



Farm Rents 2018/19 - England

This release provides estimates of average rents paid under Full Agricultural Tenancies, Farm Business Tenancies and seasonal agreements (those of less than 12 months) for 2015/16 to 2018/19 together with the area of land covered by these agreements. The data are used by tenant farmers and landlords to set rents and by Defra to inform decisions on statutory succession. Throughout this release the results from the 2018/19 Farm Business Survey (FBS) will be referred to as the 2018 results. The 2017 results have been updated to the 2013 standard outputs, these are indicated in the tables and referred to as the 2017 results in the text.

The key results for each agreement type in 2018 are given below.

Full Agricultural Tenancy (FAT) agreements ([Tables 2 - 5](#))

- In 2018 the average rent for Full Agricultural Tenancy (FAT) agreements was £170 per hectare.
- The East Midlands saw the largest decrease in average rent to £192 per hectare, 4% lower than 2017, whilst the East of England saw the largest increase of 5% to £252 per hectare.
- With the exception of lowland grazing livestock farms all farm types saw an increase in average rent. General Cropping farms saw the highest increase at £220 per hectare, 5% higher than 2017.

Farm Business Tenancy (FBT) agreements ([Tables 6 - 9](#))

- In 2018 the average rent for Farm Business Tenancy (FBT) agreements was £231 per hectare, 3% higher than 2017.
- Yorkshire & Humber saw a decrease of 11% to £148 per hectare compared to 2017, whilst the North East and East of England both saw an increase of 9%.
- The average rent for lowland grazing livestock farms increased by 8% to £190 per hectare. No farm types saw a decrease in rent.

Seasonal agreements ([Table 10](#))

- The average rent for seasonal agreements was £156 per hectare in 2018 compared to £152 per hectare in 2017.

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Detailed results

All agreements types

Table 1: Average rents FAT, FBT and seasonal agreements in England

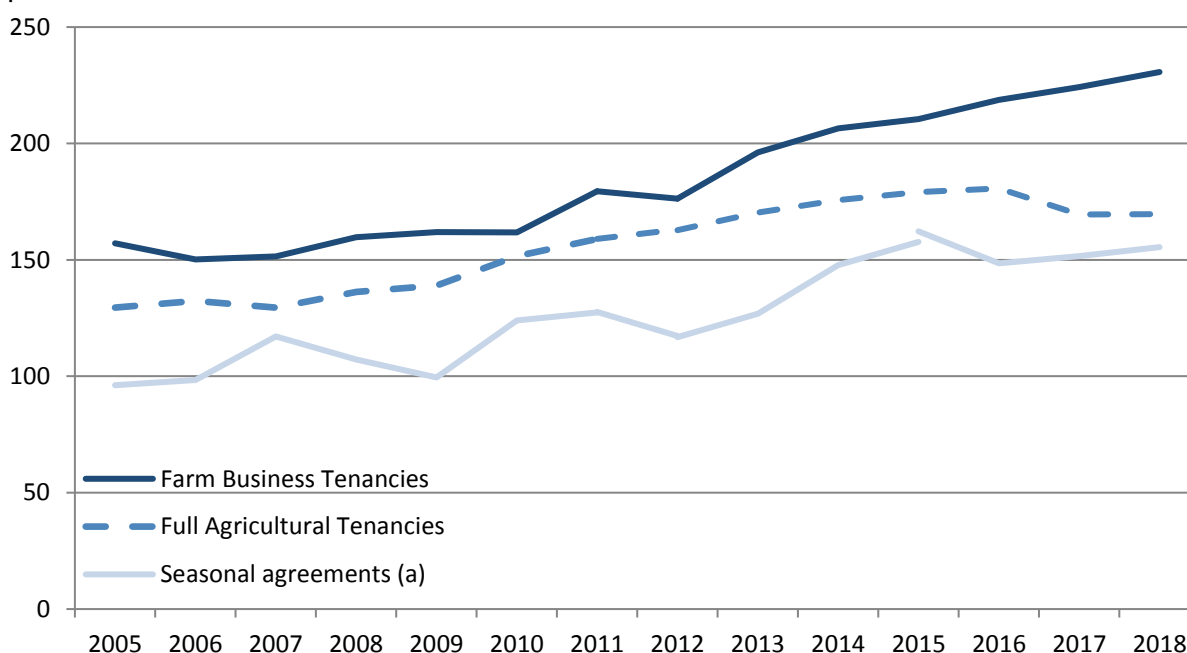
	Average rent				2017/18 % change	Confidence Intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018		
Full Agricultural Tenancies (FATs)	181	170	169	170	0%	± 32
Farm Business Tenancies (FBTs)	219	227	224	231	3%	± 21
Seasonal agreements	149	152	152	156	3%	± 22

(a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Figure 1: Average rents by agreement type: 2005 – 2018

