

Published 26 August 2010

## FARM PRACTICES SURVEY 2010 – ENGLAND

The latest National Statistics from the Defra Farm Practices Survey (FPS) were released on 26 August 2010 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority. The FPS is run annually to assess how farming practices are affected by current agricultural and environmental issues. This year the FPS forms part of the EU Farm Structure Survey (which includes the June Census of Agriculture and Horticulture) so the questions asked were determined by EU requirements. The data will be used to inform the development of EU and national policies on agriculture and the environment.

The key 2010 results for holdings in England are given below.

### **Linear landscape features** ([section 1](#))

Around 90% of holdings reported that they have hedges. Only 22% of holdings have stone walls, the majority of which are in the Northern regions. 15% of holdings have planted new hedges and 12% have built new stone walls in the last 3 years.

### **Soil cover** ([section 2](#))

Over 2.5 million hectares were covered by standard winter crops last winter. Just over 500,000 hectares were covered by stubble or crop residues and approximately 325,000 hectares were bare, ploughed soil.

### **Cultivation techniques** ([section 3](#))

The most common method of cultivation reported was inversion tillage which was carried out on over half of all land area reported. The area of arable land which had been used to grow the same crop, without rotation, for the past 3 years was 281,000 hectares.

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Please visit <http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/foodfarm/enviro/farmpractice/index.htm> for more information from this survey. Alternatively, you can contact us on 01904 455332.

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Key results continued:

#### **Manure and slurry application** ([section 4](#))

Manure has been spread on nearly 1.2 million hectares of land reported (13% of the total croppable and grassland area on holdings), while slurry was spread on nearly 600,000 hectares (7% of the total croppable and grassland area on holdings). The incorporation into the soil for manure and slurry varies greatly between different farm types. Cereal farms have the greatest level of incorporation with 85% of manure and 63% of slurry being incorporated.

#### **Manure and slurry storage** ([section 5](#))

39% of holdings with livestock report they have storage facilities for solid manure on a solid base (storage on a non-solid floor was not requested). Of the slurry storage options listed the most popular storage method is the slurry tank with 9% of holdings with livestock having this storage facility. The majority of all storage facilities are un-covered.

#### **Grazing livestock** ([section 6](#))

The total area of grassland on holdings used for grazing livestock is nearly 3.5 million hectares. This land was grazed for an average of 9 months last year.

#### **Cattle housing** ([section 7](#))

The most common type of cattle housing reported was loose housing with solid floors which houses nearly 3 million beef and dairy cattle. However, the majority of the main dairy herd (78%) were housed in cubicles with solid floors.

#### **Pig housing** ([section 8](#))

The most common type of housing reported for pigs was straw beds (deep litter housing) which houses approximately 1.3 million pigs (47% of the total reported).

#### **Poultry housing** ([section 9](#))

The most common type of housing reported for laying hens was cages, housing 12 million birds. These are almost equally split between deep pit housing and belt or scraper housing. Free range housing is the second most common method, housing 10.6 million birds.

### **Survey methodology**

The results provided in this release are based on a sample of agricultural holdings. This year the survey was sent to approximately 16,500 holdings. The overall response rate was 65%. Thank you to all of the farmers who completed a survey form.

Under EU legislation we are required to run a Census of Agriculture every 10 years to capture detailed information about the structure of the industry. This year the Farm Practices survey makes up part of this census process and therefore is subject to the same thresholds as have been applied to the June survey which aims to approach only those holdings with significant levels of farming activity.

These thresholds are classified as any holdings with more than five hectares of agricultural land, one hectare of orchards, 0.5 hectares of vegetables or 0.1 hectares of protected crops, or more than 10 cows, 50 pigs, 20 sheep, 20 goats or 1,000 poultry. Therefore, all results given in this statistical release reflect only on the 120 thousand holdings that exceed these thresholds. Further steps were taken to stratify the holdings in the sample by farm type and by the four size bands derived from Standard Labour Requirements (SLR: one SLR = one full-time farmer/worker). This ensures that the results are representative of the full population.

A copy of the survey form is attached at the end of this Statistical Notice.

A breakdown of the number of holdings within the population and the sample are shown below.

