STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1974 No. 1278

WAGES COUNCILS

The Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1974

Made - - - -	*24th July* 1974
Coming into Operation	*26th August* 1974

Whereas the Secretary of State has received from the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) the wages regulation proposals set out in the Schedule hereto;

Now, therefore, the Secretary of State in exercise of powers conferred by section 11 of the Wages Councils Act 1959**(a)**, as modified by Article 2 of the Counter-Inflation (Modification of Wages Councils Act 1959) Order 1973**(b)**, and now vested in him **(c)**, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1974.

2.—(1) In this Order the expression "the specified date" means the 26th August 1974, provided that where, as respects any worker who is paid wages at intervals not exceeding seven days, that date does not correspond with the beginning of the period for which the wages are paid, the expression "the specified date" means, as respects that worker, the beginning of the next such period following that date.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889**(d)** shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this Order and the Order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

3. The wages regulation proposals set out in the Schedule hereto shall have effect as from the specified date and as from that date the Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1973**(e)** shall cease to have effect.

Signed by order of the Secretary of State.

24th July 1974.

D. J. Derx,
Deputy Secretary,
Department of Employment.

(a) 1959 c. 69.
(b) S.I. 1973/661 (1973 I, p. 2141).
(c) S.I. 1959/1769, 1968/729 (1959 I, p. 1795; 1968 II, p. 2108).
(d) 1889 c. 63.
(e) S.I. 1973/1198 (1973 II, p. 3586).

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SCHEDULE

The following minimum remuneration and provisions as to holidays and holiday remuneration shall be substituted for the statutory minimum remuneration and the provisions as to holidays and holiday remuneration fixed by the Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1973 (hereinafter referred to as "Order R.F.A. (60)").

PART I: STATUTORY MINIMUM REMUNERATION

APPLICATION

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2, 8 and 11, the minimum remuneration payable to workers to whom this Schedule applies shall be the remuneration set out in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6: Provided that any increase in remuneration payable under the provisions of paragraphs 5 or 6 shall become effective on the first day of the first full pay week following the date upon which the increase would otherwise become payable under those provisions.

HOURS ON WHICH REMUNERATION IS BASED

2.—(1) The minimum remuneration specified in this Part of this Schedule relates to a week of 40 hours exclusive of overtime and, except in the case of guaranteed weekly remuneration under paragraph 11, is subject to a proportionate reduction according as the number of hours worked is less than 40.

(2) In calculating the remuneration for the purpose of this Schedule recognised breaks for meal times shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 9, be excluded.

SHOP MANAGERS AND SHOP MANAGERESSES

3. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the minimum remuneration payable to Shop Managers and Shop Manageresses employed in the areas specified in Column 2 of the next following table shall be the amount appearing in the said Column 2 against the amount of weekly trade shown in Column 1.

Column 1	Column 2		
	LONDON AREA per week	PROVINCIAL A AREA per week	PROVINCIAL B AREA per week
	£	£	£
WEEKLY TRADE			
Under £175	*23·05*	*22·65*	*22·05*
£175 and under £200	*23·30*	*22·90*	*22·30*
£200 „ „ £240	*23·50*	*23·10*	*22·50*
£240 „ „ £280	*23·70*	*23·30*	*22·70*
£280 „ „ £320	*23·90*	*23·50*	*22·90*
£320 „ „ £360	*24·10*	*23·70*	*23·10*
£360 „ „ £400	*24·30*	*23·90*	*23·30*
£400 „ „ £440	*24·50*	*24·10*	*23·50*
£440 „ „ £480	*24·70*	*24·30*	*23·70*
£480 „ „ £520	*24·90*	*24·50*	*23·90*
£520 „ „ £560	*25·10*	*24·70*	*24·10*
£560 „ „ £600	*25·30*	*24·90*	*24·30*
£600 „ „ £640	*25·50*	*25·10*	*24·50*
£640 „ „ £680	*25·70*	*25·30*	*24·70*
£680 „ „ £720	*25·90*	*25·50*	*24·90*
£720 „ „ £760	*26·10*	*25·70*	*25·10*
£760 „ „ £800	*26·30*	*25·90*	*25·30*
£800 „ „ £840	*26·50*	*26·10*	*25·50*
£840 „ „ £880	*26·70*	*26·30*	*25·70*
£880 „ „ £920	*26·90*	*26·50*	*25·90*
£920 „ „ £960	*27·10*	*26·70*	*26·10*
£960 „ „ £1,000	*27·30*	*26·90*	*26·30*
£1,000 and over	*27·50*	*27·10*	*26·50*

For the purposes of this paragraph "weekly trade" shall be calculated half-yearly and based on the period of 12 months immediately preceding the commencement of each half-year in the following manner:—

For the period of 26 weeks beginning (1) with the fifth week or (2) with the 31st week following the accounting date in any year, the weekly trade of a shop shall be one fifty-second of the amount of the total receipts for goods sold at that shop during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the accounting date (in the case of (1) hereof) or the 26th week following the accounting date (in the case of (2) hereof).

Except as provided as aforesaid, the weekly trade in respect of any week shall be the amount of the total receipts for goods sold at the shop in the preceding week.

In this paragraph—

(*a*) "accounting date" means that date in each year on which the books of accounts of a shop are closed for the purposes of preparing the annual accounts in respect of that shop, or, in the absence of any such date, the 5th April in any year;

(*b*) the expression "receipts for goods sold" includes receipts in respect of hire purchase transactions;

(*c*) "shop" includes any part of the shop not engaged in the retail furnishing and allied trades.

TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGERS AND TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGERESSES

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the minimum remuneration payable to Temporary Shop Managers and Temporary Shop Manageresses, for each continuous period of employment as Temporary Shop Manager or Temporary Shop Manageress (reckoned in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph), shall be the appropriate minimum remuneration for a Shop Manager or Shop Manageress, as the case may be, under the provisions of paragraph 3.

(2) In reckoning any continuous period of employment as Temporary Shop Manager or Temporary Shop Manageress for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, no account shall be taken of any period of employment:—

(*a*) not exceeding two consecutive working days; or

(*b*) not exceeding a total of two weeks in any year, being a period when the Shop Manager or Shop Manageress is absent on holiday:

Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph where in any year a worker is employed by the same employer as a Temporary Shop Manager or Temporary Shop Manageress at more than one shop during the absence on holiday of the Shop Manager or Shop Manageress, the first period of such employment and any subsequent periods of such employment in the same year shall be treated as a continuous period of employment.

(3) The minimum remuneration payable to Temporary Shop Managers and Temporary Shop Manageresses for any period of employment mentioned in (*a*) or (*b*) of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, shall be not less than the appropriate minimum remuneration for a Sales Supervisor under the provisions of this Schedule.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph "year" means the 12 months commencing with 1st January and ending with 31st December.

