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Fertiliser usage on farms: Results from the Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14

In 2012/13, the Farm Business Survey (FBS) began to collect data on the quantities of nutrients from manufactured fertilisers that were applied from a subset of farms within the main survey. Questions were also included on the use of precision farming techniques, soil nutrient software, clover and legumes in grass swards¹, green manures and areas subject to fertiliser restrictions. This notice presents the results for 2012/13 and 2013/14. The key findings are:

General questions

- The majority of farm businesses did not carry out [precision farming techniques](#) such as soil mapping or use of satellite technology to guide fertiliser applications (16% used such techniques in 2012/13, 18% in 2013/14). Usage was more likely on cereal and larger farms.
- Around a quarter of farms used [soil nutrient software](#) packages to help determine fertiliser applications (22% in 2012/13, 23% in 2013/14). Usage was most common on cereal and general cropping farms.
- Just over 50% of farms with grass included [clover or legumes](#) in their grass swards in 2012/13 and 2013/14. This practice was most common for dairy farms and larger farms.
- Very few farmers used [green manures](#) in their arable rotations (10% of those with arable land in 2012/13, 8% in 2013/14). Cereal, general cropping and organic farms were more likely to use green manures than other farm types.
- Of those farms using either clover and legumes or green manures, nearly two thirds made [adjustments](#) to their fertiliser application rates.

Manufactured Fertiliser application rates

- The average amount of [nitrogen](#) applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 113kg in both years. Cereal farms had the highest application rates whilst grazing livestock farms had the lowest.

¹ Grass sward = land/soil with a layer of grass

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- The average amount of [phosphate](#) applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 20kg in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates while grazing livestock farms had the lowest.
- The average amount of [potash](#) applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 25 kg/ha in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates, while grazing livestock and pig and poultry farms had the lowest.

Detailed results

Historically, the Farm Business Survey (FBS) has focused on the collection of financial rather than physical data for agricultural inputs. Over recent years attention has turned to agriculture's environmental footprint and the need to develop a more sustainable industry. Nutrients, particularly nitrogen, are the biggest determinant of yield and also have a major impact on crop/sward structure and the quality of the end product. Nutrient losses to ground and surface waters can cause pollution affecting biodiversity (through eutrophication) and the quality of drinking water. Gaseous losses as ammonia and oxides of nitrogen also cause air pollution, can contribute to the eutrophication of sensitive habitats and to climate change. Any measures taken to reduce nutrient losses should also result in better financial returns to the farmer.

In order to better measure a farm's environmental footprint one of the most important data gaps to address is the quantity of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅) and potash (K₂O) applied as fertiliser in their manufactured form. In 2012/13 these quantities were collected for the first time within the FBS. The data collected will:

- provide important data needed to estimate the environmental footprint of farming
- enable farms to benchmark their environmental performance as well as their financial performance
- meet Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) requirements for data on fertiliser quantities.

The data used for this analysis is from a subset of farms that completed the fertiliser module in the 2012/13 and 2013/14 FBS. Completion of the fertiliser module was voluntary and restricted to those farms with a farmed area². Horticulture farms were excluded. The Farm Business Survey covers those farms with at least 25 thousand euros of standard output. A sample of 975 farms was achieved in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. Weights were derived for these sub samples in each year in line with the method described in the [survey methodology](#) section (e.g. to preserve the population totals for robust farm types and farm size groups).

This release provides the main results from the 2012/13 and 2013/14 FBS. The results are presented together with [confidence intervals](#). The full breakdown of results, by farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm economic performance and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)³, can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-business-survey#documents>

² Farmed area = Utilised Agricultural Area + bare land rented in + forage area hired in - bare land let out - forage area let out.

³ A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in "polluted" waters. Farms with land in NVZs must comply with certain rules regarding nutrient planning, storage and application.

Regression models were fitted to the key results to help determine the main factors driving response. In each case seven factors were considered - farm type, farm size, farm tenure, farmer's age, region, farm economic performance and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs).

1 Weather

This release provides the main results from the 2012/13 and 2013/14 FBS which covered the 2012 and 2013 harvests respectively. Weather conditions can influence fertiliser usage on farm. This section describes the weather conditions that affected the 2012 and 2013 harvest.

2012/13 (2012 harvest)

Favourable conditions in the autumn of 2011 meant that drilling for 2012 crops progressed well and crop establishment was generally good. The relatively mild and dry winter resulted in continued good winter crop establishment but in April the weather changed and was the wettest on record. This was followed by a wet and cool summer which had a significant effect on crop yields and the quality of harvest.

2013/14 (2013 harvest)

Wet weather in the autumn of 2012 meant that some farmers struggled to drill crops, particularly on heavy land. The late 2012 harvest also delayed seed availability. The balance between winter and spring crops was atypical (see Table 1) and will have had a major impact on fertiliser use as lower yielding spring crops generally require less fertiliser. Spring 2013 was the coldest recorded since 1962 and hampered the establishment of spring sown crops and the recovery of poorly established winter sown crops. The summer months saw an improvement in growing conditions and a subsequent recovery in yields compared to the previous year.

Table 1: Crop areas on agricultural holdings on 1 June^(a) for England, 2011 – 2013

Crops	June 2011 (Thousand hectares)	June 2012 (Thousand hectares)	June 2013 (Thousand hectares)
Wheat	1 817	1 856	1 505
Barley - winter	298	329	257
- spring	316	294	571
Total cereals (excluding maize)^(b)	2 535	2 594	2 492
Potatoes (early and maincrop)	108	112	103
Sugar beet (not for stockfeeding)	113	120	117
Oilseed rape - total	660	713	676
- winter	638	702	584
- spring	23	11	92
Linseed	36	28	34
Other crops not for stockfeeding ^(c)	23	24	26
Total other arable crops not for stockfeeding^(d)	940	997	957

Source: Defra June Survey of Agriculture.

(a) Figures relate to commercial holdings only.

(b) Including minor cereals (oats, rye, triticale, mixed corn).

(c) Excludes crops grown on set-aside scheme land.

(d) Includes borage from 2008 onwards.

2 General questions

The survey included six general questions covering the use of precision farming techniques, soil nutrient software, clover and legumes in grass swards, green manures and fertiliser restrictions.

Key findings:

- The majority of farm businesses did not carry out precision farming techniques i.e. soil mapping and use of satellite technology to guide fertiliser application (16% used such techniques in 2012/13, 18% in 2013/14). Usage was more likely on cereal and larger farms.
- Around a quarter of farms used soil nutrient software packages to help determine fertiliser applications (22% in 2012/13, 23% in 2013/14). Usage was most common on cereal and general cropping farms.
- Just over 50% of farms with grass included clover or legumes in their grass swards in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. Dairy farms and larger farms were more likely to include clover and legumes in their grass swards.
- Very few farmers use green manures in their arable rotations (10% in 2012/13, 8% in 2013/14). Cereal, general cropping and organic farms were more likely to use green manures than other farm types.
- For those farms using either clover and legumes or green manures nearly two thirds are making adjustments to their fertiliser application rates.
- Just over half of farms recorded that some of their land was subject to restricted fertiliser applications. For around 8% of farms the restrictions covered all of their UAA.

2.1 Precision farming techniques

Precision farming techniques can make processes such as fertiliser application more efficient. Growers must balance the cost of inputs with a demand for higher yields and the pressure of increased environmental awareness and compliance. Precision technology can help to improve the efficiency of farm operations, including cultivation and better targeted fertiliser and agrochemical applications. This can reduce input use (and cost) and improve soil structure.

