



30 July 2015

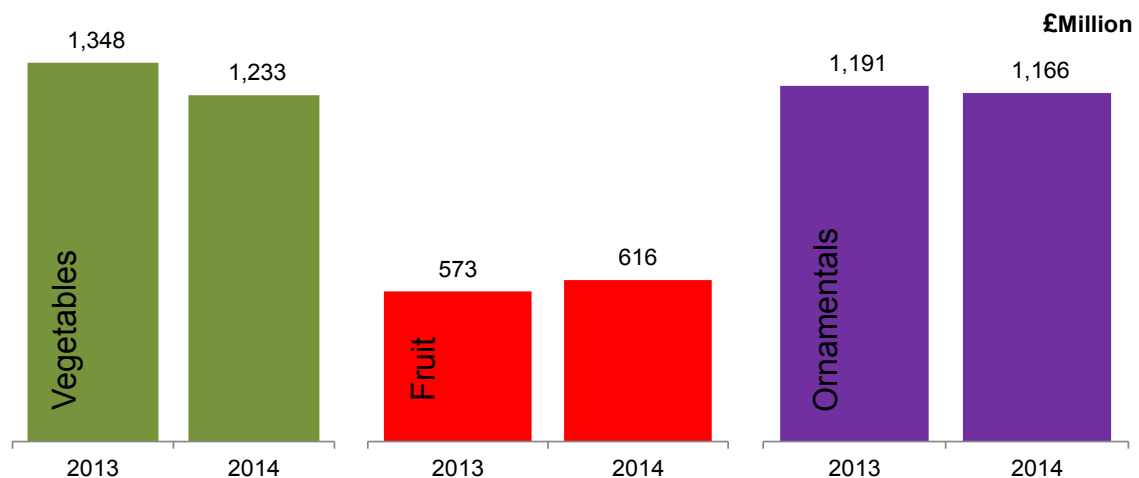
Horticulture Statistics 2014

These statistics cover area, production, value, imports and exports of horticulture crops from 1985 to 2014. Estimates are provided for around 50 fruit and vegetables and for aggregated ornamental production. All of the statistics are available in the accompanying [dataset](#).

Key points:

- Home produced vegetables were worth around £1.2 billion in 2014, 8.5% less than in 2013 due to lower prices caused by oversupply and lack of demand. Field vegetables were worth £885 million and protected vegetables £348 million.
- Home produced fruit rose in value to £620 million in 2014, 7.5% higher than in 2013, driven by demand for soft fruit, larger yields and a longer growing season.
- UK ornamentals were worth £1.17 billion in 2014, 2.0% lower than in 2013 but higher than the values seen in previous years.

Figure 1: The Value of fresh fruit, vegetables and ornamentals 2013-2014



Revisions

The provisional 2013 figures have been replaced with final estimates. Prices for spring cabbage have been revised back to 2008 as the previous data source is now unavailable. There are revisions to [Scotland](#) and Northern Ireland estimates. Additional estimates are now provided on cherries and gala apples. Full metadata is available [here](#).

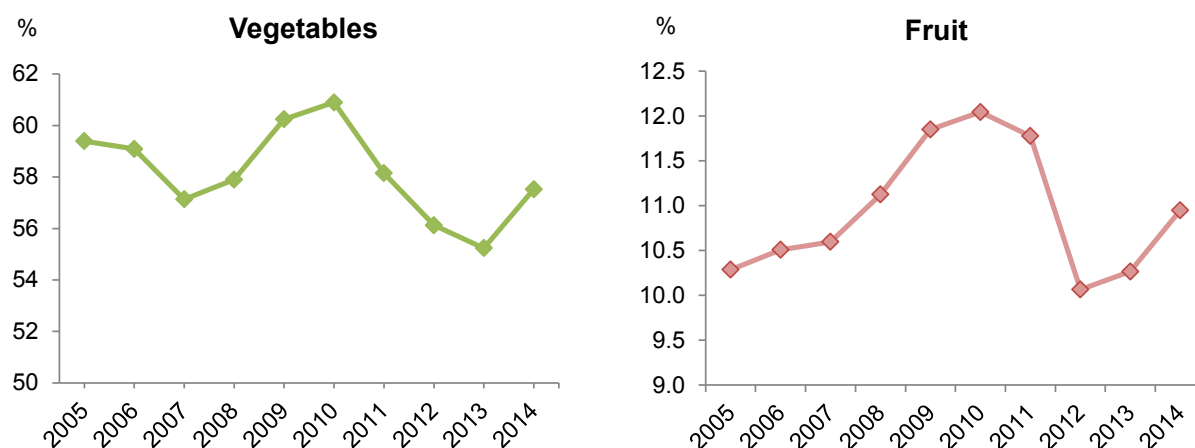
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Figure 2: Trends in UK production as a percentage of total supply