<b>Farm Type</b>	<b>Number of eligible holdings in England</b>	<b>Number of holdings sampled</b>	<b>Response rate %</b>
Cereals	23,071	3,117	66%
Other crops	12,941	2,155	63%
Pigs & Poultry	4,486	775	61%
Dairy	9,221	2,804	63%
Grazing Livestock (LFA)	11,782	1,420	68%
Grazing Livestock (Lowland)	26,696	3,060	68%
Mixed	31,645	3,223	65%
<b>All farms</b>	<b>119,842</b>	<b>16,554</b>	<b>65%</b>

### **Data analysis**

Results have been analysed using a standard methodology for stratified random surveys to produce national estimates. Results have been produced by weighting responses according to the inverse sampling fraction to ensure results are representative across all farm types and farm sizes.

### **Accuracy and reliability of the results**

We show 95% confidence intervals against the results. These show the range of values that may apply to the figures. They mean that we are 95% confident that the true value lies within this range either side of the estimate. They are based on the Standard Errors (SE) multiplied by 1.96 to give the 95% confidence interval (95% CI). 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.

Note that the component parts may not sum to the total due to rounding.

### **Availability of results**

Results for the soil cover section of the FPS were originally published on 27 May 2010 in order to provide information for the Campaign for the Farmed Environment. These results have been included again in this Statistical release for completeness.

Results from all the Defra farming surveys can be viewed on the Defra website via the following link: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/foodfarm/index.htm>.

This also contains details of future publication dates and queryable datasets from previous surveys.

Data from the Farm Practices Survey is to be provided to Eurostat as part of the full EU Farm Structure Survey. Several data sources will be amalgamated for this dataset and during this process further validation checks will be carried out and data may be amended. If this occurs, FPS results may be revised in late 2011, however any amendments will be fully publicised on the Defra website.

### **How the Farm Practices Survey data will be used**

#### Landscape features

- To assess the physical characteristics of our countryside and to provide information on the maintenance of these features
- To measure biodiversity

#### Soil cover

- To quantify protection from soil erosion
- To estimate food stocks for birds

#### Cultivation

- To establish a guide to quantities of organic matter in soil

#### Manure and slurry application

- To better understand greenhouse gas emissions (related to the speed at which manure is incorporated into the land)

#### Manure and slurry storage

- To give an indication of manure management practices
- Used in the ammonia emissions inventory calculations

#### Grazing livestock

- To enhance understanding of livestock grazing practices and the intensity of these practices

#### Cattle, Pig & Poultry housing

- Housing data is used in the ammonia and greenhouse gas emissions inventory calculations.

## Results

### 1. Linear landscape features

**Table 1.1 Presence of hedges on holdings**

holdings with hedges (a)		For those holdings with hedges, percentage who have carried out the following activities within the last 3 years (b)			
% of holdings	95% CI	planting of new hedges	95% CI	maintenance of existing hedges (c)	95% CI
90%	± 1	15%	± 1	93%	± 1

(a) Number of records used: 10,267

(b) Number of records used: 9,749

(c) Maintenance includes trimming, cutting and laying.

**Table 1.2 Presence of tree lines on holdings (excludes hedges with trees) (a)**

holdings with tree lines (b)		For those holdings with tree lines, percentage who have carried out the following activities within the last 3 years (c)			
% of holdings	95% CI	planting of new tree lines	95% CI	maintenance of existing tree lines	95% CI
35%	± 1	23%	± 2	61%	± 2

(a) Tree lines are considered to be lines of trees only (no hedges in the spaces between trees) and of substantial length (e.g. 100 metres)

