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 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 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 FBS/FAS collects 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 here. 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 to enterprises. 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 for deciding how to classify the resulting Farm Business. This means that a system is needed for weighting the relative contributions of different crop or livestock types to the Farm Business as a whole. The UK system is based on weighting contributions by the output associated with them. Standard Outputs (SOs) are calculated per hectare of crops and per head of livestock and used to calculate the standard output associated with each part of the Farm Business.

What are SOs and how are they calculated?

SOs are representative of the level of output that could be expected on the average farm under “normal” conditions (i.e. no disease outbreaks or adverse weather). Different SOs are calculated for North England, East England, West England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 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 will be the main product (e.g. wheat, barley, peas) plus any by-product that is sold, for example straw. For livestock it will be the value of the main product (milk, eggs, lamb, pork) plus the value of any secondary product (calf, wool) minus the cost of replacement.

Up until 2010, standard gross margins were used for the classification of farms. The difference between standard outputs and standard gross margins is that no variable costs are deducted in the derivation of standard outputs. A Defra note looking at the effects on the population by farm type as a result of the change from SGM’s to SO’s is available here.

The SOs now in use are based on a five-year average centred on 2007. SO’s are based on a five-year average in order to lessen the impact of yearly fluctuations on calculated SOs.

The 2007 SO’s for England can be seen in Annex 1.

Some special rules apply to the use of SOs for particular enterprise types; for England and Wales these rules are also shown in Annex 1.
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 where most of its total SO come from. A 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 SOs.

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)

SOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEREALS</th>
<th>PIGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAIRY</td>
<td>CATTLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATTLE</th>
<th>SHEEP</th>
<th>POULTRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATTLE</th>
<th>SHEEP</th>
<th>POULTRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The different Farm Business Types and their characteristics are listed in Annex 2.
B.  **Classification of Farm Businesses by Size**

For the purpose of classifying Farm Businesses according to size, a different system of combining different enterprise types is used. Enterprise types are added together according to how much labour they use. This means that Farm Business are classified according to whether they are 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 used to find the total amount of standard labour used on the farm.

**What are SLRs and how are they calculated?**

Information on individual labour usage by enterprise 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 for the labour requirements associated with different livestock and crop types are therefore used, on an hours per-head or per-hectare basis. SLRs are representative of 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 size.

The SLRs for different enterprise types can be seen in Annex 3.

**How are Farm Businesses classified into different sizes?**

Once the total annual SLR figure for an 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\(^1\)).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very small</td>
<td>&lt;0.5 FTE</td>
<td>Spare time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 &lt; 1 FTE</td>
<td>Part time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>1 &lt; 2 FTE</td>
<td>Full time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>2 &lt; 3 FTE</td>
<td>Full time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>3 &lt; 5 FTE</td>
<td>Full time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>&gt;= 5 FTE</td>
<td>Full time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Very Small category is further classified into Spare Time Farm Businesses (<0.5 FTE) and Part Time Farm Businesses (0.5 to <1 FTE). All

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\(^1\) Taken from the rounded average of the basic hours as laid down by the UK Agricultural Wages Boards.
the larger classifications represent various sizes of Full Time Farm Businesses.

