



Farm Practices Survey Autumn 2019 - England

This release contains the results from the October 2019 Farm Practices Survey which included questions on farming business advice, precision farming technology, farm business planning, computer and smartphone usage, use and disposal of plastics, and animal welfare. The key results are given below.

Advice



Almost two thirds of farms said it was either very easy (14%) or quite easy (49%) to obtain all the advice and information needed to run their farm business.

Precision Farming Techniques



The most common precision farming technique was regular weighing to measure livestock growth rates, with 42% of farms where it was applicable selecting this option.

Your Farm Business



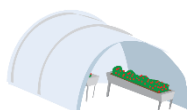
Just under a third of farms (31%) said they have already invested in non-farming parts of the business like tourism or letting buildings. Just over a quarter (26%) said they plan to widen the variety of crops or enterprises in the next 3 years.

Computer and smartphone usage



Farms are most likely to own a laptop or PC, with 87% indicating that they do so. Almost all (98%) farms had access to broadband internet. For 39% of farms, the speed was less than 10Mb.

Disposal / Recycling of plastics



The greatest barriers preventing farms recycling recyclable plastic on their farm are a lack of infrastructure (34% of farms) and uncertainty as to who can collect the waste (33% of farms).

Animal Welfare



Providing the best possible care for animals was the most common motivating factor to maintain high animal welfare standards (95% of farms with livestock).

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This release contains headline results for each section. The full breakdown of results, by region, farm type, and farm size, is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-practices-survey>

Section 1. Advice

1.1 Key findings

- Almost two thirds of farms said it was either very easy (14%) or quite easy (49%) to obtain all the advice and information needed to run their farm business.
- Farms were most likely to get advice on productivity (67%), the environment (62%) and regulation (60%) from farming press or media rather than other sources.
- Farms were less likely to contact Government advisors for advice on these subjects (productivity, 5%; the environment, 17%; regulation, 17%) compared to other sources.

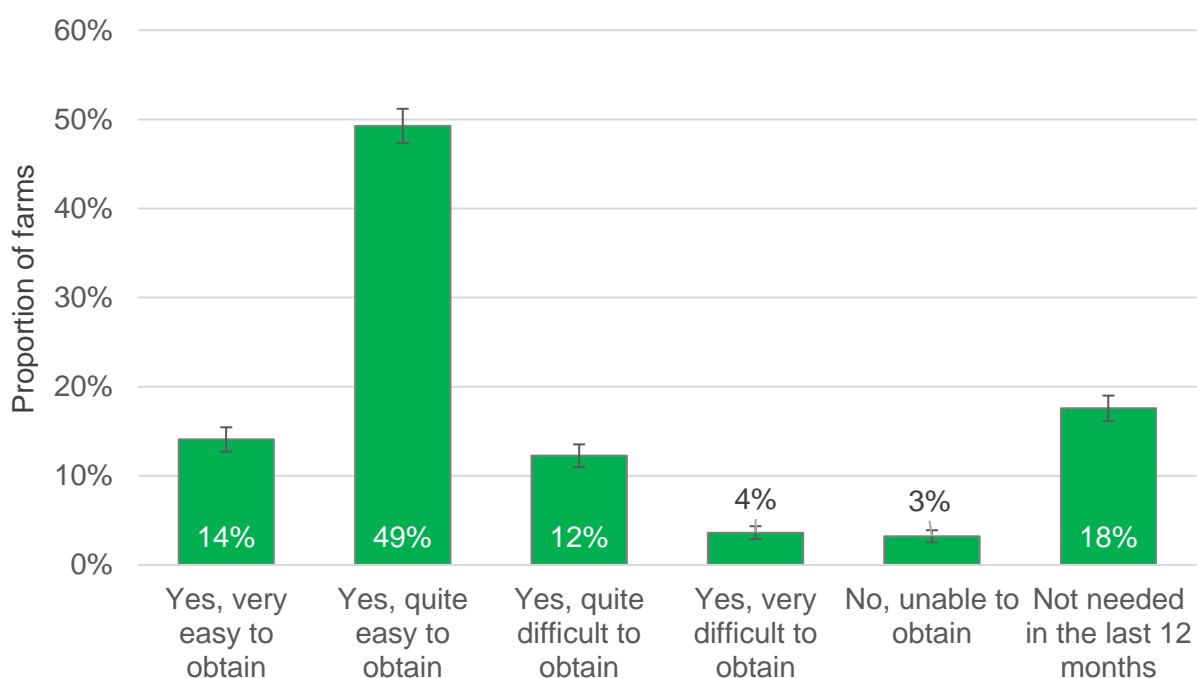
1.2 Detailed findings

This section looked at the ease with which farms obtain advice, and the sources they use for advice on productivity, the environment, and regulation.

Obtaining advice and information

Farmers were asked whether they were able to find the advice and information they needed to run their farm business in the last 12 months (see Figure 1.1). Almost two thirds (63%) of farms indicated that they had been able to find the information needed and it was either very or quite easy to obtain. A further 16% were able to obtain the information, but it was either very or quite difficult for them to do so. A small proportion (3%) had not been able to find the advice they needed, and 18% had not needed any advice or information in the last 12 months.

Figure 1.1: Proportion of farms able to find the advice and information they needed to run their farm business in the last 12 months

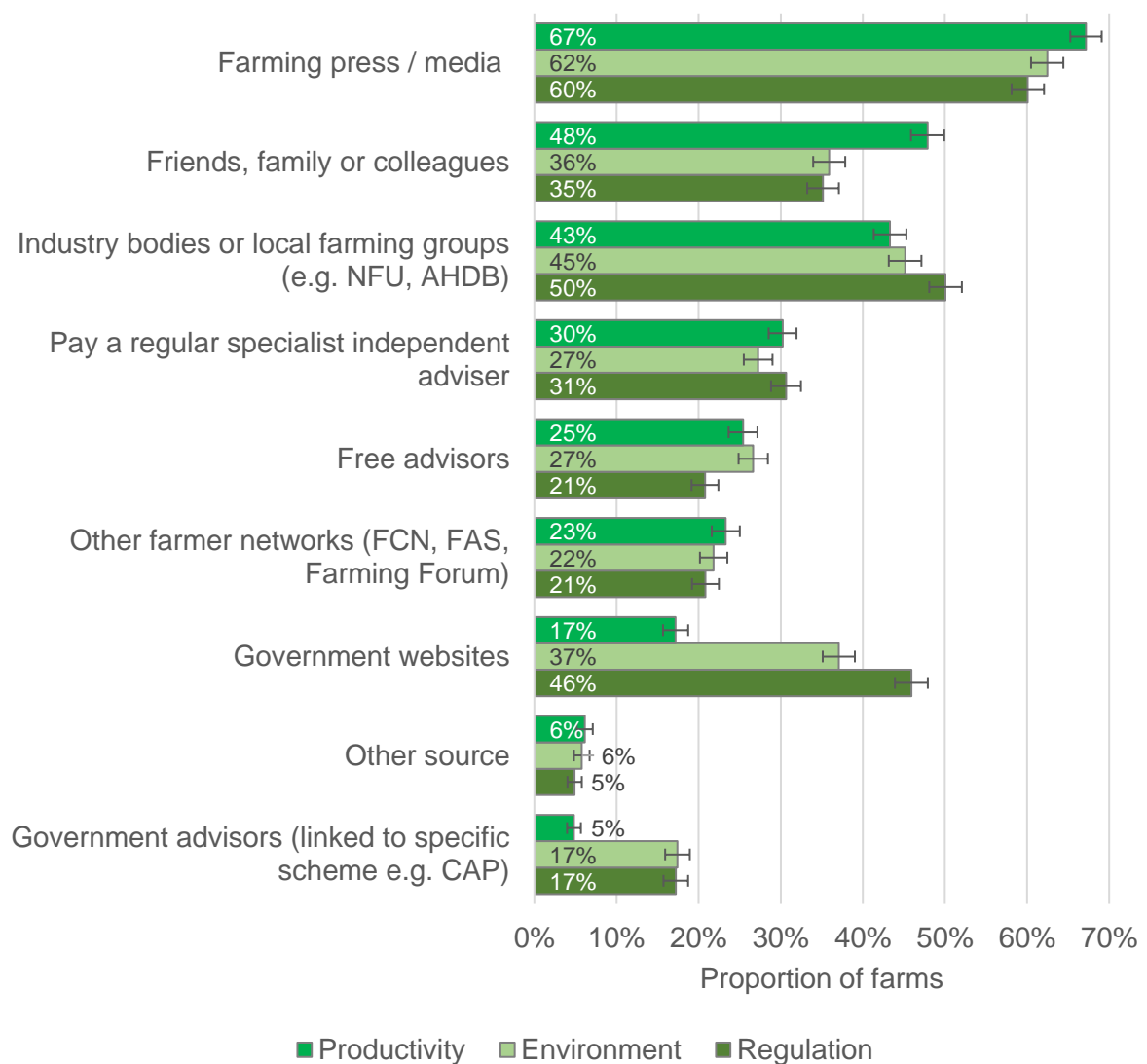


Sources of advice

Figure 1.2 shows where farms normally get advice relating to three topics; productivity, environment and regulation. For productivity, the farming press was the most common source of advice with over two thirds (67%) of farms citing this as their source. This was followed by friends, family or colleagues with just under half of farms (48%) indicating that they get advice on productivity from them. The least commonly used source of advice on productivity was Government advisors linked to a specific scheme (e.g. Common Agricultural Policy) with only 5% specifying that they acquire productivity advice from this source.

Results were similar for sources of advice on the environment and regulation (see Figure 1.2); the farming press was the most commonly cited source for advice on these (62% and 60% respectively), followed by industry bodies or local farming groups (45% and 50% respectively). However Government advisors and Government websites were more commonly used as sources of advice on the environment and regulation than for productivity.

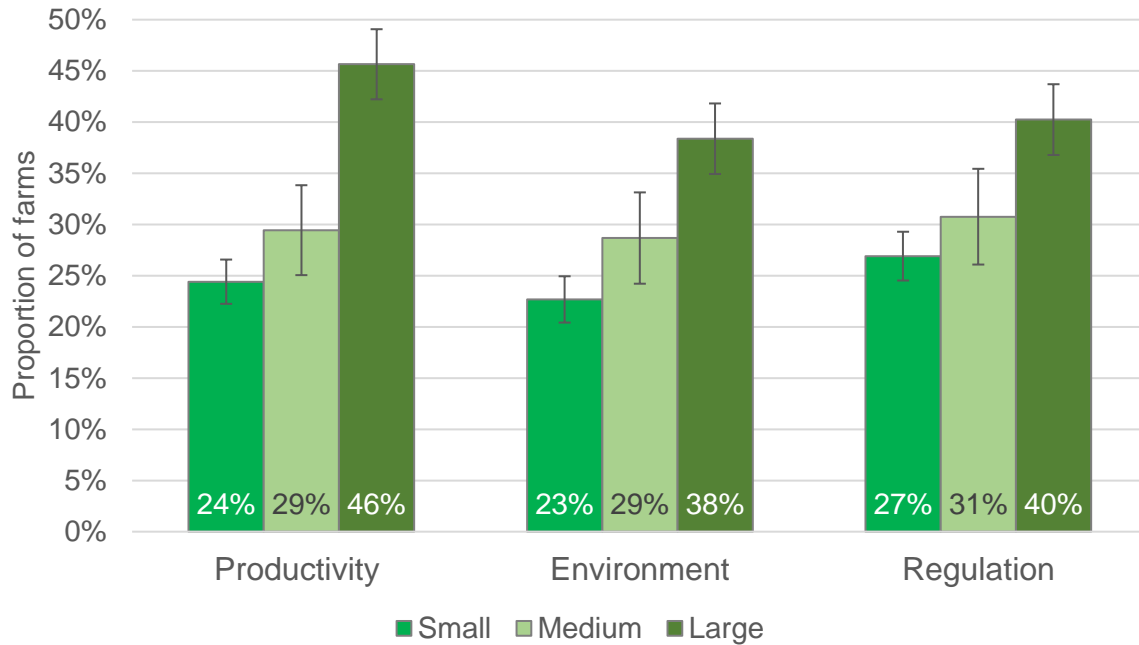
Figure 1.2: Sources of advice on productivity, the environment and regulation



Note: Farms could select more than one option

Large farms were more likely than small or medium sized farms to pay a regular specialist independent advisor for advice on all three topics (see Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Proportion of farms that pay a regular specialist independent advisor for advice on productivity, the environment and regulation, by size of farm



Note: Farms could select more than one option

Lowland grazing livestock farms were the least likely to pay a specialist independent advisor for advice on productivity (11%), the environment (17%) or regulation (22%). In contrast, cereal farms were much more likely to pay a specialist independent advisor for advice on productivity (50%), the environment (37%) or regulation (38%).

Section 2. Precision farming technology

2.1 Key findings

- Regular weighing to measure livestock growth rates was the most common precision farming technique and was used on 42% of farms where it was applicable. This ranged from 49% on mixed farms to 64% on pig & poultry farms.
- The most common reasons for using precision farming techniques on farms were to increase productivity or performance (78%), to improve accuracy (59%), and to reduce input costs (55%).
- For farms that answered no to using one or more of the precision farming techniques, just under two thirds (63%) of farms said it was because the technique(s) weren't relevant to their farm and 48% thought they were too expensive or not cost effective.

2.2 Detailed findings

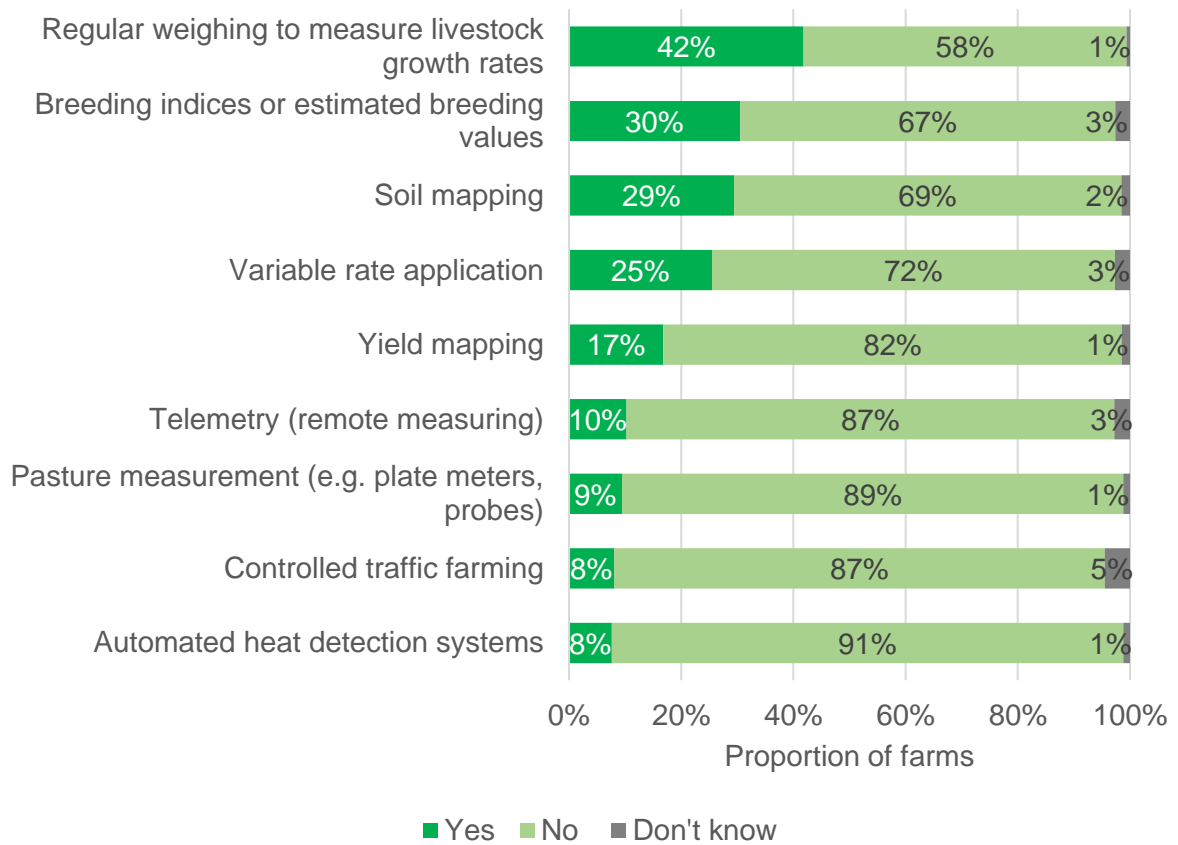
This section looks at the precision farming techniques used on farms as well as the reasons why they are, or are not, used.

