Farm Classification in the United Kingdom

Why are farms classified?

Farms are classified to allow analysis of the sector. Grouping together similar farms allows comparisons between results for different groups of farms. Classification systems are designed so that the farms in the same group are as similar as possible and conversely that farms in different groups are as different as possible. Because it is not practical to examine each farm individually it would be impossible to carry out meaningful analysis of questions like the following without some form of classification:

- Is the number of small farms shrinking?
- How many pig farms are there in the UK?
- How will small cattle farms be affected by new government policy?
- Are large farms more profitable?

There are a variety of users who may want to classify farms in order to present results of research or surveys. However, there are two primary users of the UK farm classification system.

- The June Agricultural and Horticultural Survey
  The June Survey collects a snapshot of data on agricultural activity by recording the area of different types of crop and numbers of different types of livestock in June of each year. The farm classification system is then used to present results (published, for example, in *Agriculture in the United Kingdom*).

- The Farm Business Survey (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) and the Farm Accounts Survey (Scotland)
  The Farm Business Survey (FBS) and the Farm Accounts Survey (FAS) collect data on costs, outputs, subsidies and investment from a sample of individual farms across the financial year. The farm classification system is used both to present results and to make sure that the sample is representative of the whole industry and not biased toward a particular type or size of farm.

How does the UK farm classification system work?

Two different kinds of classification need to be considered.

A. Classification of **Farm Businesses** by **Type**
   This follows the EU algorithm for classifying farm types, further details of which can be found in this paper. However, a slightly different list of farm types is used to reflect UK agriculture (Annex 2).
B. Classification of **Farm Businesses** by **Size**
   This is based on the amount of labour used and is calculated by applying labour coefficients (known as Standard Labour Requirements or SLRs) to individual enterprise types. The EU approach is based on size categories according to standard outputs.

A. Classification of Farm Businesses by Type

Classification of Farm Businesses by type is a relatively simple process when only one agricultural enterprise type is present on a farm. However, when more than one enterprise type is present (for example both pigs and poultry), a system is needed to decide how to classify the overall Farm Business.

The UK system is based on weighting the contributions of each enterprise in terms of their associated outputs. The weights used (known as 'Standard Outputs' or SOs) are calculated per hectare of crops and per head of livestock and used to calculate the total standard output associated with each part of the Farm Business.

What are SOs and how are they calculated?

SOs represent the level of output that could be expected on the average farm under "normal" conditions (i.e. no disease outbreaks or adverse weather). They are separately calculated for each NUTS1 region[1] to allow for the differences in output in different areas.

Standard outputs measure the total value of output of any one enterprise - per head for livestock and per hectare for crops. For crops this includes the main product (e.g. wheat, barley, peas) plus any by-product that is sold, for example straw. For livestock this is the value of the main product (milk, eggs, lamb, pork) plus the value of any secondary product (calf, wool) minus the cost of replacement.

Until 2010, standard gross margins were used for the classification of farms. The difference between standard outputs and standard gross margins is that variable costs are not deducted in the derivation of standard outputs. A note describing the impact on the population by farm type as a result of the change from SGMs to SOs is available here.

Averages are taken over a five year period to reduce the impact of annual price fluctuations; those in use until 2014 were averaged over the period 2005-2009 (referred to as 2007 SOs). Across the EU, there is a periodic[2] recalculation of SOs. Standard outputs have now been recalculated within all Member States for the period 2008-2012 (referred to as 2010 SOs). The 2007 SO coefficients for England can be found in Annex 1 together with some special rules that apply to particular enterprise types. The 2010 SO coefficients can be found in Annex 2. A note describing the impact of the change from 2007 to 2010 SOs can be found here.

How are Farm Businesses classified into different types?

Once the numbers of livestock and hectares of crops have been multiplied by the relevant SOs, a farm is allocated to a type according to the source of the majority of its total SO. A