(b) Number of records used: 10,630

(c) Number of records used: 3,809

**Table 1.3 Presence of stone wall field boundaries on holdings (a)**

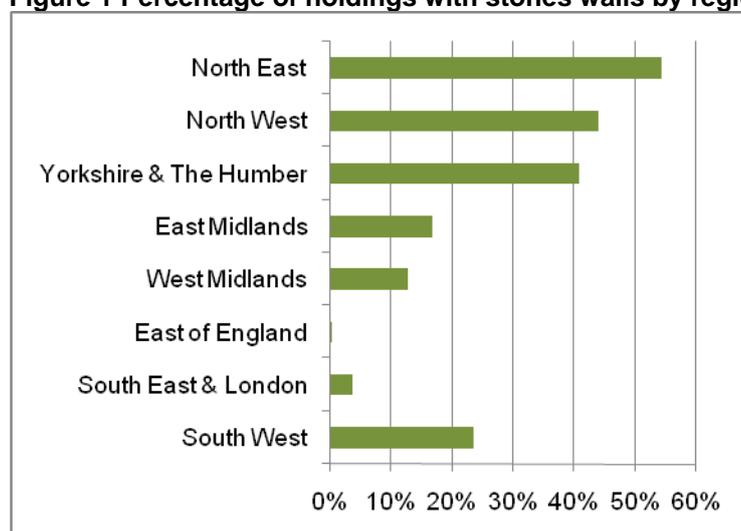
holdings with stone walls (b)		For those holdings with stone walls, percentage who have carried out the following activities within the last 3 years (c)			
% of holdings	95% CI	building of new stone walls	95% CI	repair or maintenance of existing stone walls	95% CI
22%	± 1	12%	± 2	81%	± 2

(a) A wall is considered to be a field boundary consisting mostly of stone (or brick) features and of substantial length (e.g. 50 metres)

(b) Number of records used: 10,630

(c) Number of records used: 2,413

**Figure 1 Percentage of holdings with stone walls by region**



#### Key findings:

- Hedges are the most common linear feature present on those holdings that responded to the question with 90% of holdings recording hedges on their land. This shows little change from 2008 when 92% of holdings reported hedges on their holdings.
- For all feature types, the maintenance of existing features is much more common than creating new linear features.

## 2. Soil cover

**Table 2.1 Soil cover on arable land over winter 2009 / 2010**

Cover type	Total Area (thousand hectares)	95% CI (thou. ha.)
Standard winter crops (e.g. winter wheat, winter barley)	2 785	± 85
Field vegetables and un-harvested potatoes	52	± 7
Cover crop (or intermediate crop to be ploughed in before spring)	81	± 8
Crop residues or stubble from previous harvest (land in an agri-environment scheme)	185	± 14
Crop residues or stubble from previous harvest (land not in an agri-environment scheme)	329	± 24
Bare, ploughed soil (some of which may be intended for cropping in spring)	324	± 21

Number of records used: 5,058

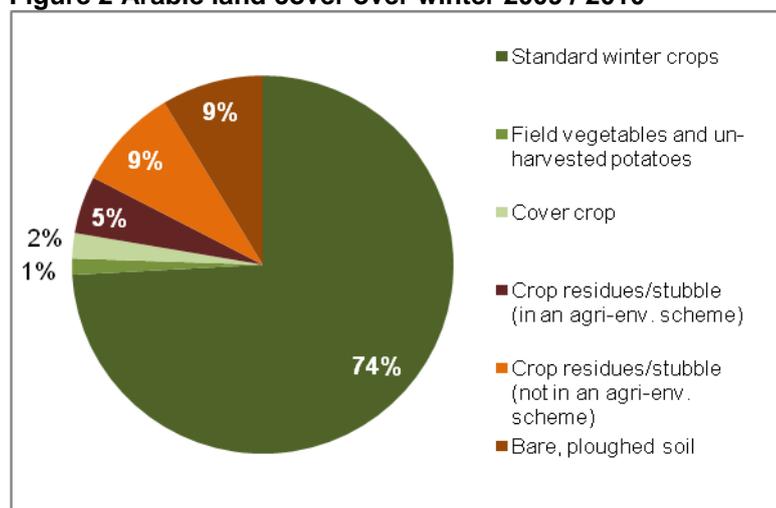
Other recently published results which may be of interest are for the Survey of Land managed under the Campaign For The Farmed Environment, Current 2009 / 10 Crop Year which are available at

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/foodfarm/enviro/landenvmanage/index.htm>

These results include figures for areas covered by the various stubble options which are some of the voluntary measures promoted by the Campaign. However, the two sets of data are not directly comparable due to a number of factors:

- FPS stubble areas include maize and crops residues which are not included in the Campaign's stubble options
- The stubble areas which are part of the Campaign measures cannot have had any pre-harvest desiccants or post-harvest herbicides applied while the FPS areas have no such restrictions
- Stubble areas which comply with the Campaign's rules have to be retained until the end of February while those included in the FPS survey have no time restrictions

**Figure 2 Arable land cover over winter 2009 / 2010**



### Key findings:

- Over 2.5 million hectares of arable land were covered by "standard" winter crops last winter.
- Just over 500,000 hectares were covered by stubble or crop residues.
- Approximately 325,000 hectares were bare, ploughed soil.