Precision farming techniques used on farms

Farmers were asked which of a list of precision farming techniques they used; options available for each technique were Yes, No, Don't know and Not applicable. Farms who selected Not applicable for an option have been removed from the calculation of these proportions.

The most commonly used precision farming technique was regular weighing to measure livestock growth rates, with 42% of farms where it was applicable using this technique (see Figure 2.1). The technique least likely to be employed on farms where it was applicable was automated heat detection systems, with 91% specifying that these are not used on their farm.

Figure 2.1 Precision farming techniques used on farms¹

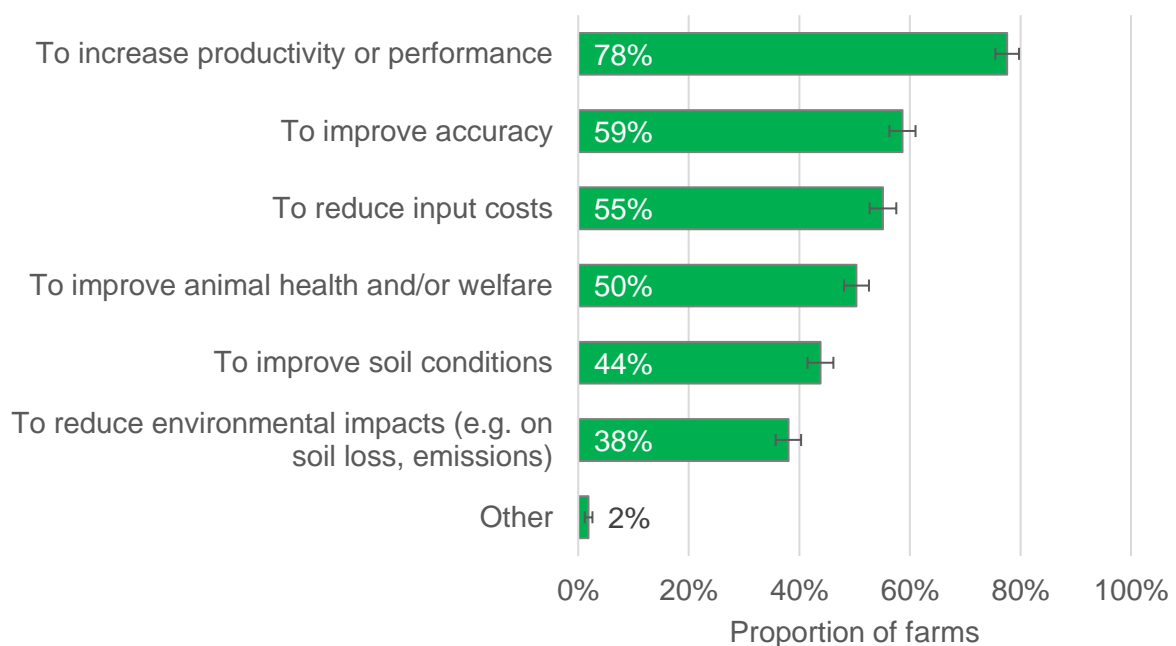


¹ For farms where the technique was applicable.

Reasons why farms use precision farming techniques

When asked why they use the precision farming techniques indicated, over three quarters (78%) of farms said that this was to increase the productivity or performance of their farm (see Figure 2.2). Over half of farms also said they use the techniques in order to improve accuracy (59%) and to reduce input costs (55%). Less than half (44%) of farms indicated that they use the techniques listed in order to improve the soil conditions. Lessening the impact on the environment was the least likely reason, however 38% of farms still selected it as a reason for using precision farming methods.

Figure 2.2: Reasons why precision farming techniques are used



Note: Farms could select more than one option

The proportion of farms who selected reducing environmental impacts as a reason for using precision farming methods did vary by the type of farm (see Figure 2.3). This ranged from 22% of lowland grazing livestock farms and 23% of LFA grazing livestock farms, to 53% of other cropping farms and 60% of cereal farms. The proportion of farms that use these methods to improve accuracy also varied by farm type (see Figure 2.4). Again, this ranged from 41% of lowland grazing livestock farms and 42% of LFA grazing livestock farms to 72% of other cropping farms and 81% of cereal farms.

Figure 2.3: Proportion of farms who use precision farming techniques to reduce environmental impacts, by type of farm

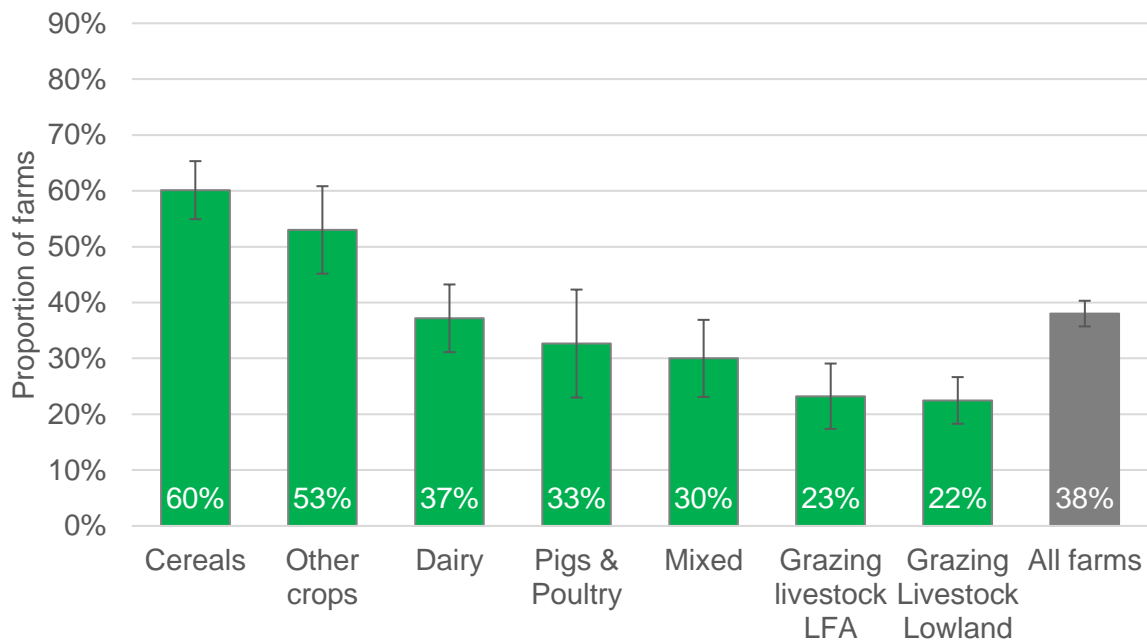
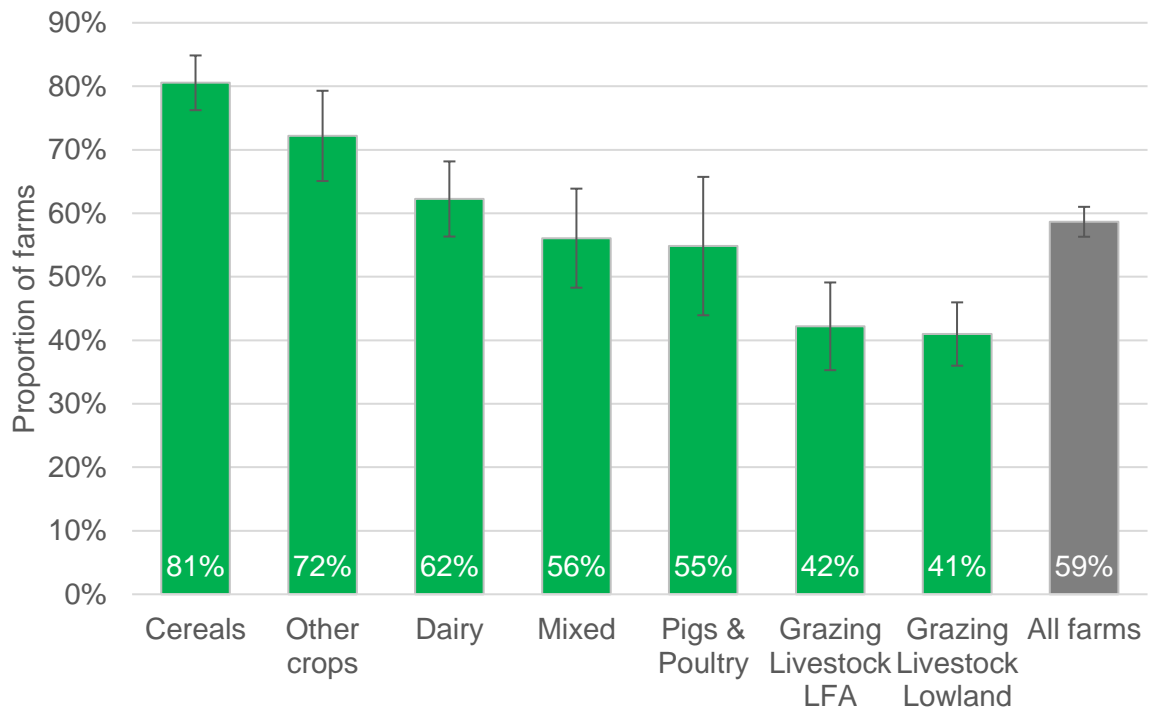
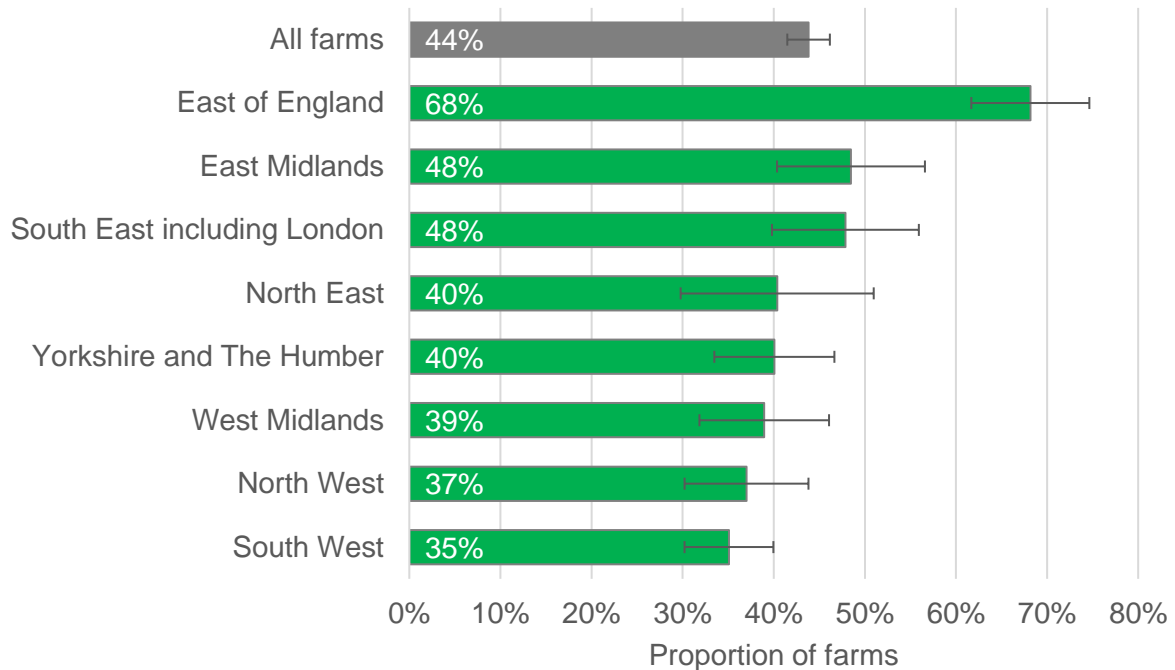


Figure 2.4: Proportion of farms who use precision farming techniques to improve accuracy, by type of farm



The proportion of farms who selected improving soil conditions as a reason for using precision farming methods varied by region (see Figure 2.5). Over two thirds (68%) of farms in the East of England sought to improve their soil by using precision farming, compared to just over a third (35%) of those in the South West.

Figure 2.5: Proportion of farms who use precision farming techniques to improve soil condition, by region

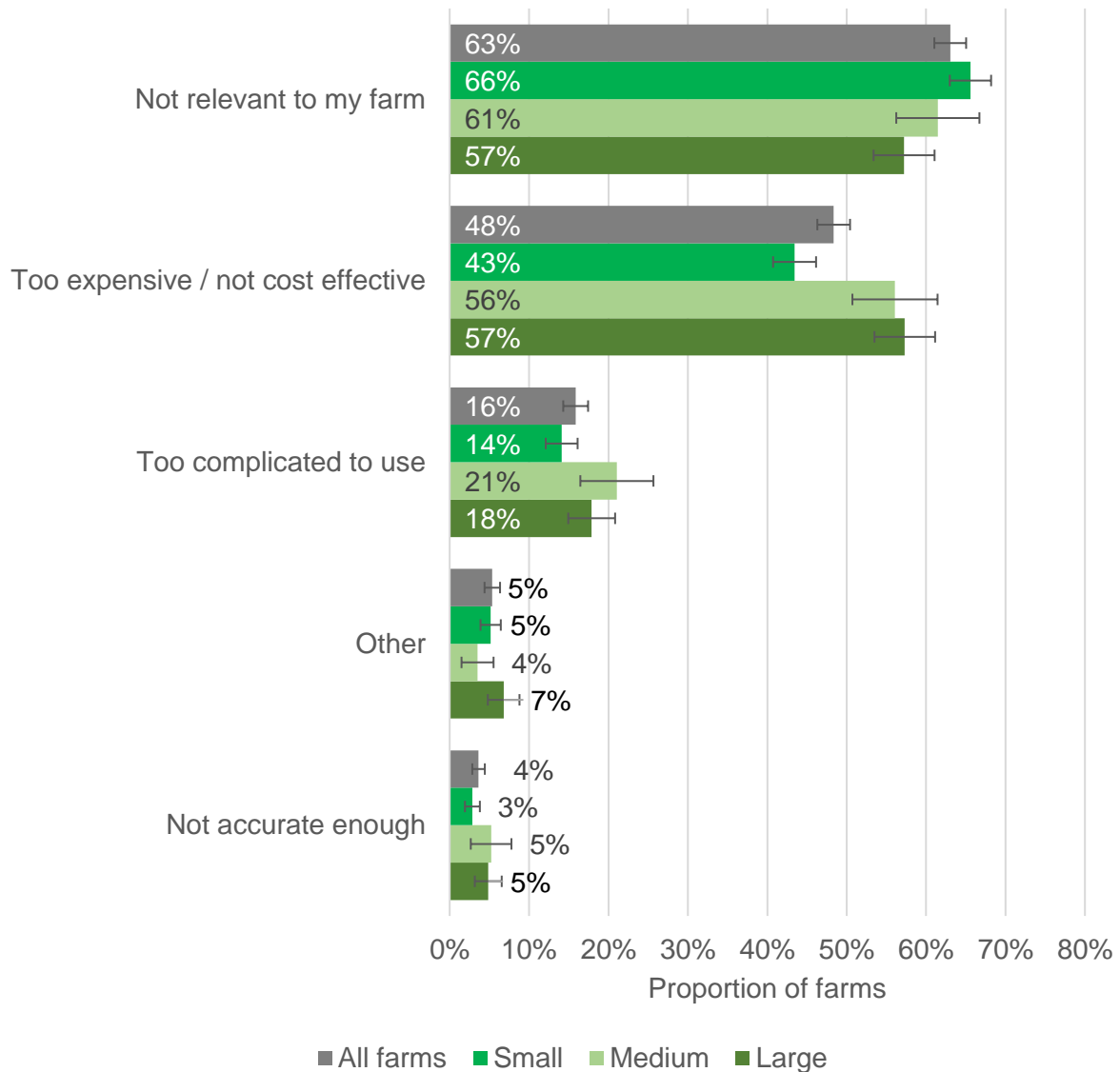


Reasons why farms do not use precision farming techniques

If farms answered no to using one or more of the precision farming techniques, farmers were then asked why they had not used them. The main reason was that they were not relevant to the farm (63%). Just under half (48%) of farms said that the techniques were too expensive or not cost effective enough. A further 16% said that they were too complicated to use. Only 4% of farms said that the techniques listed were not accurate enough. Another 5% selected other reasons, including lack of time to fully explore the options, and preferring to rely on existing knowledge and personal experience.