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 SOs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC Structure Survey Heading</th>
<th>England June 2010 Survey of Agriculture Form Items</th>
<th>Farm Business Survey Form Items</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B_1_1.1 Common wheat and spelt</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>C(1 to 3)</td>
<td>1216.73</td>
<td>1187.16</td>
<td>1166.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_2.1 Durum wheat</td>
<td>Included in A1</td>
<td>C(4)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_4.1 Rye</td>
<td>A6</td>
<td>C(31)</td>
<td>825.38</td>
<td>825.38</td>
<td>825.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_4.2 Barley</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>C(11 to 13)</td>
<td>941.85</td>
<td>864.23</td>
<td>922.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_4.3 Oats</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>C(21 to 23)</td>
<td>912.84</td>
<td>823.61</td>
<td>892.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_5.1 Grain maize</td>
<td>Included in A5, A7</td>
<td>C(52)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_6.1 Peas, field beans and sweet lupines</td>
<td>A21, A22</td>
<td>C(61 to 66)</td>
<td>677.89</td>
<td>753.76</td>
<td>594.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_7.1.1 Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - open field (c)</td>
<td>B5+B14+B21+C5</td>
<td>C(131 to 181+217 to 218+231+233 to 235+250 to 264)</td>
<td>2829.37</td>
<td>3699.21</td>
<td>7253.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_7.2 Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries - outdoor - market gardening (c)</td>
<td>B5+B14+B21+C5</td>
<td>C(109)</td>
<td>8927.81</td>
<td>10902.74</td>
<td>15125.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_8.1 Flowers - outdoor</td>
<td>D8, D13</td>
<td>C(110+265)</td>
<td>41348.50</td>
<td>41348.50</td>
<td>41348.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UK Farm Classification Document
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B_1_8_2</td>
<td>Flowers - under glass</td>
<td>F2 (If D8+D13 &gt; 0 else goes into B_4_5)</td>
<td>C(110) {Types 5}</td>
<td>404399.83</td>
<td>404399.83</td>
<td>404399.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_9_1</td>
<td>Forage plants - temporary grass</td>
<td>Included in G2</td>
<td>C(402)</td>
<td>153.97</td>
<td>153.97</td>
<td>153.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_9_2_1</td>
<td>Forage plants - other green fodder - green maize</td>
<td>A23</td>
<td>C(415)</td>
<td>329.86</td>
<td>329.86</td>
<td>329.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_9_2_2</td>
<td>Forage plants - other green fodder - leguminous plants</td>
<td>A14, A18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>258.17</td>
<td>258.17</td>
<td>258.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_9_2_99</td>
<td>Forage plants - other green fodder</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C(400+416+417)</td>
<td>258.17</td>
<td>258.17</td>
<td>258.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_10</td>
<td>Seeds and seedlings</td>
<td>R3</td>
<td>C(104+125+127)</td>
<td>1284.62</td>
<td>1284.62</td>
<td>1284.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_11</td>
<td>Other arable land crops</td>
<td>A31</td>
<td>(C(89+106+107)+C(409))</td>
<td>688.77</td>
<td>688.77</td>
<td>688.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_12_1</td>
<td>Fallow land without subsidies</td>
<td>A32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_1_12_2</td>
<td>Fallow land subject to payment of subsidies with no economic use</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C(422 - 421)</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_3_1</td>
<td>Permanent grassland and meadow - pasture and meadow</td>
<td>G1, G2</td>
<td>C(403)</td>
<td>152.04</td>
<td>152.04</td>
<td>152.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_3_2</td>
<td>Permanent grassland and meadow - rough grazings</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>C(404)</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_1_1_1</td>
<td>Fruit species of temperate climate zones</td>
<td>C1, C2, C7, C11</td>
<td>C(190 to 205+222+230+236 to 242+246 to 247) {Types 1 to 4}</td>
<td>8795.32</td>
<td>8795.32</td>
<td>8795.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_1_2</td>
<td>Berry species</td>
<td>C5, C6</td>
<td>C(214+219+220+232+244)</td>
<td>22595.63</td>
<td>22595.63</td>
<td>22595.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_4</td>