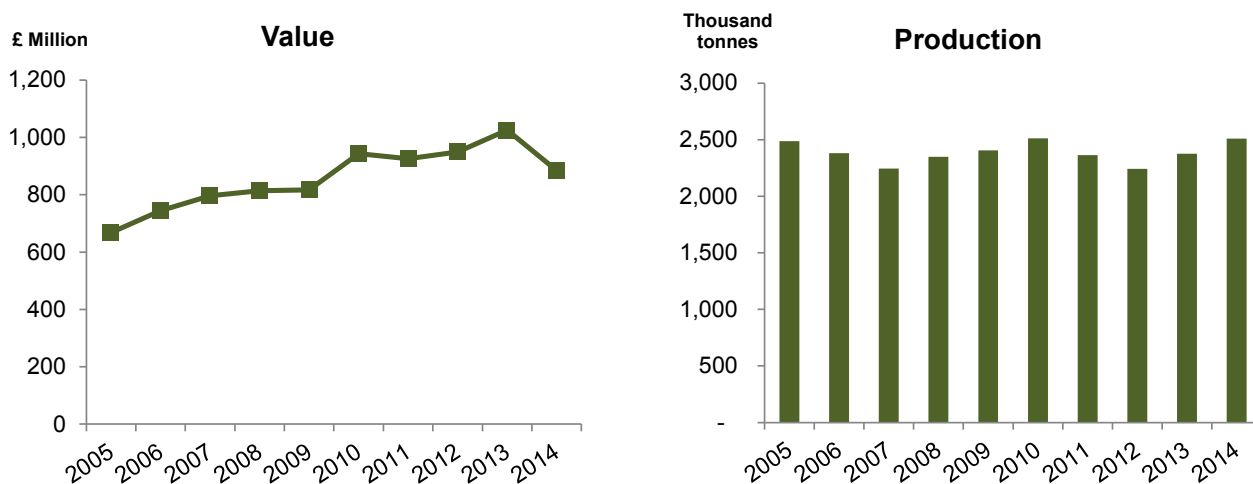
Vegetables

- Home production of vegetables contributed to around 57.6% of the total UK supply in 2014, 2.3 percentage points higher than in 2013 due to a rise in the volume of production, although there was a fall in the value of production.
- Home production as a percentage of total supply of vegetables had a recent peak at 60.9% in 2010 but there is a longer term downward trend driven by rising imports.
- Total supply of vegetables rose by 11% between 2007 and 2014.
- Home production as a percentage of total supply of carrots was 101.4% in 2014 indicating that the UK exported more carrots than it imported. Seeing the highest carrot exports on record in 2014.
- Home production as a percentage of total supply of tomatoes reached 19.4%, the highest level since 2002.

Fruit

- Home production contributed 11% of the total UK supply of fruit in 2014, 0.7 percentage points higher than in 2013 showing increases in top fruit across the board with the exception of plums (see [table 10](#) in the dataset).
- Home production as a percentage of total supply of fruit had a recent peak of 12.0% in 2010 but has been relatively stable since 1997 when it was 10.8%. In 1998 the ratio was higher at 17.6%.
- Due to re-exports of bananas and oranges the tonnage of exports of fruit has more than doubled since 1988. Exports of apples have only risen by 1% since 1988.
- Total supply of fruit rose by 15% between 2009 and 2014 with a 3.5% rise in 2014.