Proportions did vary by the size of farm (see Figure 2.6), with two thirds (66%) of small farms saying the techniques were irrelevant to their farm, as opposed to 57% of large farms. Less than half (43%) of small farms said that the techniques were too expensive or not cost effective enough. This increased to 56% for medium farms and 57% for large farms. Interestingly, for large farms the cost was the most common reason (along with irrelevance to their farm) for not using precision farming techniques.

Figure 2.6: Reasons for not using precision farming techniques, by size of farm



Note: Farms could select more than one option

The relevance to the farm also varied by the farm type, with over three quarters (78%) of lowland grazing livestock farms saying the techniques were irrelevant to their farm, as opposed to just under half (47%) of cereal farms. The main reason why the techniques were not used for cereal farms was that they were too expensive or not cost effective, with just under two thirds (63%) saying that this was the case. Comparatively, 29% of lowland grazing livestock farms said that the techniques were not cost effective or were too expensive.

Section 3. Your farm business

3.1 Key findings

- Just under a third of farms (31%) said they have already invested in non-farming parts of the business like tourism or letting buildings.
- Over a quarter (26%) of farms said they plan to widen the variety of crops or enterprises in the next 3 years; this ranged from 9% of grazing livestock LFA farms to 39% of cereal farms.
- Over half of farms (51%) said they would invest in renewable energy and 30% would invest in adding value to agricultural produce (e.g. food processing, direct selling, a farm shop or brewing) if these were grant aided.
- Approximately 87% of farms said that they are not planning to move away from growing crops or keeping livestock in the next 3 years, and 83% answered that they would never get a new person to manage the farm business.

3.2 Detailed findings

This section asked farmers which changes they have already made to their farm business as well as which changes they plan to make in the next 3 years, would make if they were grant aided or would never make. The changes asked about were:

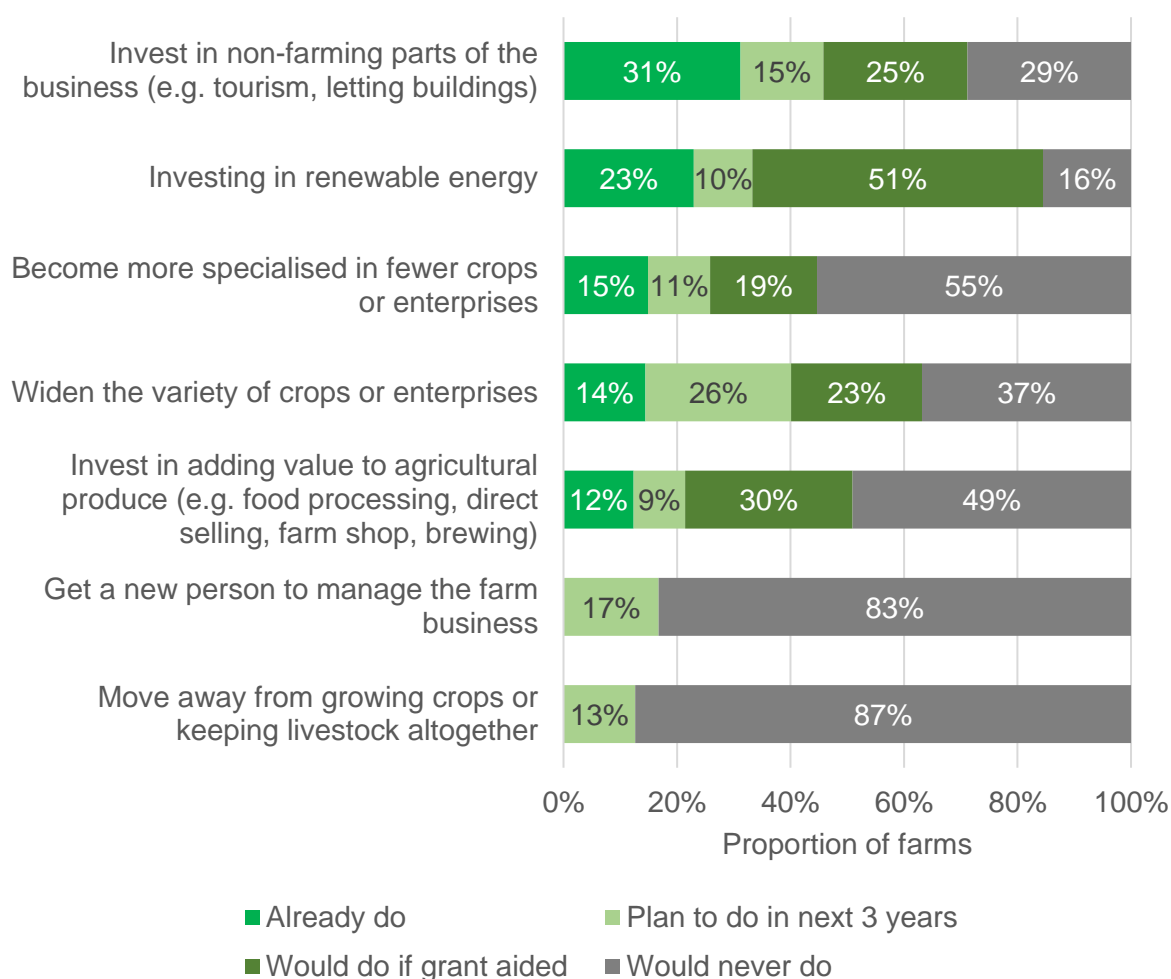
- Investing in non-farming parts of the business (e.g. tourism, letting buildings);
- Investing in adding value to agricultural produce (e.g. food processing, direct selling, farm shop, brewing);
- Investing in renewable energy;
- Widening the variety of crops or enterprises;
- Becoming more specialised in fewer crops or enterprises;
- Moving away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether;
- Getting a new person to manage the farm business;²
- Other.

Changes farms have already made to their farm business

Farms were most likely to have already invested in non-farming parts of their business, such as tourism or letting buildings, with 31% of farms having already done so (see Figure 3.1). This was followed by investing in renewable energy with 23% of farms already investing in this. Farms were the least likely to have already invested in adding value to agricultural produce through food processing, direct selling, farm shops or brewing (12% of farms).

² For the changes 'Moving away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether' and 'Getting a new person to manage the business', respondents were not given the options of 'Already do' or 'Would only do if grant aided'.

Figure 3.1: Changes to farm businesses³⁴



Farms in the South East (including London) were the most likely to have already invested in non-farming parts of the business with just under half (49%) selecting this option (see Figure 3.2). Farms in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands were the least likely to have already invested in non-farming parts of the business (22%).

Figure 3.3 shows the proportion of farms that had already invested in renewable energy by the type of farm. Pig and poultry farms were the most likely to have already invested in renewable energy, with over half (51%) having already done so. Lowland grazing livestock farms were the least likely to have invested in renewable energy (13%), followed by LFA grazing livestock farms (16%).

³ Due a low number of responses, the change 'Other' has been removed from this graph.

⁴ Respondents were not given the options of 'Already do' or 'Would only do if grant aided' for the changes 'Moving away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether' and 'Getting a new person to manage the business'.

Figure 3.2: Proportion of farms that have already invested in non-farming parts of their business, by region

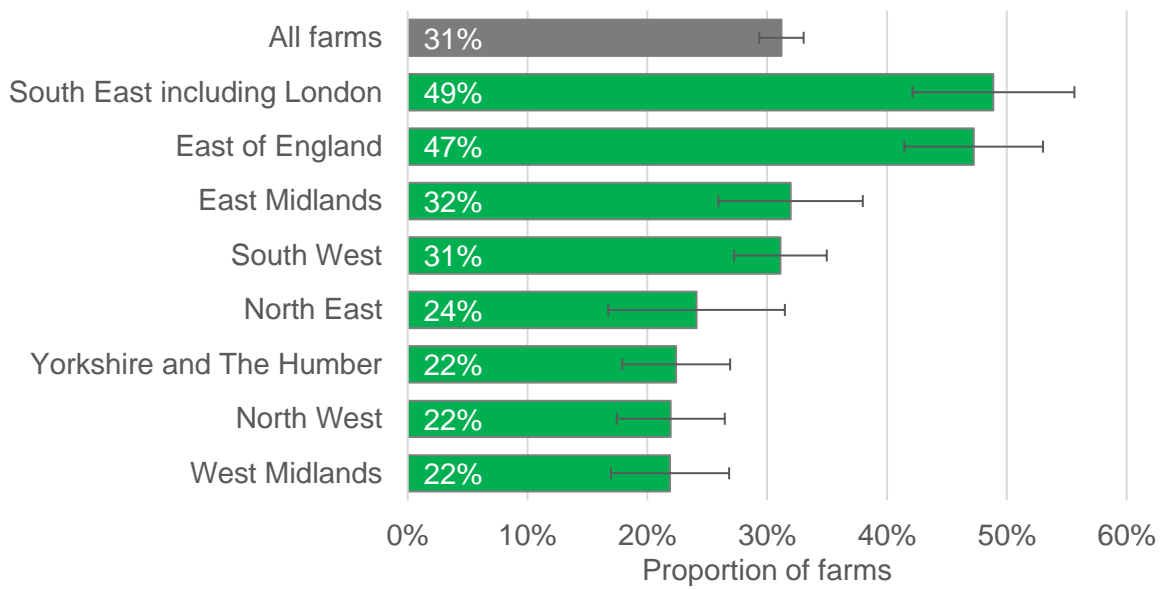
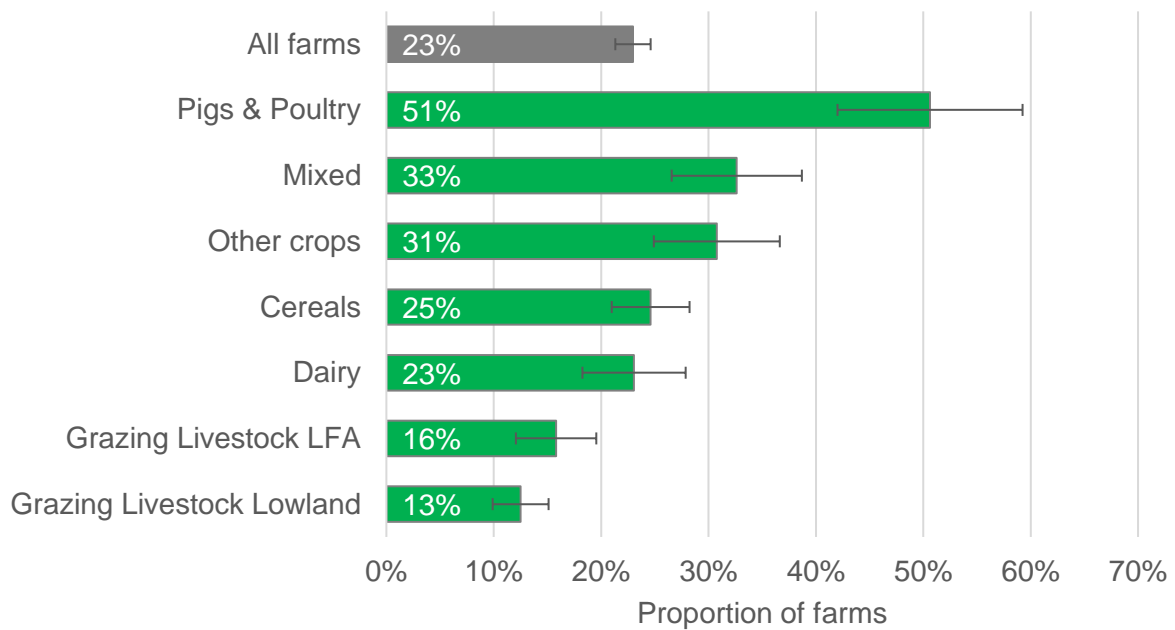
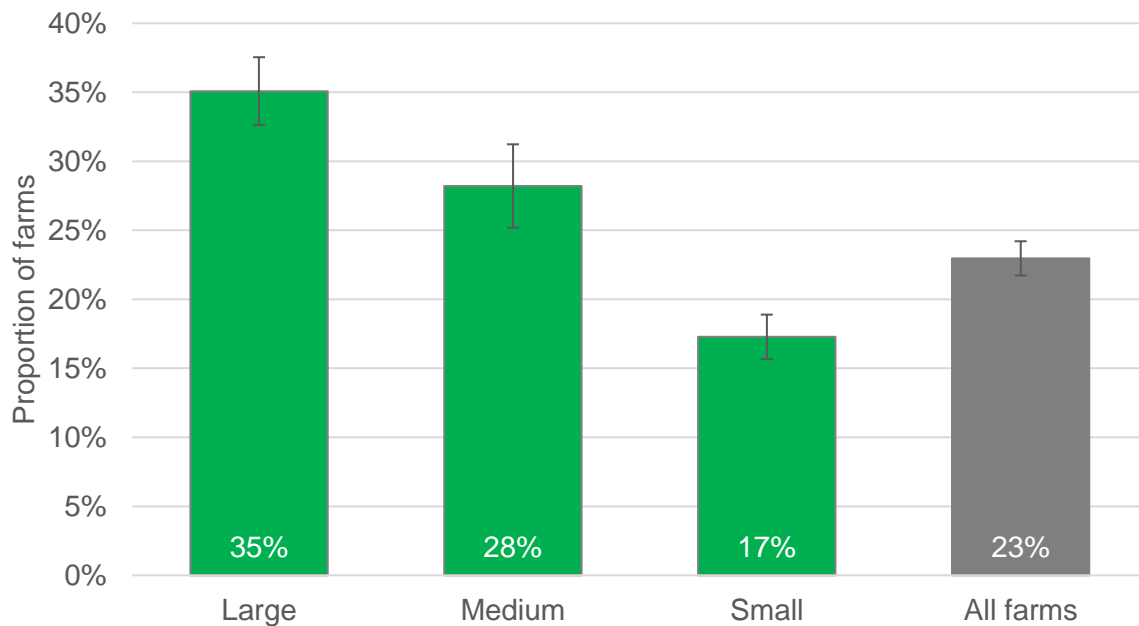


Figure 3.3: Proportion of farms that have already invested in renewable energy, by farm type



The proportion of farms which had already invested in renewable energy varied by farm size, with 17% of small farms saying that they had invested in renewable energy, compared with 28% of medium farms and over a third (35%) of large farms (see Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Proportion of farms which have already invested in renewable energy, by size of farm

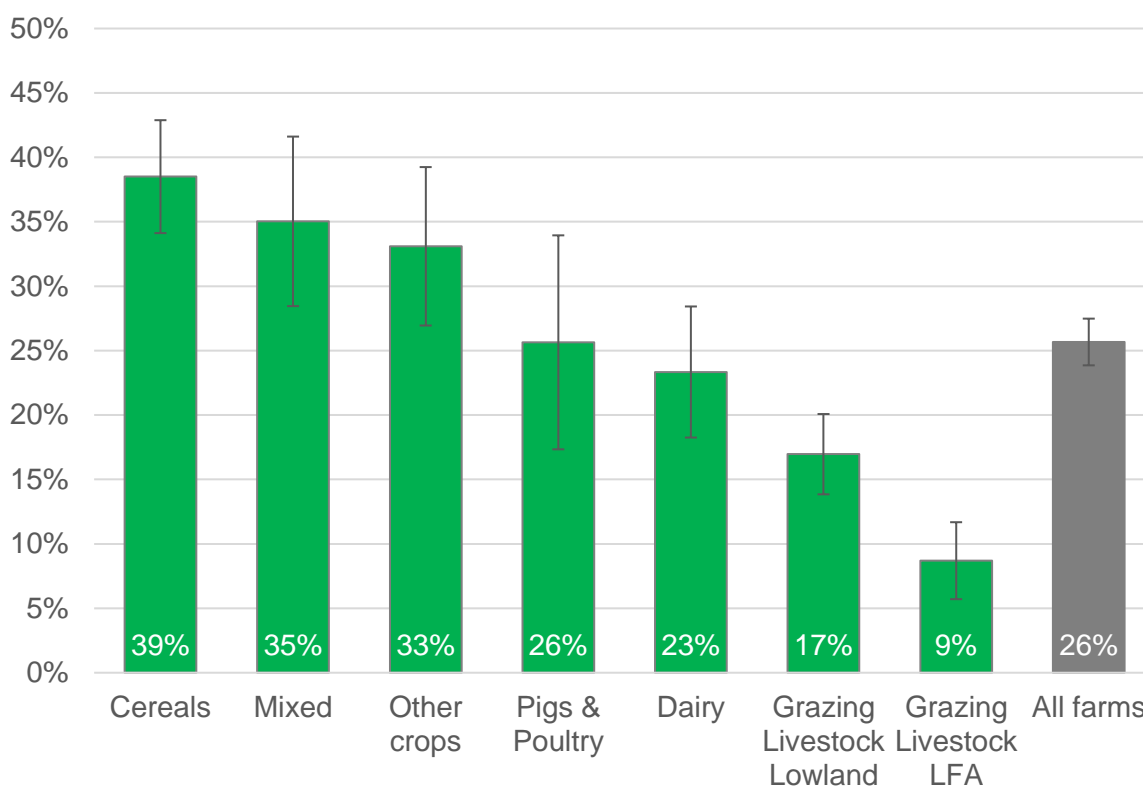


Changes farms were planning to make to their farm business

In terms of changes farms were planning to make in the next 3 years (see Figure 3.1), farms were most likely to widen the variety of crops or enterprises with 26% of farms selecting this option. Only 10% of farms were planning to invest in renewable energy in the next 3 years and 9% were planning to invest in adding value to agricultural produce. For those that selected the other option, changes planned included investing in tree planting and exploring other carbon sequestration schemes.