<td>Vineyards - total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C(223+245) {Types 1 to 4+6}</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_4_2</td>
<td>Vineyards - other wines</td>
<td>C10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
<td>6485.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_5</td>
<td>Nurseries</td>
<td>D6, D10,and F2/10000 (If D8+D13 = 0)</td>
<td>C(108) {Types 1 to 6}</td>
<td>98617.27</td>
<td>98617.27</td>
<td>98617.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_4_7</td>
<td>Permanent crops under glass</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C(190 to 216+219 to 223+230+232+236 to 247) {Types 5}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_6_1</td>
<td>Mushrooms (d)</td>
<td>F11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54113.27</td>
<td>54113.27</td>
<td>54113.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B_6_1_1</td>
<td>Mushrooms (d)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C(126)[22]</td>
<td>7018.65</td>
<td>7018.65</td>
<td>7018.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_1</td>
<td>Equidae</td>
<td>P90</td>
<td>E(65+84 to 86)</td>
<td>406.55</td>
<td>406.55</td>
<td>406.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C_2_1</th>
<th>Bovine under one year old - total</th>
<th>K201 to K203</th>
<th>E(20+21)</th>
<th>428.70</th>
<th>401.96</th>
<th>400.61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C_2_2</td>
<td>Bovine under 2 years - males</td>
<td>K204</td>
<td>E(18)</td>
<td>502.61</td>
<td>426.36</td>
<td>388.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_2_3</td>
<td>Bovine under 2 years - females</td>
<td>K205, K206</td>
<td>E(19)</td>
<td>485.90</td>
<td>448.77</td>
<td>423.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_2_4</td>
<td>Bovine 2 years and older - males</td>
<td>K207</td>
<td>E(3+10+16)</td>
<td>535.46</td>
<td>456.83</td>
<td>387.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_2_5</td>
<td>Heifers, 2 years and older</td>
<td>K208, K209</td>
<td>E(13+14+17)</td>
<td>479.43</td>
<td>451.58</td>
<td>425.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_2_6</td>
<td>Dairy cows</td>
<td>K211</td>
<td>E(4)</td>
<td>2285.51</td>
<td>2533.23</td>
<td>2351.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_2_99</td>
<td>Bovine 2 years old and over - other cows</td>
<td>K210</td>
<td>E(12)</td>
<td>333.42</td>
<td>320.40</td>
<td>372.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_3_1_1</td>
<td>Sheep - breeding females</td>
<td>M1, M4, M7</td>
<td>E(29+75)</td>
<td>69.63</td>
<td>80.01</td>
<td>84.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_3_1_99</td>
<td>Sheep – others</td>
<td>M9, M13, M14, M17</td>
<td>E(28+32+34 to 35)</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_3_2</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>P91</td>
<td>E(68)</td>
<td>269.78</td>
<td>269.78</td>
<td>269.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_3_2_1</td>
<td>Goats - breeding females</td>
<td></td>
<td>E(69)</td>
<td>375.88</td>
<td>375.88</td>
<td>375.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_3_2_99</td>
<td>Goats - others</td>
<td></td>
<td>E(71)</td>
<td>43.32</td>
<td>43.32</td>
<td>43.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_4_1</td>
<td>Pigs - piglets under 20 kg</td>
<td>L14</td>
<td>E(47)</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_4_2</td>
<td>Pigs - breeding sows over 50 kg</td>
<td>L1, L2, L3, L5</td>
<td>E(43+50 to 51)</td>
<td>838.63</td>
<td>727.21</td>
<td>719.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_4_99</td>
<td>Pigs - others</td>
<td>L4, L9</td>
<td>E(42+44+46)</td>
<td>157.89</td>
<td>157.35</td>
<td>157.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_5_1</td>
<td>Poultry – broilers (e)</td>
<td>N10</td>
<td>E(57 to 58)</td>
<td>985.68</td>
<td>985.68</td>
<td>985.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_5_2</td>
<td>Laying hens (e)</td>
<td>N2, N3, N5, N6, N7</td>
<td>E(54 to 55)</td>
<td>1431.91</td>
<td>1390.35</td>
<td>1457.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C_5_3</td>
<td>Poultry – others (e)</td>
<td>N13 to N16</td>
<td>E(59 to 60)</td>
<td>6614.91</td>
<td>6893.21</td>
<td>6368.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer (f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>P10</td>
<td>E(67)</td>
<td>269.78</td>
<td>269.78</td>
<td>269.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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) Fowls and other poultry: C_5_1, C_5_2 and C_5_3