WORKERS OTHER THAN SHOP MANAGERS, SHOP MANAGERESSES, TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGERS, TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGERESSES OR TRANSPORT WORKERS

5. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, the minimum remuneration payable to male or female workers of the classes specified in Column 1 of the next following table employed in the London Area, Provincial A Area or Provincial B Area, as the case may be, shall be the appropriate amount set out in Column 2.

MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS

Column 1	Column 2		
	LONDON AREA per week	PROVINCIAL A AREA per week	PROVINCIAL B AREA per week
	£	£	£
(1) SALES *OR CLERICAL* SUPERVISOR	*21·15*	*20·65*	*20·05*
(2) CLERK GRADE I	*20·65*	*20·15*	*19·55*
(3) CLERK GRADE II, SALES ASSISTANT, CASHIER, CENTRAL WAREHOUSE WORKER, STOCKHAND, VAN SALESMAN OR *COLLECTOR*:—			
Aged 21 years or over	*19·65*	*19·15*	*18·55*
„ 20 and under 21 years ...	*17·05*	*16·60*	*16·10*
„ 19 „ „ 20 „ ...	*16·15*	*15·75*	*15·30*
„ 18 „ „ 19 „ ...	*15·30*	*14·95*	*14·50*
„ 17 „ „ 18 „ ...	*13·55*	*13·25*	*12·85*
„ *Under 17* „ ...	*12·70*	*12·40*	*12·05*
(4) SHOP WORKER, PORTER OR GENERAL WORKER:—			
Aged 21 years or over	*19·15*	*18·65*	*18·05*
„ 20 and under 21 years ...	*16·60*	*16·20*	*15·70*
„ 19 „ „ 20 „ ...	*15·75*	*15·35*	*14·90*
„ 18 „ „ 19 „ ...	*14·95*	*14·55*	*14·10*
„ 17 „ „ 18 „ ...	*13·25*	*12·90*	*12·50*
„ *Under 17* „ ...	*12·40*	*12·10*	*11·75*

TRANSPORT WORKERS

6. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 1, the minimum remuneration payable to Transport Workers employed in the London Area, Provincial A Area or Provincial B Area, as the case may be, shall be the appropriate amount set out in Column 3 of the next following table:—

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3		
Age of transport worker	Mechanically propelled vehicle with carrying capacity of	LONDON AREA per week	PROVINCIAL A AREA per week	PROVINCIAL B AREA per week
		£	£	£
21 years or over ...	1 ton or less	*20·65*	*20·15*	*19·55*
Under 21 years ...	1 ton or less	*18·70*	*18·45*	*17·85*
All Ages ...	Over 1 ton and up to 5 tons	*21·15*	*20·65*	*20·05*
All Ages ...	Over 5 tons	*21·85*	*21·35*	*20·75*

ADDITIONAL REMUNERATION FOR HOURS WORKED ON A SATURDAY

7.—(1) Where a full-time worker

(a) normally works on not less than six days in a week, or

(b) normally works on not less than five days in a week on a rota system which involves regular Saturday working

he shall be paid, in addition to the minimum remuneration payable under the provisions of paragraph 3, 4, 5 or 6 of this Schedule, for each hour worked on a Saturday for which no minimum overtime rate is payable under the provisions of paragraph 8 of this Schedule, an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) The additional amount payable under the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be an amount equal to one-fifth of the hourly rate payable to the worker, such hourly rate to be obtained by dividing by 40 the minimum weekly remuneration payable to the worker under the provisions of paragraph 3, 4, 5 or 6 as the case may be.

(3) Where it is or becomes the practice in a Jewish undertaking for the employer to require the worker's attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as if in such provisions the word "Sunday" were substituted for "Saturday" except where such substitution is unlawful.

MINIMUM OVERTIME RATES

8. Overtime shall be payable at the following minimum rates:—

(1) To any worker, for work on a Sunday or customary holiday,

(a) where time worked does not exceed 4½ hours ...	double time for 4½ hours
(b) where time worked exceeds 4½ hours but does not exceed 8 hours	double time for 8 hours
(c) where time worked exceeds 8 hours	double time for all time worked

Provided that—

(i) Where a worker performs work on a customary holiday which is a day fixed by the employer, being a day on which the worker would normally work, during the period commencing on the last day on which the worker would normally work before Christmas Day and ending on the next following 9th January, overtime rates in accordance with the provisions of this sub-paragraph shall be payable to that worker only if—

(a) he is a worker who normally works for the employer for more than 9 hours in a week; and

(b) he has been in the employment of the employer throughout the period of 8 weeks immediately preceding the week in which Christmas Day falls.

(ii) Overtime rates in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall be payable to a Shop Manager, Temporary Shop Manager, Shop Manageress or Temporary Shop Manageress only if the overtime worked is specifically authorised in writing by the employer or his representative.

(iii) Where it is or becomes the practice in a Jewish undertaking for the employer to require the worker's attendance on Sunday instead of Saturday, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as if in such provisions the word "Saturday" were substituted for "Sunday", except where such attendance on Sunday is unlawful.

(2) To any worker, on the weekly short day in any week during which, under subsection (3) of section 40 of the Shops Act 1950(a), (suspension of weekly half-holiday in holiday resorts) the employer is relieved of his obligation to allow the worker a weekly half-day,

for any time worked after 1.30 p.m. ... ... double time

(3) To any worker, other than a Shop Manager, Temporary Shop Manager, Shop Manageress or Temporary Shop Manageress—

(*a*) on the weekly short day (not being a weekly short day to which subparagraph (2) of this paragraph applies)

for any time worked after 1.30 p.m. ... ... time-and-a-half

(*b*) in any week, exclusive of any time in respect of which a minimum overtime rate is payable under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph,

for all time worked in excess of 40 hours ... ... time-and-a-half

Provided that in any week which includes one customary holiday "33 hours" shall be substituted for "40 hours", in any week which includes two customary holidays "26 hours" shall be substituted for the said "40 hours", and in any week which includes three customary holidays "19 hours" shall be substituted for the said "40 hours".

WAITING TIME

9. A worker shall be entitled to payment of the minimum remuneration specified in this Schedule for all the time during which he is present on the premises of the employer unless he is present thereon in any of the following circumstances, that is to say—

(1) without the employer's consent, express or implied;

(2) for some purpose unconnected with his work, and other than that of waiting for work to be given to him to perform;

(a) 1950 c. 28.

(3) by reason only of the fact that he is resident thereon; or

(4) during normal meal times, and he is not waiting for work to be given to him to perform.

WORKERS WHO ARE NOT REQUIRED TO WORK ON A CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY

10.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) and sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, a worker who is not required to work on a customary holiday shall be paid for that holiday not less than the amount to which he would have been entitled under the foregoing provisions had the day not been a customary holiday and had he worked the number of hours ordinarily worked by him on that day of the week.