£ per hectare

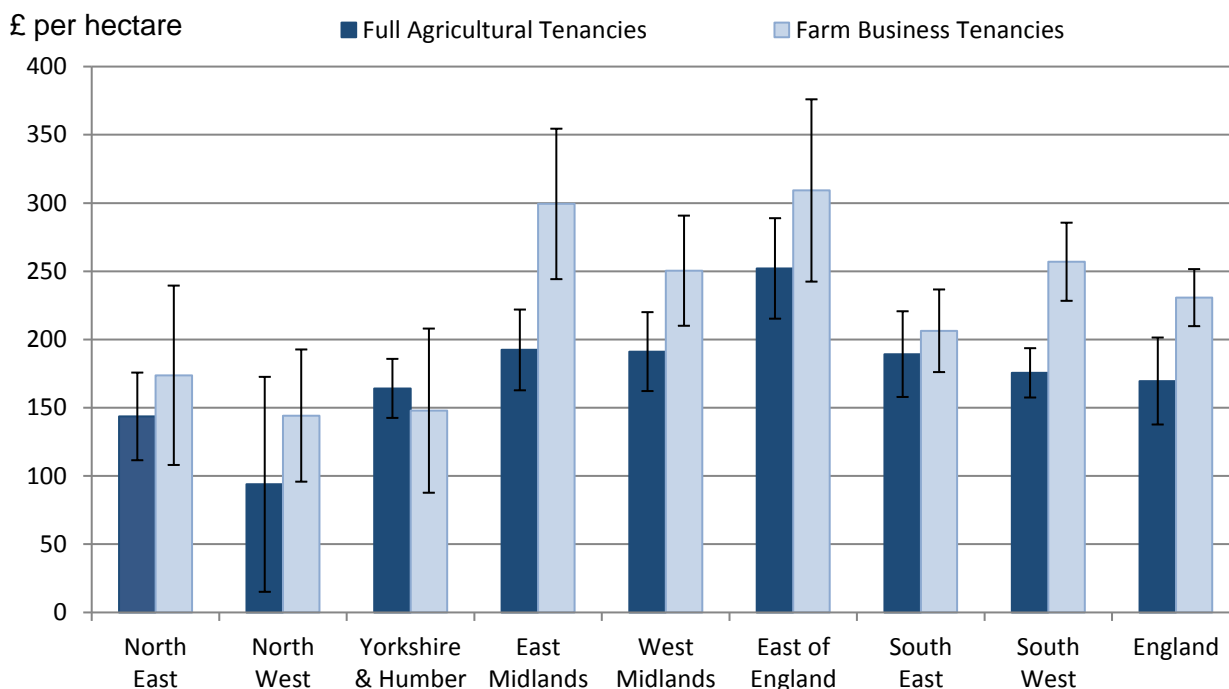


(a) There were changes to the classification of agreements in 2015. Please see previous publications for further details of this change. The average rents for other agreement types were not affected by this change.

The average rent for Full Agricultural Tenancies (FATs) remained virtually unchanged in 2018 at £170 per hectare; the average rent for Farm Business Tenancies (FBTs) increased by 3% to £231 per hectare (Figure 1 & Table 1).

Average rent per hectare tend to be higher for FBTs than for FATs, and to be higher in the East of England, East Midlands and South West than in other regions (Figure 2). There is considerable variation in rents at agreement level. This reflects factors such as the quality of the land and that agreements may be for land only or may also include any combination of dwellings, buildings and other assets (see Tables 4 and 8).

Figure 2: Regional average rents by agreement type: 2018



The lines at the top of the bars indicate the [95% confidence intervals](#).

Full Agricultural Tenancies

Key findings

- In 2018 the average rent for Full Agricultural Tenancy (FAT) agreements was £170 per hectare.
- The East Midlands saw the largest decrease in average rent to £192 per hectare, 4% lower than 2017, whilst the East of England saw the largest increase of 5% to £252 per hectare.
- With the exception of lowland grazing livestock farms all farm types saw an increase in average rent. General Cropping farms saw the highest increase at £220 per hectare, 5% higher than 2017.

Full Agricultural Tenancies (FAT), also referred to as 1986 Act tenancies, were agreed before 1 September 1995. Generally, tenancies granted under the 1986 Act have lifetime security of tenure. The total area of land under these agreements fell by 3% between 2017 and 2018 (Table 2) to 1,354 thousand hectares. The average rent per hectare for land under FAT agreements increased very slightly from £169 in 2017 to £170 per hectare¹ in 2018. This increase is unlikely to be statistically significant due to the increasing variability seen in the data as the number of FAT agreements within the sample falls. The increase in the overall average does not necessarily mean that the average value of individual agreements has increased, if lower value agreements have ended then the average value of those that remain is higher. The East Midlands region saw the largest decrease at 4%

¹ Note that the number of FAT agreements in the sample has fallen from 563 in 2015, 545 in 2016, 516 in 2017, and 490 in 2018. This has increased the variability in the dataset and increased the associated confidence intervals (± £9, ± £15, ± £28, ± £32 per hectare respectively).

with the East of England seeing the largest increase at 5%. All other regions saw little change. At farm type level General Cropping saw the largest change at an increase of 5% to £220 per hectare. Dairy also increased by 4% to £206 per hectare, all other farm types had little change. However, there is considerable variability in the data and this increase is unlikely to be statistically significant.

Table 2: Total area of rented land under FAT agreements in England by farm type^(a)

Type of farm	Thousand hectares						
	2013 ^(b)	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^(e)	2017 ^(f)	2018
Cereals	517	512	500	468	454	454	443
General Cropping	206	188	164	179	197	193	186
Dairy	140	132	129	122	116	117	116
Grazing Livestock (LFA) ^(c)	299	295	281	268	265	264	261
Grazing Livestock (lowland)	171	165	159	164	164	165	160
All farms ^(d)	1,565	1,512	1,444	1,407	1,396	1,396	1,354

Source: June Survey of Agriculture

- (a) Figures relate to commercial holdings only. Commercial holdings are those with significant levels of farming activities. For further details please see section 3.3 of the June Survey methodology at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-survey-notes-and-guidance>.
- (b) Farm types assigned using 2010 Standard Output coefficients methodology
- (c) LFA = Less Favoured Area.
- (d) Figures for 'All farms' include values for other farm types (pigs, poultry, horticulture and mixed farms).
- (e) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.
- (f) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