Farmers were specifically asked if they carried out precision farming techniques (i.e. soil mapping and the use of satellite technology to guide fertiliser applications). The majority of farms did not use these techniques (84% in 2012/13, 82% in 2013/14, Table 2). The results are broadly comparable with findings from the 2012 Farm Practices Survey⁴ (FPS) which found that 25% of farms used either soil mapping or variable rate application techniques.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-practices-survey-october-2012-current-farming-issues>

Table 2: Percentage of farm businesses using precision farming techniques, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Percentage of farm businesses (%)		95% Confidence Interval (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Precision farming techniques used ^(b)	16	18	±3	±2
No precision farming techniques used	84	82	±3	±2

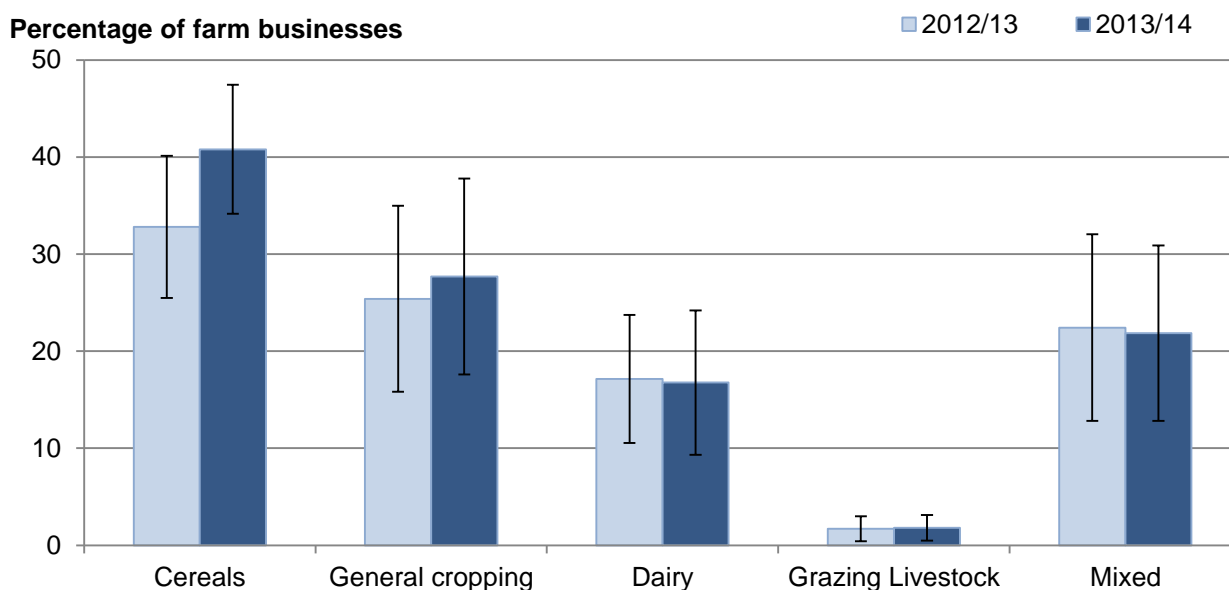
Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(b) Includes those that responded 'yes' and 'some'.

The use of precision farming techniques was significantly⁵ related to farm type and size for both years. As might be expected, cereal farms (Figure 1) are more likely to use precision farming techniques than other farm types (33% in 2012/13 and 41% in 2013/14). Grazing livestock farms were least likely (2% in both years). Usage is more likely on larger farms (Figure 2). Although use tends to be greater for higher economically performing farms, the difference between performance groups is not significant after allowing for other factors such as farm type and size.

Figure 1: Percentage of farm businesses using precision farming techniques by farm type^(a), England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(b)



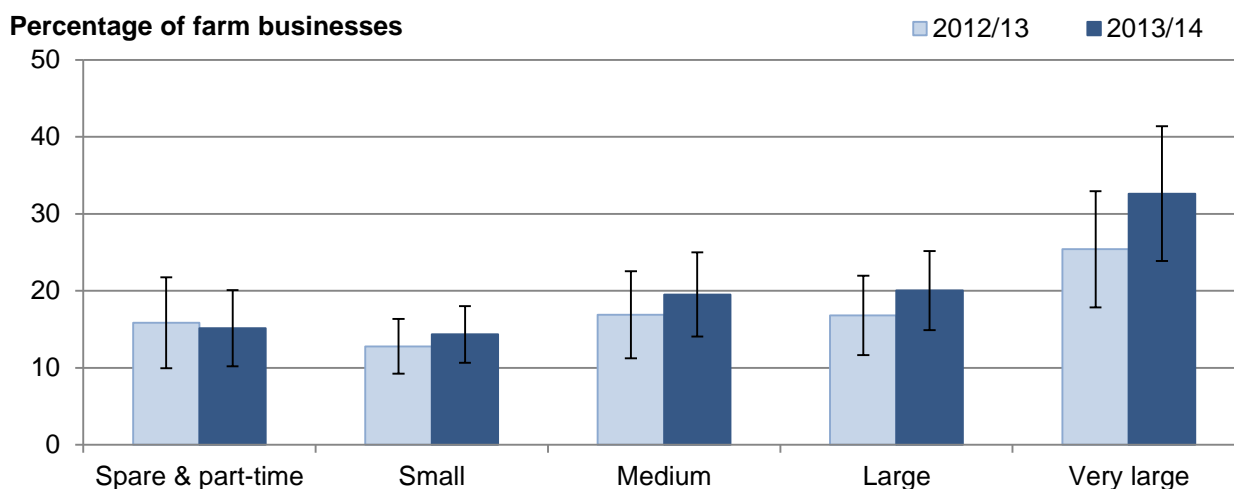
Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) There are insufficient observations to show results for pig and poultry farms.

(b) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

⁵ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type and farm size were significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 2: Percentage of farm businesses using precision farming techniques by farm size, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

2.2 Soil nutrient software

Effective nutrient management provides sufficient nutrients to meet the growth requirements of crops and grassland whilst managing environmental impacts; it can help minimise GHG emissions, reduce the incidence of diffuse water pollution and increase productivity by reducing input costs. There are a variety of tools and sources of advice that farmers can use to assess soil nutrient requirements, bespoke software packages provide one such means.

Just under a quarter of farms used soil nutrient software packages to help determine fertiliser applications (22% in 2012/13, 23% in 2013/14, Table 3). Results from the 2013 British Survey of Fertiliser Practice⁶ (BSFP) showed similar levels; 25% of farms in England used a computer program to record manufactured fertiliser applications (23% for organic manures).

Table 3: Percentage of farm businesses using soil nutrient software packages to help determine fertiliser applications, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Percentage of farm businesses (%)		95% Confidence Interval (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Soil nutrient software used	22	23	±3	±3
No soil nutrient software used	78	77	±3	±3

Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

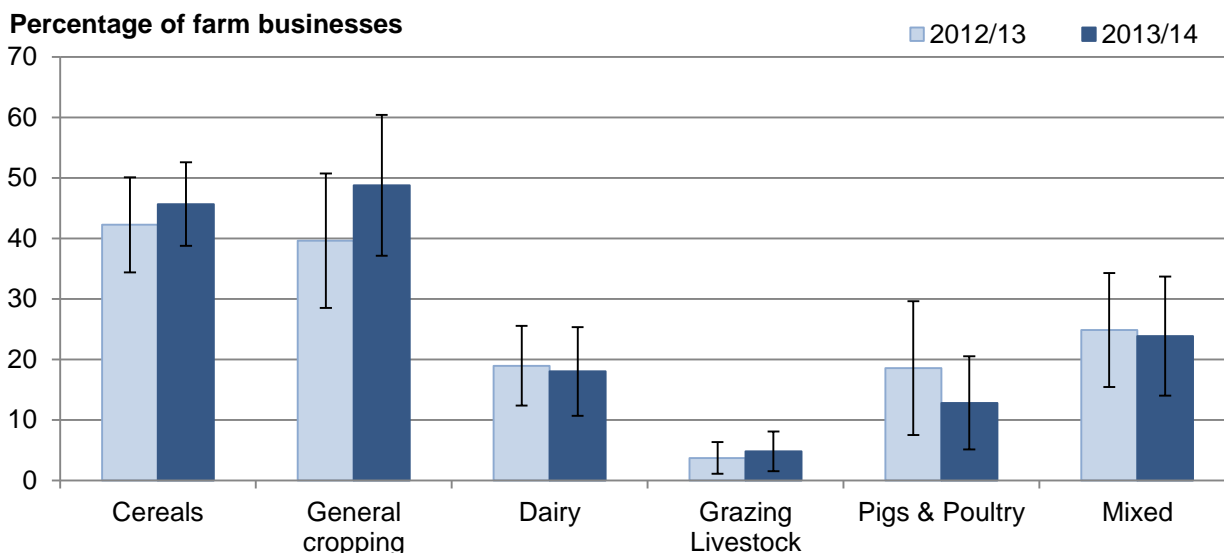
The use of soil nutrient software was significantly⁷ related to farm type and farm size in both years. Usage was most common on cereal and general cropping farms (42% and 40% in 2012/13 and 46% and 49% in 2013/14 respectively, Figure 3). Grazing livestock farms were least likely to use such software (4% in 2012/13 and 5% in 2013/14). Very

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/british-survey-of-fertiliser-practice-2013>

⁷ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type and farm size were significant at the 5% level for both years.