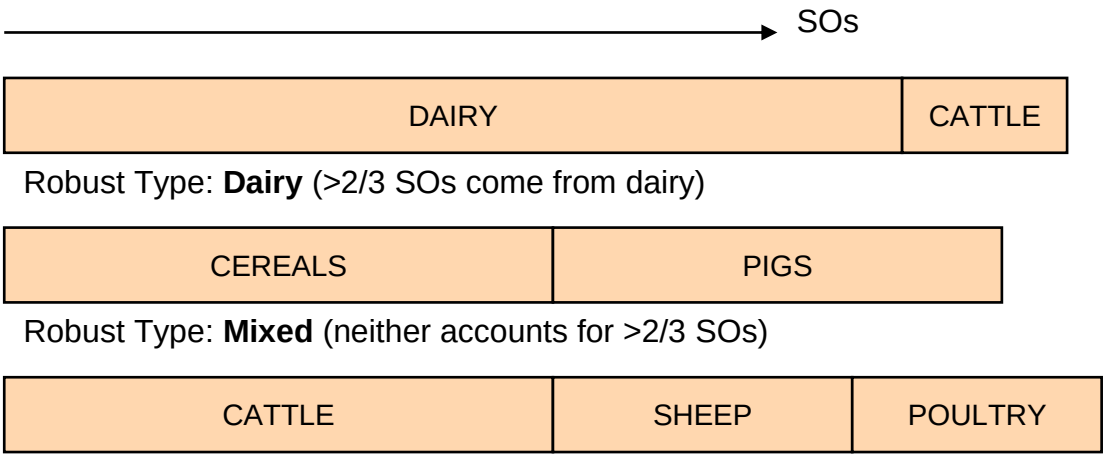
[1] Until the introduction of 2010 SOs, SOs were derived for 3 English regions North England (North East, North West and Yorkshire and Humber), East England (East Midlands, East of England, London and South East), West England (West Midlands and South West)

[2] The central year for the 5 year average coincides with EC Farm Structure Survey years (2007, 2010, 2013, 2016).

farm is allocated to a particular type when the contribution of a crop or livestock type (or set of crop and livestock types) comprises more than two-thirds of its total SO.

There are several levels of detail provided for in the classification system; at the simplest and most commonly used level, farms are divided into 10 “robust types” for analysis:

1. Cereals
2. General cropping
3. Horticulture
4. Specialist Pigs
5. Specialist Poultry
6. Dairy
7. LFA Grazing Livestock
8. Lowland Grazing Livestock
9. Mixed
10. Other (including Non-classifiable)



Robust Type: **Dairy** (>2/3 SOs come from dairy)

Robust Type: **Mixed** (neither accounts for >2/3 SOs)

Robust Type: **Lowland Grazing Livestock** (Cattle + Sheep > 2/3 SOs)

The different Farm Business Types and their characteristics are listed in Annex 3.

B. Classification of Farm Businesses by Size

Within the UK, a different system is used to classify Farm Businesses according to size. Enterprise types are added together according to their use of labour; e.g. a one-person Farm Business or a three-person Farm Business. Standard Labour Requirements (SLRs) are calculated for different livestock and crop types, and provide an estimate of the total amount of standard labour used on the farm.

The UK system for classifying Farm Businesses by size using SLRs provides a more intuitive description of farm size, particularly the difference between Full and Part Time Farm Businesses, than the Eurostat system, which uses a method based on Standard Outputs.

What are SLRs and how are they calculated?

Information about individual labour usage by different enterprises on each farm is not always available and could vary across farms, for example depending on the extent to which the farmer chose to substitute machinery for labour. Standard figures are therefore used for the labour requirements associated with different livestock and crop types. These are calculated on an hours per head or per hectare basis. SLRs represent labour requirements under typical conditions for enterprises of average size and performance. SLRs are generally standard across the UK, but are 50% higher for field enterprises in Northern Ireland to reflect smaller field sizes. The SLRs for different enterprise types are shown in Annex 4.

How are Farm Businesses classified into different sizes?

Once the total annual SLR figure for a Farm Business has been calculated (by multiplying the numbers of different livestock or numbers of hectares of different crops by the relevant SLR coefficients and then adding the results together), the number of hours can be converted to an equivalent number of full-time workers (on the basis that a full-time worker works a 39 hour week and so 1900 hours a year[3]).

This leads to the classification of farms by number of full-time equivalent (FTE) workers as follows:

Very small	<0.5 FTE 0.5 < 1 FTE	Spare time Part time
Small	1 < 2 FTE	Full time
Medium	2 < 3 FTE	Full time
Large	3 < 5 FTE	Full time
Very large	>= 5 FTE	Full time

[3] Taken from the rounded average of the basic hours as laid down by the UK Agricultural Wages Boards.

Annex 1: 2007 SOs for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock)