(2) A worker shall not be entitled to any payment under this paragraph unless he—

(*a*) worked for the employer throughout the last working day on which work was available for him preceding the holiday; and

(*b*) presents himself for employment at the usual starting time on the first working day after the holiday:

Provided that (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, of this sub-paragraph shall be deemed to be complied with where the worker is excused by his employer or is prevented by his proved illness or injury from working or presenting himself for employment as aforesaid.

(3) A worker shall not be entitled to any payment under this paragraph in respect of a customary holiday which is a day fixed by the employer, being a day on which the worker would normally work, during the period commencing on the last day on which the worker would normally work before Christmas Day and ending on the next following 9th January unless—

(*a*) he is a worker who normally works for the employer for more than 9 hours in a week; and

(*b*) he has been in the employment of the employer throughout the period of 8 weeks immediately preceding the week in which Christmas Day falls.

GUARANTEED WEEKLY REMUNERATION PAYABLE TO A FULL-TIME WORKER

11.—(1) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Schedule, where in respect of any week the total remuneration (including holiday remuneration but excluding remuneration in respect of overtime) payable to a full-time worker under those other provisions is less than the guaranteed weekly remuneration provided under this paragraph, the minimum remuneration payable to that worker for that week shall be that guaranteed weekly remuneration with the addition of any amount excluded as aforesaid.

(2) The guaranteed weekly remuneration payable in respect of any week to a full-time worker is the remuneration to which he would be entitled under paragraph 3, 5 or 6 for 40 hours' work in his normal occupation:

Provided that—

(*a*) where the worker normally works for the employer on work to which this Schedule applies for less than 40 hours in the week by reason only of the fact that he does not hold himself out as normally available for work for more than the number of hours he normally works in the week and the worker has informed the employer in writing that he does not so hold himself out, the guaranteed weekly remuneration shall be the remuneration to which the worker would be entitled (calculated as in paragraph 2) for the number of hours in the week normally worked by the worker for the employer on work to which this Schedule applies;

(*b*) where in any week a worker at his request and with the written consent of his employer is absent from work during any part of his normal working hours on any day (other than a holiday allowed under Part II of this Schedule or a customary holiday or a holiday allowed to all persons employed in the undertaking or branch of an undertaking in which the worker is employed), the guaranteed weekly remuneration payable in respect of that week shall be reduced in respect of each day on which he is absent as aforesaid by one-sixth where the worker's normal working week is six days or by one-fifth where his normal working week is five days.

(3) Guaranteed weekly remuneration is not payable in respect of any week unless the worker throughout his normal working hours in that week (excluding any time allowed to him as a holiday or during which he is absent from work in accordance with proviso (*b*) to sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph) is—

(*a*) capable of and available for work; and

(*b*) willing to perform such duties outside his normal occupation as the employer may reasonably require if his normal work is not available in the establishment in which he is employed.

(4) Guaranteed weekly remuneration is not payable in respect of any week if the worker's employment is terminated before the end of that week.

(5) If the employer is unable to provide the worker with work by reason of a strike or other circumstances beyond his control and gives the worker four clear days' notice to that effect, guaranteed weekly remuneration shall not be payable after the expiry of such notice in respect of any week during which or during part of which the employer continues to be unable to provide work as aforesaid:

Provided that in respect of the week in which the said notice expires there shall be paid to the worker, in addition to any remuneration payable in respect of time worked in that week, any remuneration that would have been payable if the worker had worked his normal hours of work on every day in the week prior to the expiry of the notice.

BENEFITS AND ADVANTAGES

12. The following benefits or advantages, being benefits or advantages provided, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of the employment of the worker, by the

employer or by some other person under arrangements with the employer and not being benefits or advantages the provision of which is illegal by virtue of the Truck Acts 1831 to 1940(a), or of any other enactment, are authorised to be reckoned as payment of wages by the employer in lieu of payment in cash in the following manner:—

(1) board and lodging for seven days a week, as the appropriate amount set out in the following table—

In the case of a worker aged	LONDON AREA per week	PROVINCIAL A AREA per week	PROVINCIAL B AREA per week
	£	£	£
21 years or over	1·80	1·60	1·35
20 and under 21 years	1·70	1·50	1·25
19 „ „ 20 „	1·60	1·40	1·15
18 „ „ 19 „	1·50	1·30	1·05
17 „ „ 18 „	1·40	1·20	0·95
under 17 years	1·25	1·05	0·80

or, where board and lodging is not so provided,

(2) dinner of good and sufficient quality and quantity provided on each day on which the worker normally works in the week, other than the weekly short day, as an amount of £0.45 per week;

(3) tea of good and sufficient quality and quantity provided as aforesaid, as an amount of £0.15 per week.

PART II: ANNUAL HOLIDAY AND HOLIDAY REMUNERATION

ANNUAL HOLIDAY

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph and of paragraphs 14 and 15, an employer shall, between the date on which the provisions of this Schedule become effective and 31st October 1974, and in each succeeding year between 1st April and 31st October, allow a holiday (hereinafter referred to as an "annual holiday") to every worker in his employment to whom this Schedule applies who has been employed by him during the 12 months immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday season for any one of the periods of employment (calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 20) set out in the first column of the table below and the duration of the annual holiday shall in the case of each such worker be related to that period as follows:—

(a) 1831 c. 37; 1887 c. 46; 1896 c. 44; 1940 c. 38.

Period of employment	Duration of annual holiday			
	Where the worker's normal working week is			
	Six days	Five days	Four days	Three days or less
12 months	*20 days*	*17 days*	*14 days*	*10 days*
Not less than 11 months but less than 12 months	*16* ,,	*13* ,,	*11* ,,	*8* ,,
,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,, ...	*15* ,,	*12* ,,	*10* ,,	*7* ,,
,, ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ...	*13* ,,	*11* ,,	*9* ,,	*6* ,,
,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, ,, 9 ,, ...	*12* ,,	*10* ,,	*8* ,,	*6* ,,
,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ...	*10* ,,	*8* ,,	*7* ,,	*5* ,,
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	*9* ,,	*7* ,,	*6* ,,	*4* ,,
,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	*7* ,,	*6* ,,	*5* ,,	*3* ,,
,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	*6* ,,	*5* ,,	*4* ,,	*3* ,,
,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	*4* ,,	*3* ,,	*3* ,,	*2* ,,
,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	*3* ,,	2 ,,	*2* ,,	1 day
,, ,, ,, 1 month ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ...	1 day	1 day	1 day	nil

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the last foregoing sub-paragraph—

(*a*) the number of days of annual holiday which an employer is required to allow to a worker in any holiday season shall not exceed in the aggregate *three times* the number of days constituting the worker's normal working week, *plus two days;*

(*b*) where the worker does not wish to take his annual holiday or part thereof during the holiday season in any year and, before the expiration of such holiday season, enters into an agreement in writing with his employer that the annual holiday or part thereof shall be allowed, at a date or dates to be specified in that agreement, after the expiration of the holiday season but before the first day of January in the following year, then any day or days of annual holiday so allowed shall be treated as having been allowed during the holiday season;

(*c*) the duration of the worker's annual holiday during the holiday season ending on 31st October 1974 shall be reduced by any days of annual holiday duly allowed to him by the employer under the provisions of Order R.F.A. (60) between 1st April 1974 and the date on which this Schedule becomes effective.