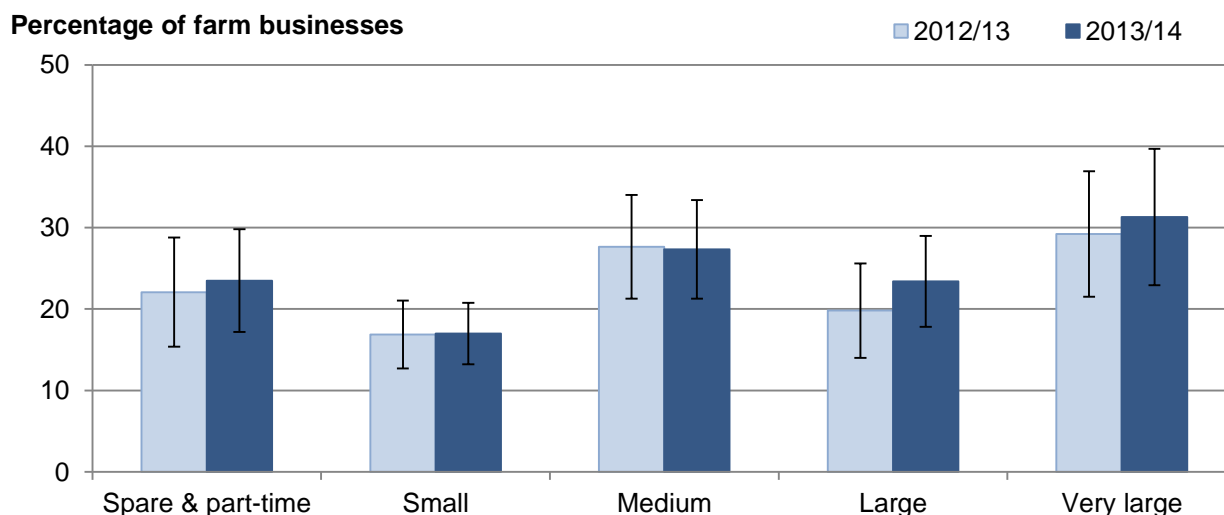
large farms were more likely to use such software than other farm sizes (Figure 4). The farm's location was also significantly related to usage; in 2012/13 region is the significant factor, but in 2013/14 it is Nitrate vulnerable Zone⁸ (NVZ) status. In both years, farms in an NVZ were twice as likely to use soil nutrient software packages (32% in 2013/14) compared to those outside NVZs (13 in 2013/14%).

Figure 3: Percentage of farm businesses using soil nutrient software packages by farm type, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.
(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Figure 4: Percentage of farm businesses using soil nutrient software packages by farm size, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.
(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

⁸ A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in "polluted" waters. Farms with land in NVZs must comply with certain rules regarding nutrient planning, storage and application. There were changes to the rules and boundaries applying to NVZs in 2013.

2.3 Clover and legumes in grass swards

In many situations, sowing grassland with a clover mix or legumes can be a cost effective method of increasing production and improving environmental protection. For example, clover's nitrogen fixing properties (although not suitable for all soil types) can reduce the amount of nitrogen required and improve grassland yields.

Just over half of those farms with permanent or temporary grass included clover or legumes in their grass swards (52% in both 2012/13 and 2013/14, Table 4); 10% of farm businesses thought that the method was not applicable.

Table 4: Percentage of farm businesses with temporary and/or permanent grass^(a) that include clover or legumes in grass swards, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(b)

	Percentage of farm businesses		95% Confidence Interval	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Yes	52	52	±4	±4
No	38	37	±4	±4
Not applicable	10	11	±3	±3

Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14

(a) Excludes rough grazing.

(b) Based on responses from 847 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 819 in 2013/14.

The 2014 Farm Practices Survey (FPS)⁹ asked questions about the use of clover and legumes in grass swards; 78% of livestock farms with temporary grass in the FPS had sown grass with a clover mix. Across all farm types in the FBS with temporary grass, 70% in 2012/13 and 72% in 2013/14 had sown grass with clover or legumes.

The use of clover and legumes in grass swards was significantly¹⁰ related to farm type, farm size and region for both years. Dairy farms (70% in 2012/13 and 71% in 2013/14, Figure 5) were more likely to use them than other farm types. Cereal farms were the least likely to use them (24% in both 2012/13 and 2013/14). Larger farms were more likely to use them than smaller farms (Figure 6). Farms in the South West were more likely to use clover and legumes (75% in 2012/13 and 77% in 2013/14) than those in other regions (Figure 7).

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-practices-survey-february-2014-greenhouse-gas-mitigation-practices>

¹⁰ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type, farm size and region were significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 5: Percentage of farm businesses using clover or legumes in grass swards by farm type, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

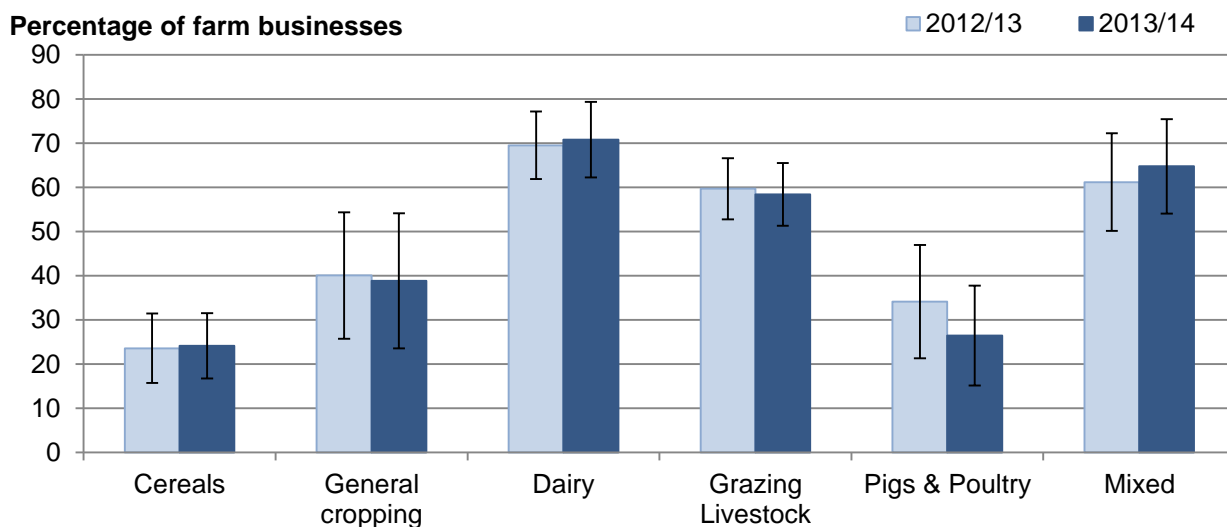


Figure 6: Percentage of farm businesses using clover or legumes in grass swards by farm size, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