EC Structure Survey Heading		Farm Business Survey Form Items	England June 2010 Survey of Agriculture Form Items	North	East	West
B_1_1_1	Common wheat and spelt	C(1 to 3)	A1	1216.73	1187.16	1166.63
B_1_1_2	Durum wheat	C(4)	Included in A1	0.00	0.00	0.00
B_1_1_3	Rye	C(31)	A6	825.38	825.38	825.38
B_1_1_4	Barley	C(11 to 13)	A2	941.85	864.23	922.13
B_1_1_5	Oats	C(21 to 23)	A4	912.84	823.61	892.29
B_1_1_6	Grain maize	C(52)	Included in A5, A7	0.00	0.00	0.00
B_1_1_99	Other cereals	C(5+41)	A5, A7	889.41	889.41	889.41
B_1_2_1	Peas, field beans and sweet lupines	C(61 to 66)	A21, A22	677.89	753.76	594.27
B_1_3	Potatoes	C(71 to 74)	A10, A11	5083.96	7297.11	6494.06
B_1_4	Sugar beet	C(81)	A12	2105.44	2250.20	2239.32
B_1_5	Fodder roots and brassicas	C(400)	A19	258.17	258.17	258.17
B_1_6_2	Hops	C(101)	A28	7758.77	7758.77	7758.77
B_1_6_4	Rape and turnip	C(91+95 to 97)	A24, A25	976.47	958.78	939.86
B_1_6_5	Sunflower (a)	C(90+92)	-	482.89	482.89	482.89
B_1_6_7	Linseed (oil flax)	C(94)	A27	525.96	525.96	525.96
B_1_6_8	Other oil seed crops	C(98)	A20	525.96	525.96	525.96
B_1_6_9	Flax	C(93)	-	525.96	525.96	525.96
B_1_6_10	Hemp (b)	C(100)	-	926.32	926.32	926.32
B_1_6_12	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	C(103)	A35, B15	688.77	688.77	688.77
B_1_6_99	Industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere	C(99+107+89) {Types 1 to 4+6}	A34	589.74	589.74	589.74
B_1_7_1_1	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - open field (c)	C(131 to 181+217 to 218+231+233 to 235+250 to 264) {Types 1 to 3+6}	B5+B14+B21+C5	2829.37	3699.21	7253.62
B_1_7_1_2	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - market gardening (c)	C(109) {Types 4}	B5+B14+B21+C5	8927.81	10902.74	15125.75
B_1_7_2	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - under glass	C(109) {Types 5}	F1	177234.26	177234.26	177234.26
B_1_8_1	Flowers - outdoor	C(110+265) {Types 1 to 4+6}	D8, D13	41348.50	41348.50	41348.50
B_1_8_2	Flowers - under glass	C(110) {Types 5}	F2 (If D8+D13 > 0 else goes into B_4_5)	404399.83	404399.83	404399.83
B_1_9_1	Forage plants - temporary grass	C(402)	Included in G2	153.97	153.97	153.97
B_1_9_2_1	Forage plants - other green fodder - green maize	C(415)	A23	329.86	329.86	329.86

Annex 1: 2007 SOs for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock)

EC Structure Survey Heading		Farm Business Survey Form Items	England June 2010 Survey of Agriculture Form Items	North	East	West
B_1_9_2_2	Forage plants - other green fodder - leguminous plants	-	A14, A18	258.17	258.17	258.17
B_1_9_2_99	Forage plants - other green fodder	C(400+416+417)	-	258.17	258.17	258.17
B_1_10	Seeds and seedlings	C(104+125+127)	R3	1284.62	1284.62	1284.62
B_1_11	Other arable land crops	(C(89+106+107)+ C(409))	A31	688.77	688.77	688.77
B_1_12_1	Fallow land without subsidies	-	A32	0.00	0.00	0.00
B_1_12_2	Fallow land subject to payment of subsidies with no economic use	C(422 - 421)	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
B_3_1	Permanent grassland and meadow - pasture and meadow	C(403)	G1, G2	152.04	152.04	152.04
B_3_2	Permanent grassland and meadow - rough grazings	C(404)	G5	1.34	1.34	1.34
B_4_1_1_1	Fruit species of temperate climate zones	C(190 to 205+222+230+23 6 to 242+246 to 247) {Types 1 to 4}	C1, C2, C7, C11	8795.32	8795.32	8795.32
B_4_1_2	Berry species	C(214+219+220+ 232+244)	C5, C6	22595.63	22595.63	22595.63
B_4_4	Vineyards - total	C(223+245) {Types 1 to 4+6}	-	6485.86	6485.86	6485.86
B_4_4_2	Vineyards - other wines	-	C10	6485.86	6485.86	6485.86
B_4_5	Nurseries	C(108) {Types 1 to 6}	D6, D10,and F2/10000 (If D8+D13 = 0)	98617.27	98617.27	98617.27
B_4_7	Permanent crops under glass	C(190 to 216+219 to 223+230+232+23 6 to 247) {Types 5}	-			
B_6_1	Mushrooms (d)	-	F11	54113.27	54113.27	54113.27
B_6_1_1	Mushrooms (d)	C(126)[22]	-	7018.65	7018.65	7018.65
C_1	Equidae	E(65+84 to 86)	P90	406.55	406.55	406.55
C_2_1	Bovine under one year old - total	E(20+21)	K201 to K203	428.70	401.96	400.61
C_2_2	Bovine under 2 years - males	E(18)	K204	502.61	426.36	388.09
C_2_3	Bovine under 2 years - females	E(19)	K205, K206	485.90	448.77	423.04
C_2_4	Bovine 2 years and older - males	E(3+10+16)	K207	535.46	456.83	387.89

