

# 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**
- B. 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)
- C. 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.

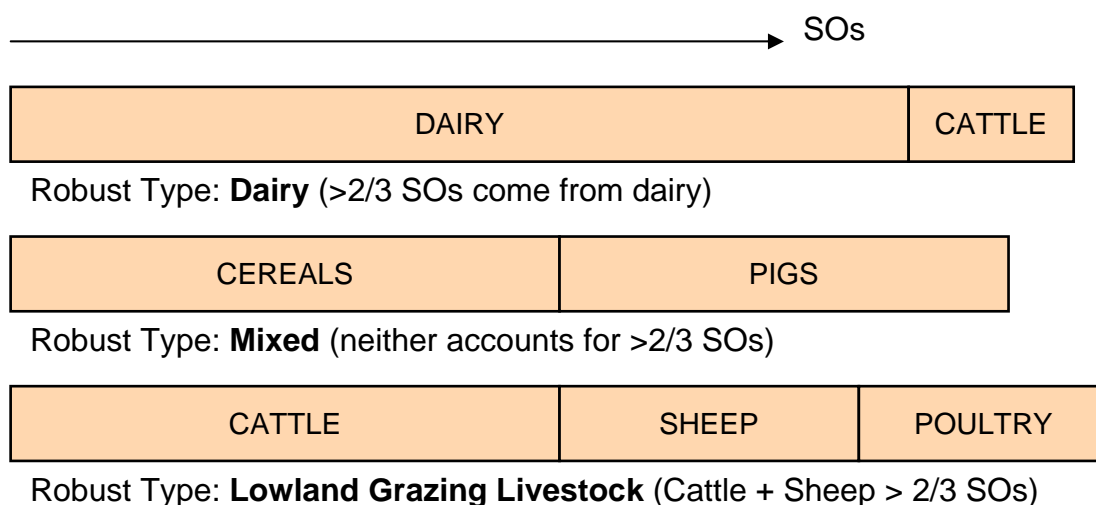
Some special rules apply to the use of SOs for particular enterprise types; for England and Wales these rules are also shown in Annex 1.

## 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)



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<sup>1</sup>).

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

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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<sup>1</sup> 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.

## Annex 1: 2007 SOs for England<sup>1</sup>

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

B_1_8_2	Flowers - under glass	F2 (If D8+D13 > 0 else goes into B_4_5)	C(110) {Types 5}	404399.83	404399.83	404399.83
B_1_9_1	Forage plants - temporary grass	Included in G2	C(402)	153.97	153.97	153.97
B_1_9_2_1	Forage plants - other green fodder - green maize	A23	C(415)	329.86	329.86	329.86
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	R3	C(104+125+127)	1284.62	1284.62	1284.62
B_1_11	Other arable land crops	A31	(C(89+106+107)+C(409))	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	G1, G2	C(403)	152.04	152.04	152.04
B_3_2	Permanent grassland and meadow - rough grazings	G5	C(404)	1.34	1.34	1.34
B_4_1_1_1	Fruit species of temperate climate zones	C1, C2, C7, C11	C(190 to 205+222+230+236 to 242+246 to 247) {Types 1 to 4}	8795.32	8795.32	8795.32
B_4_1_2	Berry species	C5, C6	C(214+219+220+232+244)	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	D6, D10, and F2/10000 (If D8+D13 = 0)	C(108) {Types 1 to 6}	98617.27	98617.27	98617.27
B_4_7	Permanent crops under glass	-	C(190 to 216+219 to 223+230+232+236 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	P90	E(65+84 to 86)	406.55	406.55	406.55

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

\* 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: 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<sup>2</sup> 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

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<sup>2</sup> 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

Robust types	Main types	Constituent EC types
1. Cereals	1 Cereals	151
2. General Cropping	2 General Cropping	161, 162, 163, 166, 613, 614, 615
3. Horticulture	3 Specialist fruit	361
	4 Specialist glass	211,212, 213
	5 Specialist Hardy Nursery Stock	232,
	6 Other horticulture	221, 222, 223, 231, 233, 351, 352, 353, 354, 362, 363, 364, 365, 380, 611, 612, 616
4. Specialist Pigs	7 Specialist pigs	511, 512, 513
5. Specialist Poultry	8 Specialist poultry	521, 522, 523
6. Dairy	9 Dairy (LFA)	450 (LFA)
	10 Dairy (lowland)	450 (non-LFA)
7. LFA Grazing Livestock	11 Specialist sheep (SDA)	481 (SDA)
	12 Specialist beef (SDA)	460 (SDA)
	13 Mixed Grazing Livestock(SDA)	470, 482, 483, 484 (SDA)
	14 Various Grazing Livestock (DA)	460, 470, 481, 482, 483, 484 (DA)
8. Lowland Grazing Livestock	15 Various Grazing Livestock (lowland)	460, 470, 481, 482, 483, 484 (Lowland)
9. Mixed	16 Cropping and dairy	831, 832,
	17 Cropping, cattle and sheep	833, 834
	18 Cropping, pigs and poultry	841
	19 Cropping and mixed livestock	842, 843, 844
	20 Mixed livestock	530, 731, 732, 741, 742
10. Non Classifiable	25 Non-classifiable holdings	900