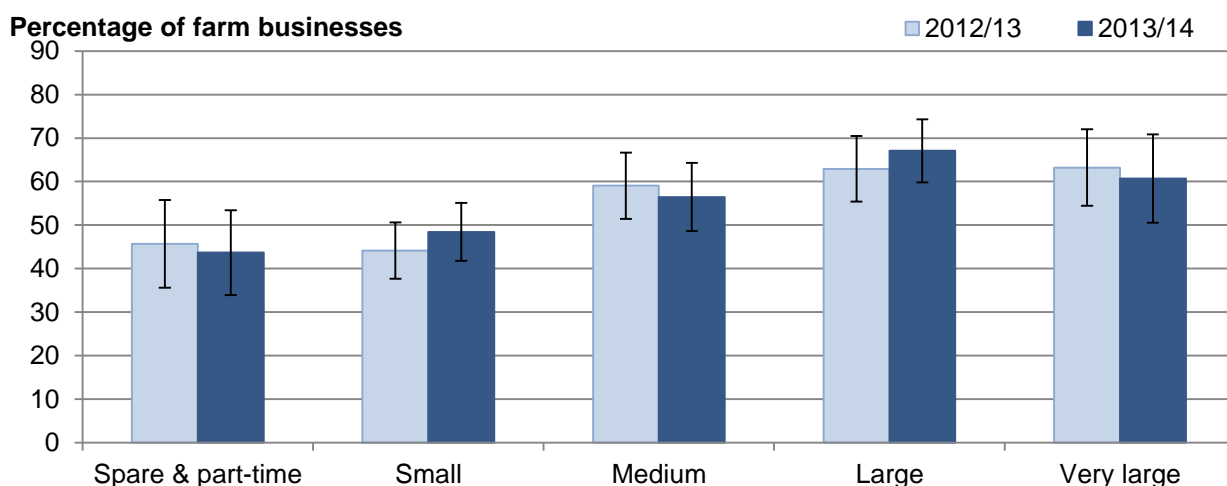
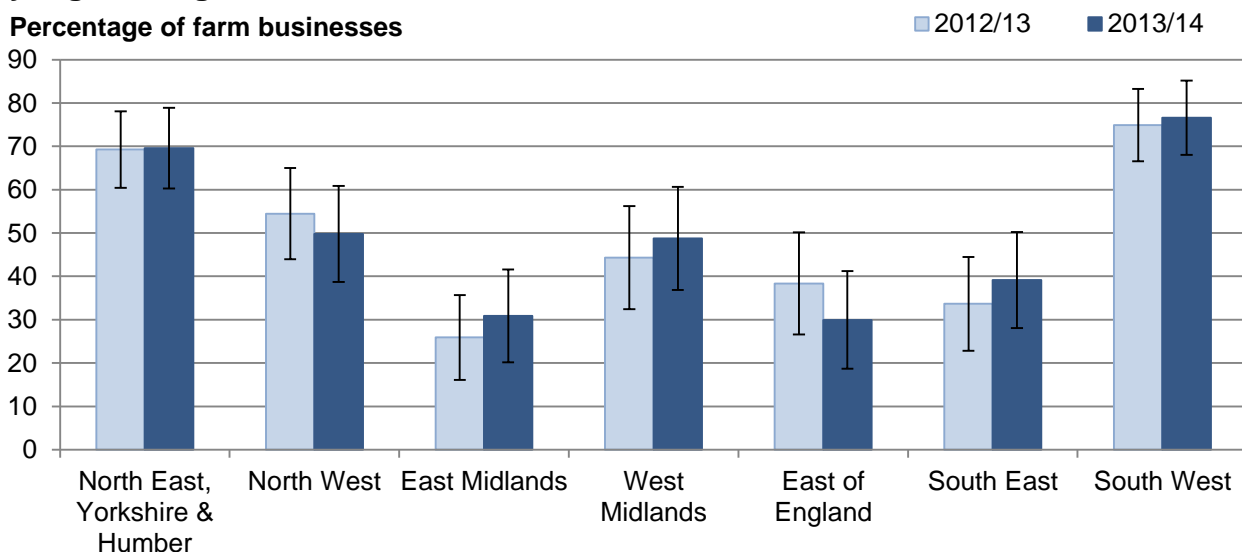


Figure 7: Percentage of farm businesses using clover or legumes in grass swards by region, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



(a) Based on responses from 847 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 819 in 2013/14.

2.4 Green manures

Green manures are crops grown specifically for building and maintaining soil fertility and structure, although they may also have other functions such as weed control and preventing leaching of soluble nutrients. They are normally incorporated back into the soil, either directly, or after removal and composting. Very few farmers use green manures in their arable rotations (10% in 2012/13, 8% in 2013/14, Table 5).

Table 5: Percentage of farm businesses using green manures in arable rotation^(a), England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(b)

	Percentage of farm businesses		95% Confidence Interval (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Yes	10	8	±3	±2
No	78	80	±4	±3
Not applicable	12	12	±3	±3

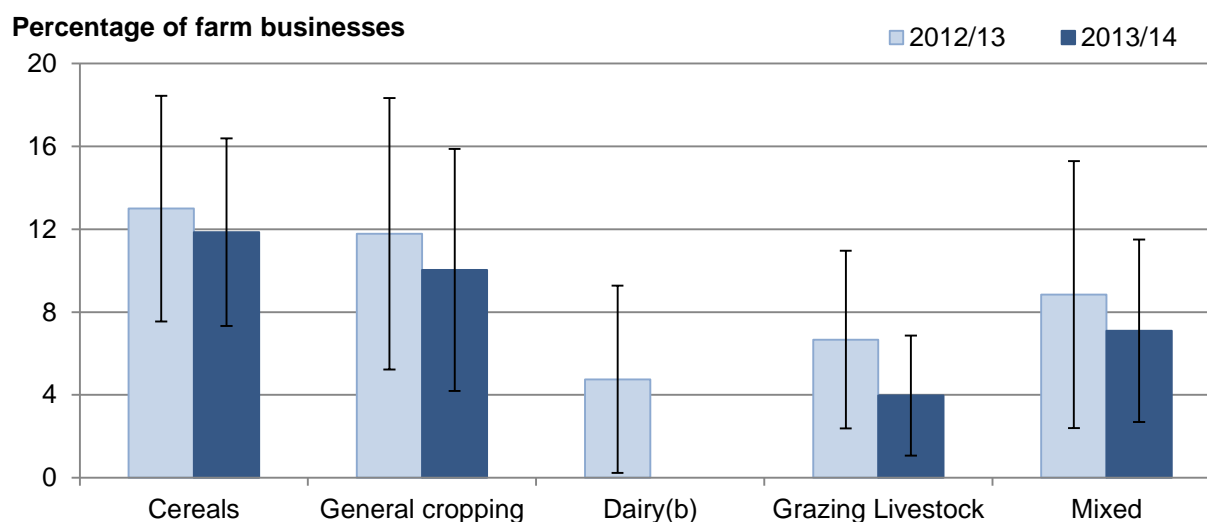
Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Restricted to those with a tillage area (which excludes temporary grass).

(b) Based on responses from 670 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 688 in 2013/14.

Use of green manures was significantly¹¹ related to farm type and organic status for both years. Cereal (13% in 2012/13 and 12% in 2013/14, Figure 8) and general cropping farms (12% in 2012/13 and 10% in 2013/14) were more likely to use green manures, while pig and poultry farms used no green manure in either year. Organic farms were more likely to use green manures than conventional farms (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Percentage of farm businesses using green manures in arable rotation by farm type, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

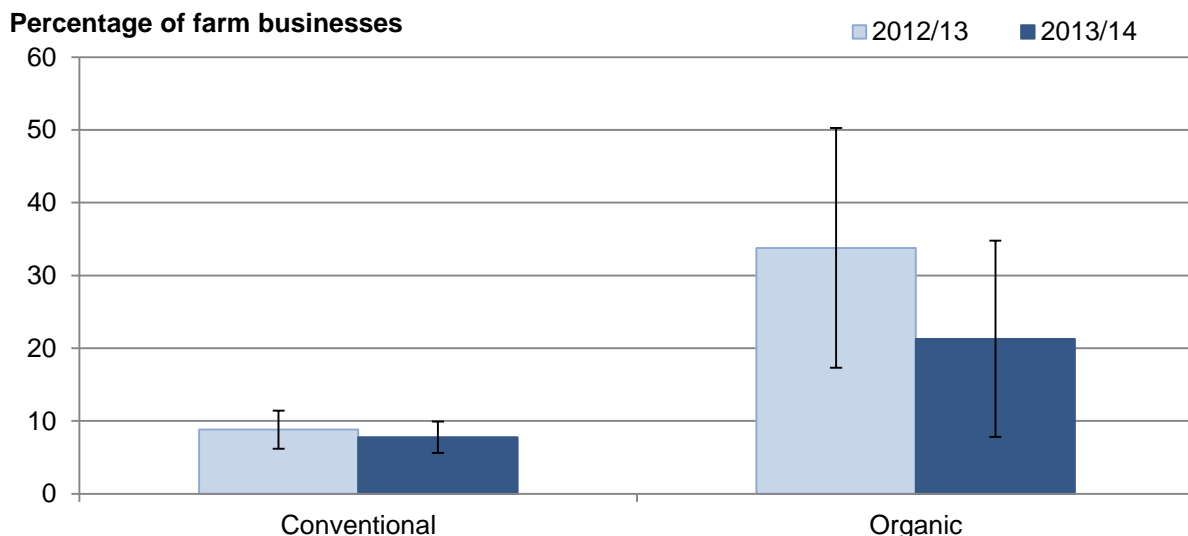


(a) Based on responses from 670 farm businesses with a tillage area in 2012/13 and 688 in 2013/14.

(b) There are insufficient observations to show results for dairy farms in 2013/14.

¹¹ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance, NVZ bands and organic status) were significant. Farm type and organic status was significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 9: Percentage of farm businesses using green manures in arable rotation by organic status, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



(a) Based on responses from 670 farm businesses with a tillage area in 2012/13 and 688 in 2013/14.

2.5 Adjustments to fertiliser applications

Including clover/legume mixes in grass swards and using green manures are alternative methods to increase the quantities of available nitrogen and will reduce requirement for additional nutrients from manufactured fertilisers (or slurry/manures). Around two thirds of farmers that had used these crops reported that they had made adjustments to their fertiliser application rates (Table 6).