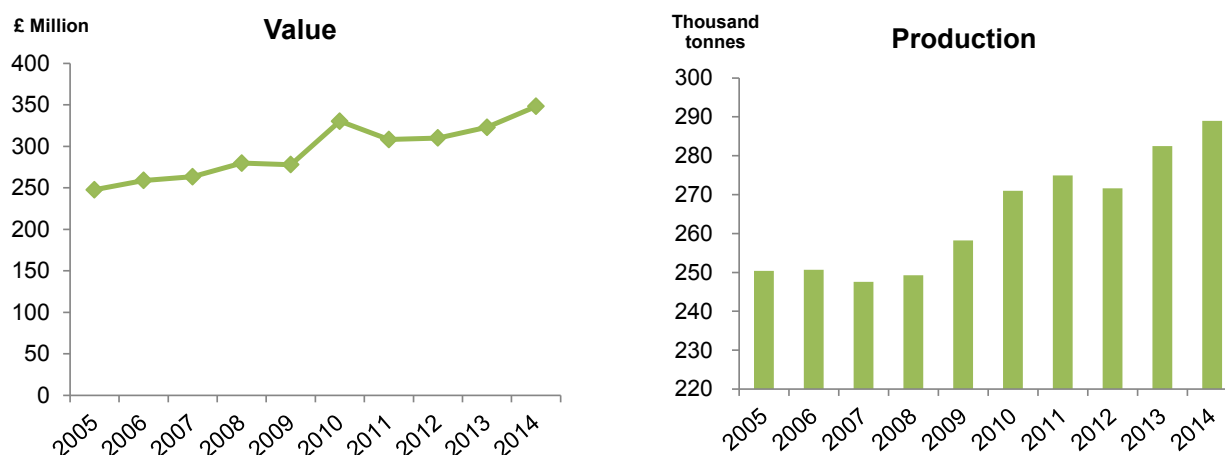
Figure: 2 Trends in field vegetable value and production



Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (prov)	% Diff
Value (£Million)	668	745	797	814	817	943	925	949	1025	885	-13.7%
Production (Million tonnes)	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	5.6%

- Field vegetables dipped in value by 14% to £885 million in 2014 due to lower prices caused by oversupply and lack of demand.
- Field vegetable production increased by 5.6% to 2.5 million tonnes in 2014 with increases across the board (with the only exception of Broccoli) making it the highest production figures since 2010.
- Carrot production rose by 7.4% to 786 thousand tonnes in 2014. While the value of production declined 22% to £106 million due to increased supply and lower grade quality available (large carrots).
- Broccoli production was similar to 2013 at 69 thousand tonnes, but its value declines 45% to £31 million, as weather affected the growing season throwing availability out of synchronisation with demand.
- Leek production at 35 thousand tonnes in 2014 was similar to that in 2013 but the value fell 50% to just under £18 million. This was due to oversupply and slow demand driven by mild weather and competition from Belgium and the Netherlands.
- The area of vegetables rose by 1.0% in 2014 to 132 thousand hectares seeing increases in bulb onions and legumes (see [table 11](#) in the dataset).

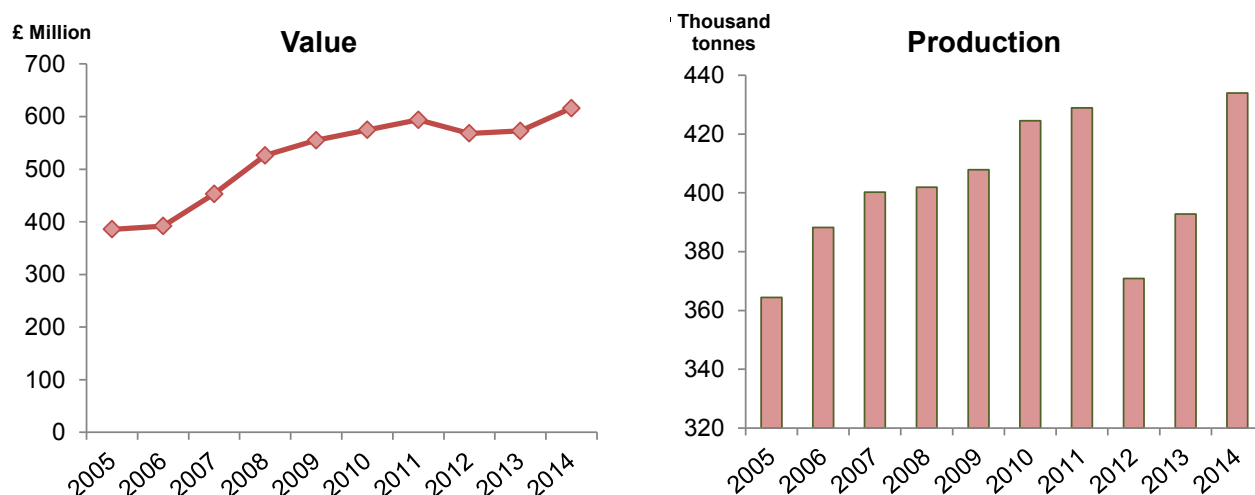
Figure: 3 Trends in protected vegetable value and production



Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (prov)	% Diff
Value (£Million)	248	259	263	280	278	330	308	310	323	348	7.8%
Production (Thousand Tonnes)	250	251	248	249	258	271	275	272	283	289	2.3%

- The value of protected vegetables rose by 7.8% in 2014 to £348 million. It has risen over 40% since 2005. Warm weather in 2014 helped production and there was increased demand for salad items.
- Production of protected vegetables rose by 2.3% in 2014 to 289 thousand tonnes. It has been increasing since 2008 and was 16% higher in 2014 than in 2008 with rises in all categories.
- Tomato production rose by 5.8% in 2014 to 99 thousand tonnes. The value of production was £118 million a 12% rise on 2013.
- Lettuce production rose by 38% in 2014 to nearly 12 thousand tonnes. The value of production was around £17 million a 6.8% decline on 2013.
- The area of protected vegetables rose by 4.5% in 2014 to 855 hectares with increased area for tomatoes and lettuce (see [table 14](#) in the dataset).

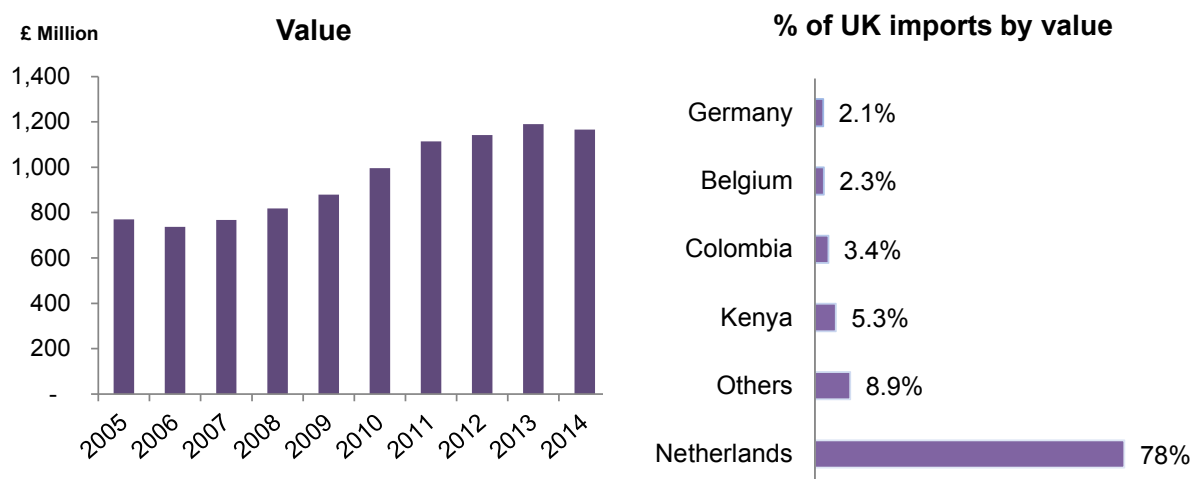
Figure 4: Trends in fruit value and production



Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (prov)	% Diff
Value (£Million)	386	392	453	526	555	575	594	568	573	616	7.5%
Production (Million tonnes)	364	388	400	403	409	426	430	372	394	435	10.5%