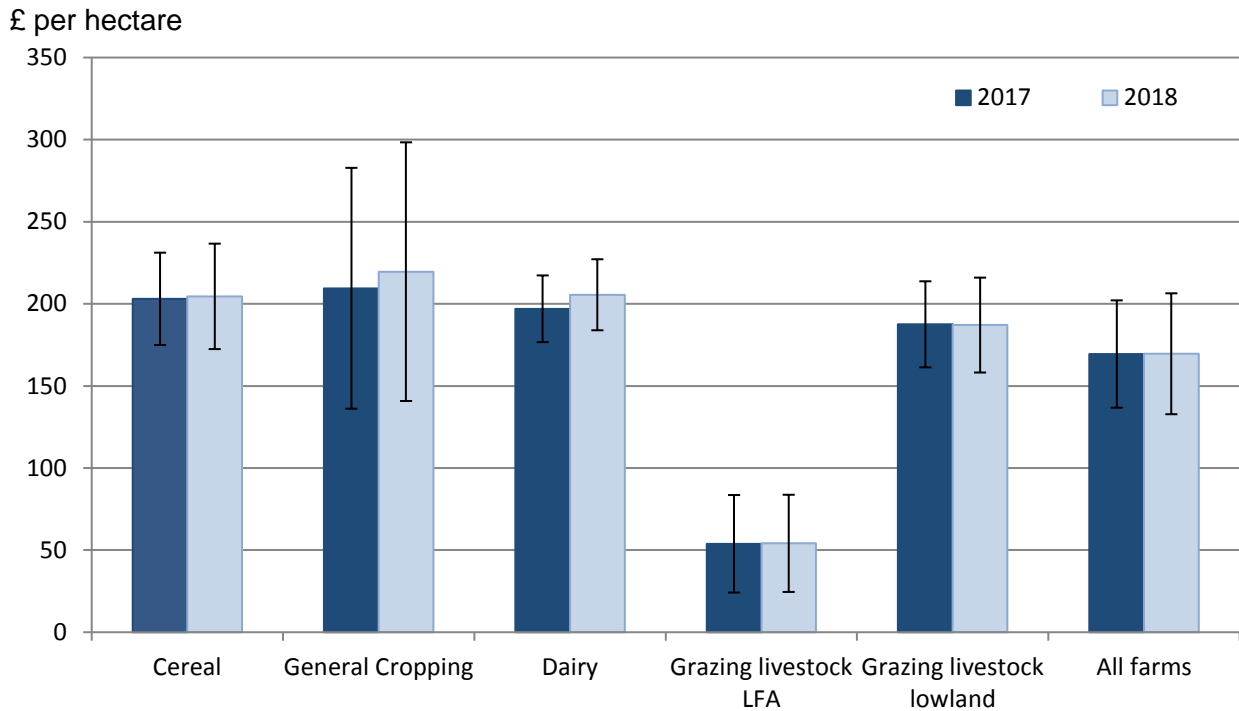
For those agreements with a recorded rent review, the average rent per hectare increased by 7% from £204 to £218 per hectare in 2018 (Table 3). For those agreements with a recorded change to terms and conditions, the average rent per hectare increased by 15% from £172 to £198 per hectare.

Table 3: Average rents for FATs with rent reviews and changes to terms and conditions

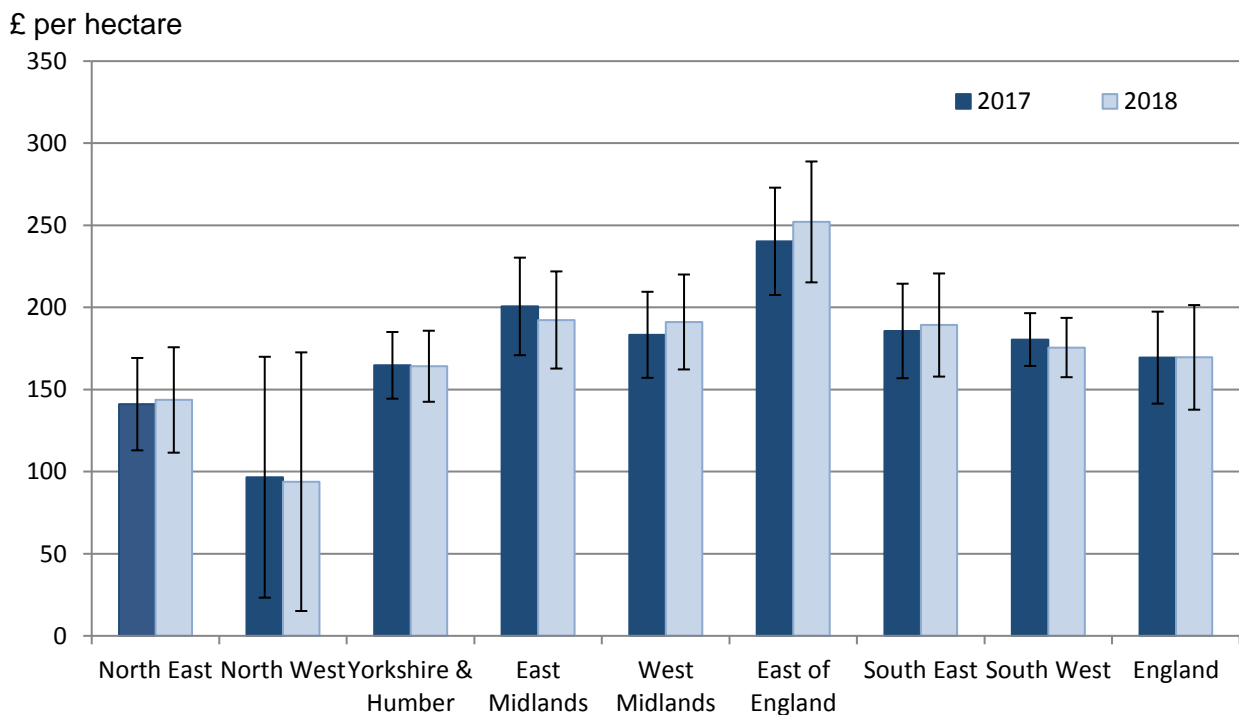
	Average Rent				2017/18 % change	Confidence Intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018		
Agreements with a recorded rent review in 2018	181	201	204	218	7%	± 29
Agreements with recorded change to terms and conditions in 2018	201	173	172	198	15%	± 59

- (a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.
- (b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Figure 3: Average rents for FATs (England) 2017^(a) and 2018 by farm type (top) and region (bottom)



Note: Averages for “All farm types” include other farm types which are not presented here (pigs, poultry, horticulture and mixed farms).



(a) 2017 data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

The lines at the top of the bars indicate the [95% confidence intervals](#). The results used to produce these charts can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet.