Table 6: Percentage of farm businesses making adjustments to fertiliser application rates after using clover/legumes or green manures, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Percentage of farm businesses		95% Confidence Interval (%)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Yes	65	65	±5	±5
No	28	29	±5	±5
Not applicable	8	6	±3	±2

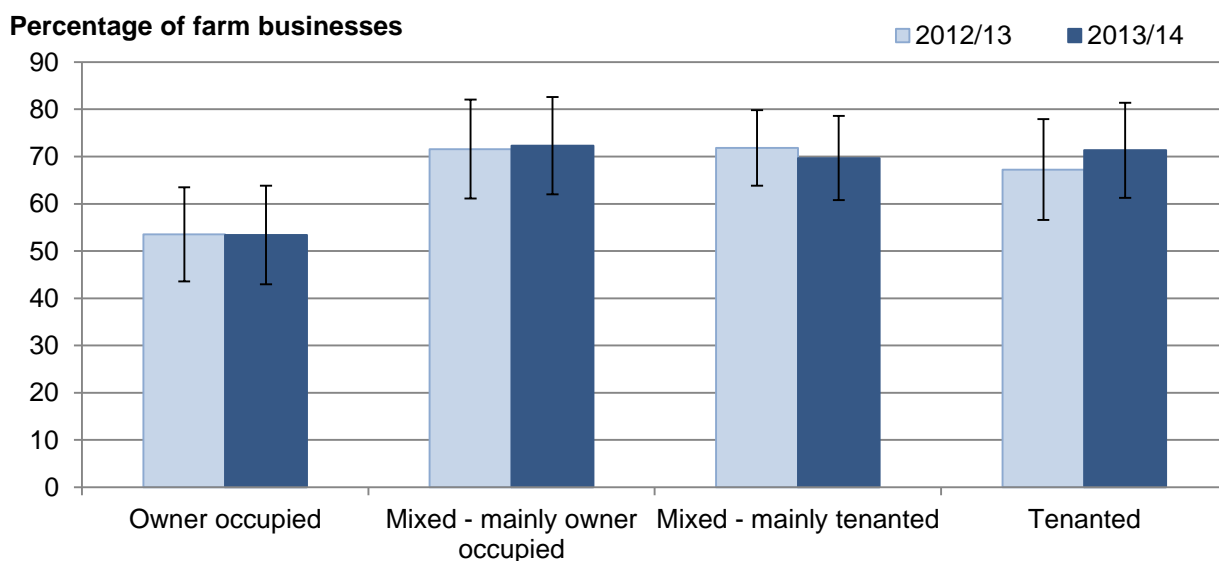
Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 509 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 497 farm businesses in 2013/14.

Adjusting fertiliser application rates was significantly¹² related to farm tenure and region for both years. Owner occupied farms were less likely to adjust their fertiliser application rates than other farm tenures (Figure 10). Farm businesses in the east were more likely to adjust fertiliser rates than those in the north. In 2013/14 there was also a significant relationship, with farm size; smaller farms were less likely to adjust their fertiliser application rates than other farm sizes.

¹² A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm tenure and region were significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 10: Percentage of farm businesses making adjustments to fertiliser application rates after using clover/legumes or green manures by farm tenure, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

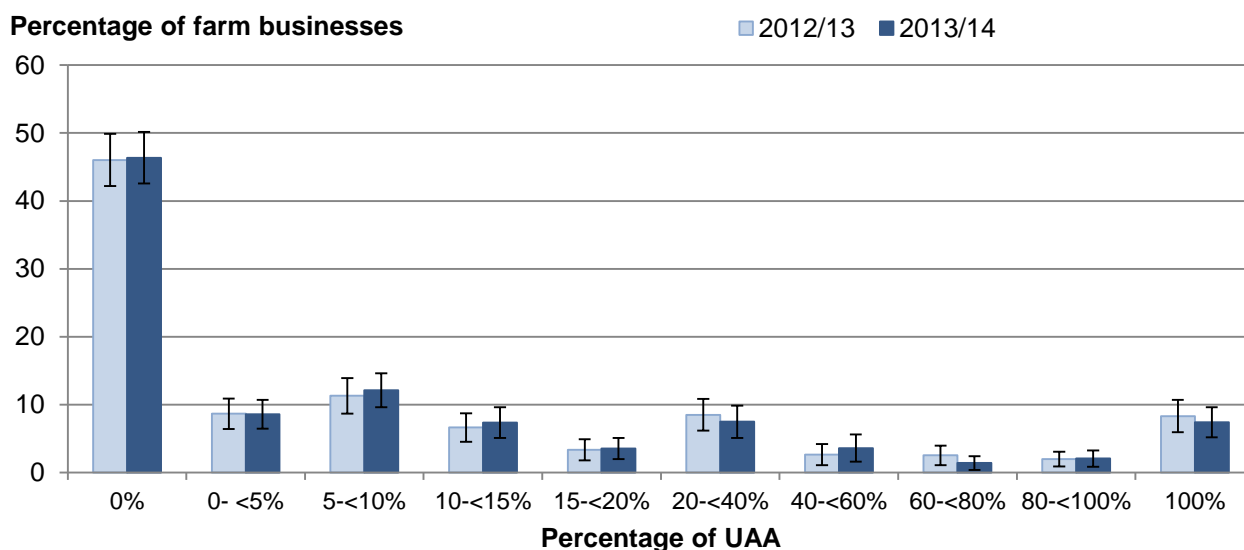


(a) Based on responses from 509 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 497 in 2013/14.

2.6 Areas subject to restricted fertiliser application

Certain agri-environment scheme (AES) options¹³ impose constraints¹⁴ on fertiliser usage. Just over half of farms (54% in both years) recorded that some land was subject to restricted fertiliser applications (Figure 11). Around a fifth of farms (20% in 2012/13 and 21% in 2013/14) had restrictions on up to 10% of their utilised agricultural area (UAA). For 8% of farms in 2012/13 and 7% of farms in 2013/14 the restrictions covered all of their UAA.

Figure 11: Percentage of farm businesses with land subject to restricted fertiliser applications, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

¹³ For example grassland with low inputs of fertiliser, conservation headlands with no fertiliser on arable land or field corner management.

¹⁴ This question related only to agri-environment scheme restrictions and not to areas falling within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

3 Manufactured fertiliser application rates

Key findings:

- The average amount of nitrogen applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 113kg in both years. Cereal farms had the highest application rates whilst grazing livestock farms had the lowest.
- The average amount of phosphate applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 20kg in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates while grazing livestock farms had the lowest.
- The average amount of potash applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 25 kg/ha in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates, while grazing livestock and pig and poultry farms had the lowest.

This section examines the quantity of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅) and potash (K₂O) applied by farms from manufactured fertilisers. The quantities of manufactured fertiliser were collected for the farm as a whole, not at the crop level. The amount of fertilisers applied will be correlated with the types of crops that are grown.

3.1 Nitrogen (N)

The average amount of nitrogen applied per hectare of farmed area¹⁵ (excluding rough grazing) was 113 kg in both years (Table 7). This is slightly higher than the overall application rates for manufactured fertilisers for England from the British Survey of Fertiliser Practice (BSFP)¹⁶ (102 kg per hectare (sown area) in 2012 and 99 kg per hectare in 2013). The BSFP collects detailed data on fertiliser application rates at crop level.

Table 7: Overall nitrogen application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing), England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Overall application rates (kg per hectare)		95% Confidence Interval (kg per hectare)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Nitrogen (N)	113	113	±8	±6

Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Although the nitrogen application rates were the same for both years, there appear to be different factors influencing application rates in each year. These differences could be due to the weather. The very wet autumn of 2012 made drilling difficult and led to some partial and total crop failures through the winter. This resulted in a switch to spring sown crops which often require less fertiliser.