- Fruit production is increasing and reached 435 thousand tonnes worth £616 million in 2014, up 7.5% on 2013, driven by demand for soft fruit, larger yields and a longer growing season.
- Strawberries were worth £244 million in 2014, up 14% on 2013 and returning to nearly the 2011 peak. Production reached a new high of 104 thousand tonnes, up 11% on 2013.
- Raspberries were worth £109 million in 2014, an increase of 15% on 2013 with production rising by 22% to a new high of 17.8 thousand tonnes.
- Cherries were worth £14 million in 2014, up 52% on 2013 with production rising by 15% to a new high of 4 thousand tonnes.
- The area total for fresh fruit in 2014 remained similar to previous years at around 30 thousand hectares just 0.6% down on 2013 (see [table 4](#) in the dataset).
- Glasshouse fruit increased in value by 1.1% in 2014 to £55 million driven by demand for soft fruit.

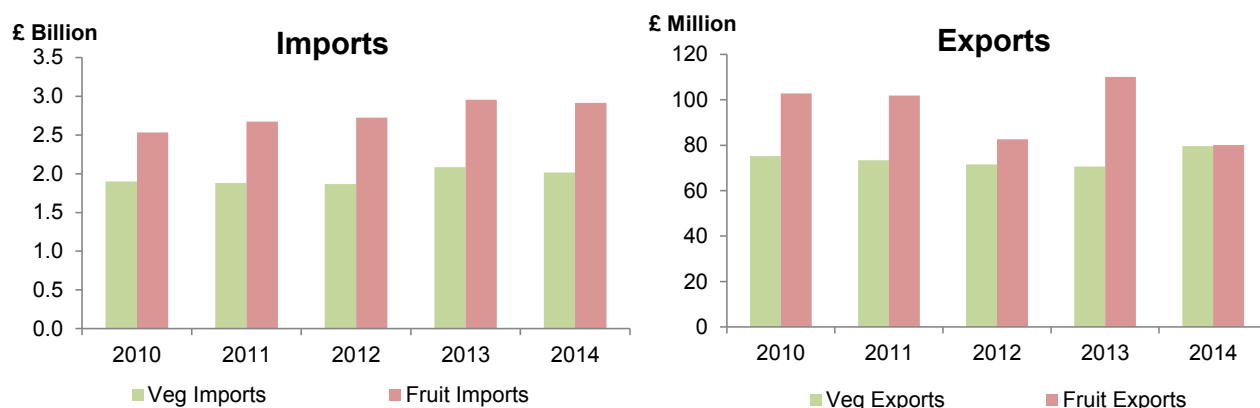
Figure 5: Trends in ornamental value and imports by country



Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (prov)	% Diff
Value (£Million)											
Flowers & Bulbs in the Open	31	32	32	34	35	33	39	38	45	42	-8.6%
Hardy Ornamental Nursery Stock	473	459	487	539	563	648	756	791	809	796	-1.6%
Protected Crops	266	245	249	246	280	314	319	313	336	328	-2.2%
UK Total:	770	737	768	819	879	996	1,114	1,142	1,191	1,166	-2.0%

- Ornamental plants and flowers were worth £1.2 billion in 2014, after a 2.0% fall which was the first drop in value since 2006.
- The 2014 year started with a mild winter followed by a warm spring resulting in high demand for ornamentals ensuring a good first half of the year, but subsequent hotter and drier weather conditions reduced sales of ornamentals.
- The Netherlands accounted for 78% of ornamental imports, mainly other cut flowers, roses and indoor plants. Kenya accounted for 5.3% of imports, mainly cut roses and carnations. Columbia accounted for 3.4% of imports, mainly cut chrysanthemums and carnations.
- Imports of ornamentals were 4.9% higher in 2014 at £1.1 billion with a 5.9% increase in cut flowers. Exports of ornamentals were worth £59 million in 2014 (see [tables 23 & 24](#) in the dataset).