Planning to widen the variety of crops or enterprises in the next 3 years varied by the type of farm (see Figure 3.5) with 39% of cereal farms indicating that they planned to widen their range, as opposed to 9% of LFA grazing livestock farms. For the latter farm type, the most common plans for the next 3 years were either to get a new person to manage the farm business (11%) or to move away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether (11%).

Figure 3.5: Farms planning to widen the variety of crops or enterprises in the next 3 years, by type of farm



Changes farms would make to their farm business if they were grant aided

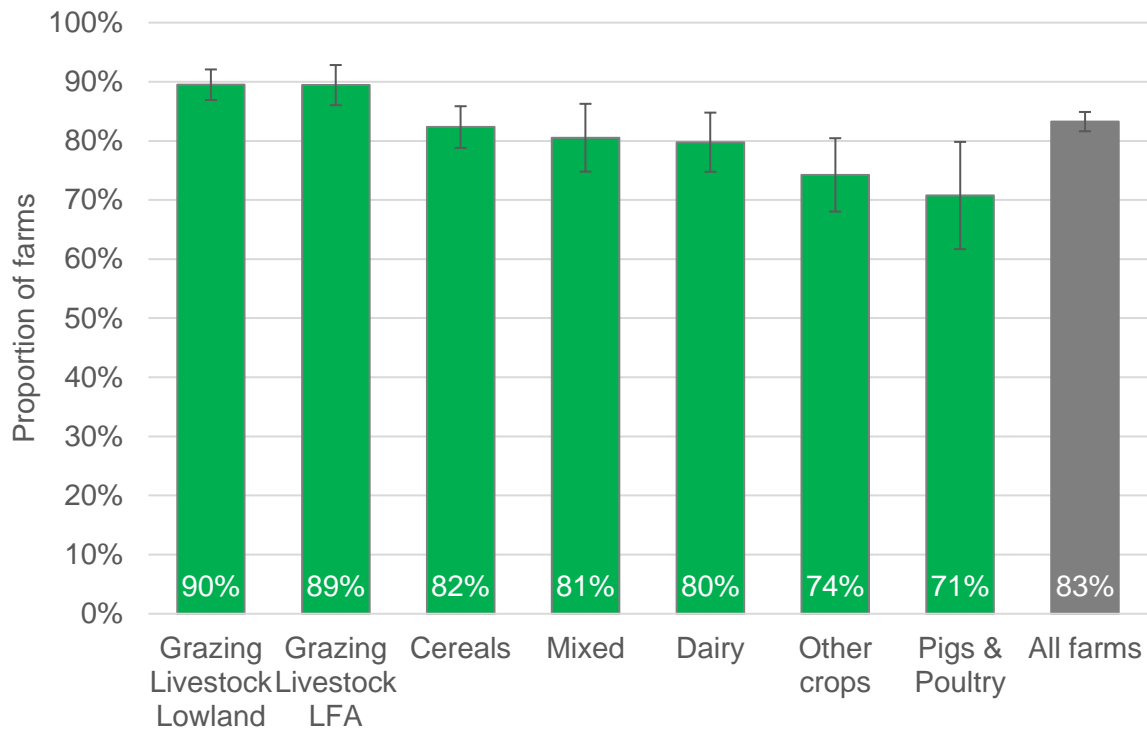
Farms were most likely to invest in renewable energy if it was grant aided, with over half of farms (51%) indicating this (see Figure 3.1). This was followed by nearly a third of farms (30%) that would invest in adding value to agricultural produce. Farms were less likely to become more specialised in fewer crops or enterprises if it was grant aided (19%).

Changes farms would never make to their farm business

The majority (87%) of all farms indicated that they would never move away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether, and 83% would never get a new person to manage the farm business (see Figure 3.1). These were the most commonly selected changes farms would never make. This was followed by over half (55%) of farms that would never become more specialised in fewer crops or enterprises, and just under half (49%) of farms which would never invest in adding value to agricultural produce (e.g. food processing and direct selling). Just over a third (37%) would never widen the variety of crops or enterprises, and 29% would never invest in non-farming parts of the business, and only 16% would never invest in renewable energy on their farm.

Grazing livestock farms were the most likely to say they would never get someone new to manage the farm (89% of LFA farms and 90% of lowland farms) (see Figure 3.6). Pig and poultry farms were the least likely to say they would never get someone new to manage the farm business but it was still high at 71%.

Figure 3.6: Farms that would never get someone new to manage the farm business, by type of farm



Section 4. Computer and smartphone usage

4.1 Key findings

- Farms were most likely to own a laptop or PC, with 87% indicating that they did so, compared to 71% that owned a smartphone, 49% that owned a tablet device, and 7% that owned none of these.
- Almost all (98%) farms had access to broadband internet. For 39% of farms, the speed was less than 10Mb.
- Poor internet connection was the main barrier to using smartphones, tablets, laptops or PCs for the farm business on 39% of farms.
- Over three quarters (80%) of farms had a Government Gateway ID and almost a third (32%) had a Government Verify ID.

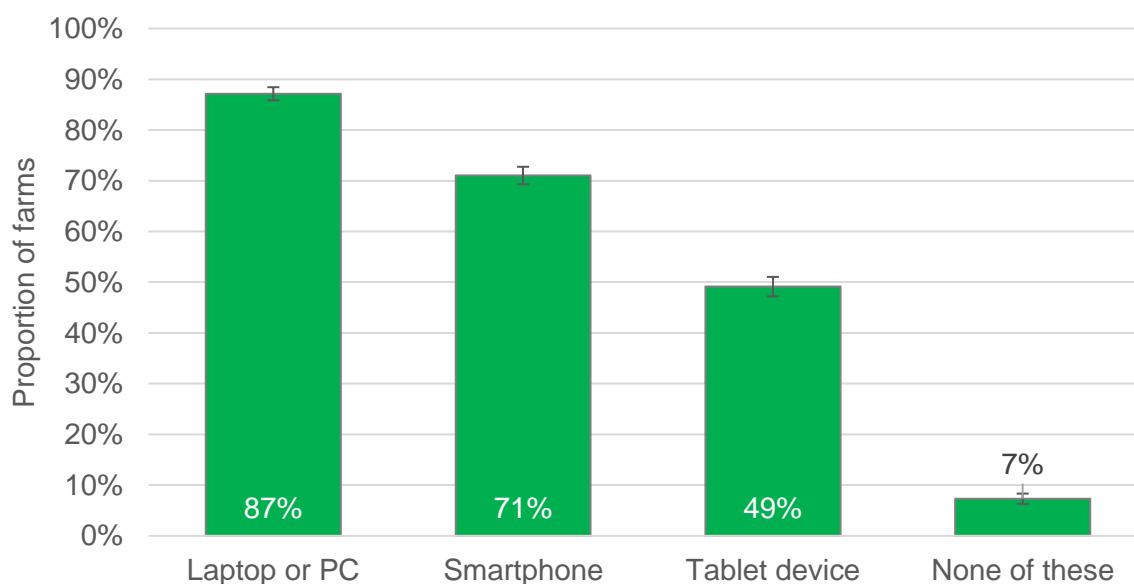
4.2 Detailed findings

This section asked about the types of devices (e.g. computers and smartphones) used on farms, what they are used for, and who uses them. It also looked at internet connection, barriers to using devices for farm business and Government IDs held.

Devices owned by farms

The majority of farms owned at least one computer or smartphone device; farms were most likely to own a laptop or PC, with 87% indicating that they did so (see Figure 4.1). Almost three quarters (71%) of farms owned a smartphone, and just under half (49%) owned a tablet device. Fewer than one in ten farms (7%) owned none of these devices.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of farms that own a computer or smartphone device



Note: Farms could select more than one option

Services for which devices are used on farms

The services for which these devices were used varied by the type of device (see Figure 4.2). For example, the most popular use for smartphones and tablet devices was to keep up to date with farming and environmental issues (75% of farms using smartphones and 72% of farms using tablets), whereas laptops and PCs were most often used for Defra and related services, such as CTS, Basic Payments Scheme and surveys (89% of farms). Farms also reported that they used laptops for government services such as tax or PAYE (81% of farms) and for financial services, such as online banking or accounting (79% of farms).

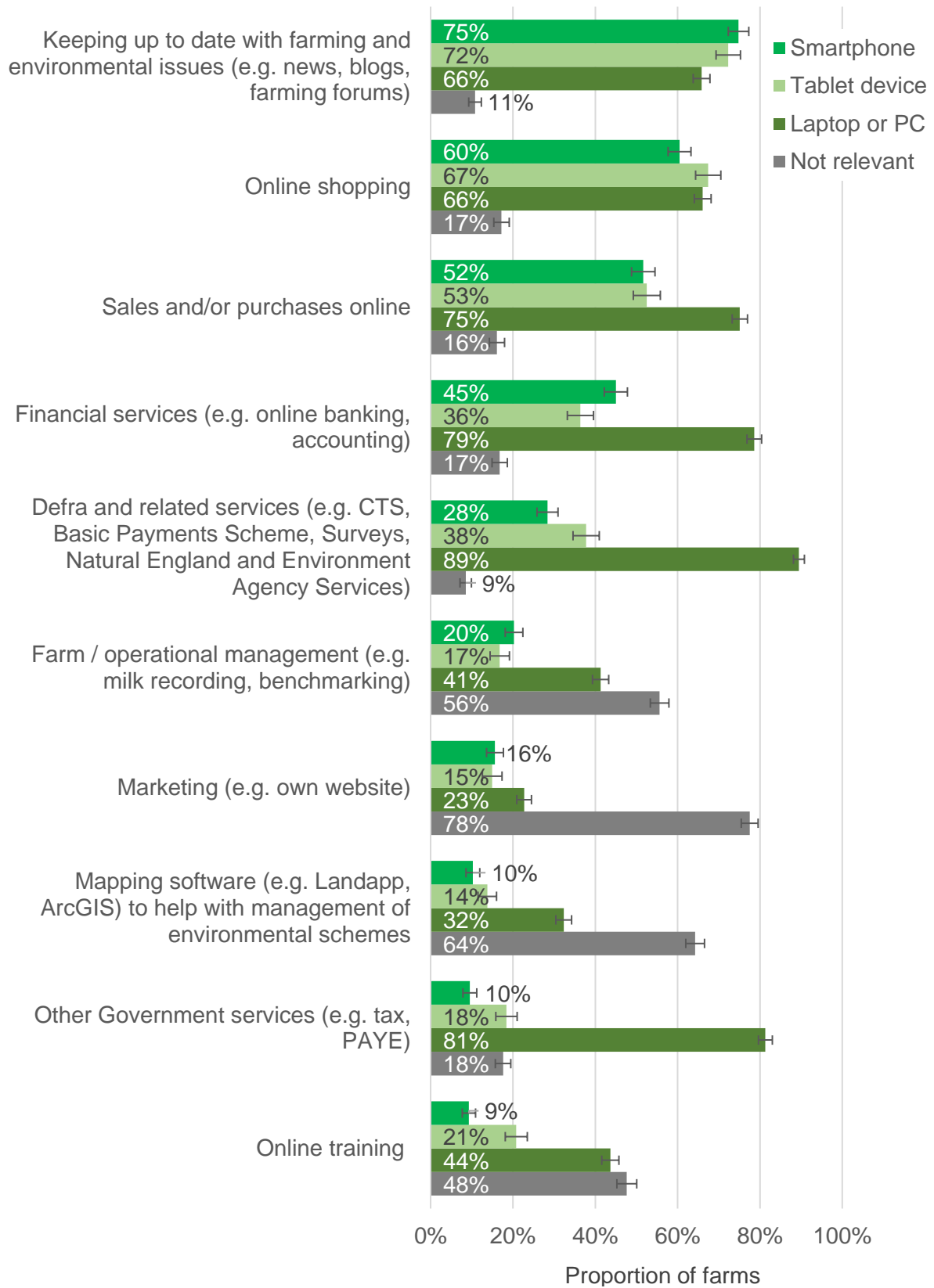
Online shopping was also a common use for computers or smartphones on farms. 60% of farms reported that they used their smartphone for this purpose, over two thirds (67%) used their tablet devices, and two thirds (66%) used their laptops or PCs to shop online.

Marketing was an uncommon usage for all devices. Only 16% of farms used smartphones for this purpose, 15% used tablet devices and 23% used laptops or PCs for activities such as running their own website. Over three quarters (78%)⁵ of farms indicated that marketing was irrelevant to their farm.

The least common usage for smartphones was online training with fewer than one in ten farms (9%) using smartphone for this purpose. The least common use for tablet devices was to run mapping software, such as Landapp or ArcGIS, with only 14% reporting that they use their tablet for this purpose. More respondents reported using their laptop to run these programmes, with 32% using their laptop or PC for mapping software. It is worth noting, however, that over two thirds (64%) of farms responded that this use was not relevant to their farm.

⁵ Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Figure 4.2: Uses of computer or smartphone devices, by type of device

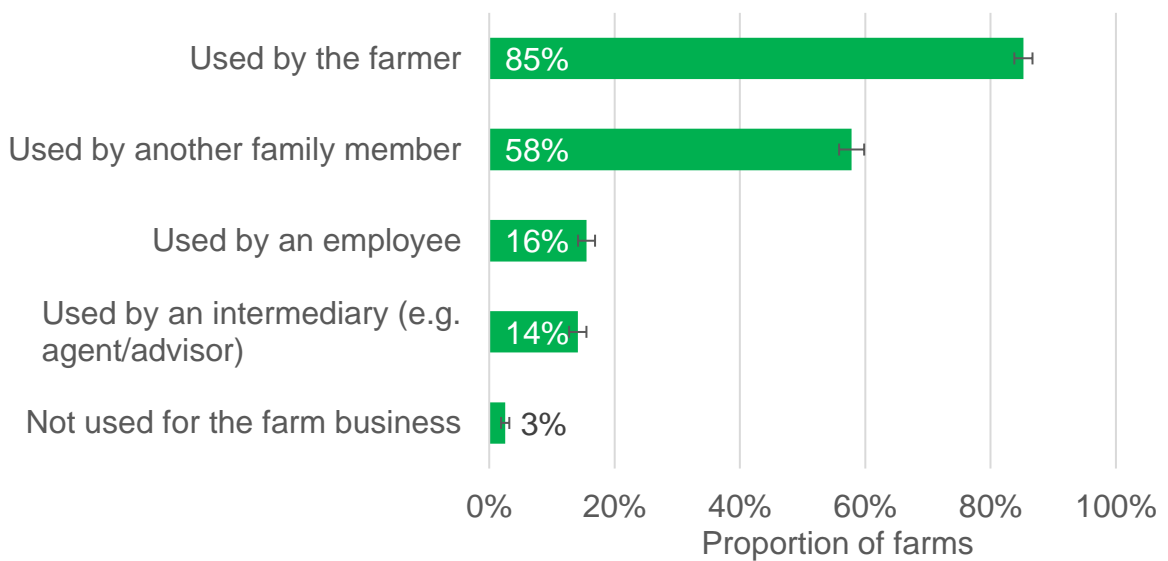


Note: Farms could select more than one option

Users of devices for the farm business

Farmers were asked if computers and smartphones are used for the farm business, then who uses them. Most devices were used by the survey respondent, with 86% reporting this (see Figure 4.3). Over half (58%) were also used by another family member, and 16% were used by an employee. This latter figure varied by the size of farm; 10% of small farms had devices used by an employee compared to 30% of large farms. Very few farms (2%) had devices that were not used for farm business at all.

