development of the land.

(2) Where a group of contiguous or adjacent buildings used as parts of a single undertaking includes industrial buildings used for purposes falling within two or more of the classes specified in the Schedule to this Order as Classes III to X inclusive, those particular two or more classes may, in relation to that group of buildings, and so long as the area occupied in that group by either general or special industrial buildings is not substantially increased thereby, be treated as a single class for the purposes of this Order.

(3) A use which is ordinarily incidental to and included in any use specified in the Schedule to this Order is not excluded from that use as an incident thereto merely by reason of its specification in the said Schedule as a separate use.

(4) Nothing in this Order shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power of a local planning authority under section 12 of the Act to impose conditions on the grant of planning permission.

Revocation of previous Order

4. The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order, 1948(**a**), is hereby revoked.

Dated this eleventh day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty.

Hector McNeil,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, 1.

(**a**) S.I. 1948 (No. 1771) I, p. 4349.

SCHEDULE

Class I—Use as a shop for any purpose except as:—

(i) a fried fish shop;

(ii) a tripe shop;

(iii) a shop for the sale of pet animals or birds;

(iv) a cats-meat shop.

Class II—Use as an office for any purpose.

Class III—Use as a light industrial building for any purpose.

Class IV—Use as a general industrial building for any purpose.

Class V—Use for the purpose of carrying on any of the following works:—

(*a*) any works which are registrable under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906(a), except a process ancillary to the getting, dressing or treatment of minerals, carried on in or adjacent to a quarry or mine.

(*b*) (i) any works where, in the manufacture of any product, any acid-forming oxide of nitrogen is evolved;

(ii) any works (not being alkali works as defined in the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906) where muriatic acid gas is evolved as the result of the use of chlorides in a chemical process;

(iii) any works in which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved as part of a chemical process;

(iv) any works in which any volatile compound of arsenic is evolved in any manufacturing process;

(v) any works for the use or recovery of bisulphide of carbon;

(vi) any works in which crude shale oil is produced, any works in which crude petroleum is refined, and any works in which any product of the refining of crude shale oil or crude petroleum is treated so as to cause the evolution of gases containing any sulphur compound;

(vii) any works for the manufacture of liquid sulphur dioxide or of sulphurous acid or of any sulphite;

(viii) any works in which creosote or any product of the distillation of gas tar or coal tar is distilled or is heated in any manufacturing operation involving the evolution of any noxious or offensive gas;

(ix) any works (not being tar works as defined in the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906, and in (viii) above) in which any wash oil used for the scrubbing of coal gas is distilled, or in which any crude benzole is distilled;

(x) any works in which pyridine is recovered;

(xi) any works in which bromine is made or is used in any manufacturing operation;

(xii) any works in which hydrofluoric acid is evolved in the manufacture of liquid hydrofluoric acid or its compounds;

(xiii) any works in which argillaceous and calcareous materials are used in the production of cement clinker;

(xiv) any works in which by the application of heat, lead is extracted from any material containing lead or its compounds, and works in which compounds of lead are manufactured from metallic lead or its compounds by dry processes which give rise to dust or fumes.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP A.)

(a) 6 Edw. 7. c. 14.

Class VI—Use for the purpose of carrying on any of the following processes so far as not included in Class V:—

(i) smelting, calcining, sintering or other reduction of ores or minerals;

(ii) converting, re-heating, annealing, hardening or carburising, forging or casting, of iron or other metals;

(iii) galvanising;

(iv) recovering of metal from scrap;

(v) pickling or treatment of metal in acid;

(vi) chromium plating.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP B.)

Class VII—Use for the purpose of carrying on any of the following processes so far as not included in Class V or Class VI and except a process ancillary to the getting, dressing or treatment of minerals, carried on in or adjacent to a quarry or mine:—

(i) brick baking and firing;

(ii) lime and dolomite burning;

(iii) carbonisation of coal in coke ovens;

(iv) production of calcium carbide, lampblack or zinc oxide;

(v) crushing or screening of stone or slag.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP C.)

Class VIII—Use for any of the following purposes so far as not included in Class V or Class VI:—

(i) The production or employment of—

(*a*) cyanogen or its compounds;

(*b*) liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide;

(*c*) sulphur chlorides;

(ii) Salt glazing;

(iii) Sintering of sulphur bearing materials;

(iv) The manufacture of glass, where the sodium sulphate used exceeds 1.5 per cent. of the total weight of the melt;

(v) The production of ultramarine or zinc chloride.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP D.)