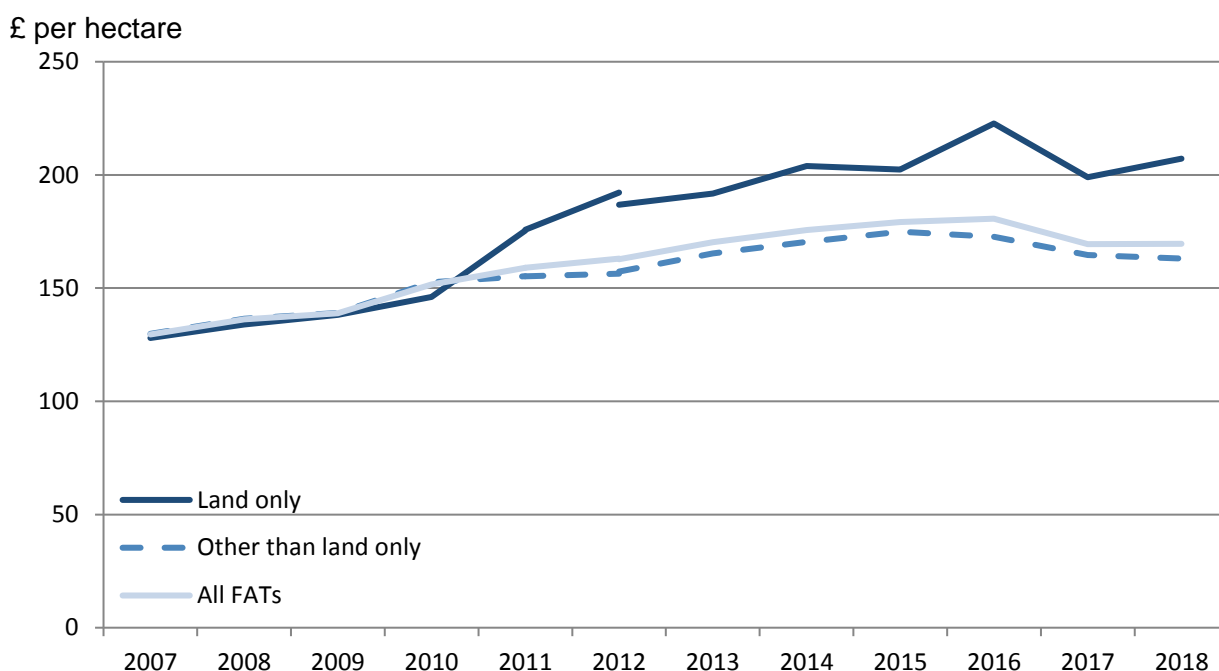
Tenancy agreements may relate to land only or may include any combination of dwellings, buildings and other assets. In 2018, the average rent for those FAT agreements relating only to land² was £207 per hectare (Table 4 & Figure 4), a 4% increase over 2017. The average rent for all other FAT agreements fell by 1% to £163 per hectare.

Table 4: Average rents for land only and other FAT agreements in England

	Average rent				2017/18 % change	Confidence intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(b)	2017 ^(c)	2018		
Land only FAT agreements	223	199	199	207	4%	± 29
All other FAT agreements ^(a)	173	166	165	163	-1%	± 36
All FAT agreements	181	170	169	170	0%	± 32

- (a) All other FAT agreements here include those agreements covering land and/or any combination of dwellings, buildings and other assets.
 (b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.
 (c) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Figure 4: Average rents for land only and other FAT agreements



- (a) 2012 data based on 2010 and 2013 Standard Outputs.
 (b) 2017 data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Tenancy agreements may include Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlements (or Single Payment Scheme (SPS) prior to 2015). There were too few agreements that did not include entitlements within the 2018 sample to provide a reliable estimate. The data in Table 5 are shown for completeness, but the difference in average rents between the two groups is not statistically significant.

² In 2018, 44% of sample agreements were land only.

Table 5: Average rents for FAT agreements in England by Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlement

	Average rent					2017/18	£ per hectare
	2016	2017 ^(b)	2017 ^(c)	2018	%	Confidence	
						change	Intervals
FAT agreements excluding BPS entitlements ^(a)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
FAT agreements including BPS entitlements	180	170	169	169	0%		± 32
All FAT agreements	181	170	169	170	0%		± 32

(a) Based on a small number of observations. In 2018 there were only 11 FAT agreements within the sample that did not include BPS entitlements.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(c) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Farm Business Tenancies

Key findings

- In 2018 the average rent for Farm Business Tenancy (FBT) agreements was £231 per hectare, 3% higher than 2017.
- Yorkshire & Humber saw a decrease of 11% to £148 per hectare compared to 2017, whilst the North East and East of England both saw an increase of 9%.
- The average rent for lowland grazing livestock farms increased by 8% to £190 per hectare. No farm types saw a decrease in rent.

Agricultural tenancies agreed since 1 September 1995 under the Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995, are known as Farm Business Tenancies (FBTs). In 2018 the total area of land under FBT agreements was 1,263 thousand hectares, an increase of 5% from 2017 (Table 6).

Table 6: Total area of rented land under FBT agreements in England by farm type^(a)

Type of farm	Thousand hectares						
	2013 ^(b)	2014	2015	2016	2017 ^(e)	2017 ^(f)	2018
Cereals	341	351	348	364	363	365	379
General Cropping	153	143	141	159	171	167	175
Dairy	118	120	122	129	128	130	133
Grazing Livestock (LFA) ^(c)	188	188	191	205	212	211	219
Grazing Livestock (lowland)	164	167	163	170	169	169	187
All farms ^(d)	1,123	1,120	1,125	1,193	1,208	1,208	1,263

Source: June Survey of Agriculture

(a) Figures relate to commercial holdings only. Commercial holdings are those with significant levels of farming activities. For further details please see section 3.3 of the June Survey methodology at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-survey-notes-and-guidance>.

(b) Farm types assigned using 2010 Standard Output coefficients methodology.

(c) LFA = Less Favoured Area.