Application rates for nitrogen from the FBS were significantly¹⁷ related to farm type and farm tenure for both years. Cereal farms (Figure 12) had the highest application rates (163

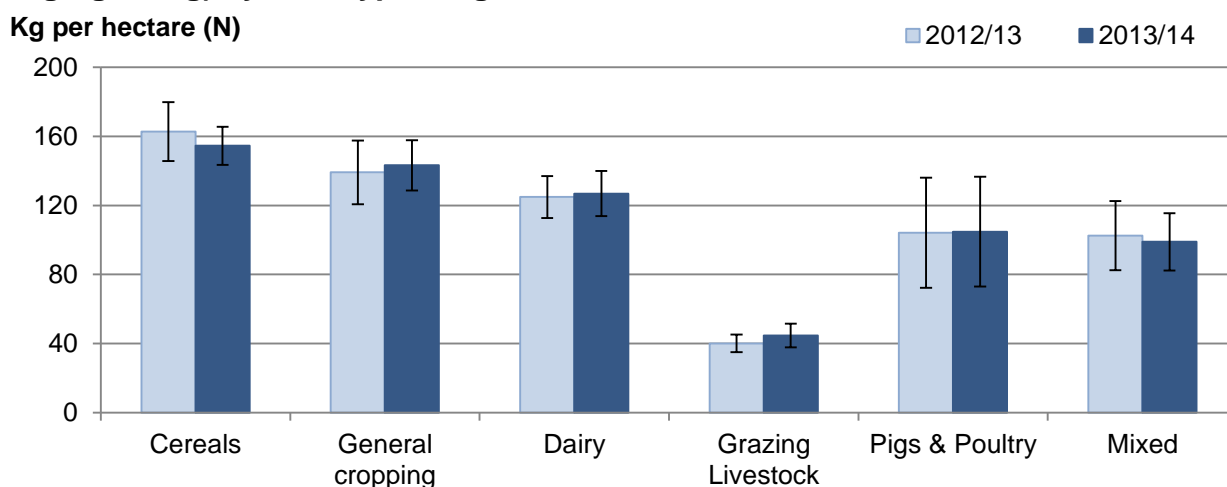
¹⁵ Farmed area = Utilised Agricultural Area + bare land rented in + forage area hired in - bare land let out - forage area let out.

¹⁶ For more information on the BSFP please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fertiliser-usage>

¹⁷ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type and farm tenure were significant at the 5% level for both years.

kg/ha in 2012/13 and 155 kg/ha in 2013/14), whilst grazing livestock farms had the lowest (40 kg/ha in 2012/13 and 45 kg/ha in 2013/14). Farms with greater rates of owner occupation had higher application rates than largely tenanted farms (Figure 13).

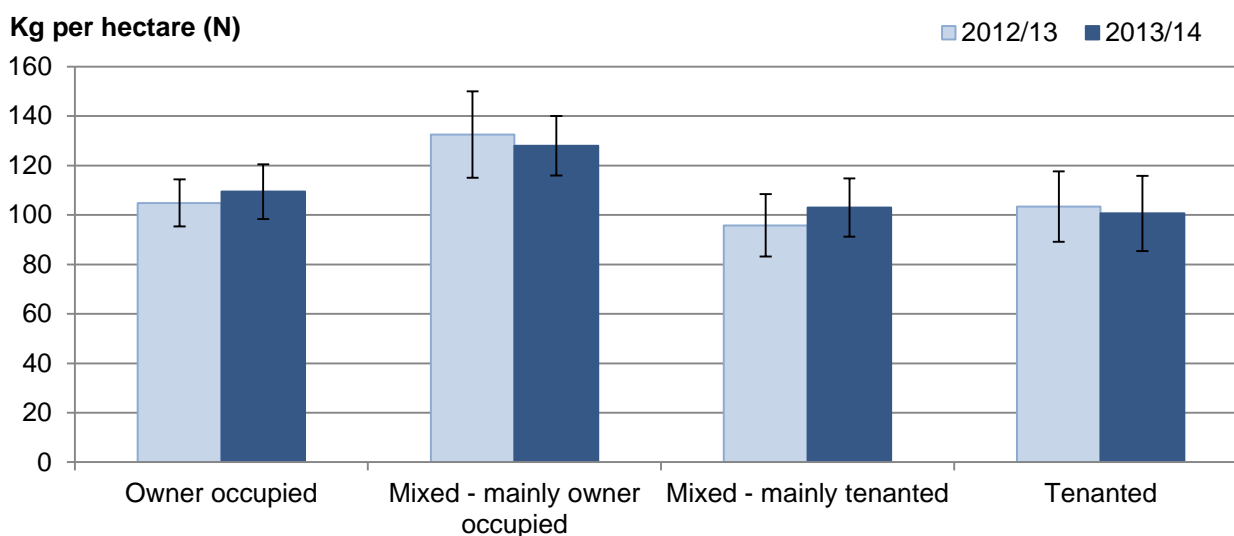
Figure 12: Overall nitrogen application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by farm type, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Figure 13: Overall nitrogen application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by farm tenure, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

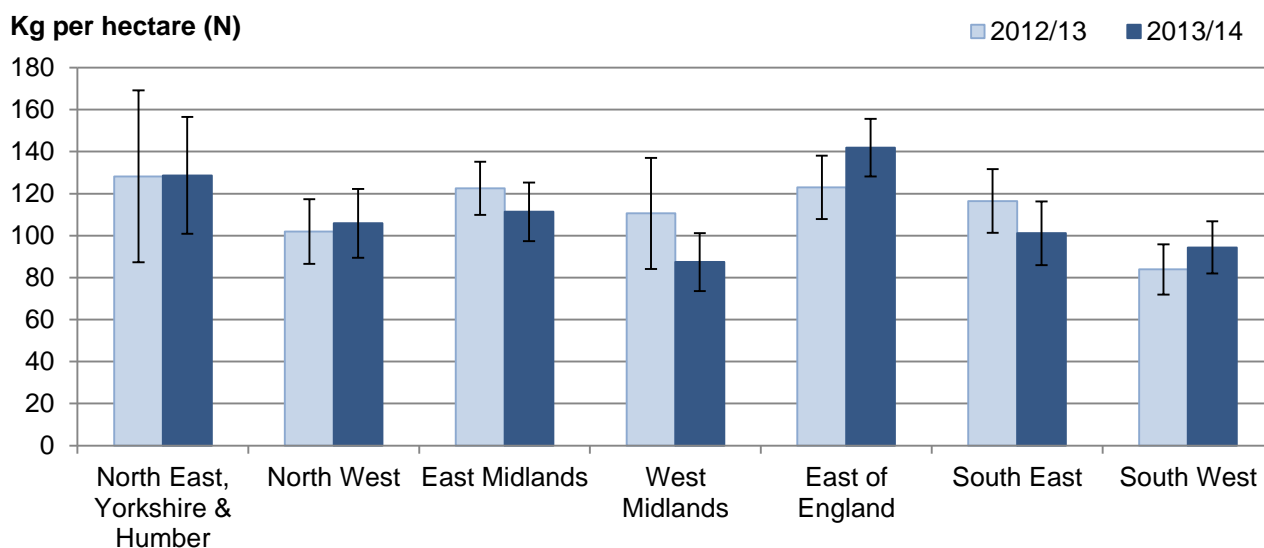


Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

In 2013/14, nitrogen application rates were also significantly related to region, NVZ status and farm economic performance, potentially related to the weather and the impact on crop types as well as the changes to NVZs. Farm businesses in the East of England had the highest application rates (142 kg/ha in 2013/14, Figure 14), those in the West Midlands had the lowest application rates (87 kg/ha in 2013/14), potentially related to the crops grown in these regions. Farm businesses wholly in an NVZ had the highest application rates (125 kg/ha in 2013/14). Application rates increased with economic performance.

Figure 14: Overall nitrogen application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by region, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.
 (a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

3.2 Phosphate (P₂O₅)

The average amount of manufactured phosphate applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 20kg per hectare in both years (Table 8). Manufactured phosphate application rates (for total crops and grassland) for England from BSFP¹⁸ were 16 kg per hectare (sown land area) in both 2012 and 2013.

Table 8: Overall phosphate application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing), England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Overall application rates (kg per hectare)		95% Confidence Interval (kg per hectare)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	20	20	±3	±2

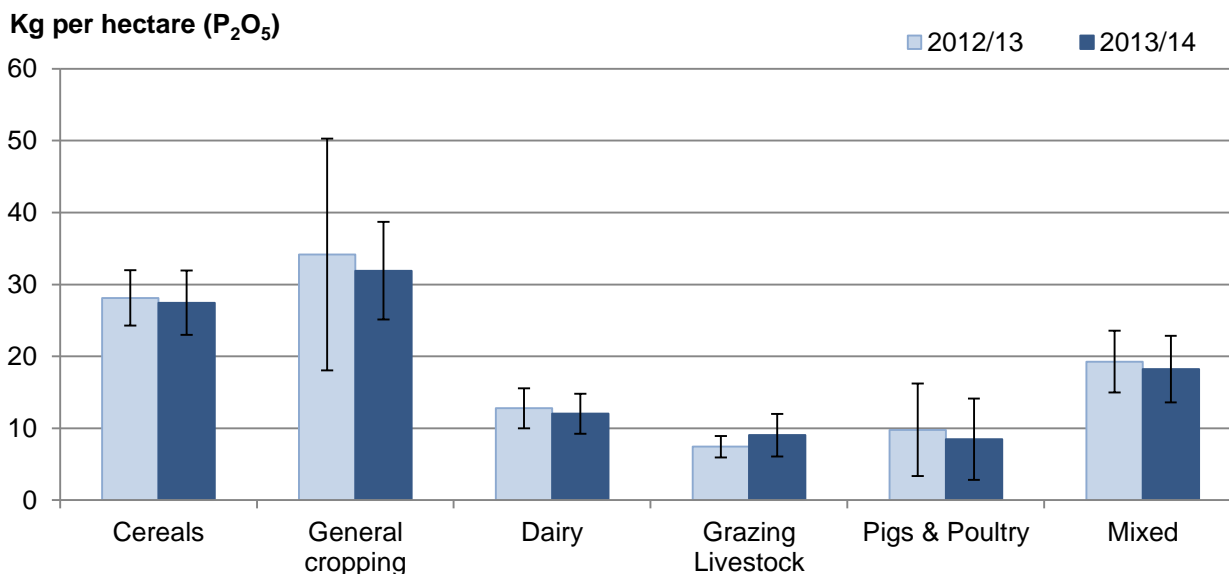
Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.
 (a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in both 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Application rates for phosphate from the FBS were significantly¹⁹ related to farm type in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates (34 kg/ha in 2012/13 and 32 kg/ha in 2013/14, Figure 15) whilst grazing livestock had the lowest rates (7 kg/ha in 2012/13 and 9 kg/ha in 2013/14). Potatoes, which have a much higher phosphate requirement than other crops, tend to be grown on general cropping farms. Region was also significant for 2013/14, possibly influenced by the weather conditions in that year.