Class IX—Use for any of the following purposes, so far as not included in Class V or Class VI:—

The distilling, refining or blending of oils, the production or employment of cellulose lacquers (except their employment in garages in connection with minor repairs), hot pitch or bitumen or pyridine; the stoving of enamelled ware; the production of amyl acetate, aromatic esters, butyric acid, caramel, hexamine, iodoform, B-naphthol, resin products, salicylic acid, or sulphonated organic compounds; paint and varnish manufacture (excluding mixing, milling and grinding); the production of rubber from scrap; or the manufacture of acetylene from calcium carbide.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP E.)

Class X—Use for the purpose of carrying on any of the following industries, businesses or trades so far as not included in Class V or Class VI:—

Animal charcoal manufacturer.
Blood albumen maker.
Blood boiler.
Bone boiler or steamer.
Bone burner.
Bone grinder.

Breeder of maggots from putrescible animal matter.

Candle maker.

Catgut manufacturer.

Chitterling or nettlings boiler.

Dealer in rags or bones (including receiving, storing, sorting or manipulating rags in or likely to become in an offensive condition, or any bones, rabbit-skins, fat or putrescible animal products of a like nature).

Fat melter or fat extractor.

Fellmonger.

Fish curer.

Fish oil manufacturer.

Fish skin dresser or scraper.

Glue maker.

Gut scraper or gut cleaner.

Knacker.

Leather dresser.

Maker of meal for feeding poultry, dogs, cattle, or other animals from any fish, blood, bone, fat or animal offal, either in an offensive condition or subjected to any process causing noxious or injurious effluvia.

Manufacturer of manure from bones, fish, fish offal, blood, spent hops, beans or other putrescible animal or vegetable matter.

Parchment maker.

Size maker.

Skin drier.

Soap boiler.

Tallow melter or refiner.

Tanner.

Tripe boiler or cleaner.

(SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL GROUP F.)

Class XI—Use as a wholesale warehouse or repository for any purpose.

Class XII—Use as a boarding or guest house, a residential club or a hotel providing sleeping accommodation.

Class XIII—Use as a residential or boarding school or a residential college.

Class XIV—Use as a building for public worship or religious instruction or for the social or recreational activities of the religious body using the building.

Class XV—Use as a home or institution providing for the boarding, care and maintenance of children, old people or persons under disability, a convalescent home, a nursing home, a sanatorium or a hospital (other than a hospital, home, hostel or institution included in Class XVII).

Class XVI—Use (other than residentially) as a health centre, a school treatment centre, a clinic, a creche, a day nursery or a dispensary, or use as a consulting room or surgery unattached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner.

Class XVII—Use as a hospital, home or institution for persons of unsound mind, mental defectives or epileptic persons, or a home, hostel or institution in which persons may be detained by order of a court or which is approved by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for persons required to reside there as a requirement of a probation order.

Class XVIII—Use as an art gallery (other than for business purposes), a museum, a public library or reading room, a public hall, a concert hall, an exhibition hall, a social centre, a community centre or a non-residential club.

Class XIX—Use as a theatre, a cinema, a music hall, a dance hall, a skating rink, a swimming bath, a Turkish or other vapour or foam bath, or a gymnasium or for indoor games.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of this Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, provides *inter alia* that the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land shall be " development " for the purposes of that Act: but that in the case of buildings or other land which are used for a purpose of any class specified in an order made under the section, the use thereof for any other purpose of the same class shall not be deemed to involve development. This Order which replaces the previous Order for this purpose, which was the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order, 1948, amalgamates certain of the classes in that Order, and thus allows a wider range of changes of use without involving " development " for which planning permission is required.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

AUTHORISATION

The Trading with the Enemy (Authorisation) (Germany) Order, 1950

1950 No. 1728

Made - - - - 27th October, 1950

The Board of Trade in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939(a), (hereinafter referred to as " the Act "), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf do hereby make the following Order:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 1 of the Act, any person, unless the Board of Trade otherwise direct, may trade except as provided in Article 2 hereof with any person to whom this Order applies in respect of the copyright in any literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work belonging to any person to whom this Order applies.

2. This Licence shall not, except in the case of anything done under an authority, given generally or specially by, or by any person authorised in that behalf by, a Secretary of State, the Treasury or the Board of Trade, extend to or authorise any trade in respect of the copyright in any work

(i) copies of which have been made available by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright for sale to the public in the United Kingdom prior to the date of this Order, or

(ii) which has been the subject of a Licence granted by the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks under the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks (Emergency) Act, 1939(b).

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 89. (b) 2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 107.