Annex 1: 2007 SOs for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock)

EC Structure Survey Heading		Farm Business Survey Form Items	England June 2010 Survey of Agriculture Form Items	North	East	West
C_2_5	Heifers, 2 years and older	E(13+14+17)	K208, K209	479.43	451.58	425.77
C_2_6	Dairy cows	E(4)	K211	2285.51	2533.23	2351.05
C_2_99	Bovine 2 years old and over - other cows	E(12)	K210	333.42	320.40	372.51
C_3_1_1	Sheep - breeding females	E(29+75)	M1, M4, M7	69.63	80.01	84.06
C_3_1_99	Sheep – others	E(28+32+34 to 35)	M9, M13, M14, M17	2.17	2.44	2.01
C_3_2	Goats	E(68)	P91	269.78	269.78	269.78
C_3_2_1	Goats - breeding females	E(69)	-	375.88	375.88	375.88
C_3_2_99	Goats - others	E(71))	-	43.32	43.32	43.32
C_4_1	Pigs - piglets under 20 kg	E(47)	L14	1.86	1.86	1.86
C_4_2	Pigs - breeding sows over 50 kg	E(43+50 to 51)	L1, L2, L3, L5	838.63	727.21	719.65
C_4_99	Pigs - others	E(42+44+46)	L4, L9	157.89	157.35	157.38
C_5_1	Poultry – broilers	E(57 to 58)	N10	9.86	9.86	9.86
C_5_2	Laying hens	E(54 to 55)	N2, N3, N5, N6, N7	14.32	13.90	14.57
C_5_3	Poultry – others	E(59 to 60)	N13 to N16	66.15	68.93	63.68
	Deer (e)	E(67)	P10	269.78	269.78	269.78

The total SO for each farm is calculated by multiplying its crop areas and livestock numbers by the appropriate SO coefficients (given above) and then summing the result for all enterprises on the farm. SO coefficients are expressed in Euros per hectare of crop and per head of livestock with the following exceptions and special rules which are applied in England and Wales:

(a) Sunflower
In the June Survey this is included in B_1_11.

(b) Hemp
In the June Survey this is included in B_1_11.

(c) Vegetables: B_1_7_1

In the June Survey vegetable crops grown in the open (Survey items B5, B14, B21 and C5) should be divided between headings B_1_7_1_1 (field scale vegetables) and B_1_7_1_2 (market garden scale vegetables) in accordance with the following rules:

(i) Where vegetable crops are grown on a holding with other field crops (defined as crops in regrouping code P1*) they should all be allocated to B_1_7_1_1

(ii) Otherwise they should be allocated to B_1_7_1_2

(d) Mushrooms: B_6_1

The coefficients for mushrooms are applied per **area** (100 square metres). Care needs to be taken in their application because the areas to which they are applied are recorded in hectares for both the Structure Survey and the FBS.

Note also that data for mushrooms are not collected in the June Survey but in the Mushroom Production Survey. This records the annual weight of compost used and the production system employed. These data are then converted in a production area in **hectares** for Structure Survey purposes using conversion factors, to which the SO for heading B_6_1 is applied. The production area represents the effective growing surface area (beds, trays, bags, blocks or similar) which is/will be used during the year. If it is used more than once the area is still counted once only.

In contrast the FBS records the total area of all successive crops (i.e. the basic area multiplied by the number of complete harvests) in **square metres** to which the SO for heading B_6_1_1 is applied.

(e) Deer

Deer (Survey item P10) do not form part of the EU typology but for UK purposes are included in regrouping code P4*.

* Regrouping code: see the consolidated version of Commission Decision 85/377/EEC including amendments introduced in Commission Decisions 94/376/EC, 96/393/EC and 99/725/EC, Annex II part C I Codes regrouping several characteristics included in the 1999/2000 Farm Structure Survey.

Annex 2: 2010 Standard Output coefficients for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock)