¹⁸ For more information on the BSFP please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fertiliser-usage>

¹⁹ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type was significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 15: Overall phosphate application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by farm type England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

3.3 Potash (K₂O)

The average amount of manufactured potash applied per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) was 25 kg per hectare in both years (Table 9). Manufactured potash application rates (for total crops and grassland) for England from the BSFP²⁰ were 22 kg/ha (sown land area) in 2012 and 24 kg/ha in 2013.

Table 9: Overall potash application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing), England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

	Overall application rates (kg per hectare)		95% Confidence Interval (kg per hectare)	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14
Potash (K ₂ O)	25	25	±4	±3

Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in both 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Application rates for potash from the FBS were significantly²¹ related to farm type and region in both years. General cropping farms had the highest application rates (50 kg/ha in 2012/13 and 41 kg/ha in 2013/14), whilst grazing livestock and pig and poultry farms had the lowest rates (Figure 16). As for phosphate, potatoes, which have a much higher potash requirement than other crops, tend to be grown on general cropping farms. Farm businesses in the West Midlands, North East, Yorkshire & Humber had the highest application rates (Figure 17). Farm tenure was also significant for 2013/14. Although there appears to be little difference between the farm tenure groups (Figure 18), once other factors are allowed for within the model the differences are more pronounced; farms with greater rates of owner occupation had higher application rates than largely tenanted farms.

²⁰ For more information on the BSFP please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fertiliser-usage>

²¹ A generalised linear regression model was fitted to examine which factors (farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm performance and NVZ status) were significant. Farm type and region were significant at the 5% level for both years.

Figure 16: Overall potash application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by farm type, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

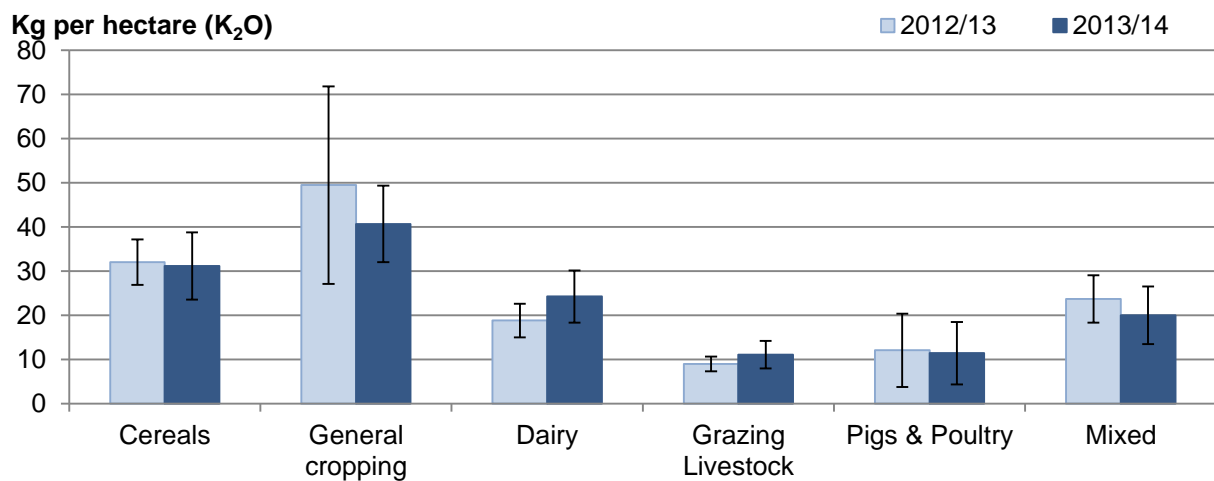


Figure 17: Overall potash application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by region, England 2012/13 and 2013/14^(a)

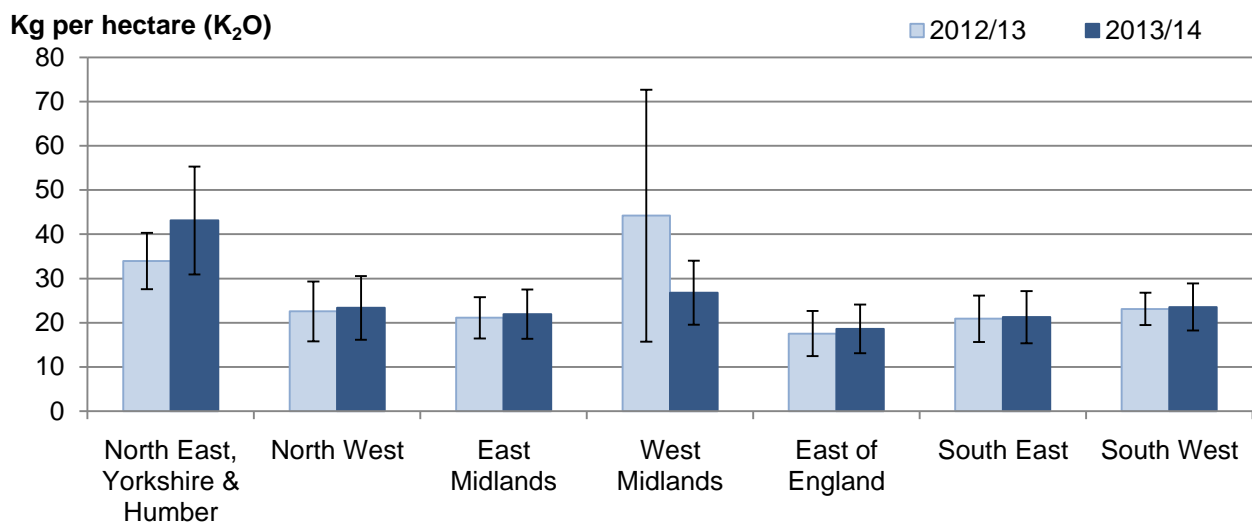
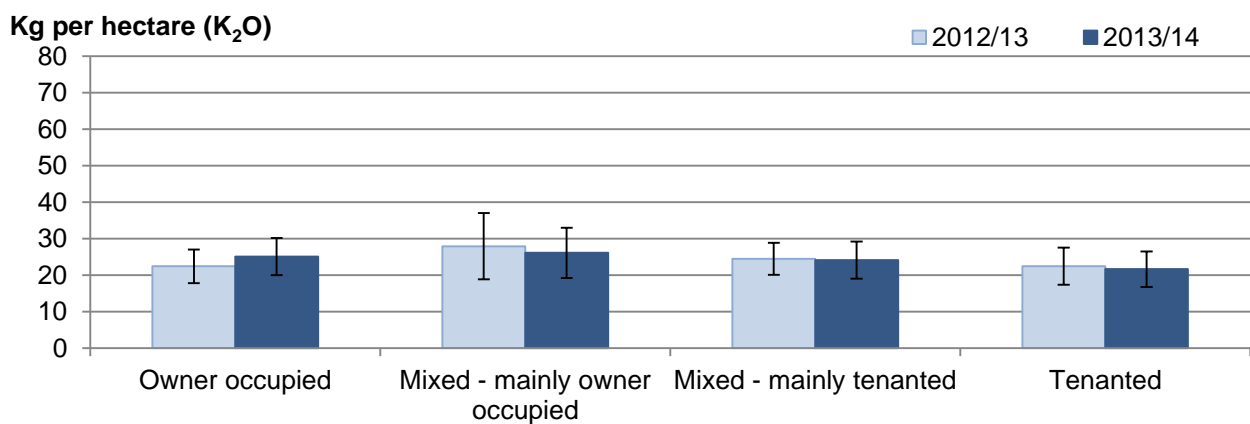


Figure 18: Overall potash application rates per hectare of farmed area (excluding rough grazing) by farm tenure, England 2013/14^(a)



Source: Farm Business Survey, England 2012/13 and 2013/14.