Figure 4.3: Users of computers or smartphone devices for the farm business

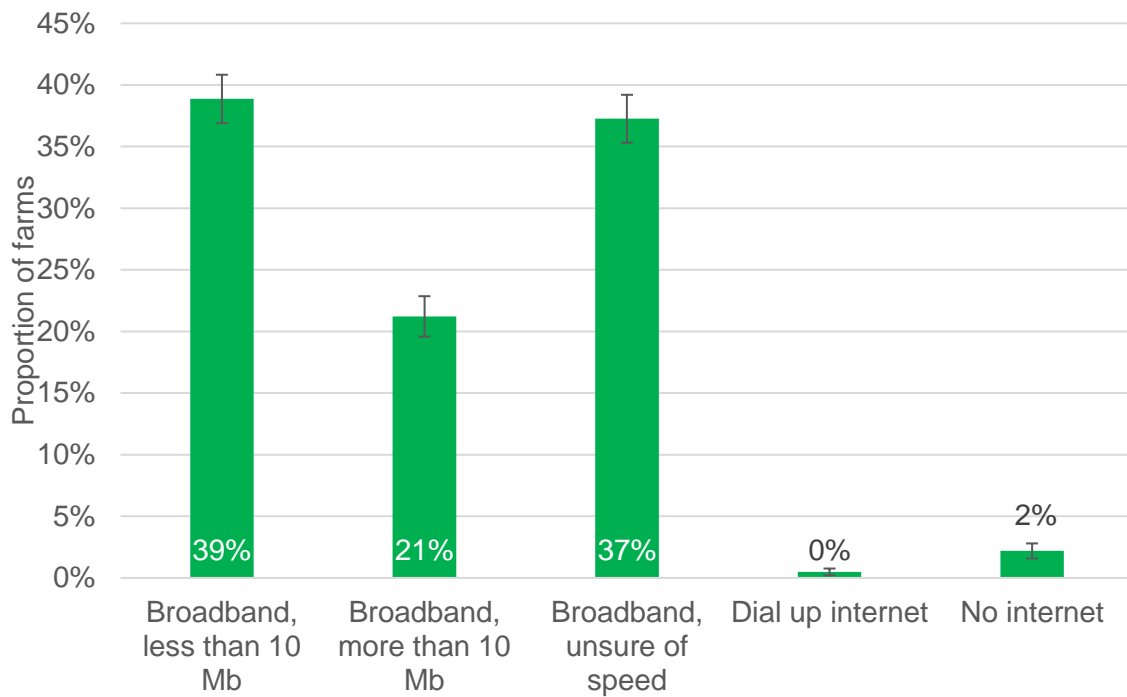


Note: Farms could select more than one option

Internet connection on farms

Most farms (98%) have a broadband internet connection. Whilst 38% of farms were unsure of their broadband speed (see Figure 4.4), 39% reported a speed of less than 10Mb and 21% have a speed of over 10Mb. Very few farms (0.5%) reported that they have dial-up internet access, and only 1% said that they have no internet connection on their farm. However, it is worth noting that this question was not answered by those who have no devices (7% of all farms).

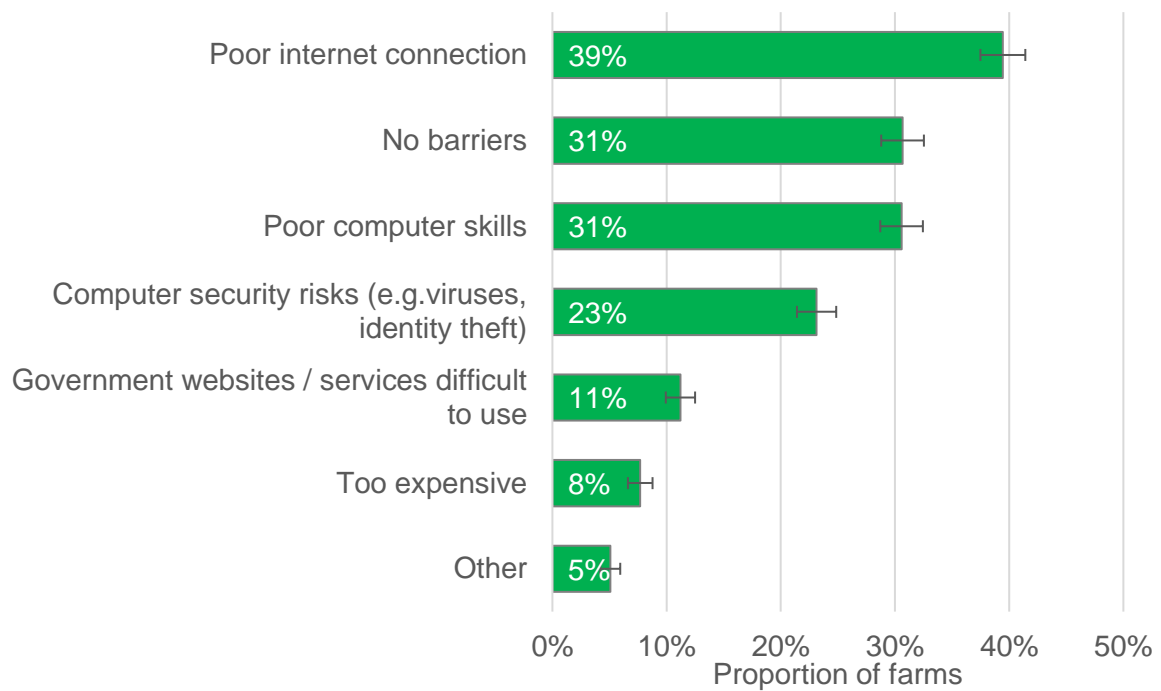
Figure 4.4: Internet access on farms



Barriers to using devices for farm business

When asked what the main barriers were to using their devices for farm business, 39% of farms reported that a poor internet connection was preventing their use. Poor computer skills were cited by 31% of farms as a barrier to using technology (see Figure 4.5). Conversely, 31% of farms said that there were no barriers for them.

Figure 4.5: Barriers to using computers or smartphones on farms for farm business



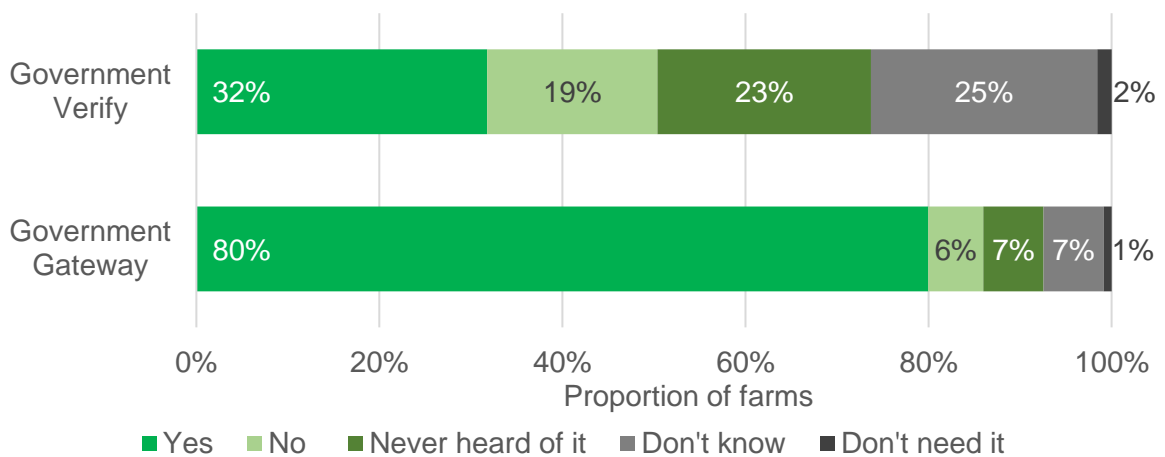
Note: Farms could select more than one option

Poor internet connection as a barrier varied by the region of the farm, with over half (51%) of farms in the North East citing this, compared to 33% of farms in the South East (including London). Poor computer skills were most commonly cited on small farms, with a third (33%) of them listing poor skills as a barrier compared to a quarter (25%) of large farms. Other reasons given included the incompatibility of smartphones with practical farming, and poor mobile phone signal on the farm.

Types of Government ID

There are two types of Government IDs, Gateway and Verify. Government Gateway is still active, but was officially closed in March 2019 and replaced with Government Verify. While 80% of farms said that they had a Government Gateway ID, only 32% said that they had a Government Verify ID (see Figure 4.6). Just under a quarter (23%) had never heard of Government Verify, compared to 7% who had never heard of Government Gateway.

Figure 4.6: Types of Government ID held by farms



Dairy farms were the most likely to have either type of ID, with 93% having a Government Gateway ID and 42% having a Government Verify. Grazing livestock farms were the least likely to have the IDs listed, with 73% of lowland grazing livestock farms and 73% of LFA grazing livestock farms having Government Gateway and 26% and 27% respectively for Government Verify.

Section 5. Disposal / Recycling of plastics

5.1 Key findings

- The most common type of plastic used on farms was packaging (e.g. fertiliser/feed bags), with 80% of farmers indicating they used this.
- For each of the plastics used, the most common methods of removal were to either pay for disposal or to pay for recycling.
- The greatest barriers to recycling plastics that could be recycled were a lack of infrastructure (34%) and farmers not knowing who can collect the waste (33%).
- Almost three quarters of farms were concerned about plastic pollution on their farm with 35% very concerned and 39% a little concerned.

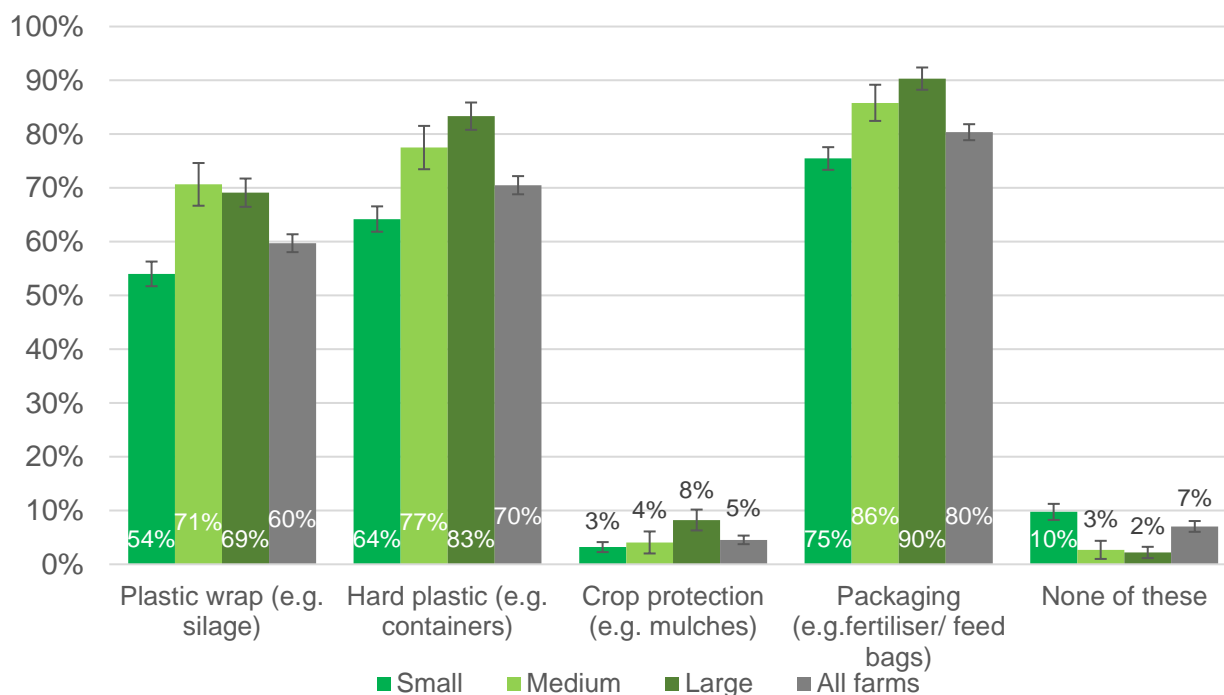
5.2 Detailed findings

This section first asked farmers whether they used certain categories of plastics. For the plastic(s) used, farmers were then asked whether they were recyclable and how they are disposed of. This section also covers barriers preventing the recycling of plastics and concern about plastic pollution.

Plastic use on farms

Farmers were first asked which of the following plastics they use on their farm; plastic wrap (e.g. silage), hard plastics (e.g. containers), crop protection (e.g. mulches) or packaging (e.g. fertiliser/feed bags). Only 7% of farms did not use any of the listed plastics. Packaging was used on 80% of farms, 70% of farms used hard plastics, 60% used plastic wrap and 5% used crop protection (see Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Proportion of farms using each category of plastic, by size of farm

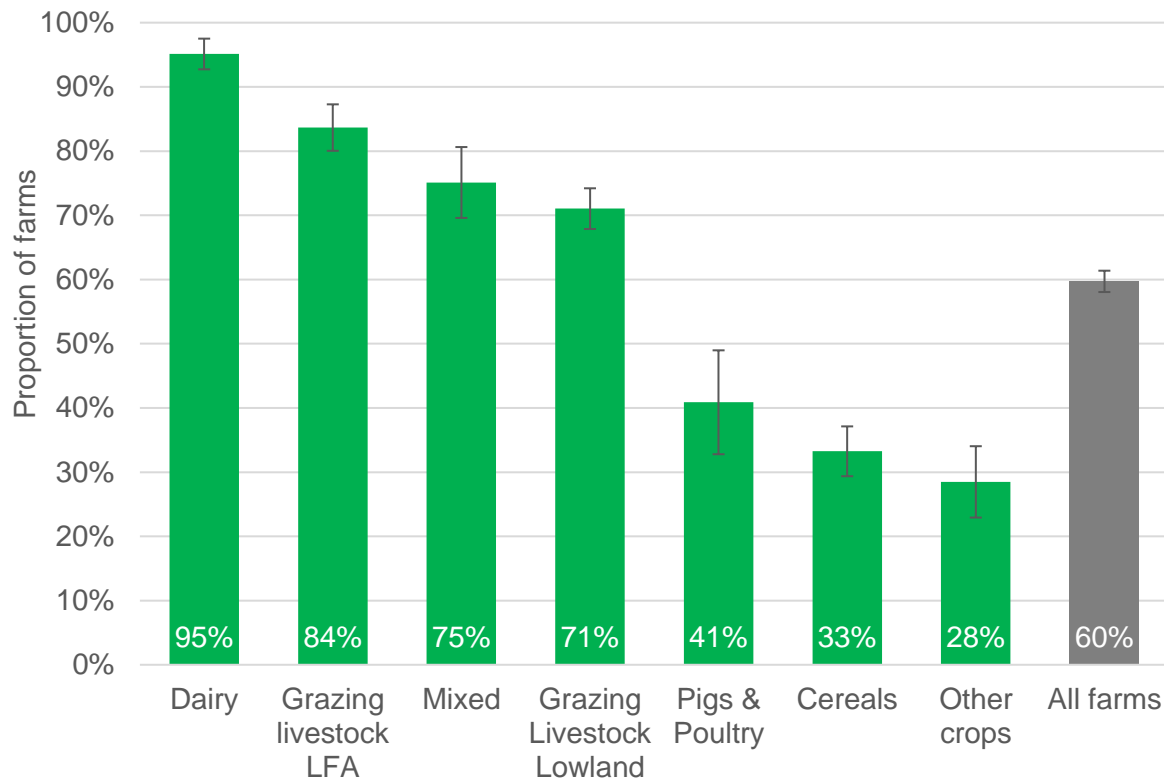


Note: Farms could select more than one option

Medium (71%) and large farms (69%) were more likely to use plastic wrap compared with small farms (54%), while large farms were also more likely (83%) to use hard plastics than small farms (64%).