EC Farm Structure Survey Heading		FBS form id	June Survey id	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London & South East	South West
B_1_1_1	Common wheat and spelt	C(1 to 3)	A1	1442.05	1351.54	1442.05	1405.78	1402.57	1349.16	1433.69	1368.85
B_1_1_3	Rye	C(31)	A6	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15	1039.15
B_1_1_4	Barley	C(11 to 13)	A2	1111.42	1002.24	1111.42	1058.75	1147.90	994.44	999.58	1099.47
B_1_1_5	Oats	C(21 to 23)	A4	945.40	945.40	945.40	908.89	948.69	908.89	908.89	948.69
B_1_1_6	Grain maize	C(52)	Included in A5, A7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
B_1_1_99	Other cereals	C(5+41)	A5, A7	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99	1036.99
B_1_2_1	Pulses - total	C(61 to 66)	A21, A22	913.93	913.93	913.93	913.93	913.93	913.93	913.93	913.93
B_1_3	Potatoes	C(71 to 74)	A10, A11	4630.34	4630.34	4630.34	6959.12	5759.65	6959.12	6959.12	5759.65
B_1_4	Sugar beet	C(81)	A12	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24	2255.24
B_1_5	Fodder roots and brassicas	C(400)	A19	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37
B_1_6_2	Hops	C(101)	A28	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00	9600.00
B_1_6_4	Rape and turnip	C(91+95 to 97)	A24, A25	1381.05	1381.05	1381.05	1350.87	1353.77	1350.87	1350.87	1353.765
B_1_6_5	Sunflower	C(90+92)	-								
B_1_6_7	Linseed (oil flax)	C(94)	A27	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32
B_1_6_8	Other oil seed crops	C(98)	A20	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32	638.32
B_1_6_9	Flax	C(93)	-								
B_1_6_10	Hemp	C(100)	-	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62	1106.62
B_1_6_12	Aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants	C(103)	A35, B15	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96	1186.96
B_1_6_99	Industrial plants not mentioned elsewhere	C(99+107+89) {Types 1 to 4+6}	A34	706.37	706.37	706.37	706.37	706.37	706.37	706.37	706.37
B_1_7_1_1	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - open field	C(131 to 181+217 to 218+231+233 to 235+250 to 264) {Types 1 to 3+6}	B5,B14, B21,C5	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58	4139.58
B_1_7_1_2	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - market gardening	C(109) {Types 4}	B5,B14, B21,C5	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89	12788.89
B_1_7_2	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - under glass	C(109) {Types 5}	B5,B14, B21,C5	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58	155308.58

Annex 2: 2010 Standard Output coefficients for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock) continued

EC Farm Structure Survey Heading		FBS form id	June Survey id	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London & South East	South West
B_1_8_1	Flowers - outdoor	C(110+265) {Types 1 to 4+6}	F1	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01	51404.01
B_1_8_2	Flowers - under glass	C(110) {Types 5}	D8, D13	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28	348608.28
B_1_9_1	Forage plants - temporary grass	C(402)	Included in G2	209.57	209.57	209.57	209.57	209.57	209.57	209.57	209.57
B_1_9_2_1	Forage plants - other green fodder - green maize	C(415)	A23	366.41	366.41	366.41	366.41	366.41	366.41	366.41	366.41
B_1_9_2_2	Forage plants - other green fodder - leguminous plants	-	A14, A18	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37
B_1_9_2_99	Forage plants - other green fodder	C(400+416+417)	-	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37	283.37
B_1_10	Seeds and seedlings	C(104+125+127)	R3	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23	1556.23
B_1_11	Other arable land crops	(C(89+106+107)+ C(409))	A31	650.05	650.05	650.05	650.05	650.05	650.05	650.05	650.05
B_1_12_1	Fallow land, no subsidies	-	A32	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
B_1_12_2	Fallow land subject to payment of subsidies with no economic use	C(422 - 421)	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B_3_1	Permanent grassland and meadow - pasture and meadow	C(403)	G1, G2	192.45	192.45	192.45	192.45	192.45	192.45	192.45	192.45
B_3_2	Permanent grassland and meadow - rough grazings	C(404)	G5	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
B_4_1_1_1	Fruit species of temperate climate zones	C(190 to 205+ 222+230+236 to 242+246 to 247) {Types 1 to 4}	C1, C2, C7, C11	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71	9020.71
B_4_1_2	Berry species	C(214+219+220+ 232+244)	C5, C6	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02	29116.02
B_4_4	Vineyards - total	C(223+245) {Types 1 to 4+6}	-	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44
B_4_4_2	Vineyards - other wines	-	C10	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44	7306.44
B_4_5	Nurseries	C(108) {Types 1 to 6}	D6, D10 (+ F2/10000 If D8+D13 = 0)	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9	136332.9

Annex 2: 2010 Standard Output coefficients for England (euros per hectare or per head of livestock) continued