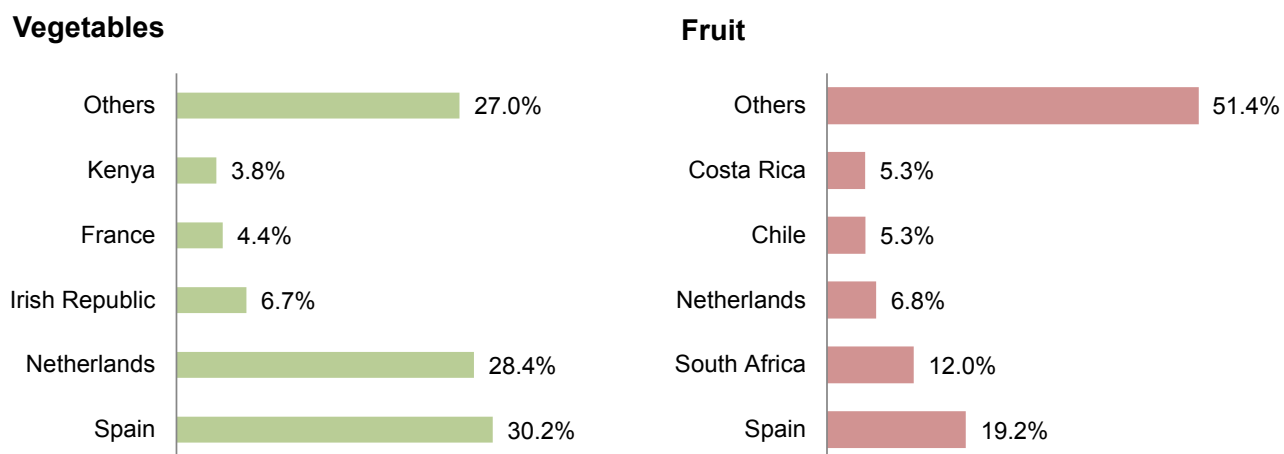
Figure 6: Value of imports and exports of fruit and vegetables



Calendar Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (prov)	%Diff
Value (£Million)						
Veg Imports	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	-3.2%
Veg Exports	75.2	73.4	71.6	70.7	79.6	13%
Fruit Imports	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	-1.4%
Fruit Exports	102.8	101.9	82.6	110.1	80.0	-27%

- Vegetable exports (including re-exports) were worth £80 million in 2014, 13% higher than 2013. This was the highest export value on record.
- Fruit exports (including re-exports) were worth £80 million in 2014, a 27% decrease on 2013, making it the lowest value of fruit exports since 2004.
- Fruit imports cost £2.9 billion in 2014, a 1.4% decrease on 2013. While vegetables imports cost £2 billion in 2014, a 3.2% decrease on 2013.
- Exports of lettuces were worth £12 million in 2014, carrots and turnips were worth £9 million.
- Much of UK fruit exports are from re-exports of oranges and bananas worth £53 million in 2014. Apples exports however (including re-exports) were worth £16 million.
- The tonnage of both imports and exports of vegetables has risen threefold since 1988 but imports were about 18 times the tonnage of exports in 2014.
- In 2014 exports of carrots and turnips drove a 48% rise in the tonnage of exports of vegetables.

Figure 7: Imports to the UK by country of fruit and vegetables



- Spain accounted for 30% of fresh vegetable imports, mainly tomatoes and lettuces. The Netherlands accounted for 28% of vegetable imports, mainly tomatoes and sweet peppers. The Irish republic accounted for 6.7% of vegetable imports, mainly mushrooms and tomatoes.
- Spain accounted for 19% of fruit imports to the UK in 2014, mainly citrus fruit, peaches and nectarines. South Africa accounted for 12% of fruit imports in 2014, mainly grapes and apples. The Netherlands accounted for 6.8% of fruit imports, mainly pears and strawberries.

Further Information

The UK government and the European Commission use these statistics to support policy makers and improve profitability of the horticulture sector, to monitor productivity and competitiveness including supply and self-sufficiency, to inform growers and the trade about markets, to assess the impact of disease outbreaks, e.g. E-coli.

Estimates are made as the result of impartial intelligence gathering from a wide range of sources. Details are provided in the associated meta-data this can be found [here](#) .

This is an annual release. The next release will be in summer 2016.