(d) Figures for 'All farms' include values for other farm types (pigs, poultry, horticulture and mixed farms).

(e) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(f) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

The average rent per hectare for land under FBT agreements increased by 3% between 2017 and 2018 to £231 per hectare. Yorkshire & Humber saw a decrease of 11% to £148 per hectare compared to 2017. The North East and East of England both saw an increase of 9% up to £174 and £309 respectively. The average rent per hectare for lowland grazing livestock farms increased by 8% to £190 per hectare. Dairy farms increased by 6% to £255 per hectare, as did LFA grazing livestock farms (Figure 5).

Until 2014, the Farm Business Survey included similar informal agreements within the definition of FBT agreements. Informal agreements in this context were those based on the same principles as an FBT but without the accompanying legal documentation. In 2015, the classification of agreements was changed to improve the collection and reporting of data. The FBT agreements now reported here for 2015 to 2018 are defined as being written or unwritten for any period subject to the provisions of the Act. This will include formal FBTs that have rolled on informally, but in law are still regarded as FBTs. Informal agreements where there is no formal tenancy agreement but the land is part of the Utilised Agricultural Area (i.e. not seasonally let) are now being separately recorded and reported. The results presented in this section exclude these informal agreements. Whilst this change has resulted in some reclassification of agreements, it has had a minimal impact on the average FBT results. Including those FBTs now classified as “informal” does not change the average rent per ha in 2015.

For those agreements with a recorded rent review (Table 7) in 2018, the average rent per hectare increased by 4% from £252 in 2017 to £261 per hectare in 2018. For those agreements with a recorded change to terms and conditions, the average rent per hectare increased by 10% from £188 to £208 per hectare. Where recorded³, the average length of term for FBT agreements was 4 years 11 months (+/- 8 months).

Table 7: Average rents for FBTs with rent reviews and changes to terms and conditions

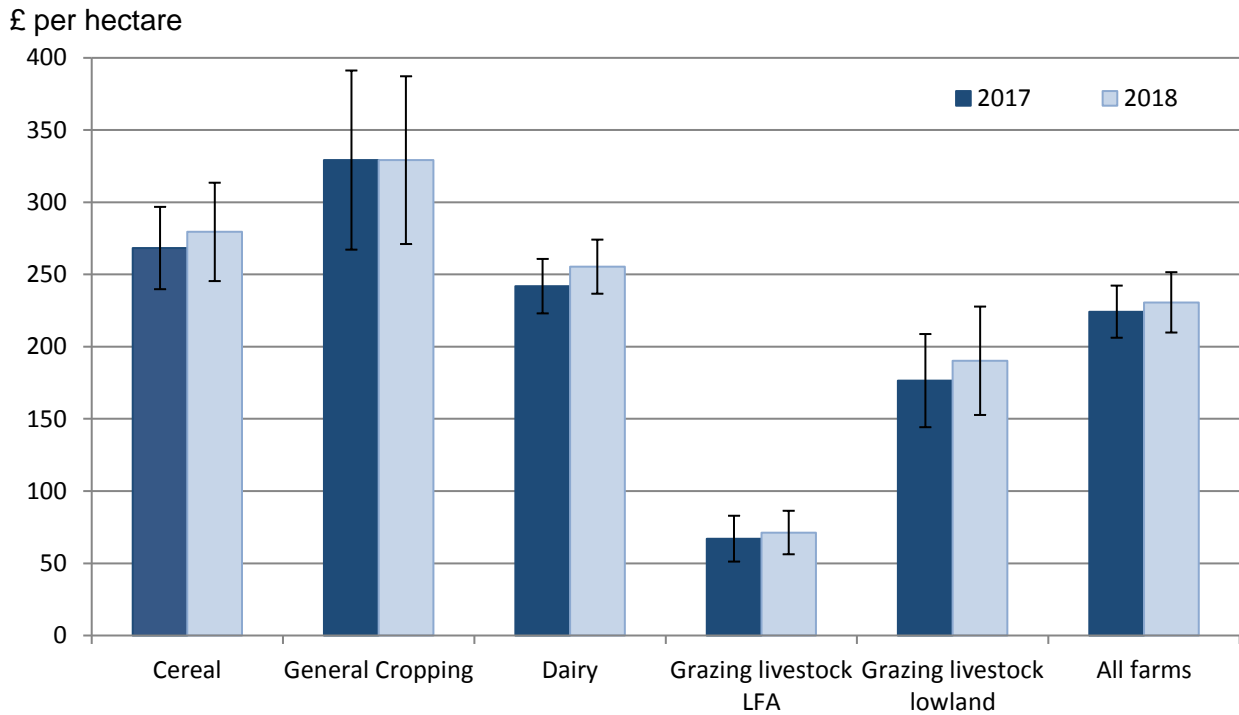
	Average Rent					2017/18 % change	Confidence Intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018			
Agreements with a recorded rent review in 2018	199	255	252	261	4%	± 67	
Agreements with recorded change to terms and conditions in 2018	224	196	188	208	10%	± 65	