### 3. Cultivation techniques

The following table details the proportion of the croppable area that has been cultivated using various methods. Please note that the total land area returned will not match exactly to previously published June areas because of timing differences (this question relates to the 12 month period preceding the survey date of 1 March 2010 while the June survey relates to data at 1 June 2009). There is also a degree of sampling variation. For these reasons, total areas have not been presented here.

**Table 3.1 Area of arable land cultivated using the following techniques:**

Cultivation method	Area as percentage of total cultivated area reported
Zero tillage (direct seeding) - all stubble, crop residue left on surface	4%
Reduced or minimum tillage - at least 30% of stubble, crop residue left on surface	40%
Inversion tillage (ploughing) - all stubble, crop residues buried after cultivation	56%

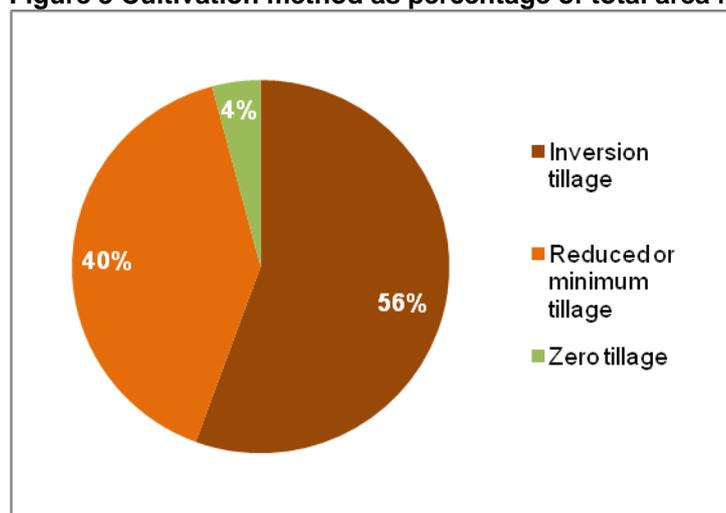
Number of records used: 4,675

**Table 3.2 Area of arable land used to grow same crop, without rotation, for the past 3 years**

	Area (thousand hectares)	95% CI (thou. ha.)	Area as % of June 2009 total croppable area
Total area	281	± 24	6%

Number of records used: 4,950

**Figure 3 Cultivation method as percentage of total area reported**



#### Key findings:

- Inversion tillage is the most common method of cultivation taking place on over 50% of the land reported.

## 4. Manure and slurry application

**Table 4.1 Total land area over which manure or slurry were spread over the past 12 months (a)**

	Area (thousand hectares)	95% CI (thou. ha.)	Area as % of June 2009 total area on agricultural holdings (b)
Manure	1 173	± 36	13%
Slurry	597	± 25	7%

(a) Number of records used: 5,975

(b) This includes the croppable area and permanent grassland. It does not include woodland and all other land on agricultural holdings.

**Table 4.2 Manure: How long after spreading was the manure incorporated into the ground?**

	Cereal farms only:		All farm types:	
	% of total land area over which manure was spread (a)	95% CI	% of total land area over which manure was spread (a)	95% CI
within 4 hours	2%	± 0.8	1%	± 0.4
between 4 & 24 hours	40%	± 3.2	17%	± 1.0
more than 24 hours	43%	± 3.2	24%	± 1.1
not incorporated (b)	15%	± 2.4	58%	± 1.3

(a) Number of records used: cereals - 864, all farms - 5,395

(b) The total land area includes grassland, hence the high proportion of land on which manure / slurry is not incorporated.