EC Farm Structure Survey Heading		FBS form id	June Survey id	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London & South East	South West
B_4_6_1	Christmas trees		D6	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76	14175.76
B_6_1	Mushrooms	C(126)[22]	F11	414.57	414.57	414.57	414.57	414.57	414.57	414.57	414.57
C_1	Equidae	E(65+84 to 86)	P90	512.55	512.55	512.55	512.55	512.55	512.55	512.55	512.55
C_2_1	Bovine under one year old - total	E(20+21)	From CTS	490.64	490.64	490.64	443.02	484.21	443.02	443.02	484.21
C_2_2	Bovine under 2 years - males	E(18)	From CTS	552.14	552.14	552.14	528.86	516.85	528.86	528.86	516.85
C_2_3	Bovine under 2 years - females	E(19)	From CTS	543.98	543.98	543.98	531.73	548.43	531.73	531.73	548.43
C_2_4	Bovine 2 years and older - males	E(3+10+16)	From CTS	556.66	556.66	556.66	544.51	546.955	544.51	544.51	546.96
C_2_5	Heifers, 2 years and older	E(13+14+17)	From CTS	588.43	588.43	588.43	526.95	534.71	526.95	526.95	534.71
C_2_6	Dairy cows	E(4)	From CTS	2548.74	2555.33	2548.74	2617.76	2605.99	2740.55	2688.13	2517.92
C_2_99	Bovine 2 years old and over - other cows	E(12)	From CTS	369.84	353.77	369.84	433.71	487.87	308.68	406.89	412.52
C_3_1_1	Sheep - breeding females	E(29+75)	M1, M4, M7	71.06	82.74	71.06	105.50	112.585	105.50	105.50	101.30
C_3_1_99	Sheep – others	E(28+32+34 to 35)	M9, M13, M14, M17	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.84	2.02	2.84	2.84	2.02
C_3_2	Goats	E(68)	P91	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33
C_3_2_1	Goats - breeding females	E(69)	-	346.66	346.66	346.66	346.66	346.66	346.66	346.66	346.66
C_3_2_99	Goats - others	E(71))	-	47.31	47.31	47.31	47.31	47.31	47.31	47.31	47.31
C_4_1	Pigs - piglets under 20 kg	E(47)	L14	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28
C_4_2	Pigs - breeding sows over 50 kg	E(43+50 to 51)	L1, L2, L3, L5	812.38	812.38	812.38	794.83	796.93	794.83	794.83*	796.93
C_4_99	Pigs - others	E(42+44+46)	L4, L9	169.27	169.27	169.27	168.70	168.73	168.70	168.70	168.73
C_5_1	Poultry – broilers	E(57 to 58)	N10	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64	11.64
C_5_2	Laying hens	E(54 to 55)	N2, N3, N5, N6, N7	17.93	17.93	17.93	18.11	17.78	18.11	18.11	17.78
C_5_3_1	Turkeys	E(59)	N15	93.64	93.64	93.64	93.64	93.64	93.64	93.64	93.64
C_5_3_2	Ducks	E(60)	N13	53.78	53.78	53.78	53.78	53.78	53.78	53.78	53.785
C_5_3_3	Geese	E(60)	N14	52.01	52.01	52.01	52.01	52.01	52.01	52.01	52.01
C_5_3_99	Poultry – others	E(60)	N16	58.13	58.13	58.13	58.13	58.13	58.13	58.13	58.13
	Deer	E(67)	P10	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33	263.33

*The coefficient for London for item C_4_2 is 797.83.

Annex 3: Agricultural Business types

Robust Types:

1. Cereals
Holdings on which cereals, combinable crops and set-aside[4] account for more than two thirds of the total SO and (pre-2007) where set-aside alone did not account for more than two thirds of the total SO. (Holdings where set-aside accounted for more than two thirds of total SO were classified as specialist set aside and were included in "other" below.)

2. General cropping
Holdings on which arable crops (including field scale vegetables) account for more than two thirds of the total SO, excluding holdings classified as *cereals;* holdings on which a mixture of arable and horticultural crops account for more than two thirds of their total SO excluding holdings classified as *horticulture* and holdings on which arable crops account for more than one third of their total SO and no other grouping accounts for more than one third.

3. Horticulture
Holdings on which fruit (including vineyards), hardy nursery stock, glasshouse flowers and vegetables, market garden scale vegetables, outdoor bulbs and flowers, and mushrooms account for more than two thirds of their total SO.

4. Specialist Pigs
Holdings on which pigs account for more than two thirds of their total SO.

5. Specialist Poultry
Holdings on which Poultry account for more than two thirds of their total SO.

6. Dairy
Holdings on which dairy cows account for more than two thirds of their total SO.

7. LFA[5] Grazing Livestock
Holdings on which cattle, sheep and other grazing livestock account for more than two thirds of their total SO except holdings classified as *dairy.* A holding is classified as a Less Favoured Area (LFA) holding if 50 per cent or more of its total area is in the LFA. Of holdings classified as LFA, those whose LFA land is wholly or mainly (50 per cent or more) in the Severely Disadvantaged Area (SDA) are classified as SDA; those whose LFA land is wholly or mainly (more than 50 per cent) in the Disadvantaged Area (DA) are classified as DA.