Differences were also seen by farm type (see Figure 5.2). Cereal farms (33%) and other cropping farms (28%) used plastic wrap the least, compared to 95% of dairy farms and 84% of LFA grazing livestock farms. This is likely due to the high use of silage as animal feed within these farm types.

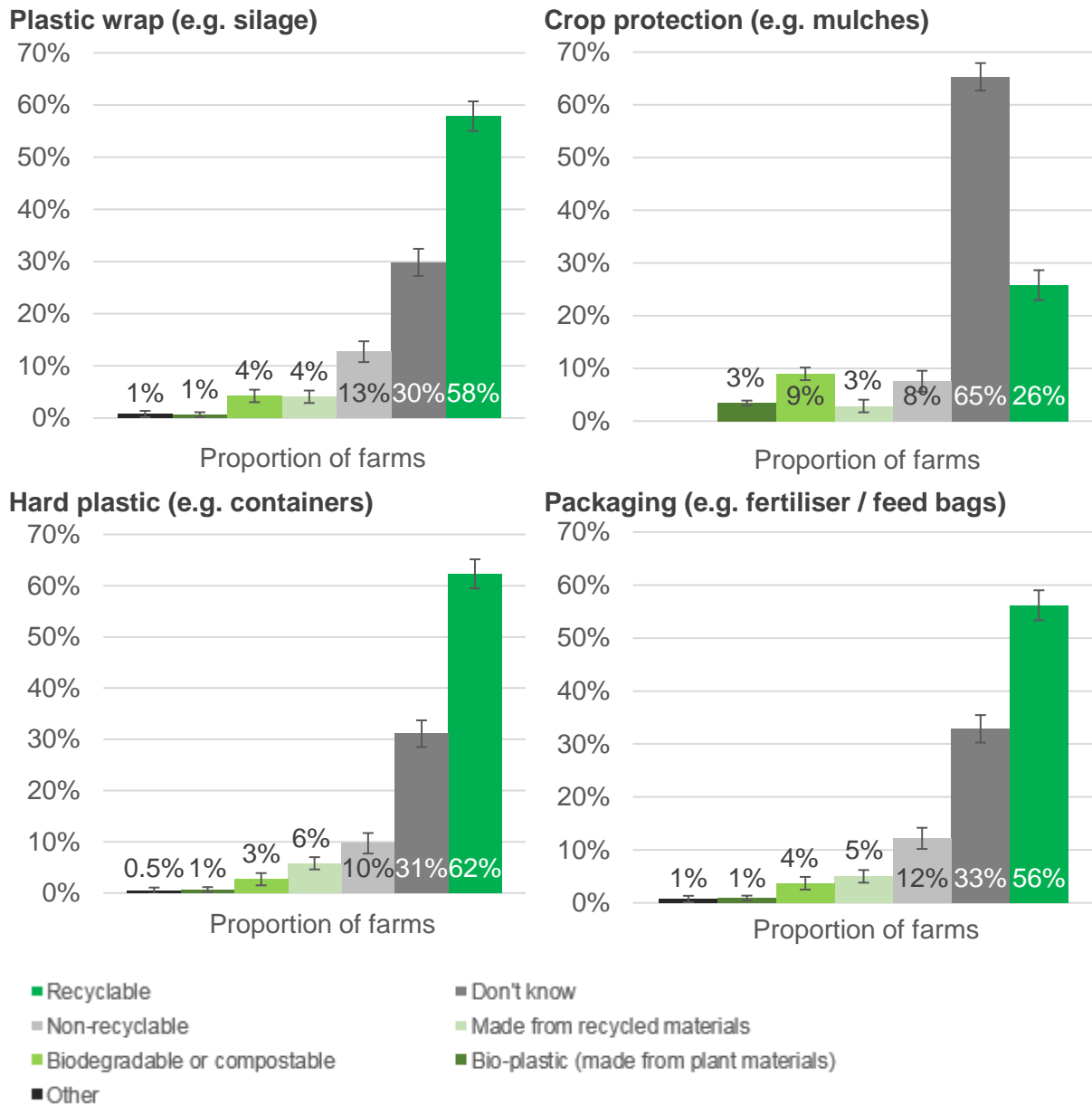
Figure 5.2. Proportion of farms using plastic wrap (e.g. silage) by farm type.



Types of plastics used on farms

Farmers were asked, for each of the plastic(s) used on their farms, what type of plastic it was, for example biodegradable or compostable, recyclable, bioplastic, made from recycled materials or non-recyclable (see Figure 5.3). For the farms that used plastic wrap, 58% used recyclable plastic wrap while 30% did not know. Of the farms that used hard plastic, 62% used recyclable hard plastic and 31% did not know what type of plastic it was. For the farms that used crop protection, 65% of farms did not know what type of plastic it was, with only a quarter (26%) using recyclable plastic.

Figure 5.3. Proportion of farms using each type of plastic, for farms where that plastic is used.⁶



Note: Farms could select more than one option

Just under three quarters (72%) of other cropping farms used recyclable hard plastics, compared with over half (55%) of pig and poultry farms.

Small farms were more likely (71%) to know what type of plastic they were using for their crop protection compared with large farms (52%).

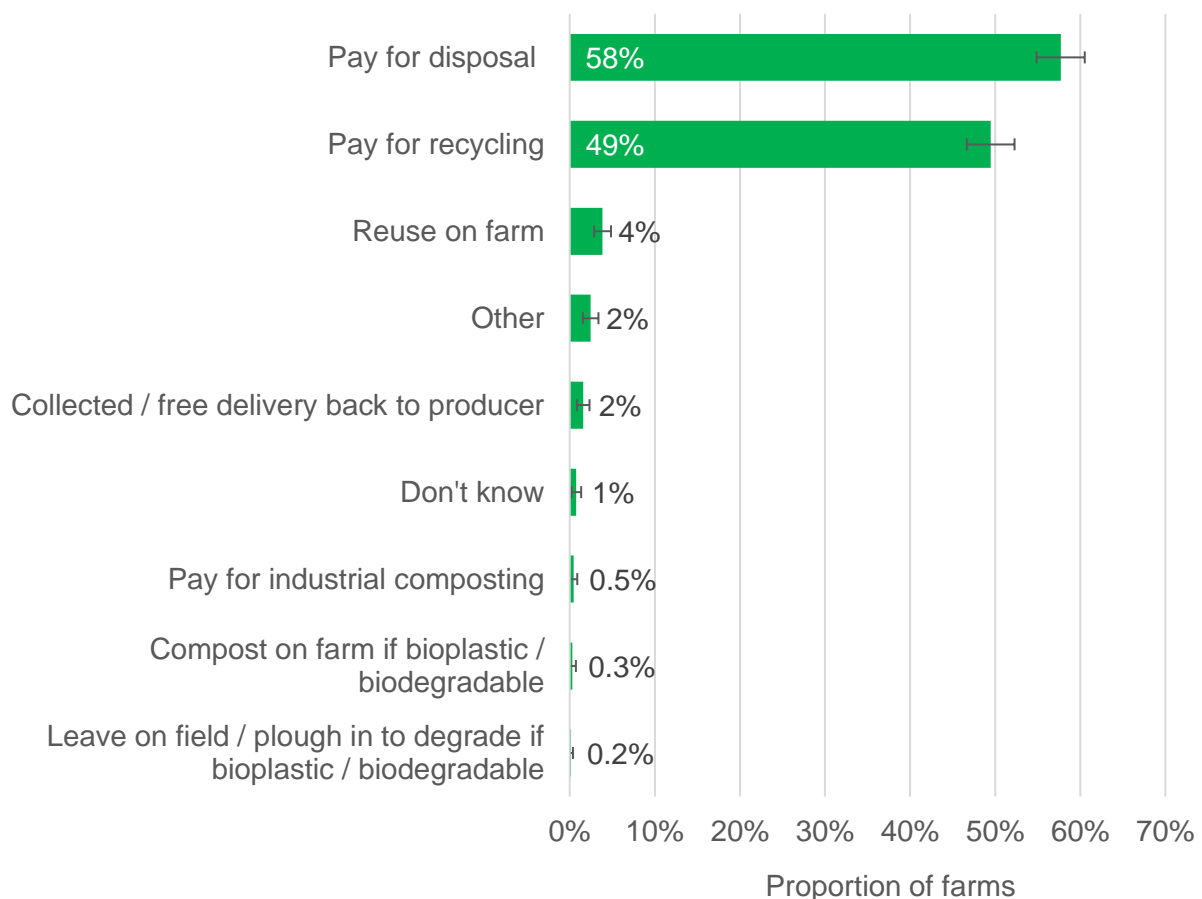
⁶ The proportion of farms who selected Other for crop protection has been suppressed.

Disposal of plastics on farms

For each of the plastic(s) used on their farms, farmers were asked what they do with the plastic once its primary use is finished (see Figure 5.4). Options were pay for recycling, pay for disposal, re-use on farm, collected/free delivery to the producer, pay for composting or compost on the farm or leave on the field and plough in to degrade.

Of the farms which use plastic wrap, 58% paid for disposal, with just under half (49%) paying for recycling. For hard plastics, half of all farms (49%) paid for recycling whilst just under half (47%) paid for disposal. Of the farms that used crop protection, 44% paid for disposal, 36% paid for recycling, and 19% did not know how it was disposed of. For packaging, 46% paid for disposal, 48% paid for recycling, and 21% of farms reused it on the farm.

Figure 5.4. Disposal of plastic wrap once its primary use is finished



Note: Farms could select more than one option

There were regional differences in the recycling of plastic wrap, with farms in the South East (including London) more likely to pay for recycling (59%), compared with farms in Yorkshire and The Humber (39%). Similarly, there were differences in the recycling of hard plastics; farms in the East and South East of England were the most likely to

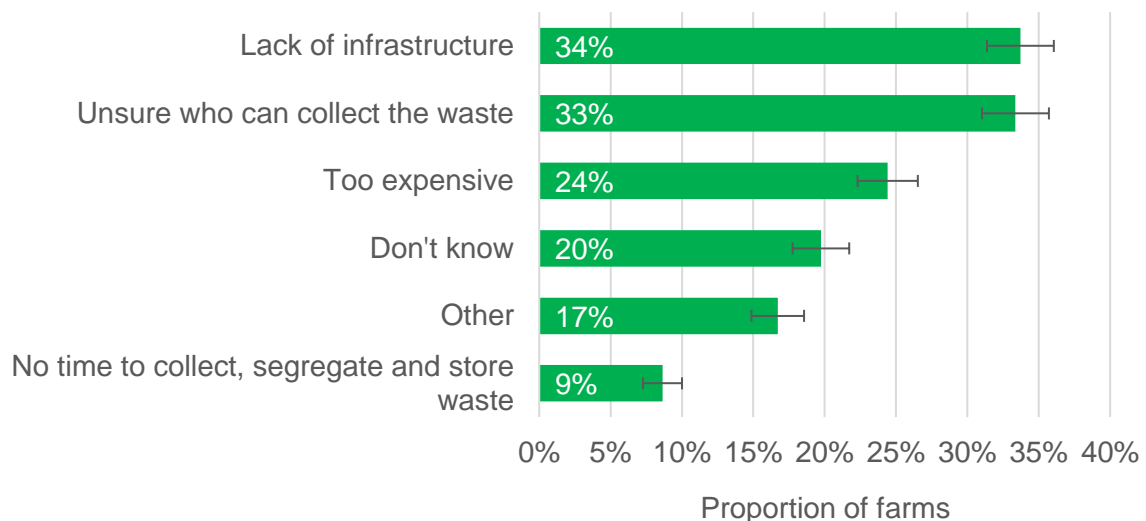
pay for recycling of hard plastics (62%), compared with farms in the West Midlands (39%).

Differences were identified for farm type, with 36% of other cropping farms paying to recycle crop protection, compared with 43% of cereal farms. Pig and poultry farms were the least likely to pay for the recycling of packaging (38%), whereas other cropping farms were the most likely to do so (60%). Other cropping farms were also more likely (63%) to pay for the recycling of plastic wrap, compared with 37% of pig and poultry farms.

Barriers to recycling plastics

Figure 5.5 shows the barriers which prevent farms from recycling plastics that could be recycled. Just over a third (34%) of farms said a lack of infrastructure, and 33% of farms were unsure who can collect the waste. Some regional differences were identified; 45% of farms in Yorkshire and the Humber were unsure who can collect the waste, compared with 29% in the South West and South East including London.

Figure 5.5. Barriers to recycling plastics that are recyclable

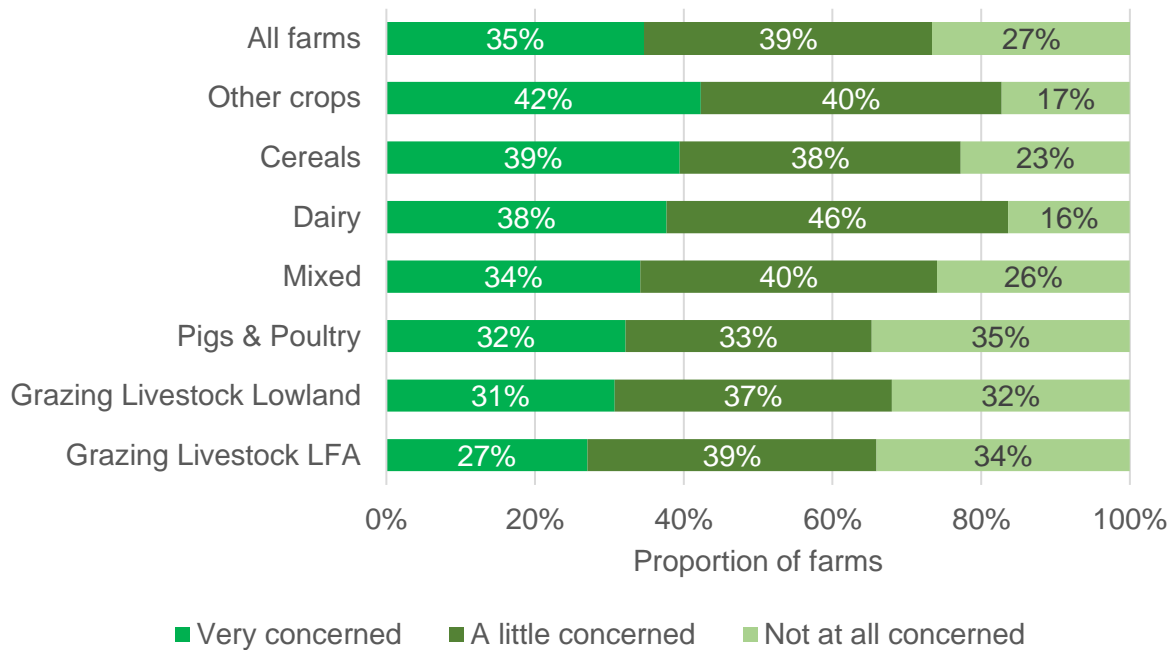


Note: Farms could select more than one option

Concerned about plastic pollution on farms

Finally, farmers were asked how concerned they were about plastic pollution on their farms (see Figure 5.6). Farms were almost evenly split across very concerned (35%), a little concerned (39%) and not at all concerned (27%). Some differences between farm type were identified, with less than half (46%) of dairy farms being a little concerned, compared with a third (33%) of pig and poultry farms.

Figure 5.6. How concerned farms are about plastic pollution on their farm, by type of farm



Section 6. Animal welfare

Note: Only farms that indicated they had livestock are included in this section. 1,900 (75%) of respondents indicated that they had livestock.

6.1 Key findings

- Providing the best possible care for animals was the most common motivating factor to maintain high animal welfare standards (95% of farms with livestock).
- Financial barriers are the greatest obstacle for farms with livestock seeking to improve animal welfare standards (41%).
- 62% of farms with livestock said they had already done all they could and were happy with their current level of animal welfare.
- Nearly all (97%) farms with livestock were a member of the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme, with only 6% being RSPCA assured. This latter figure increased to 40% for pigs & poultry farms.