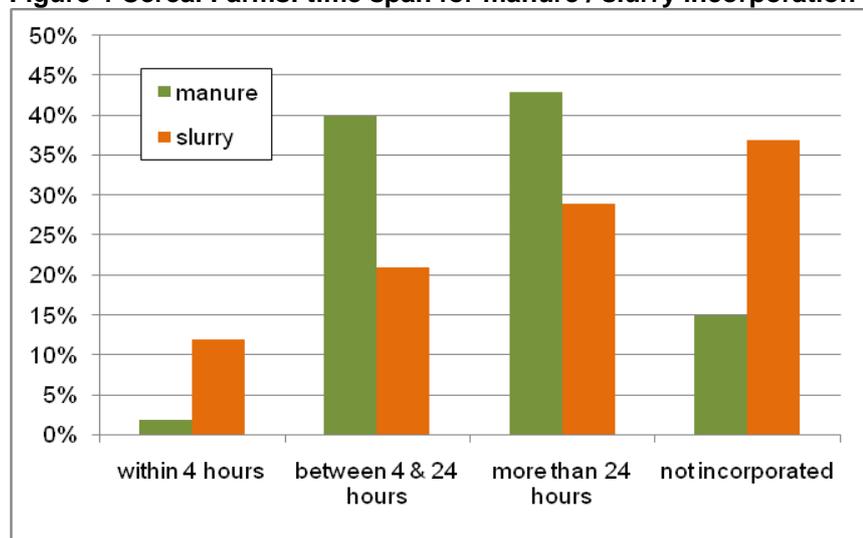
**Table 4.3 Slurry: How long after spreading was the slurry incorporated into the ground?**

	Cereal farms only:		All farm types:	
	% of total land area over which slurry was spread (a)	95% CI	% of total land area over which slurry was spread (a)	95% CI
within 4 hours	12%	± 6	6%	± 1.1
between 4 & 24 hours	21%	± 7	6%	± 1.1
more than 24 hours	29%	± 8	12%	± 1.5
not incorporated (b)	37%	± 9	75%	± 2.0

(a) Number of records used: cereals - 110, all farms - 1,993

(b) The total land area includes grassland, hence the high proportion of land on which manure / slurry is not incorporated.

**Figure 4 Cereal Farms: time span for manure / slurry incorporation**



### Key findings:

- Manure is spread over almost double the area over which slurry is spread, being spread over an area of nearly 1.2 million hectares compared to nearly 600 thousand hectares for slurry.
- Incorporation of manure / slurry into the soil is much more common for cereal farm types than when considering all farm types together.

## 5. Manure and slurry storage

The manure and slurry storage question of the FPS survey requested data only for those storage types which are listed below in tables 5.1 and 5.2. Therefore, if holdings had any alternative storage facilities not listed they were instructed not to record these on the form. This means that results will not sum to 100% and will not reflect all aspects of manure and slurry storage (e.g manure stored on field sites with no constructed base is not included).

**Table 5.1 Percentage of holdings with slurry / manure storage facilities of the types listed**

	95% CI		Of those who have storage facilities, percentage of which are covered:	95% CI
Solid manure stored on a solid base	30%	± 0.9	7%	± 0.9
Slurry - in a tank	7%	± 0.4	19%	± 2.5
Slurry - in a lagoon	6%	± 0.3	2%	± 0.7
Slurry - in another type of store	2%	± 0.2	14%	± 3.4

Maximum number of records used: 10,714

Holdings that left the question blank have been excluded from the analysis.

**Table 5.2 Percentage of holdings with livestock with slurry / manure storage facilities as listed**

	95% CI		Of those who have storage facilities, percentage of which is covered:	95% CI
Solid manure stored on a solid base	39%	± 1.1	7%	± 0.9
Slurry - in a tank	9%	± 0.5	19%	± 2.6
Slurry - in a lagoon	7%	± 0.5	2%	± 0.8
Slurry - in another type of store	3%	± 0.3	14%	± 3.5

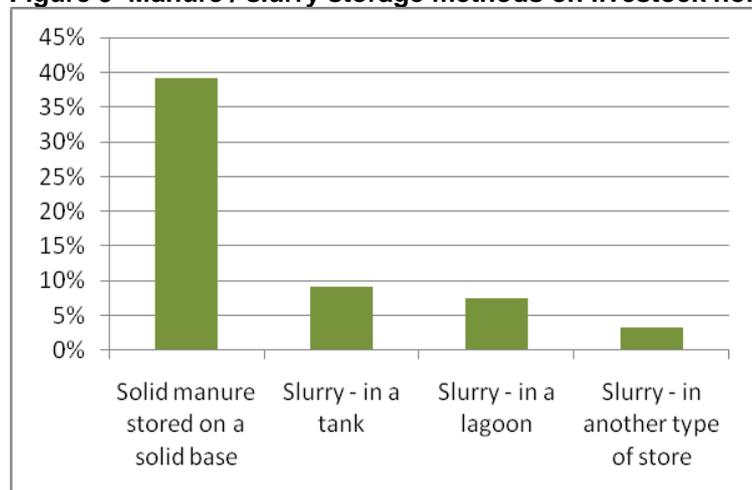
Maximum number of records used: 8,325

Holdings that left the question blank have been excluded from the analysis.