(3) In this Schedule the expression "holiday season" means in relation to the year 1974 the period commencing on 1st April 1974, and ending on 31st October 1974, and, in each succeeding year, the period commencing on 1st April and ending on 31st October of the same year.

14. Where at the written request of the worker at any time during the three months immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday season in any year, his employer allows him any day or days of annual holiday and pays him holiday remuneration in respect thereof calculated in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18, then

(1) the annual holiday to be allowed in accordance with paragraph 13 in the holiday season in that year shall be reduced by the day or days of annual holiday so allowed prior to the commencement of that holiday season; and

(2) for the purpose of calculating accrued holiday remuneration under paragraph 19 any day or days of annual holiday deducted in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) hereof shall be treated as if they had been allowed in the holiday season.

15.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, an annual holiday shall be allowed on consecutive working days, being days on which the worker is normally called upon to work for the employer.

(2) Where the number of days of annual holiday for which a worker has qualified exceeds the number of days constituting his normal working week *but does not exceed twice that number*, the holiday may be allowed in two periods of consecutive working days; so however that when a holiday is so allowed, one of the periods shall consist of a number of such days not less than the number of days constituting the worker's normal working week.

(3) *Where the number of days of annual holiday for which a worker has qualified exceeds twice the number of days constituting his normal working week the holiday may be allowed as follows:*

(*a*) *as to one or two periods of consecutive working days, comprising not more than twice the number of days constituting the worker's normal working week, during the holiday season; so, however, that one of such periods is not less than the period constituting the worker's normal working week;*

(*b*) *as to any additional days, not exceeding the number of days constituting the worker's normal working week, on consecutive working days by agreement between the employer and the worker, either during the holiday season or before the beginning of the next following holiday season;*

(*c*) *as to any remaining days, on working days which need not be consecutive to be fixed by the employer after the holiday season but before the beginning of the next following holiday season.*

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph, days of annual holiday shall be treated as consecutive notwithstanding that a customary holiday on which the worker is not required to work for the employer or a day on which he does not normally work for the employer intervenes.

(5) Where a customary holiday on which the worker is not required to work for the employer immediately precedes a period of annual holiday or occurs during such a period and the total number of days of annual holiday required to be allowed in the period under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, together with any customary holiday, exceeds the number of days constituting the worker's normal working week, then, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the duration of that period of annual holiday may be reduced by one day and in such a case one day of annual holiday may be allowed on a day on which the worker normally works for the employer (not being the worker's weekly short day) in the holiday season or after the holiday season in the circumstances specified in sub-paragraph (2)(*b*) of paragraph 13.

(6) No day of annual holiday shall be allowed on a customary holiday.

(7) A day of annual holiday under this Schedule may be allowed on a day on which the worker is entitled to a day of holiday (not being a customary holiday) or to a half-holiday under any enactment other than the Wages Councils Act 1959:

Provided that where the total number of days of annual holiday allowed to a worker under this Schedule is less than the number of days in his normal working week, the said annual holiday shall be in addition to the said day of holiday or the said half-holiday.

16. An employer shall give to a worker reasonable notice of the commencing date or dates and of the duration of his annual holiday. Such notice may be given individually to the worker or by the posting of a notice in the place where the worker is employed.

REMUNERATION FOR ANNUAL HOLIDAY

17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 18, a worker qualified to be allowed an annual holiday under this Schedule shall be paid by his employer, on the last pay day preceding such holiday, one day's holiday pay in respect of each day thereof.

(2) Where an annual holiday is taken in more than one period the holiday remuneration shall be apportioned accordingly.

18. Where any accrued holiday remuneration has been paid by the employer to the worker (in accordance with paragraph 19 of this Schedule or with Order R.F.A. (60)), in respect of employment during any of the periods referred to in that paragraph, the amount of holiday remuneration payable by the employer in respect of any annual holiday for which the worker has qualified by reason of employment during the said period shall be reduced by the amount of the said accrued holiday remuneration, unless that remuneration has been deducted from a previous payment of holiday remuneration made under the provisions of this Schedule or of Order R.F.A. (60).

ACCRUED HOLIDAY REMUNERATION PAYABLE ON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

19. Where a worker ceases to be employed by an employer after the provisions of this Schedule become effective, the employer shall, immediately on the termination of the employment (hereinafter referred to as the "termination date"), pay to the worker as accrued holiday remuneration:—

(1) in respect of employment occurring in the 12 months up to 1st April immediately preceding the termination date, a sum equal to the holiday remuneration for any days of annual holiday for which he has qualified except days of annual holiday which he has been allowed or has become entitled to be allowed before leaving the employment; and

(2) in respect of any employment since the said 1st April, a sum equal to the holiday remuneration which would have been payable to him if he could have been allowed an annual holiday in respect of that employment at the time of leaving it:

Provided that—

(*a*) no worker shall be entitled to the payment by his employer of accrued holiday remuneration if he is dismissed on the grounds of misconduct and is so informed by the employer at the time of dismissal;

(*b*) where a worker is employed under a contract of service under which he is required to give not less than one week's notice before terminating his employment and the worker, without the consent of his employer, terminates his employment without having given not less than one week's notice, or before one week has expired from the beginning of such notice, the amount of accrued holiday remuneration payable to the worker shall be the amount payable under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph less an amount equal to the statutory minimum remuneration which would be payable to him at the termination date for one week's work if working his normal working week and the normal number of daily hours worked by him;

(*c*) where during the period or periods in respect of which the said accrued holiday remuneration is payable the worker has at his written request been allowed any day or days of holiday (other than days of holiday allowed by the employer under paragraph 14) for which he has not qualified under the provisions of this Schedule, any accrued holiday remuneration payable as aforesaid may be reduced by the amount of any sum paid by the employer to the worker in respect of such day or days of holiday.

CALCULATION OF EMPLOYMENT

20. For the purpose of calculating any period of employment qualifying a worker for an annual holiday or for any accrued holiday remuneration, the worker shall be treated as if he were employed for a month in respect of any month throughout which he has been in the employment of the employer.