The coefficients for fowls and other poultry (Survey items N2, N3, N5, N6, N7, N10 and N13 to N16) are applied per 100 birds.

(f) Deer

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

Annex 2: Agricultural Business types

Robust Types:

1. Cereals
Holdings on which cereals, combinable crops and set aside account for more than two thirds of the total SO and where set aside alone does not account for more than two thirds of the total SO. (Holdings where set aside accounts for more than two thirds of total SO are specialist set aside and are included in “other” below.)

2. General cropping
Holdings on which arable crops (including field scale vegetables) account for more than two thirds of their 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\(^2\) 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

\(^2\) 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.
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.

9. Mixed
Holdings in which none of the above categories is responsible for more than 2/3 of SOs. 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.
## How the robust types break down into main types and EC types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Robust types</th>
<th>Main types</th>
<th>Constituent EC types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cereals</td>
<td>1 Cereals</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Cropping</td>
<td>2 General Cropping</td>
<td>161, 162, 163, 166, 613, 614, 615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Horticulture</td>
<td>3 Specialist fruit</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Specialist glass</td>
<td>211, 212, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other horticulture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Specialist Pigs</td>
<td>7 Specialist pigs</td>
<td>511, 512, 513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Specialist Poultry</td>
<td>8 Specialist poultry</td>
<td>521, 522, 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dairy</td>
<td>9 Dairy (LFA)</td>
<td>450 (LFA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Dairy (lowland)</td>
<td>450 (non-LFA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. LFA Grazing Livestock</td>
<td>11 Specialist sheep (SDA)</td>
<td>481 (SDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Specialist beef (SDA)</td>
<td>480 (SDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Various Grazing Livestock(SDA)</td>
<td>470, 482, 483, 484 (SDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Mixed Grazing Livestock(DA)</td>
<td>460, 460, 470, 481, 482, 483, 484 (DA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Lowland Grazing Livestock</td>
<td>15 Various Grazing Livestock (lowland)</td>
<td>460, 470, 481, 482, 483, 484 (Lowland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mixed</td>
<td>16 Cropping and dairy</td>
<td>831, 832, 833, 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 Cropping, cattle and sheep</td>
<td>841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Cropping, pigs and poultry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 Cropping and mixed livestock</td>
<td>842, 843, 844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Mixed livestock</td>
<td>530, 731, 732, 741, 742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Non Classifiable</td>
<td>25 Non-classifiable holdings</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UK Farm Classification Document
## Annex 3: SLRs

### FINAL STANDARD LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hops</strong></td>
<td>60**</td>
<td>Not collected</td>
<td>C(101)[21:22]</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sugar Beet</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>A12</td>
<td>C(81)[21:22]</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field peas &amp; beans</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A21, A22</td>
<td>C(61:64)[21:22]</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maincrop Potatoes</strong></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>A11</td>
<td>C(72:74)[21:22]</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80-160</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early Potatoes</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>A10</td>
<td>C(71)[21:22]</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80-160</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other peas and beans</strong></td>
<td>500**</td>
<td>B14</td>
<td>C(160+162+163)[21:22]</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vining Peas</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B5</td>
<td>C(161)[21:22]</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mushrooms</strong></td>
<td>7220 (or 0.044 hrs/lb)**</td>
<td>R1</td>
<td>C(126)[21:22]</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7220 (or 0.044 hrs/lb)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Set aside</strong></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>A32</td>
<td>C(422)[21]</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy cows</strong></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>K211</td>
<td>E(4)[18]</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beef cows</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>K210</td>
<td>E(12+74)[18]</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other cattle</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>K201:K209</td>
<td>E(10+3+13+14+16:21)[18]</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ewes and rams (Lowland)</strong></td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>M1, M4, M7, M9</td>
<td>E(29+28+75)[18]</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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UK Farm Classification Document
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Code (a), (b)</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ewes and rams (LFA)</strong></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>M1, M4, M7, M9</td>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other sheep (Lowland)</strong></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>M13, M14, M17</td>
<td></td>
<td>575</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other sheep (LFA)</strong></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>M13, M14, M17</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sows</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>L1: L5</td>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finishing &amp; rearing pigs</strong></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>L9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other sheep (LFA)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>575</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other sheep (LFA)</strong></td>
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<td>M13, M14, M17</td>
<td></td>
<td>730</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sows</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>L1: L5</td>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Piglets (&lt;20kg)</strong></td>
<td>0.2c</td>
<td>L14</td>
<td></td>
<td>9500</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Table fowl</strong></td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>N10</td>
<td></td>
<td>47500</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Laying hens</strong></td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>N3 (N31, N32, N33)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11175</td>
<td>0.14-0.48</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Growing pullets</strong></td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>N5, N6, N7, N2</td>
<td></td>
<td>15800</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Poultry</strong></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>N13: N16</td>
<td></td>
<td>42000</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fodder crops</strong></td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>A14, A18, A19</td>
<td></td>
<td>315</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Horse</strong></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>P90</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goats</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>P91 (P7, P12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deer</strong></td>
<td>15b</td>
<td>P10</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grassland</strong></td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>G1, G2</td>
<td></td>
<td>475</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rough grazing</strong></td>
<td>1.5b</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1265</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Per head or per hectare per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COEFFICIENTS ARE PER HEAD or PER HECTARE PER YEAR

*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) Calibrated from previous estimate on the basis of change in Finishing and Rearing Pigs
(d) Calibrated from previous estimate on the basis of change in Table Fowl