8. Lowland Grazing Livestock
Holdings on which cattle, sheep and other grazing livestock account for more than two thirds of their total SO except holdings classified as *dairy.* A holding is classified as lowland if less than 50 per cent of its total area is in the LFA.

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[4] The set-aside rate was set to 0% by the European Commission in 2007 (for the 2008 harvest). Set-aside was abolished in 2008.

[5] In the European Union, less-favoured area (LFA) is a term used to describe an area with natural handicaps (lack of water, climate, short crop season and tendencies of depopulation), or that is mountainous or hilly, as defined by its altitude and slope.

9. Mixed
Holdings for which none of the above categories accounts for more than 2/3 of total SO. This category includes mixed pigs and poultry farms as well as farms with a mixture of crops and livestock (where neither accounts for more than 2/3 of SOs).

10. Non-classifiable
Holdings that fit into none of the above categories. Non classifiable holdings are holdings consisting of fallow or buildings and other areas only, for which no SO coefficients are calculated.

Relationship between robust types, main types and particular farm types

Robust types	Main types	Particular types	
1 Cereals	1 Specialist cereals	1510	Specialist cereals (other than rice), oilseeds and protein crops
2 General cropping	2 General cropping	1610	Specialist root crops
		1620	Cereals, oilseeds, protein corps and root crops combined
		1630	Specialist field vegetables
		1660	Various filed crops combined
		6130	Field crops and vineyards combined
		6140	Field crops and permanent crops combined
		6150	Mixed cropping, mainly field crops
3 Horticulture	3 Specialist fruit	3610	Specialist fruit (other than citrus, tropical fruit or nuts)
	4 Specialist glass	2110	Specialist vegetables indoor
		2120	Specialist flowers and ornamentals indoor
		2130	Mixed horticulture indoor specialist
	5 Specialist hardy nursery stock	2320	Specialist nurseries
	6 Other horticulture	2210	Specialist vegetables outdoor
		2220	Specialist flowers and ornamentals outdoor
		2230	Mixed horticulture outdoor specialist
		2310	Specialist mushrooms
		2330	Various horticulture
		3540	Other vineyards
		3800	Various permanent crops
		6110	Horticulture and permanent crops combined
		6120	Horticulture and field crops combined
		6160	Other mixed cropping
4 Specialist pigs	7 Specialist pigs	5110	Specialist pig rearing
		5120	Specialist pig fattening
		5130	Pigs rearing and fattening combined
5 Specialist poultry	8 Specialist poultry	5210	Specialist layers
		5220	Specialist poultry meat
		5230	Layers and poultry meant combined

Relationship between robust types, main types and particular farm types (cont')

Robust types	Main types	Particular types	
6 Dairy	9 Dairy - LFA	4500	Specialist dairying
	10 Dairy - lowland	4500	Specialist dairying
7 LFA grazing livestock	11 Specialist sheep - SDA	4810	Specialist sheep
	12 Specialist beef - SDA	4600	Specialist cattle rearing and fattening
	13 Mixed grazing livestock - SDA	4700	Cattle - dairy, rearing and fattening combined
		4820	Sheep and cattle combined
		4830	Specialist goats
		4840	Various grazing livestock
	14 Various grazing livestock - DA	4600	Specialist cattle rearing and fattening
		4700	Cattle - dairy, rearing and fattening combined
		4810	Specialist sheep
		4820	Sheep and cattle combined
		4830	Specialist goats
		4840	Various grazing livestock
8 Lowland grazing livestock	15 Various grazing livestock - lowland	4600	Specialist cattle rearing and fattening
		4700	Cattle - dairy, rearing and fattening combined
		4810	Specialist sheep
		4820	Sheep and cattle combined
		4830	Specialist goats
		4840	Various grazing livestock
9 Mixed	16 Cropping and dairying	8310	Field crops combined with dairying
		8320	Dairying combined with field crops
	17 Cropping, cattle and sheep	8330	Field crops combined with non dairy grazing livestock
		8340	Non dairy grazing livestock combined with field crops
	18 Cropping, pigs and poultry	8410	Field crops and granivores combined
	19 Cropping and mixed livestock	8420	Permanent crops and grazing livestock combined
		8440	Various mixed crops and livestock
	20 Mixed livestock	5300	Various granivores combined
		7310	Mixed livestock, mainly dairying
		7320	Mixed livestock, mainly non dairying grazing livestock
		7410	Mixed livestock; granivores and dairying combined
		7420	Mixed livestock; granivores and non dairying grazing livestock
10 Other types	25 Non classifiable holdings	9000	Non classifiable holdings

Annex 4: Standard Labour Requirements (per hectare or head per year)