(a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

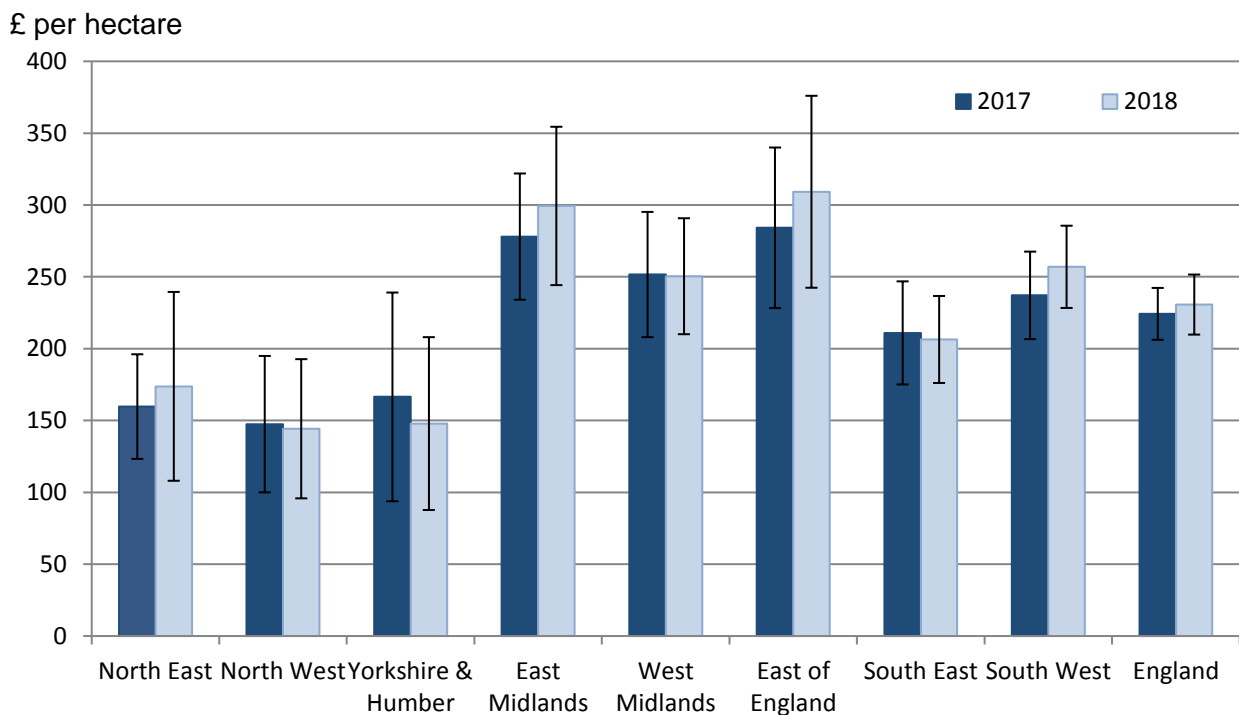
(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

³ Agreement lengths are not recorded for all FBTs within the survey. See [Data Analysis](#) further details.

Figure 5: Average rents for FBTs (England) 2017^(a) and 2018 by farm type (top) and region (bottom)



Note: Averages for “All farm types” include other farm types (pigs, poultry, horticulture and mixed farms).



(a) 2017 data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

The lines at the top of the bars indicate the [95% confidence intervals](#). The results used to produce these charts can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet.

Tenancy agreements may relate only to land or include any combination of dwellings, buildings and other assets. The average rent for those FBT agreements relating only to land⁴ increased by 6% in 2018 to £250 per hectare (Table 8 and Figure 6). Whilst the average rent for all other FBT agreements remained the same.

Table 8: Average rents for land only and other FBT agreements in England

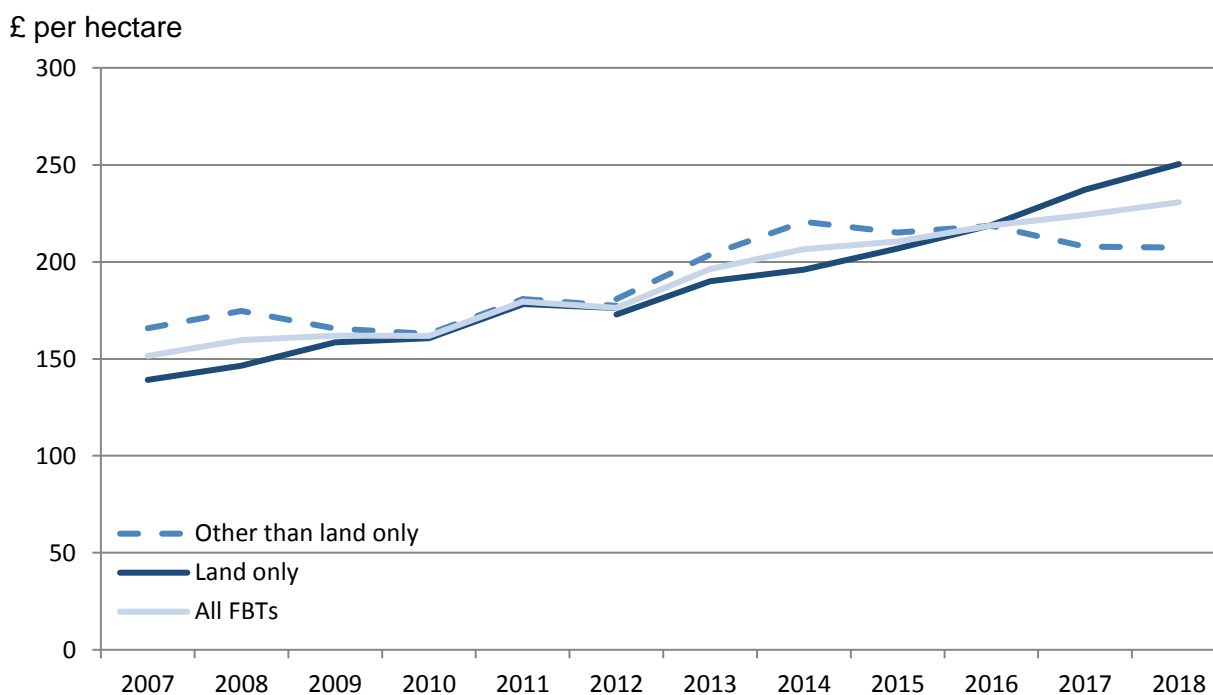
	Average rent				2017/18 % change	Confidence Intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(b)	2017 ^(c)	2018		
Land only FBT agreements	219	238	237	250	6%	± 24
All other FBT agreements ^(a)	219	213	208	207	0%	± 32
All FBT agreements	219	227	224	231	3%	± 21

(a) All other FBT agreements here include those agreements covering land and/or any combination of dwellings, buildings and other assets.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(c) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Figure 6: Average rents for land only and other FBT agreements



(a) 2012 data based on 2010 and 2013 Standard Outputs

(b) 2017 data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Tenancy agreements may include Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlements, or Single Payment Scheme (SPS) prior to 2015. The average rent for those FBT agreements including SPS/BPS entitlements⁵ increased by 2% in 2018 to £224 per hectare (Table 9). The average rent for those FBT agreements excluding SPS/BPS entitlements increased by 10% to £276 per hectare. However, it should be noted that there is considerable variability in this data and the confidence intervals for this result are relatively wide (± £46 per hectare in 2018).