PART III : GENERAL

DEFINITIONS

21. For the purposes of this Schedule—

"BOARD" means not less than three meals a day, of good and sufficient quality and quantity, one of which shall be dinner; and "LODGING" means clean and adequate accommodation and clean and adequate facilities for eating, sleeping, washing and leisure.

"CARRYING CAPACITY" means the weight of the maximum load normally carried by the vehicle, and such carrying capacity when so established shall not be affected either by variations in the weight of the load resulting from collections or deliveries or emptying of containers during the course of the journey, or by the fact that on any particular journey a load greater or less than the established carrying capacity is carried.

"CASHIER" means a worker employed in a shop and engaged wholly or mainly in receiving cash or giving change.

"CENTRAL WAREHOUSE WORKER" means a worker wholly or mainly employed in a central warehouse, that is to say, a warehouse from which an undertaking in the retail furnishing and allied trades supplies its shops *or its agents or customers.*

"CLERICAL SUPERVISOR" means a worker employed wholly or mainly as a clerk who is designated by the employer to be responsible for the supervision of other clerks.

"CLERK GRADE I" means a worker engaged wholly or mainly on clerical work which includes responsibility for maintaining ledgers or wages books or for preparing financial accounts of the undertaking or of a branch or department thereof.

"CLERK GRADE II" means a worker, other than a Clerk Grade I, engaged wholly or mainly on clerical work.

"COLLECTOR" means a worker wholly or mainly engaged in calling on customers or prospective customers for the purpose of opening accounts, collecting payments or selling goods.

"CUSTOMARY HOLIDAY" means

(1) (*a*) In England and Wales—

Christmas Day; 26th December if it be not a Sunday; 27th December in a year when 25th or 26th December is a Sunday; *New Year's Day, if it be not a Sunday or, if it be a Sunday, 2nd January;* Good Friday; Easter Monday; the last Monday in May; the last Monday in August; or,

where a day is substituted for any of the above days by national proclamation, that day;

and any day proclaimed as a public holiday throughout England and Wales; and

(*b*) one other day (being a day on which the worker would normally work) during the period commencing on the last day on which the worker would normally work before Christmas Day and ending on the next following 9th January to be fixed by the employer and notified to the worker not less than three weeks before the holiday, *or where no day has been so fixed and notified to the worker by the employer, 9th January, or, if it be a Sunday, 10th January;*

(*c*) in Scotland—

New Year's Day, if it be not a Sunday or, if it be a Sunday, 2nd January;

the local Spring holiday;

the local Autumn holiday;

Christmas Day, if it be not a Sunday or, if it be a Sunday, 26th December; *three* other days (being days on which the worker would normally work) in the course of a calendar year, to be fixed by the employer and notified to the worker not less than three weeks before the holiday and any day proclaimed as a public holiday throughout Scotland; and

(*d*) one other day (being a day on which the worker would normally work) during the period commencing on the last day on which the worker would normally work before Christmas Day and ending on the next following 9th January to be fixed by the employer and notified to the worker not less than three weeks before the holiday, *or, where no day has been so fixed and notified to the worker by the employer, 9th January, or, if it be a Sunday, 10th January;* or

(2) where in any undertaking it is not the custom or practice to observe such days as are specified in (1)(*a*) or (1)(*c*) above as holidays, such other days, not fewer in number, as may by agreement between the employer or his representative and the worker or his representative be substituted for the specified days.

"FULL-TIME WORKER" means a worker who normally works for the employer for at least 36 hours in the week on work to which this Schedule applies.

"GENERAL WORKER" means a worker employed in a shop or in a warehouse operated in connection with a shop and engaged in general duties *including cleaning*.

"LONDON AREA", "PROVINCIAL A AREA" and "PROVINCIAL B AREA" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in paragraph 22.

"MONTH" means the period commencing on a date of any number in one month and ending on the day before the date of the same number in the next month or, if the commencing date is the 29th, 30th or 31st day of a month and there is no date of the same number in the next month, then on the last day of that month.

"NORMAL WORKING WEEK" means the number of days on which it has been usual for the worker to work in a week while in the employment of the employer during the 12 months immediately preceding the commencement of the holiday season or, where under paragraph 19 accrued holiday remuneration is payable on the termination of the employment, during the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the termination of the employment:

Provided that—

(1) part of a day shall count as a day;

(2) no account shall be taken of any week in which the worker did not perform any work for which statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed.

"ONE DAY'S HOLIDAY PAY" means the appropriate proportion of the remuneration which the worker would be entitled to receive from his employer at the date of the annual holiday (or where the holiday is taken in more than one period at the date of the first period) or at the termination date, as the case may be, for one week's work—

(1) if working his normal working week, and the number of daily hours normally worked by him (exclusive of overtime *or of additional remuneration for work performed on Saturday*),

(2) if the employer were not providing him with meals or board and lodging, and

(3) if he were paid at the appropriate rate of statutory minimum remuneration for work for which statutory minimum remuneration is payable and at the same rate for any work for the same employer for which such remuneration is not payable,

and in this definition "appropriate proportion" means—

where the worker's normal working week is six days	...	one-sixth
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, five days	...	one-fifth
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, four days	...	one-quarter
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, three days	...	one-third
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, two days	...	one-half
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, one day	...	the whole.

"PORTER" means a worker employed wholly or mainly upon one or more of the operations of packing, unpacking, moving, loading, or unloading merchandise or materials.

"SALES ASSISTANT" means a worker who is wholly or mainly engaged in the serving of customers and is normally expected to advise customers on the choice or use of merchandise.

"SALES SUPERVISOR" means a sales assistant other than a shop manager or a shop manageress who either (*a*) *regularly exercises general supervision over not less than six sales assistants at any one time* or (b) *regularly* exercises supervisory authority under a shop manager or a shop manageress and performs the duties of the shop manager or shop manageress in his or her absence.

"SHOP MANAGER", "SHOP MANAGERESS" means a worker who is employed at, and is normally immediately in charge of the operation of, an undertaking or branch (but not of a department of an undertaking or branch), including the custody of cash and stock, and, if employed in the London Area or in Provincial A Area, has immediate control of staff, if any, or, if employed in Provincial B Area, has immediate control of at least one full-time or two part-time staff; and for the purpose of this definition a worker shall not be deemed not to be immediately in charge of the operation of an undertaking or branch by reason only of being subject to the supervision of the employer or some person acting on his behalf, being in either case a person who is not normally, during the hours when the undertaking or branch is open to the public, wholly or mainly engaged in work at the undertaking or branch.

"SHOP WORKER" means a worker other than a sales assistant, a sales supervisor, a shop manager or a shop manageress who (*a*) is wholly or mainly engaged in the serving of customers but is not normally expected to advise them in the choice or use of merchandise, or (*b*) is otherwise wholly or mainly employed in or about a shop in duties other than the serving of customers but involving assistance in the making of sales.