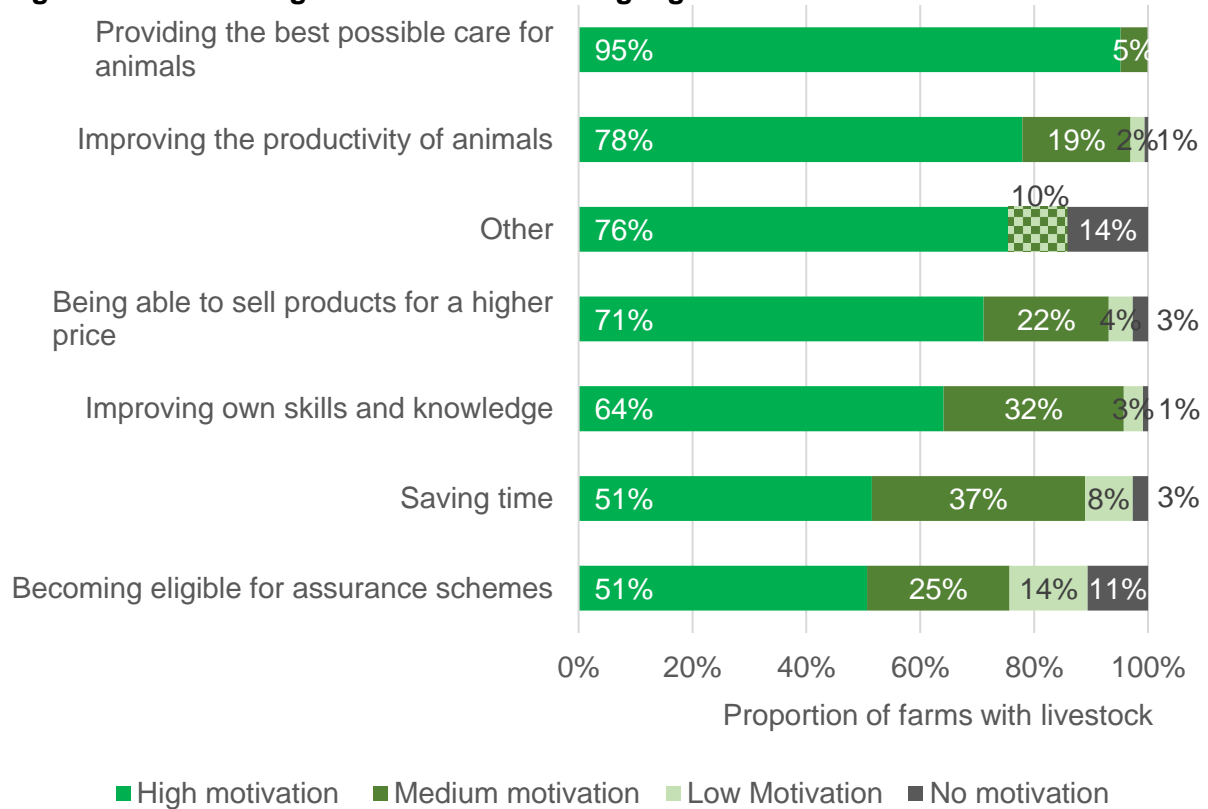
6.2 Detailed findings

This section looks at factors which motivate farmers to ensure high standards of animal welfare as well as barriers to improvements and planned future improvements to animal welfare.

Motivation for maintaining high animal welfare standards

Farmers were first asked what factors motivate them to maintain high animal welfare standards (see Figure 6.1). Nearly all (95%) of farms with livestock indicated that they were highly motivated by providing the best possible care for animals. Just over three-quarters (78%) were highly motivated to maintain high welfare standards by improving the productivity of animals and 71% by being able to sell products for a higher price.

Figure 6.1. Motivating factors for maintaining high animal welfare standards.⁷



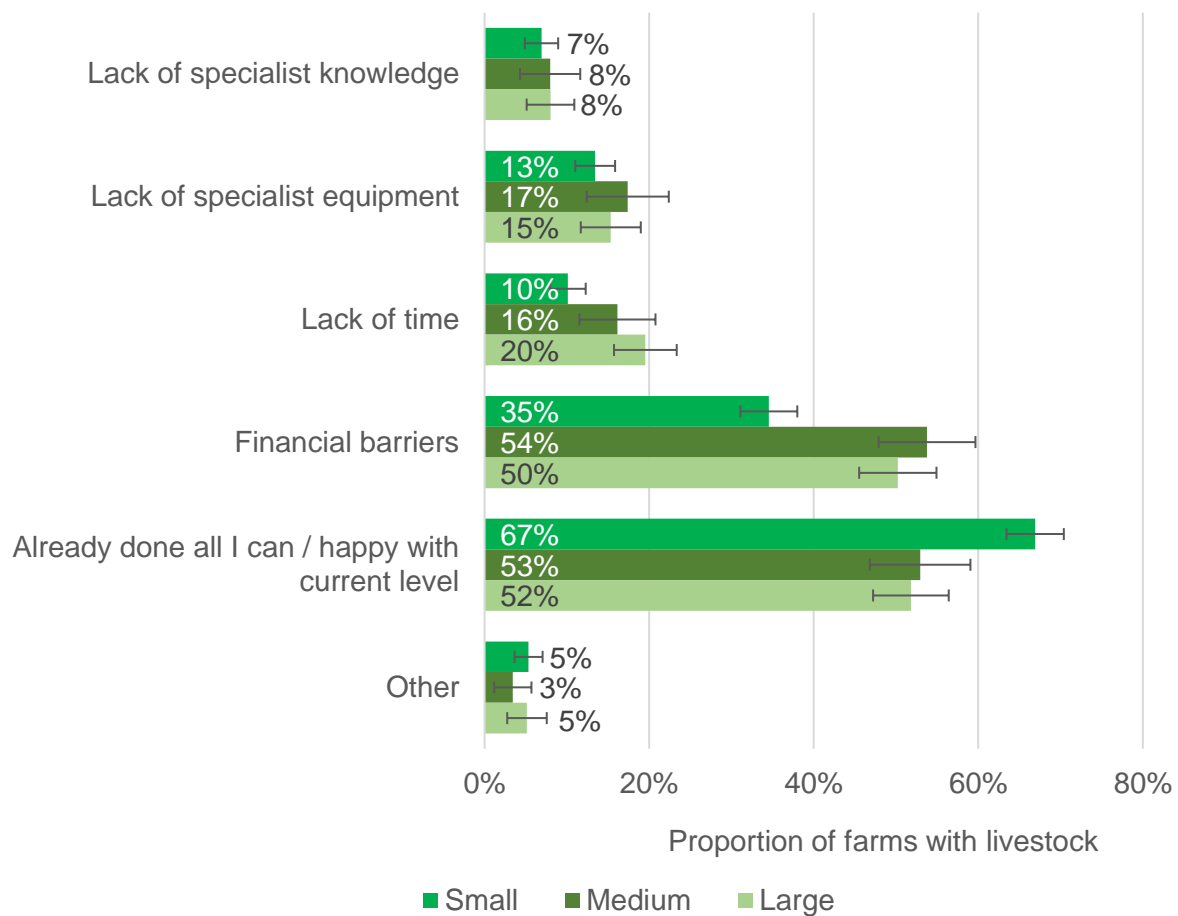
Large farms with livestock were more likely (88%) to be highly motivated to maintain animal welfare standards by improving the productivity of animals than small farms with livestock (74%). Small farms with livestock were more likely (15%) to demonstrate no motivation to improve animal welfare by becoming eligible for assurance schemes than large farms with livestock (3%).

⁷ The proportions of farms who selected Low and Medium motivation for the factor 'Being able to sell products for a higher price' have been suppressed. Therefore these categories have been combined in Figure 6.1.

Barriers to making further improvements to animal welfare standards

Figure 6.2 shows what, if anything, prevents farms from making further improvements to animal welfare standards. Almost two thirds (62%) of farms with livestock indicated that they had already done what they can or were happy with the current level of animal welfare on their farm. Less than half (41%) of farms with livestock cited financial barriers as the main barrier to making further improvements. Large farms with livestock were more likely (50%) to select financial barriers as an obstacle to making further improvements, compared with 35% of small farms with livestock.

Figure 6.2. Barriers to improving animal welfare standards, by farm size.



Across farm types, dairy farms were the most likely (62%) to select financial barriers as an obstacle to improving animal welfare, compared with 36% of cereal farms and 38% of other cropping farms. Dairy farms were the least likely to indicate that they had already done what they could or were happy with current levels with 38% doing so, compared with 66% of LFA grazing livestock farms and 66% of lowland grazing livestock farms.

Farm assurance schemes

The Red Tractor scheme is a farm assurance scheme, covering areas such as animal welfare, food safety, traceability and environmental protection; nearly all farms with livestock (97%) were a member of Red Tractor. 12% of farms with livestock were part of a Retailer Scheme (e.g. Asda, Tesco, etc.) and 6% were a member of RSPCA Assured.

There were some difference by farm types; pig and poultry farms were the most likely to be a member of RSPCA Assured (40%), and the least likely to be a member of Red Tractor (83%).

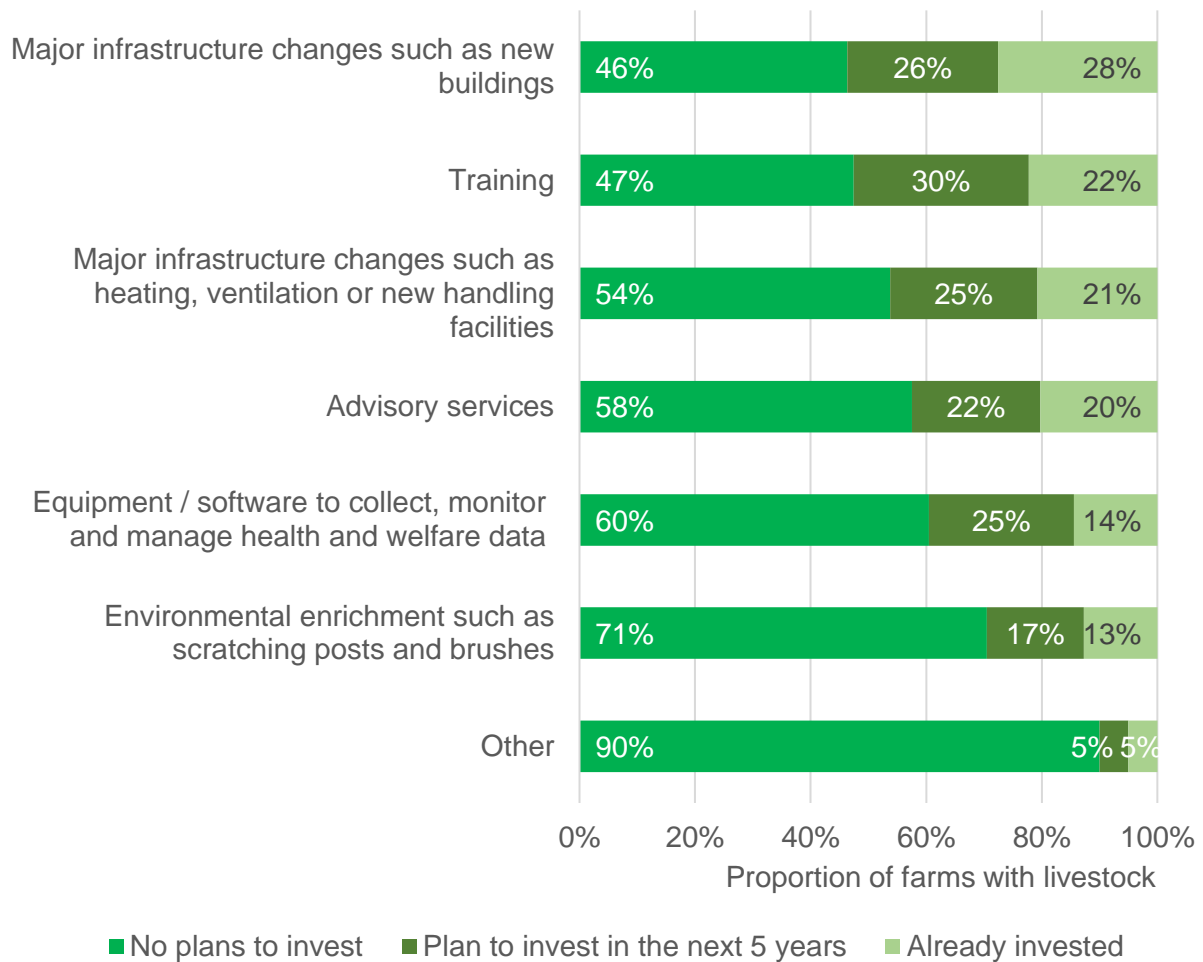
The proportion of farms with livestock in retail schemes increased from 10% of small farms and 11% of medium farms to 20% of large farms.

Investments in animal welfare improvements

Figure 6.3 shows the proportion of farms which have already made certain animal welfare improvements or plan to in the next 5 years. The improvements available included major infrastructure changes such as new buildings, major infrastructure changes such as heating, ventilation or new handling facilities, environmental enrichment such as scratching posts and brushes, equipment/software to collect, monitor and manage health and welfare data, training, advisory services and any other changes.

Over a quarter of farms with livestock (28%) had already invested in major infrastructure changes such as new buildings and 21% had made major infrastructure changes such as heating, ventilation or new handling facilities (see Figure 6.3). Similarly, 22% had already invested in training and 20% had invested in advisory services. Less than a third (30%) of farms with livestock had plans to invest in training, with 26% planning major infrastructure changes such as new buildings, and 25% planning changes to heating, ventilation or handling facilities.

Figure 6.3. Investment in improving animal welfare standards on farms with livestock.

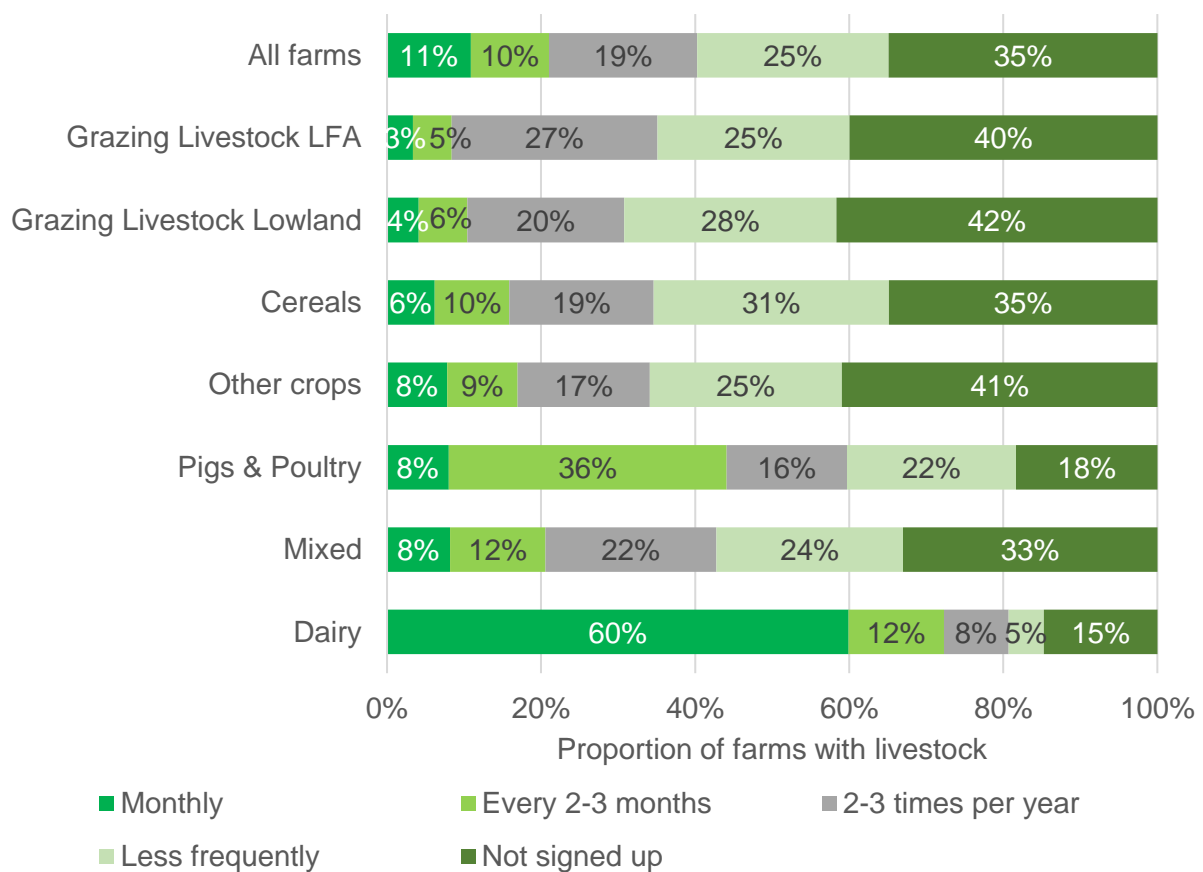


For all investment options, a large proportion of farms with livestock had no plans to invest, ranging from 46% with no plans to invest in major infrastructure changes such as new buildings, to 71% with no plans to invest in environmental enrichment such as scratching posts and brushes for their animals. Almost all farms with livestock (90%) had no plans to invest in other investment options.