⁴ In 2018, 90% of FBT agreements within the sample were land only.

⁵ In 2018, 79% of FBT agreements within the sample included BPS entitlements.

Table 9: Average rents for FBT agreements in England by Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlement

	Average rent					2017/18	£ per hectare
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018	%	Confidence	
						change	Intervals
FBT agreements excluding BPS entitlements	236	250	251	276	10%	± 46	
FBT agreements including BPS entitlements	216	224	220	224	2%	± 22	
All FBT agreements	219	227	224	231	3%	± 21	

(a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Seasonal Agreements

Key findings

- The average rent for Seasonal agreements was £156 per hectare in 2018 compared to £152 per hectare in 2017.

Seasonal agreements may be for any length of term less than 12 months. These include licences for grazing and/or mowing only and may include BPS entitlements (or SPS until 2014). As noted in the previous section, there were changes to the way in which agreement types were classified within the Farm Business Survey in 2015. This resulted in some seasonal agreements being reclassified as “informal agreements”. Results for 2015 have previously been calculated based on both the 2014 and 2015 agreement classifications to provide comparable results. In practice, the averages calculated in this way are similar and well within the annual confidence intervals.

The average rent per hectare for seasonal agreements was £156 in 2018 compared to £152 per hectare in 2017. The average rent for those Seasonal agreements including SPS/BPS entitlements increased by 14% in 2018 to £184 per hectare (Table 10). However, it should be noted that there is considerable variability in this data and the confidence intervals for this result are relatively wide (± £56 per hectare in 2018). The average rent for those Seasonal agreements excluding SPS/BPS entitlements decreased by 1% to £151 per hectare.

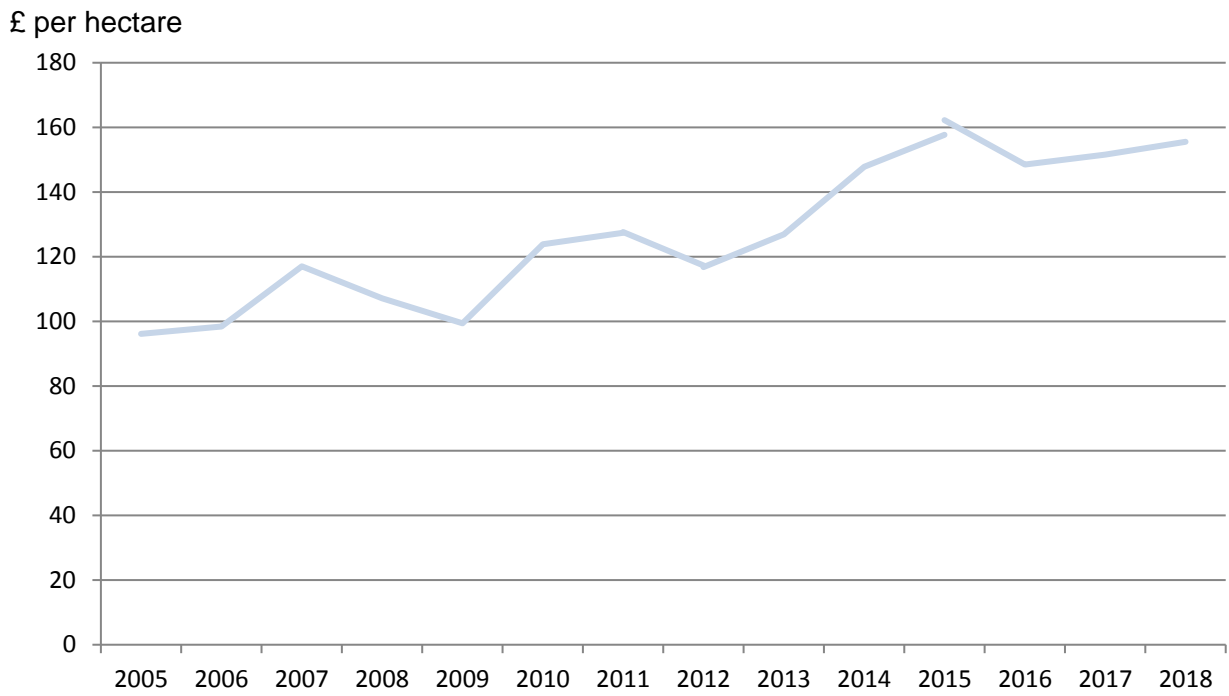
Table 10: Average rents for seasonal agreements in England

	Average rent					2017/18	£ per hectare
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018	%	Confidence	
						change	Intervals
Seasonal agreements excluding BPS entitlements	144	151	150	151	1%	± 23	
Seasonal agreements including BPS entitlements	183	164	162	184	14%	± 56	
All seasonal agreements	201	152	152	156	3%	± 22	

(a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

Figure 7: Average rents seasonal agreements (England) 2009 to 2018



The results for 2015 have been calculated based on both the 2014 and 2015 agreement classifications to provide comparable results.

Informal Agreements

Key findings

- The average rent for Informal agreements was £211 per hectare in 2018 compared to £191 per hectare in 2017.

In 2015, there was an improvement to the way in which tenancy agreements were classified in the Farm Business Survey. A new category of “informal agreements” was introduced. These informal agreements are those where there is no formal tenancy agreement but the land is part of the Utilised Agricultural Area (i.e. not seasonally let). This resulted in the reclassification⁶ of a number of agreements.