"STOCKHAND" means a worker employed in a shop or in a warehouse operated in connection with a shop, and wholly or mainly engaged in the reception, checking and re-issuing of goods together with the keeping of records in connection therewith.

"TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGER", "TEMPORARY SHOP MANAGERESS" means a worker who, in the absence of the Shop Manager or Shop Manageress, as the case may be, is employed at and is temporarily immediately in charge of the operation of an undertaking or branch (but not of a department of an undertaking or branch) including the custody of cash and stock, whilst the worker is so in charge; and for the purpose of this definition a worker shall not be deemed not to be immediately in charge of the operation of an undertaking or branch by reason only of being subject to the supervision of the employer or some person acting on his behalf, being in either case a person who is not normally, during the hours when the undertaking or branch is open to the public, wholly or mainly engaged in work at the undertaking or branch.

"TIME-AND-A-HALF" and "DOUBLE TIME" mean, respectively, one and a half times and twice the hourly rate obtained by dividing by 40 the minimum weekly remuneration to which the worker is entitled under the provisions of paragraph 3, 4, 5 or 6.

"TRANSPORT WORKER" means a worker (other than a van salesman) engaged wholly or mainly in driving a mechanically propelled road vehicle for the transport of goods and on work in connection with the vehicle and its load (if any) while on the road.

"VAN SALESMAN" means a worker wholly or mainly employed in the sale of goods to customers from a van or other vehicle.

"WATCHMAN" means a worker wholly or mainly engaged in guarding the employer's premises for the prevention of theft, fire, damage or trespass.

"WEEK" means "pay week".

"WEEKLY SHORT DAY" means:—

(1) that day in any week on which the worker is, in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the Shops Act 1950, required not to be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, or,

(2) where there is no such day, or where the day falls on a customary holiday, a working day in the week not being a customary holiday, fixed by the employer and notified to the worker not later than the Saturday preceding the week during which it is to have effect; or, failing such notification, the last working day in the week which is not a customary holiday:

Provided that where the day specified in (1) of this definition falls on Christmas Day or Boxing Day in England and Wales or Christmas Day or New Year's Day in Scotland the employer may fix as the weekly short day for that week a working day in the following week not being either a customary holiday or the weekly short day for that following week.

AREAS

22. In this Schedule:—

(1) "LONDON AREA" means the Metropolitan Police District, as defined in the London Government Act 1963(a), the City of London, the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple.

(a) 1963 c. 33.

(2) "PROVINCIAL A AREA" means

(*a*) in Scotland

(i) the following burghs:—

ABERDEEN COUNTY
Aberdeen (including part in Kincardine County)
Fraserburgh
Peterhead

ANGUS COUNTY
Arbroath
Brechin
Dundee
Forfar
Montrose

ARGYLL COUNTY
Dunoon

AYR COUNTY
Ardrossan
Ayr
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Largs
Prestwick
Saltcoats
Stevenston
Troon

BANFF COUNTY
Buckie

BUTE COUNTY
Rothesay

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY
Alloa

DUMFRIES COUNTY
Dumfries

DUNBARTON COUNTY
Bearsden
Clydebank
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Kirkintilloch
Milngavie

EAST LOTHIAN COUNTY
North Berwick

FIFE COUNTY
Buckhaven and Methil
Burntisland
Cowdenbeath
Dunfermline
Kirkcaldy
Leven
Lochgelly
St. Andrews

INVERNESS COUNTY
Inverness

KINCARDINE COUNTY
Stonehaven

LANARK COUNTY
Airdrie
Coatbridge
Glasgow
Hamilton
Lanark
Motherwell and Wishaw
Rutherglen

MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY
Dalkeith
Edinburgh
Musselburgh

MORAY COUNTY
Elgin

ORKNEY COUNTY
Kirkwall

PERTH COUNTY
Perth

RENFREW COUNTY
Barrhead
Gourock
Greenock
Johnstone
Paisley
Port Glasgow
Renfrew

ROSS AND CROMARTY COUNTY
Stornoway

ROXBURGH COUNTY
Hawick

SELKIRK COUNTY
Galashiels

STIRLING COUNTY
Denny and Dunipace
Falkirk
Grangemouth
Kilsyth
Stirling

WEST LOTHIAN COUNTY
Armadale
Bathgate
Bo'ness

WIGTOWN COUNTY
Stranraer

ZETLAND COUNTY
Lerwick

(ii) the following Special Lighting Districts, the boundaries of which have been defined, namely, Vale of Leven and Renton in the County of Dunbarton, and Larbert and Airth in the County of Stirling, and

(iii) the following areas the boundaries of which were defined as Special Lighting Districts prior to 10th March 1943, namely, Bellshill and Mossend, Blantyre, Cambuslang, Larkhall and Holytown, New Stevenston and Carfin, all in the County of Lanark.

(*b*) In England and Wales, the areas administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District Councils, except where they are included in the London area or are listed in (3)(*b*) of this paragraph.

(3) "PROVINCIAL B AREA" means

(*a*) In Scotland, all areas other than those listed in (2)(*a*) of this paragraph;

(*b*) In England and Wales, all areas not included in the London area administered by Rural District Councils, and the areas administered by the following Municipal Borough and Urban District Councils:—

ENGLAND (excluding Monmouthshire)

BEDFORDSHIRE
Ampthill
Sandy

BERKSHIRE
Wallingford
Wantage

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Buckingham
Linslade
Marlow
Newport Pagnell

CHESHIRE
Alsager
Longdendale

CORNWALL
Bodmin
Bude Stratton
Fowey
Helston
Launceston
Liskeard
Looe
Lostwithiel
Padstow
Penryn
St. Just
Torpoint

DERBYSHIRE
Bakewell
Whaley Bridge
Wirksworth

DEVON
Ashburton
Buckfastleigh
Budleigh Salterton
Crediton
Dartmouth
Great Torrington
Holsworthy
Honiton
Kingsbridge
Lynton
Northam
Okehampton
Ottery St. Mary
Salcombe
Seaton
South Molton
Tavistock
Totnes

DORSET
Blandford Forum
Lyme Regis
Shaftesbury
Sherborne
Wareham
Wimborne Minster

DURHAM
Barnard Castle
Tow Law

ELY, ISLE OF
Chatteris

ESSEX
Brightlingsea
Burnham-on-Crouch
Saffron Walden
West Mersea
Wivenhoe

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Nailsworth
Tewkesbury

HEREFORDSHIRE
Bromyard
Kington
Ledbury

HERTFORDSHIRE
Baldock
Chorleywood
Royston
Sawbridgeworth

HUNTINGDONSHIRE
Huntingdon and Godmanchester
Ramsey
St. Ives
St. Neots

KENT
Lydd
New Romney
Queenborough
Sandwich
Tenterden

LANCASHIRE
Carnforth
Grange

LINCOLNSHIRE
Alford
Barton-upon-Humber
Bourne
Brigg
Horncastle
Mablethorpe and Sutton
Market Rasen
Woodhall Spa