**Table 5.3 Produced manure exported off farm in past 12 months**

Farm size	% of holdings who exported manure off farm	95% CI	of those who exported manure, % of manure exported	95% CI	Minimum no. of records used
Small	10%	± 0.9	72%	± 3.2	544
Medium	13%	± 1.6	64%	± 4.9	163
Large	19%	± 1.5	48%	± 2.8	419
<b>All farms</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>± 0.7</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>± 2.4</b>	<b>1 126</b>

**Figure 5 Manure / slurry storage methods on livestock holdings**



### Key findings:

- For those holdings with facilities to store manure or slurry, less than 20% of these facilities are covered. Slurry tanks have the highest rate with 19% being covered.
- Of those holdings that indicated they had livestock, only 11% overall said that they export manure off farm. Of those that do export manure off farm, an average of 66% of manure produced is exported.

## 6. Grazing livestock

**Table 6.1 Total grassland area on holdings used for grazing livestock**

Farm size	Total area (thousand hectares)	95% CI (thou. ha.)	No. of records used
Small	1 720	± 85	4 627
Medium	524	± 30	1 144
Large	1 246	± 62	1 889
<b>All farms</b>	<b>3 489</b>	<b>± 110</b>	<b>7 660</b>

Results are for those respondents who indicated that they had livestock and completed the question

Respondents indicated that, on average, livestock were grazing this land for 9 months over the past year. If the holding had a mixture of grazing livestock types (e.g. cattle and sheep) respondents were asked to indicate the total number of months when any animals were grazing the land.

**Table 6.2 Common land (a) - Number of animals grazed and time spent grazing over past 12 months**

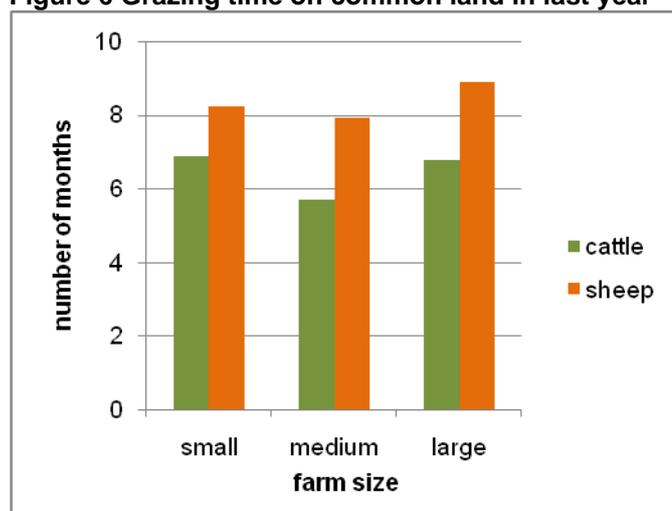
	Total no. of animals (thousands)	95% CI (thousands)	Average no. of months spent grazing	95% CI
Cattle (b)	29	± 8	7	± 0.6
Sheep (c)	533	± 107	8	± 0.5

(a) Common land is a specific land type where shared access is limited to farmers with grazing entitlements. If respondents have grazed different numbers of animals through the year on the common land they were asked to indicate the maximum number that have been grazing at any one time. They were also requested to indicate the total number of months when any animals were grazing the common land.

(b) Number of records used: 98

(c) Number of records used: 260

**Figure 6 Grazing time on common land in last year**



### Key findings:

- Livestock grazed on nearly 3.5 million hectares of grassland on holdings over the last year, grazing this land for an average of 9 months.
- This compares to results from 2006 which show that beef and dairy cattle were left out to graze for approximately 6.5 to 7 months.