In 2018, the average rent per hectare for informal agreements was £211 per hectare, 11% higher than in 2017 (Table 11). However, it should be noted that due to the nature of these agreements there is considerable variability and this increase is unlikely to be statistically significant. The average rent for those Informal agreements including SPS/BPS entitlements increased by 13% in 2018 to £241 per hectare. The average rent for those Informal agreements excluding SPS/BPS entitlements increased by 4% to £151 per hectare.

Table 11: Average rents for informal agreements in England by Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlement

	Average rent				2017/18 % change	Confidence Intervals 2018
	2016	2017 ^(a)	2017 ^(b)	2018		
Informal agreements excluding BPS entitlements	209	213	213	241	13%	± 30
Informal agreements including BPS entitlements	172	157	159	165	4%	± 30
All informal agreements	193	189	191	211	11%	± 31

(a) Farm Business Survey data based on 2010 Standard Outputs.

(b) Farm Business Survey data based on 2013 Standard Outputs.

⁶ For further details see the 2015 Statistical Notice at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/farm-rents>

Survey methodology

Results show the average amount of rent paid per hectare per year. They cover a wide range of rental agreements including those that are land only and those that include dwellings, farm buildings and other assets. To give an indication of the difference in rents, results have also been produced to show average values for land only agreements (see Tables 4 and 8).

The Farm Business Survey (FBS) is an annual survey conducted by experienced data collectors via interview and access to farmers' documents. The FBS collects data at a business level for all rental agreements, with a sample of around 1,750 farm businesses in England. The sample covers all types of farming in all regions of the country, and includes owner-occupied, tenanted and mixed tenure farms.

The FBS has a threshold which removes the smallest farm businesses (those with less than 25,000 euros of Standard Output) from the survey. More detailed information about the Farm Business Survey and the data collected can be found at:

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

Definitions

Results within this release are shown for four main types of rental agreements; Full Agricultural Tenancies, Farm Business Tenancies, Seasonal and Informal agreements.

Information about agricultural tenancies can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/agricultural-tenancies>. Unless otherwise stated, results for each of the agreement types are defined below:

- Full Agricultural Tenancies (FAT), also referred to as 1986 Act tenancies, were agreed before 1 September 1995. Generally, tenancies granted under the 1986 Act have lifetime security of tenure. FATs include Full Agricultural Tenancies with and without Single/Basic Payment Scheme (SPS/BPS) entitlements.
- Agricultural tenancies agreed since 1 September 1995 under the Agricultural Tenancies Act 1995, are known as Farm Business Tenancies (FBTs). Until 2014, Farm Business Tenancies were defined within the Farm Business Survey as including similar informal agreements with and without SPS entitlements. Informal agreements in this context were those based on the same principles as an FBT but without the accompanying legal documentation. In 2015 the classification of agreements was changed to improve the collection and reporting of data. FBT agreements reported in this notice for 2015 are defined as being written or unwritten for any period subject to the provisions of the Act. This will include formal FBTs that have rolled on informally, but in law are still regarded as FBT.
- Seasonal agreements include licences for grazing and/or mowing only with and without SPS/BPS entitlements.
- From 2015, informal agreements are defined as those where there is no formal tenancy agreement but the land is part of the Utilised Agricultural Area (i.e. not seasonally let).

Detailed results have been included to show the difference in average rents for those agreements with and without BPS/SPS entitlements. These results are shown in tables 5 and 9.

Data analysis

The data are subject to rigorous validation checks which identify inconsistencies within the data or large year-on-year changes.

The survey data are weighted so that the results reflect the population of farms represented by the survey. 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 weighting) so that they can produce unbiased estimators of a number of different target variables. Further information on calibration weighting can be found in the 'Statistical Issues' document here:

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

Where appropriate, results are published by farm type and region. More information about farm type classification can be found in section 5.2 of the June Survey methodology via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry/>.

Agreement lengths

The results for Farm Business Tenancies (FBTs) presented within this notice include other similar informal agreements. For each agreement the researchers recorded the agreement length, whether the agreement was for "Life" or had no fixed term. In 2018, 54% of FBT agreements within the sample had a recorded length of term. The average term length of these agreements was 4 years and 11 months (+/- 9 months). The remaining 46% of FBT agreements were recorded as having no fixed term.

Accuracy and reliability

As a guide to the accuracy of the results, we have included the 95% confidence intervals for all the latest rents shown in the tables. For example, the survey results show that the average annual rent for all land under Full Agricultural Tenancies is £170 per hectare for 2018 with a 95% confidence interval of \pm £32 per hectare. This means that we can be 95% confident that the range £138 - £202 per hectare contains the actual population average rent for all land under FATs.

Confidence limits are based on the standard errors multiplied by 1.96 to give the 95% confidence interval. 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 and interviewer errors.

It should be noted that the confidence intervals are higher for the regional estimates compared to those for the published farm types. This is because the regional estimates include all farm types including pig, poultry and horticultural farms for which rents tend to be more variable.

Percentage changes shown within this release are based on unrounded figures. Totals may not necessarily agree with the sum of their components due to rounding.

Other survey results and next publication date

Farm rent estimates from the Farm Business Survey for England are published annually. The next publication is due in March 2021 for the results from the 2019/20 survey.

A time series is available containing results from the Farm Business Survey from 2004 onwards. Estimates are also included for the FBS backdated to 2001. This can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farm-rents/>.

Historical results from the now discontinued Annual Rent Enquiry (1968 to 1995) and Tenanted Land Survey (1996 to 2006) can also be found via the same web link.

Results from all the Defra farming surveys can be viewed on the Defra website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/about/statistics/>.

Data uses

Defra uses the rent data in the calculation of net incomes in the annual Units of Production Order (UPO), which the Minister is required to make annually under the Agricultural Holdings Act 1986. This is to determine eligibility for statutory succession to an agricultural tenancy order. Tenant farmers and landlords use the data when setting rental prices on tenant farms.

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 statistics last underwent a full assessment [[Assessment Report 271 Statistics on Agriculture](#)] against the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) in 2014. Since the last review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics across the FBS.

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.

Please contact fbs.queries@defra.gov.uk.

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