NORFOLK
Cromer
Diss
Downham Market
Hunstanton
North Walsham
Sheringham
Swaffham
Thetford
Wells-next-the-Sea
Wymondham

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Brackley
Burton Latimer
Higham Ferrers
Oundle

NORTHUMBERLAND
Alnwick
Amble

OXFORDSHIRE
Bicester
Chipping Norton
Thame
Woodstock

RUTLAND
Oakham

SHROPSHIRE
Bishop's Castle
Church Stretton
Ellesmere
Market Drayton
Newport
Wem

SOMERSET
Chard
Crewkerne
Glastonbury
Ilminster
Portishead
Shepton Mallet
Street
Watchet
Wellington

SUFFOLK
Aldeburgh
Beccles
Bungay
Eye
Hadleigh
Halesworth
Haverhill

SUFFOLK—*cont.*
Leiston-cum-Sizewell
Saxmundham
Southwold
Sudbury
Stowmarket
Woodbridge

SUSSEX
Arundel
Rye

WESTMORLAND
Appleby
Lakes

WILTSHIRE
Bradford-on-Avon
Calne

WILTSHIRE—*cont.*
Malmesbury
Marlborough
Melksham
Westbury
Wilton

WORCESTERSHIRE
Bewdley
Droitwich

YORKSHIRE
Hedon
Hornsea
Malton
Norton
Pickering
Richmond
Tickhill
Withernsea

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

ANGLESEY
Amlwch
Beaumaris
Llangefni
Menai Bridge

BRECONSHIRE
Builth Wells
Hay
Llanwrtyd Wells

CAERNARVONSHIRE
Bethesda
Betws-y-Coed
Criccieth
Llanfairfechan
Penmaenmawr
Portmadoc
Pwllheli

CARDIGANSHIRE
Aberayron
Cardigan
Lampeter
New Quay

CARMARTHENSHIRE
Cwmamman
Kidwelly
Llandeilo
Llandovery
Newcastle Emlyn

DENBIGHSHIRE
Llangollen
Llanrwst
Ruthin

FLINTSHIRE
Buckley
Mold

GLAMORGAN
Cowbridge

MERIONETHSHIRE
Bala
Barmouth
Dolgellau
Towyn

MONMOUTHSHIRE
Caerleon
Chepstow
Usk

MONTGOMERYSHIRE
Llanfyllin
Llanidloes
Machynlleth
Montgomery
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn
Welshpool

PEMBROKESHIRE
Fishguard and Goodwick
Narberth
Neyland
Tenby

RADNORSHIRE
Knighton
Llandrindod Wells
Presteigne

(4) Any reference to a local government area shall be construed as a reference to that area as it was on 23rd April 1961, unless otherwise stated.

WORKERS TO WHOM THIS SCHEDULE APPLIES

23.—(1)(i) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph the workers to whom this Schedule applies are all workers employed in Great Britain in any undertaking or any branch or department of an undertaking, being an undertaking, branch or department engaged—

(*a*) wholly or mainly in the retail furnishing and allied trades; or

(*b*) wholly or mainly in those trades and one or more of the groups of retail distributive trades set out in the Appendix to this paragraph, and to a greater extent in the retail furnishing and allied trades than in any one of those groups:

Provided that if a branch or department of an undertaking is not so engaged this Schedule shall not apply to workers employed in that branch or department (notwithstanding that the undertaking as a whole is so engaged), except in the case of workers as respects their employment in a department of that branch if that department is so engaged.

(ii) For the purposes of this sub-paragraph

(*a*) in determining the extent to which an undertaking or branch or department of an undertaking is engaged in a group of trades, regard shall be had to the time spent in the undertaking, branch or department on work in that group of trades;

(*b*) an undertaking or branch or department of an undertaking which is engaged in any operation in a group of trades shall be treated as engaged in that group of trades.

(2) This Schedule does not apply to any of the following workers in respect of their employment in any of the following circumstances, that is to say:—

(i) workers in relation to whom the Road Haulage Wages Council operates in respect of any employment which is within the field of operation of that Council;

(ii) workers employed on post office business;

(iii) workers employed on the maintenance or repair of buildings, plant, equipment or vehicles (but not including workers employed as cleaners);

(iv) workers employed on the installation, maintenance or repair of radio or television sets;

(v) workers employed on the repair or renovation of furniture (including mattresses), the making up, planning or laying of carpets, linoleum or similar floor coverings, or the measuring, cutting, sewing, making up or fixing of blinds, curtains, pelmets or loose covers;

(vi) workers employed on the packing, storing or removal of furniture or other household effects in connection with a household removal;

(vii) workers employed in the assembling, installation, maintenance, alteration or repair of electrical or gas appliances and apparatus of all kinds;

(viii) workers employed by a Gas or Electricity Supply Undertaking;

(ix) workers employed as watchmen.

(3) For the purpose of this Schedule the retail furnishing and allied trades consist of:—

(i) the sale by retail of:—

(*a*) household and office furniture, including garden furniture, mattresses, floor coverings and mirrors, but excluding billiard tables, clocks, pianos, gramophones and pictures;

(*b*) ironmongery, turnery and hardware, of kinds commonly used for household purposes, including gardening implements;

(*c*) hand tools;

(*d*) woodware, basketware, glassware, potteryware, chinaware, brassware, plasticware and ceramic goods, being articles or goods of kinds commonly used for household purposes or as household ornaments;

(*e*) electrical and gas appliances and apparatus, of kinds commonly used for household purposes (excluding clocks), and accessories and component parts thereof;

(*f*) heating, lighting and cooking appliances and apparatus, of kinds commonly used for household purposes, and accessories and component parts thereof;

(*g*) radio and television sets and their accessories and component parts;

(*h*) pedal cycles and their accessories and component parts;

(*i*) perambulators, push chairs and invalid carriages;

(*j*) toys, indoor games, requisites for outdoor games, gymnastics and athletics, but excluding billiard tables and sports clothing;

(*k*) saddlery, leather goods (other than articles of wearing apparel), travel goods and ladies' handbags;

(*l*) paint, distemper and wallpaper and oils of kinds commonly used for household purposes (excluding petrol and lubricating oils);

(*m*) brushes, mops and brooms, used for household purposes, and similar articles;

(*n*) disinfectants, chemicals, candles, soaps and polishes, of kinds commonly used for household purposes;

(ii) operations in or about the shop or other place where any of the articles specified in (i) of this sub-paragraph are sold by retail, being operations carried on for the purpose of such sale or otherwise in connection with such sale;