## Annex 3: SLRs

### FINAL STANDARD LABOUR REQUIREMENTS

	Proposed (2004-8) coefficient	June census items, England	England FBS items	Herd/crop size implied by SLR*	Standard hrs - Nix (32nd)	2000 SLRs
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>18</b>	A1:A7, A23, A31	C(1:52)[21:22]	95	10-16	<b>20</b>
<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>16</b>	A20, A24: A27	C(91:100+103:106)[21:22]	125	10	<b>15</b>
<b>Hops</b>	<b>60<sup>b</sup></b>	Not collected	C(101)[21:22]	30	60	<b>60</b>
<b>Sugar Beet</b>	<b>33</b>	A12	C(81)[21:22]	60	24	<b>33</b>
<b>Field peas &amp; beans</b>	<b>16</b>	A21, A22	C(61:64)[21:22]	190	12	<b>10</b>
<b>Maincrop Potatoes*</b>	<b>110</b>	A11	C(72:74)[21:22]	20	80-160	<b>90</b>
<b>Early Potatoes</b>	<b>200</b>	A10	C(71)[21:22]	15	80-160	<b>120</b>
<b>Outdoor Vegetables and salad</b>	<b>280</b>	B21	C(127+131:159+170:181+233:235+250:264)[21:22]{1:4+6:8}	19	-	<b>100</b>
<b>Other peas and beans</b>	<b>500<sup>b</sup></b>	B14	C(160+162+163)[21:22]	3.8		<b>500</b>
<b>Vining Peas</b>	<b>12</b>	B5	C(161)[21:22]	75	-	<b>25</b>
<b>Top and soft fruit</b>	<b>425</b>	C99	C(190:205+222+230+238:243+246:247+ 214:220+223+232+244:245)[21:22]	4.2	-	<b>450</b>
<b>HNS</b>	<b>1900</b>	D8, D10, D13	C(111:116+120:125+129+224:225+265)[21:22]{1:4+6:8}	1.25	-	<b>1500</b>
<b>Vegetables under glass</b>	<b>7000</b>	F1/10000	C(127+131:160+162:181+233:235+250:264)[21:22]{5}	-	-	<b>5000</b>
<b>Flowers &amp; plants under glass</b>	<b>13000</b>	F2/10000	C(111:116+120:125+129+190:205+214:220+222+223:225+230+232+238:247+265)[21:22]{5}	-	-	<b>25000</b>
<b>Mushrooms</b>	<b>7220 (or 0.044 hrs/lb)<sup>b</sup></b>	R1	C(126)[21:22]	0.25	-	<b>7220 (or 0.044 hrs/lb)</b>
<b>Set aside</b>	<b>2.9</b>	A32	C(422)[21]	1900	2	<b>1</b>
<b>Dairy cows</b>	<b>42</b>	K211	E(4)[18]	50	34	<b>39</b>
<b>Beef cows</b>	<b>26</b>	K210	E(12+74)[18]	160	11	<b>12</b>
<b>Other cattle</b>	<b>12</b>	K201:K209	E(10+3+13+14+16:21)[18]	210	11	<b>9</b>
<b>Ewes and rams (Lowland) 1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	M1, M4, M7,M9	E(29+28+75)[18]	365	4	<b>5.2</b>

<b>Ewes and rams (lfa)1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	M1, M4, M7, M9	E(29+28+75)[18]	450	3.2	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Other sheep (Lowland)1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	M13, M14, M17	E(32:36)[18]	575	2.4	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Other sheep (lfa)1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	M13, M14, M17	E(32:36)[18]	730	2.4	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Sows</b>	<b>28</b>	L1:L5	E(43+44)[18]	136	24	<b>14</b>
<b>Finishing &amp; rearing pigs</b>	<b>2.3</b>	L9	E(42+45+46+50+51)[18]	1000	2.4	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Piglets (&lt;20kg)</b>	<b>0.2<sup>c</sup></b>	L14	E(47)[18}	9500		<b>0.2</b>
<b>Table fowl</b>	<b>0.09</b>	N10	E(57:59)[18]	47500	0.016	<b>0.04</b>
<b>Laying hens</b>	<b>0.36</b>	N3 (N31, N32, N33)	E(54)[18]	11175	0.14-0.48	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Growing pullets</b>	<b>0.24<sup>d</sup></b>	N5, N6, N7, N2	E(55)[18]	15800	0.04	<b>0.12</b>
<b>Other Poultry</b>	<b>0.10<sup>d</sup></b>	N13:N16	E(60)[18]	42000		<b>0.045</b>
<b>Fodder crops</b>	<b>6<sup>a,b</sup></b>	A14, A18, A19	C(400+415:417)[21:22]	315	7	<b>6</b>
<b>Horse</b>	<b>40</b>	P90	E(65)[18]	13		<b>150</b>
<b>Goats</b>	<b>12</b>	P91 (P7, P12)	E(69+71)[18]	95		<b>20</b>
<b>Deer</b>	<b>15<sup>b</sup></b>	P10	E(67)[18]	125		<b>15</b>
<b>Grassland</b>	<b>3.1<sup>a</sup></b>	G1, G2	C(402:403+409)[21:22]	475	4	<b>4</b>
<b>Rough grazing</b>	<b>1.5<sup>b</sup></b>	G5	C(404:407)[21:22]	1265	1.6	<b>1.5</b>

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