	June census items, England	England FBS items	Herd/crop size implied by SLR*	Standard hrs - Nix (32nd edition)	2000 SLRs	2006 SLRs
Cereals	A1:A7, A231, A31	C(1:52)[21:22]	95	10-16	**20**	**18**
Oilseeds	A20, A24: A27	C(91:98+100+103:106)[21:22]	125	10	**15**	**16**
Hops	No longer separately collected	C(101)[21:22]	30	60	**60**	**60[b]**
Sugar Beet	A12	C(81)[21:22]	60	24	**33**	**33**
Field peas & beans	A21, A22	C(61:64)[21:22]	190	12	**10**	**16**
Maincrop Potatoes*	A11	C(72:74)[21:22]	20	80-160	**90**	**110**
Early Potatoes	A10	C(71)[21:22]	15	80-160	**120**	**200**
Fodder crops	A14, A18, A19, A232, A233	C(400+415:417)[21:22]	315	7	**6**	**6[a,b]**
Miscanthus	A34	C(99)[21:22]	-	-	**-**	**16[c]**
Outdoor Vegetables and salad	B21	C(127+131:159+170:181+233:235+250:264)[21:22]{1:4+6:8}	19	-	**100**	**280**
Other peas and beans	B14	C(160+162+163)[21:22]	3.8		**500**	**500[b]**
Vining Peas	B5	C(161)[21:22]	75	-	**25**	**12**
Top and soft fruit	C99	C(190:205+222+230+238:243+246:247+214:220 +223+232+244:245)[21:22]	4.2	-	**450**	**425**
HNS	D8, D10, D13	C(111:116+120:125+129+224:225+265)[21:22]{1:4+6:8}	1.25	-	**1500**	**1900**
Vegetables under glass	F1/10000	C(127+131:160+162:181+233:235+250:264)[21:22]{5}	-	-	**5000**	**7000**
Flowers & plants under glass	F2/10000	C(111:116+120:125+129+190:205+214:220+222+223:225+230+232+238:247+265)[21:22]{5}	-	-	**25000**	**13000**
Mushrooms	R1	C(126)[21:22]	0.25	-	**7220(or 0.044 hrs/lb)**	**7220 (or 0.044 hrs/lb)[b]**
Set aside	A32	C(422)[21]	1900	2	**1**	**2.9**
Dairy cows	K211	E(4)[18]	50	34	**39**	**42**
Beef cows	K210	E(12+74)[18]	160	11	**12**	**26**

Other cattle	K201:K209	E(10+3+13+14+16:21)[18]	210	11	**9**	**12**
Ewes and rams (Lowland)[1]	M1, M4, M7,M9	E(29+28+75)[18]	365	4	**5.2**	**5.2**
Ewes and rams (lfa)[1]	M1, M4, M7,M9	E(29+28+75)[18]	450	3.2	**4.2**	**3.7**
Other sheep (Lowland)[1]	M13, M14, M17	E(32:36)[18]	575	2.4	**3.3**	**2.9**
Other sheep (lfa)[1]	M13, M14, M17	E(32:36)[18]	730	2.4	**2.6**	**3.1**
Sows	L1:L5	E(43+44)[18]	136	24	**14**	**28**
Finishing & rearing pigs	L9	E(42+45+46+50+51)[18]	1000	2.4	**1.9**	**2.3**
Piglets (<20kg)	L14	E(47)[18}	9500		**0.2**	**0.2[d]**
Table fowl	N10	E(57:59)[18]	47500	0.016	**0.04**	**0.09**
Laying hens	N3 (N31, N32, N33)	E(54)[18]	11175	0.14-0.48	**0.17**	**0.36**
Growing pullets	N5, N6, N7, N2	E(55)[18]	15800	0.04	**0.12**	**0.24[e]**
Other Poultry	N13:N16	E(60)[18]	42000		**0.045**	**0.10[e]**
Horse	P90	E(65)[18]	13		**150**	**40**
Goats	P91 (P7, P12)	E(69+71)[18]	95		**20**	**12**
Deer	P10	E(67)[18]	125		**15**	**15[b]**
Grassland	G1, G2	C(402:403+409)[21:22]	475	4	**4**	**3.1[a]**
Rough grazing	G5	C(404:407)[21:22]	1265	1.6	**1.5**	**1.5[b]**

*Working year = 1900 hrs.

1 Based on farm type classification – e.g. for LFA Cattle & Sheep farms the LFA coefficients are applied to all relevant livestock on the farm.

(a) Figure from NIX
(b) Based upon previous coefficient
(c) Miscanthus coefficient applied from 2013 June Survey and 2012/13 Farm.
(d) Calibrated from previous estimate on the basis of change in Finishing and Rearing Pigs
(e) Calibrated from previous estimate on the basis of change in Table Fowl