(iii) operations in connection with the warehousing or storing of any of the articles specified in (i) of this sub-paragraph for the purpose of the sale thereof by retail, or otherwise in connection with such sale, where the warehousing or storing takes place at a warehouse or store carried on in conjunction with one or more shops or other places where the said articles are sold by retail;

(iv) operations in connection with the transport of any of the articles specified in (i) of this sub-paragraph when carried on in conjunction with their sale by retail or with the warehousing or storing operations specified in (iii) of this sub-paragraph; and

(v) clerical or other office work carried on in conjunction with the sale by retail of any of the articles specified in (i) of this sub-paragraph and relating to such sale or to any of the operations specified in (ii) to (iv) of this sub-paragraph;

and for the purpose of this definition the sale by retail of any of the articles specified in (i) of this sub-paragraph does not include sale by auction (except where the auctioneer sells articles by retail which are his property or the property of his master) but includes the sale of any of the articles therein specified to a person for use in connection with a trade or business carried on by him if such sale takes place at or in connection with a shop engaged in the retail sale to the general public of any of the said articles.

Appendix to Paragraph 23

GROUPS OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

Group 1.—The Retail Food Trades, that is to say, the sale by retail of food or drink for human consumption and operations connected therewith including:—

(i) operations in or about the shop or other place where the food or drink aforesaid is sold, being operations carried on for the purpose of such sale or otherwise in connection with such sale;

(ii) operations in connection with the warehousing or storing of such food or drink for the purpose of sale by retail, or otherwise in connection with such sale, where the warehousing or storing takes place at a warehouse or store carried on in conjunction with one or more shops or other places where such food or drink is sold by retail;

(iii) operations in connection with the transport of such food or drink when carried on in conjunction with its sale by retail or with the warehousing or storing operations specified in (ii) above; and

(iv) clerical or other office work carried on in conjunction with the sale by retail aforesaid and relating to such sale or to any of the operations in (i) to (iii) above;

but not including

the sale by retail of bread, pastry or flour confectionery (other than biscuits or meat pastries) or the sale by retail of meat (other than bacon, ham, pressed beef, sausages, or meat so treated as to be fit for human consumption without further preparation or cooking) or the sale by retail of milk (other than dried or condensed milk) or the sale by retail of ice-cream, aerated waters, chocolate confectionery or sugar confectionery, or the sale of food or drink for immediate consumption.

For the purpose of this definition "sale by retail" includes any sale of food or drink to a person for use in connection with a catering business carried on by him, when such sale takes place at or in connection with a shop engaged in the retail sale of food or drink to the general public.

Group 2.—The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades, that is to say—

(1) the sale by retail of

(*a*) wearing apparel of all kinds (including footwear, headwear and handwear) and accessories, trimmings and adornments for wearing apparel (excluding jewellery and imitation jewellery);

(*b*) haberdashery;

(*c*) textile fabrics, in the piece, leather cloth, plastic cloth and oil cloth (but not including carpets, linoleum and other kinds of floor covering);

(*d*) knitting, rug, embroidery, crochet and similar wools or yarns;

(*e*) made-up household textiles (but excluding mattresses and floor coverings);

(*f*) umbrellas, sunshades, walking sticks, canes and similar articles;

(2) operations in or about the shop or other place where any of the articles included in (1) above are sold by retail, being operations carried on for the purpose of such sale or otherwise in connection with such sale;

(3) operations in connection with the warehousing or storing of any of the articles included in (1) above for the purpose of the sale thereof by retail, or otherwise in connection with such sale, where the warehousing or storing takes place at a warehouse or store carried on in conjunction with one or more shops or other places where the said articles are sold by retail;

(4) operations in connection with the transport of any of the articles included in (1) above when carried on in conjunction with their sale by retail or with the warehousing or storing operations specified in (3) above; and

(5) clerical or other office work carried on in conjunction with the sale by retail of any of the articles included in (1) above and relating to such sale or to any of the operations specified in (2) to (4) above;

and for the purpose of this definition the sale by retail of any of the articles in (1) above includes the sale of that article to a person for use in connection with a trade or business carried on by him if such sale takes place at or in connection with a shop engaged in the retail sale to the general public of any of the articles included in (1) above.

Group 3.—The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades, that is to say—

(1) the sale by retail of the following articles:—

(*a*) books (excluding printed music and periodicals);

(*b*) all kinds of stationery including printed forms, note books, diaries and similar articles, and books of kinds used in an office or business for the purpose of record;

(*c*) pens, pencils, ink, blotting paper and similar articles;

(*d*) maps and charts;

(*e*) wrapping and adhesive paper, string, paste and similar articles;

(2) operations in or about the shop or other place where any of the articles specified in (1) above are sold by retail, being operations carried on for the purpose of such sale or otherwise in connection with such sale;

(3) operations in connection with the warehousing or storing of any of the articles specified in (1) above for the purpose of the sale thereof by retail, or otherwise in connection with such sale, where the warehousing or storing takes place at a warehouse or store carried on in conjunction with one or more shops or other places where the said articles are sold by retail;

(4) operations in connection with the transport of any of the articles specified in (1) above when carried on in conjunction with their sale by retail or with the warehousing or storing operations specified in (3) above; and

(5) clerical or other office work carried on in conjunction with the sale by retail of any of the articles specified in (1) above and relating to such sale or to any of the operations specified in (2) to (4) above;

Group 4.—The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades, that is to say—

(1) the sale by retail of the following articles:—

(*a*) newspapers, magazines and other periodicals;

(*b*) tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff and smokers' requisites;

(*c*) articles of sugar confectionery and chocolate confectionery and ice-cream;

(2) operations in or about the shop or other place where any of the articles specified in (1) above are sold by retail, being operations carried on for the purpose of such sale or otherwise in connection with such sale;

(3) operations in connection with the warehousing or storing of any of the articles specified in (1) above for the purpose of the sale thereof by retail, or otherwise in connection with such sale, where the warehousing or storing takes place at a warehouse or store carried on in conjunction with one or more shops or other places where the said articles are sold by retail;

(4) operations in connection with the transport of any of the articles specified in (1) above when carried on in conjunction with their sale by retail or with the warehousing or storing operation specified in (3) above; and

(5) clerical or other office work carried on in conjunction with the sale by retail of any of the articles specified in (1) above and relating to such sale or to any of the operations specified in (2) to (4) above.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This Note is not part of the Order.*)

This Order, which has effect from 26th August 1974, sets out the increased statutory minimum remuneration payable and the holidays to be allowed to workers in relation to whom the Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) operates in substitution for the statutory minimum remuneration and holidays set out in the Wages Regulation (Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades) Order 1973 (Order R.F.A. (60)). Order R.F.A. (60) is revoked.

New provisions are printed in italics.

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