Vet advisory visits

The final question asked whether farmers were signed up with a vet practice for regular veterinary advisory visits. For all farms with livestock, 35% were not signed up to receive these services, with 11% being signed up to receive monthly visits. There were difference across farm types with 60% of dairy farms signed up to receive monthly visits compared with just 3% of LFA grazing livestock farms (see Figure 6.4). For visits every two to three months, 36% of pig and poultry farms were signed up to receive these. LFA grazing livestock farms (40%) and lowland grazing livestock farms (42%) were the most likely to indicate that they were not signed up for these services, with dairy farms and pig and poultry farms being the least likely (15% and 18% respectively).

Figure 6.4. Proportion of farms with livestock signed up with a vet practice for regular advisory visits, by farm type.



Survey methodology

Survey content

The Farm Practices Survey (FPS) collects information on a diverse range of topics. Each year, stakeholders are invited to request new questions to help inform policy decisions.

This release includes the results from the FPS run in October 2019. The survey largely focused on practices relating to how farmers run their farm businesses. Topics covered include advice, precision farming techniques, farm business, computer and smartphone usage, disposal of plastics and animal welfare.

The results provided in this release are based on questions sent to approximately 7,900 holdings in England. These holdings were targeted by farm type and size to ensure a representative sample. The survey was voluntary and the response rate was 34.5%. Thank you to all of the farmers who completed a survey form.

Thresholds were applied to ensure that very small holdings with little agricultural activity were not included in the survey. To be included in the main sample, holdings had to have at least 50 cattle, 100 sheep, 100 pigs, 1,000 poultry or 20 hectares of arable crops or orchards. Therefore, all results given in this statistical release reflect just over 60 thousand holdings that exceed these thresholds out of the total English population of almost 107 thousand commercial holdings.

A breakdown of the number of holdings within the population and the sample are shown below.

Farm type	Number of eligible holdings in England	Number of holdings sampled	Response rate %
Cereals	15,243	1,735	35.2%
Other crops	6,154	801	33.6%
Pigs & poultry	3,492	571	26.6%
Dairy	5,773	1,040	29.2%
Grazing livestock (less favoured areas)	8,256	1,062	39.4%
Grazing livestock (lowland)	15,622	1,972	35.6%
Mixed	5,419	691	36.9%
All farms	59,959	7,872	34.5%

Data analysis

Results have been analysed using a standard methodology for stratified random surveys to produce national estimates. With this method, all of the data are weighted according to the inverse sampling fraction.

Accuracy and reliability of the results

We show 95% confidence intervals against the results. These show the range of values that may apply to the figures. They mean that we are 95% confident that this range contains the true value. They are calculated as the standard errors (se) multiplied by 1.96 to give the 95% confidence interval (95% CI). The standard errors only give an indication of the sampling error. They do not reflect any other sources of survey errors, such as non-response bias.

Definitions

Where reference is made to the *type of farm* in this document, this refers to the 'robust type', which is a standardised farm classification system. *Farm sizes* are based on the estimated labour requirements for the holding, rather than its land area. The farm size bands used within the detailed results tables which accompany this publication are shown in the table below. Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) is defined as the theoretical number of workers required each year to run a holding, based on its cropping and livestock activities.

Farm size	Definition
Small	Less than 2 SLR
Medium	2 to less than 3 SLR
Large	3 or more SLR

Availability of results

This release contains headline results for each section. The full breakdown of results, by region, farm type, and farm size, is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-practices-survey>.

Other Defra statistical notices can be viewed on the Defra website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>.

Data uses

The Farm Practices survey is used to provide up-to-date information on current issues to help inform policy decisions. The survey has a wide customer base within Defra and its agencies and other external bodies.

Additional information

For more information on how the data was collected you can view the questions asked on our survey form in Annex I over the page.

National Statistics Status

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in 2014 following a [full assessment](#) by the UK Statistics Authority against the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Since the last review of these statistics in 2014, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made improvements including:

- Improvements to the commentary to aid user interpretation
- Adding a section on data users

Feedback

We welcome feedback and any thoughts to improve the publication further. Please send any feedback to: farming-statistics@defra.gov.uk. Suggested questions to help you structure your feedback are below but all feedback is welcome:

- How relevant is the current content of the publication to your needs as a user?
- What purpose do you require the data for?
- Which data do you find most useful?
- Is there any content that you did not find useful?
- Do you have any suggestions for further development of this release; including additional content, presentation and any other thoughts?

Annex I: Farm Practices Autumn 2019 Survey Form

A copy of the Farm Practices Autumn 2019 Survey form can be found [here](#).



If there are any amendments to your contact details, please notify the Rural Payments Agency :-
online - <https://bit.ly/RPAchange> or
telephone - 03000 200 301

Farm Practices Autumn 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

You are invited to participate in the Autumn 2019 Farm Practices Survey. This survey aims to assess how farming practices are affected by current agricultural and environmental issues. We have tried to make the form as straightforward as possible and most of the questions can be answered using tick boxes.

Please note that this is a voluntary survey. Any information you supply on this form will not be used to assess cross-compliance on your holding and will not affect your Basic Payment Scheme payment. The aim of these questions is to ensure that those making decisions affecting farmers know what really happens on farms.

The results from the survey are important and will be used widely within Defra, its agencies and other external bodies. We can use some information from the June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture or from other national surveys, but there are important gaps which this survey will help to fill. Results from this survey will be available from early 2020 on the following website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-practices-survey>.

We would be very grateful if you would take the time to complete this form and return it in the enclosed pre-paid envelope. If you could complete and return it within 2 weeks of receipt, this will avoid the need for reminder letters. This survey form has been sent to a randomly selected sample of holdings and a good response will improve the reliability of the results. For guidance on completing the form, please telephone or email using the details below.

Any information you provide to us is treated in confidence. Defra is the Data Controller in respect of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The purposes for which it is used are set out in full in a privacy notice which can be found at:- https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/776866/Farm-Surveys-Privacy-Notice-06feb19.pdf or call the helpline number below to receive a copy.

We greatly appreciate the time and effort you spend completing our survey forms. Thank you for your assistance.

Farming Statistics Team

Official Use Only

Name/Address	
Comments in box	
Comments elsewhere	

If you require a large
print form please
contact us on
03000 600 140

For help with completion of the form
contact us at:

Helpline: 03000 600 140 Mon-Fri 9.00am to 4.30pm

Email: surveys@defra.gov.uk

Section 1. Advice

1. In the last 12 months were you able to find all the advice and information you needed to run your farm business? Tick **one** box only

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|--|--------------------------|------|
| Yes, it was very easy to obtain | <input type="checkbox"/> | A111 | Yes, but it was very difficult to obtain | <input type="checkbox"/> | A114 |
| Yes, it was quite easy to obtain | <input type="checkbox"/> | A112 | No, I was unable to obtain the advice and information I needed | <input type="checkbox"/> | A115 |
| Yes, but it was quite difficult to obtain | <input type="checkbox"/> | A113 | I have not needed any advice or information the last 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | A116 |

2. Where do you normally get advice relating to productivity, the environment or regulation?

Tick all that apply	Productivity	Environment	Regulation	
Pay a regular specialist independent adviser	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A117
Free advisors	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A118
Industry bodies or local farming groups (e.g. NFU, AHDB)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A119
Government advisors (linked to specific scheme e.g. CAP)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A120
Government websites	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A121
Farming press / media	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A122
Friends, family or colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A123
Other farmer networks (FCN, FAS, Farming Forum)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A124
Other source	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	A125

Section 2. Precision Farming Technology

3. Do you use any of the following techniques on your farm?

Tick one box in every row	Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable	
Soil mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B161
Yield mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B162
Variable rate application	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B163
Telemetry (remote measuring)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B164
Controlled traffic farming	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B165
Breeding indices or estimated breeding values	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B166
Regular weighing to measure livestock growth rates	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B167
Automatic heat detection systems	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B168
Pasture measurement (e.g. plate meters, probes)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	B169

Precision Farming Technology (continued)

4. If you ticked Yes for any of the options in question 3, why do you use these techniques?

Tick **all** that apply

To reduce input costs

B170

To reduce environmental impacts
(e.g. on soil loss, emissions)

B173

To improve accuracy

B171

To increase productivity or performance

B174

To improve soil conditions

B172

To improve animal health and/or welfare

B175

Other (please specify)

B176

5. If you ticked No for any of the options in question 3, what are the reasons preventing you using these techniques? Tick **all** that apply

They are too complicated to use

B177

They are not accurate enough

B179

Too expensive / not cost effective

B178

They are not relevant to my farm

B180

Other (please specify)

B181

Section 3. Your Farm Business

6. Which changes have you made, or are you planning to make in the next 3 years, to your farm business?

Tick **one** box in **every** row

	Already do	Plan to do in next 3 years	Would only do if grant aided	Would never do	
Invest in non-farming parts of the business (e.g. tourism, letting buildings)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C221
Invest in adding value to agricultural produce (e.g. food processing, direct selling, farm shop, brewing)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C222
Investing in renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C223
Widen the variety of crops or enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C224
Become more specialised in fewer crops or enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C225
Move away from growing crops or keeping livestock altogether		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C226
Get a new person to manage the farm business		<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C227
Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	C228

C229

Section 4. Computer and smartphone usage

7. Which of the following devices do you have? Tick **all** that apply

- Smartphone D121 Laptop or PC D123
- Tablet device D122 None of these D124

→ If None, please go to question 11

8. For which of the following services are these devices used on your farm?

Tick **all** that apply

	Smartphone	Tablet device	Laptop or PC	Not relevant	
Defra and related services (e.g. CTS, Basic Payments Scheme, Surveys, Natural England and Environment Agency Services)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D125
Other Government services (e.g. tax, PAYE)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D126
Farm / operational management (e.g. milk recording, benchmarking)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D127
Mapping software (e.g. Landapp, ArcGIS) to help with management of environmental schemes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D128
Financial services (e.g. online banking, accounting)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D129
Sales and/or purchases online	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D130
Marketing (e.g. own website)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D131
Online training	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D132
Keeping up to date with farming and environmental issues (e.g. news, blogs, farming forums)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D133
Online shopping	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	D134
Other (please specify)					D135

9. If these devices are used for the farm business, who uses them? Tick **all** that apply

- I use them myself D136 Used by an intermediary (e.g. agent/advisor) D139
- Used by another family member D137 Not used for the farm business D140
- Used by an employee D138

10. Do you have an internet connection? Tick **one** box only

- Yes, broadband less than 10Mb speed D141 Yes, dial up D144
- Yes, broadband more than 10Mb speed D142 No internet D145
- Yes, broadband but unsure of speed D143

Computer and smartphone usage (continued)

11. What are the main barriers, if any, to you using smartphones, tablets, laptops or PCs for farm business?

Tick **all** that apply

Too expensive	<input type="checkbox"/>	D146	Government websites / services difficult to use	<input type="checkbox"/>	D149
Poor computer skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	D147	Computer security risks (e.g. viruses, identity theft)	<input type="checkbox"/>	D150
Poor internet connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	D148	No barriers	<input type="checkbox"/>	D151
Other (please specify below)	<input type="text"/>				D152

12. Do you have the following Government IDs? Tick **one** box in each row

	Yes	No	Never heard of it	Don't need it	Don't know	
Government Gateway	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	D153
Government Verify	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	D154

Section 5. Disposal / Recycling of plastics

13. Which of the following plastics do you use on your farm? Tick **all** that apply

Plastic wrap (e.g. silage)	Hard plastic (e.g. containers)	Crop protection (e.g. mulches)	Packaging (e.g. fertiliser/ feed bags)	None of these	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	E111

→ If None, please go to question 17

14. For each of the plastics used, please select the type, if known?

Tick **all** that apply

Types of plastic	Plastic wrap (e.g. silage)	Hard plastic (e.g. containers)	Crop protection (e.g. mulches)	Packaging (e.g. fertiliser/ feed bags)	
Biodegradable or compostable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E112
Recyclable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E113
Bio-plastic (made from plant materials)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E114
Made from recycled materials	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E115
Non-recyclable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E116
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E117
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E118

Disposal / Recycling of plastics (continued)

15. What do you do with each plastic when its primary use is finished? Tick **all** that apply

	Plastic wrap (e.g. silage)	Hard plastic (e.g. containers)	Crop protection (e.g. mulches)	Packaging (e.g. fertiliser/ feed bags)	
Pay for disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E119
Pay for recycling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E120
Pay for industrial composting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E121
Collected / free delivery back to producer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E122
Reuse on farm	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E123
Compost on farm if bioplastic / biodegradable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E124
Leave on field / plough in to degrade if bioplastic / biodegradable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E125
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E126
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	E127

16. For plastics that could be recycled, what are the barriers that prevent you from doing so?

Tick **all** that apply

Too expensive

 E128

Lack of infrastructure

 E129

Unsure who can collect the waste

 E130

No time to collect, segregate and
store waste

 E131

Don't know

 E132

Other (please specify)

E133

17. How concerned are you about plastic pollution on your farm?

Tick **one** box only

Very concerned

A little concerned

Not at all concerned

 1

 2

 3

E134

18. The final section relates only to **holdings with livestock** (e.g. cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry).

Do you have any livestock?

Yes 1
 No 2

If Yes, please go to Section 6 below

If No, please go to Section 7 on page 8

Section 6. Animal Welfare

19. How much do the following factors motivate you to maintain high animal welfare standards?

Tick **one** box in **every** row

	High motivation	Medium motivation	Low motivation	No motivation	
Improving the productivity of animals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F91
Providing the best possible care for animals	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F92
Improving own skills and knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F93
Saving time	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F94
Becoming eligible for assurance schemes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F95
Being able to sell products for a higher price	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F96
Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	F97
	<input type="text"/>				F98

20. What, if anything, prevents you from making further improvements to animal welfare standards?

Tick **all** that apply

Lack of specialist knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> F99	Financial barriers	<input type="checkbox"/> F102
Lack of specialist equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> F100	Already done all I can / happy with current level	<input type="checkbox"/> F103
Lack of time	<input type="checkbox"/> F101	Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> F104
	<input type="text"/>		F105

21. Which assurance schemes are you already signed up to?

Tick **all** that apply

Red Tractor	<input type="checkbox"/> F106	Soil Association	<input type="checkbox"/> F108
RSPCA Assured	<input type="checkbox"/> F107	Retailer Scheme (e.g. Asda, Tesco, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> F109
Other (please specify below)	<input type="text"/>		F110

Animal Welfare (continued)

22. Have you already invested, or do you plan to invest in the next 5 years, in any of the following to further improve animal welfare on your farm?

Tick **one** box in **every** row

	Already invested	Plan to invest in next 5 years	No plans to invest	
Major infrastructure changes such as new buildings	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F111
Major infrastructure changes such as heating, ventilation or new handling facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F112
Environmental enrichment such as scratching posts and brushes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F113
Equipment/software to collect, monitor and manage health and welfare data	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F114
Training	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F115
Advisory services	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F116
Other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	F117
				F118

23. Are you signed up with a vet practice for regular advisory visits? Tick **one** box only

Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/>	F119
Every two to three months	<input type="checkbox"/>	F120
Two or three times per year	<input type="checkbox"/>	F121
Less frequently	<input type="checkbox"/>	F122
I am not signed up for these services	<input type="checkbox"/>	F123

Section 7. Declaration

Signature	<input type="text"/>	V3	Date	<input type="text"/>	
Name (please print)	<input type="text"/>	Telephone number	<input type="text"/>	V8	
Time taken to complete this form	<input type="text"/>	minutes	V1		
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>				V5
Please enter any comments you may have on the figures provided. This may remove the need for us to contact you.					

Thank you for taking the time to complete the form.

Please now return this form in the pre-paid envelope to ONS, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP10 8XG.