(a) Based on responses from 975 farm businesses in both 2012/13 and 2013/14.

Survey details

Survey content and methodology

The Farm Business Survey (FBS) is an annual survey providing information on the financial position and physical and economic performance of farm businesses in England. The sample of around 1,900 farm businesses covers all regions of England and all types of farming with the data being collected by face to face interview with the farmer. Results are weighted to represent the whole population of farm businesses that have at least 25,000 Euros of standard output²² as recorded in the annual June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture. In 2013 there were just over 58,000 farm businesses meeting this criteria²³.

For further information about the Farm Business Survey please see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/farm-business-survey>

In the 2012/13 and 2013/14 survey, an additional module was included to collect information on fertiliser usage from a sub-sample of farm businesses. The information collected covered:

- Use of precision farming techniques.
- Use of soil nutrient software packages.
- Inclusion of clover/legumes in grass swards.
- Use of green manures.
- Adjustments to fertiliser application rates.
- Amount of UAA subjected to restricted fertiliser applications.
- Volumes of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅) and potash (K₂O) used.

Full details of the information collected on fertiliser usage can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance#fbs-documents>

Completion of the fertiliser module was voluntary. The module covered all the main farm types, except horticulture, with eligible specialist pigs and specialist poultry farms restricted to those businesses that farm land on which they can spread manure and/or slurry.

Definition of farmed area:

Farmed area = UAA + bare land rented in + forage area hired in - bare land let out - forage area let out.

A sample of 975 farms was achieved in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. The farms that responded to the fertiliser module had similar characteristics to those farms in the main FBS, which were eligible, in terms of farm type and geographical location. There are a smaller proportion of larger farms and a larger proportion of smaller farms in the fertiliser module compared to those in the main FBS that were eligible. Full details of the characteristic of responding farms can be found at Appendix A.

²² For a definition of standard output please see the UK classification document here

<https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

²³ Prior to the 2010/11 campaign, the coverage of the FBS was restricted to those farms of size ½ Standard Labour Requirement (SLR) or more. For a definition of SLR please see the UK classification document here: <https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

Data analysis

The results from the FBS relate to farms which have a standard output of at least 25,000 Euros. Initial weights are applied to the FBS records based on the inverse sampling fraction for each design stratum (farm type by farm size). These weights are then adjusted (calibration weighting²⁴) so that they can produce unbiased estimators of a number of different target variables.

The data used for this analysis is only for those farms which completed the fertiliser module in the 2012/13 and 2013/14 FBS. Completion of the fertiliser module was voluntary and restricted to just those farms which had a farmed area²⁵ and were not horticulture farms. A sample of 975 farms was achieved in both 2012/13 and 2013/14. In order to take account of non-response, the results have been reweighted using a method that preserves marginal totals for populations according to farm type and farm size⁴ groups. These population totals have been restricted to reflect just those farms in the population which were eligible for the module (non-horticulture farms and have a farmed area); the farms in the fertiliser module represent around 55,000 farms in the population.

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. For the Farm Business Survey, the confidence limits shown are appropriate for comparing groups within the same year only; they should not be used for comparing with previous years since they do not allow for the fact that many of the same farms will have contributed to the Farm Business Survey in both years.

We have also shown error bars on the figures in this notice. These error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals (as defined above).

Availability of results

This release contains headline results for each section. The full breakdown of results, by farm type, farm size, region, farm tenure, farmer age, farm economic performance and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs), can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/farm-business-survey#documents>

Defra statistical notices can be viewed on the Food and Farming Statistics pages on the Defra website at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics>. This site also shows details of future publications, with pre-announced dates.

²⁴ Further information on calibration weighting can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/farm-business-survey-technical-notes-and-guidance>

²⁵ Farmed area = Utilised Agricultural Area + bare land rented in + forage area hired in - bare land let out - forage area let out.

Data Uses

Data from the Farm Business Survey (FBS) are provided to the EU as part of the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). The data have been used to help inform policy decisions (e.g. Reform of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 of the Common Agricultural Policy) and to help monitor and evaluate current policies relating to agriculture in England (and the EU). It is also widely used by the industry for benchmarking and informs wider research into the economic performance of the agricultural industry.

The data collected will provide important data needed to estimate the environmental footprint of farming. It will enable farms to benchmark their environmental performance as well as their financial performance.

User engagement

As part of our ongoing commitment to compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>, we wish to strengthen our engagement with users of these statistics and better understand the use made of them and the types of decisions that they inform. Consequently, we invite users to make themselves known, to advise us of the use they do, or might, make of these statistics, and what their wishes are in terms of engagement. Feedback on this notice and enquiries about these statistics are also welcome.

Definitions

Farm Type

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

Farm sizes are based on the estimated labour requirements for the business, 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 business, based on its cropping and livestock activities.

Farm size	Definition
Spare & Part time	Less than 1 SLR
Small	1 to less than 2 SLR
Medium	2 to less than 3 SLR
Large	3 to less than 5 SLR
Very Large	5 or more SLR

Farm Economic performance

Economic performance for each farm is measured as the ratio between economic output (mainly sales revenue) and inputs (costs). The inputs for this calculation include an adjustment for unpaid manual labour. The higher the ratio, the higher the economic efficiency and performance. The farms are then ranked and allocated to performance bands based on economic performance percentiles:

- **Low performance band** - farmers who took part in the fertiliser survey and were in the bottom 25% of economic performers in this sample
- **Medium performance band** - farmers who took part in the fertiliser survey and were in the middle 50% of performers in this sample
- **High performance band** - farmers who took part in the fertiliser survey and were in the top 25% of performers in this sample.

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) is the crop area, including fodder, set-aside land, temporary and permanent grass and rough grazing in sole occupation (but not shared rough grazing) i.e. the agricultural area of the farm. It includes bare land and forage let out for less than one year.

Farmed area

Farmed area = Utilised Agricultural Area + bare land rented in + forage area hired in - bare land let out - forage area let out.

Grass swards

Land or soil which features a layer of grass.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

The European Commission (EC) nitrates directive requires areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates to be designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)²⁶. Farmers with land in NVZs must follow rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture. The regulations that apply in England and Wales were reviewed and updated in 2013, including NVZ boundaries.

²⁶ A map of NVZs that apply from 2013 can be found at [http://www.magic.gov.uk/StaticMaps/Nitrate%20Vulnerable%20Zones%20\(England\).pdf](http://www.magic.gov.uk/StaticMaps/Nitrate%20Vulnerable%20Zones%20(England).pdf)

Appendix A: Characteristics of responders to the FBS (eligible farms) and the fertiliser module

Farm Type	2012/13	Fertiliser module subset	2013/14	Fertiliser module subset
	Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)		Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)	
Dairy	18%	18%	18%	16%
LFA Grazing Livestock	15%	15%	14%	15%
Lowland Grazing Livestock	17%	18%	18%	18%
Cereals	21%	20%	20%	23%
General cropping	10%	10%	10%	10%
Pigs	4%	3%	4%	4%
Poultry	4%	4%	4%	3%
Mixed	11%	11%	11%	11%
All farms	100%	100%	100%	100%

Region	2012/13	Fertiliser module subset	2013/14	Fertiliser module subset
	Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)		Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)	
North East, Yorkshire & Humber	17%	15%	17%	16%
North West	14%	12%	13%	11%
East Midlands	13%	13%	12%	12%
West Midlands	11%	12%	11%	12%
East of England	14%	16%	14%	16%
South East	11%	12%	11%	12%
South West	21%	21%	22%	20%
All farms	100%	100%	100%	100%

Farm Size	2012/13	Fertiliser module subset	2013/14	Fertiliser module subset
	Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)		Farms in the FBS eligible for the Fertiliser module ^(a)	
Spare & part-time	12%	14%	14%	16%
Small	26%	29%	24%	27%
Medium	19%	20%	19%	20%
Large	21%	20%	21%	21%
Very large	22%	17%	22%	16%
All farms	100%	100%	100%	100%

(a) The number of farms eligible for the fertiliser module was 1677 in 2012/13 and 1679 in 2013/14 out of a total farm population of around 55,000 farms.