## 7. Cattle housing

**Table 7.1 Total number of animals housed in cubicles (a)** *thousands*

		Cubicle housing			
		Solid floors	95% CI	Slatted floors	95% CI
Beef cattle	Suckler cows	152	± 15	15	± 5
	Beef finishers	85	± 16	8	± 4
	Young stock	150	± 19	16	± 5
Dairy cattle	Main herd	898	± 45	54	± 11
	Young stock	228	± 20	20	± 6
<b>Total beef and dairy cattle</b>		<b>1 513</b>		<b>114</b>	

Minimum number of records used: 4,887

(a) based on the typical number of animals kept in these systems

**Table 7.2 Total number of animals housed in loose and other housing (a)** *thousands*

		Loose housing				Other (b)	
		Solid floors	95% CI	Slatted floors	95% CI		
Beef cattle	Suckler cows	528	± 33	4	± 2	17	± 4
	Beef finishers	724	± 48	19	± 11	8	± 4
	Young stock	994	± 45	11	± 5	18	± 5
Dairy cattle	Main herd	195	± 18	3	± 3	3	± 3
	Young stock	461	± 27	5	± 3	4	± 2
<b>Total beef and dairy cattle</b>		<b>2 902</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>52</b>	

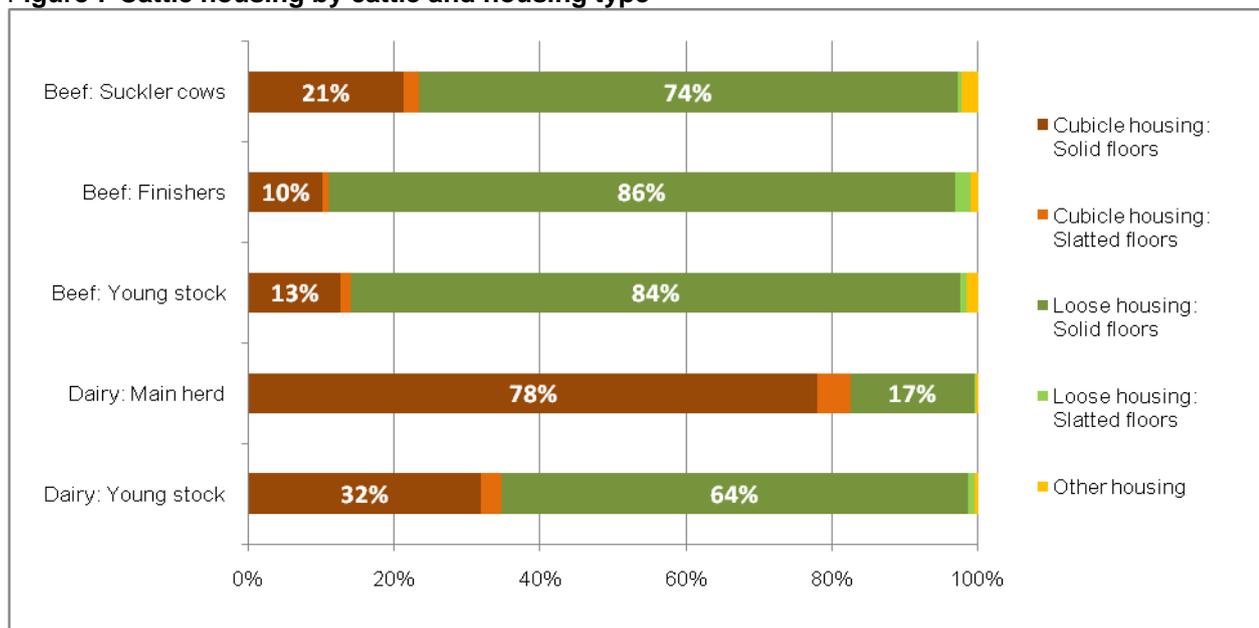
Minimum number of records used: 4,887

(a) based on the typical number of animals kept in these systems

(b) e.g. woodchip pads

Please note that total cattle numbers given in the above tables will not match exactly to previously published Cattle Tracing System (CTS) cattle numbers because of timing differences (this question relates to the 12 month period preceding the survey date of 1 March 2010 while the latest CTS data relates to data at 1 June and 1 December 2009). There is also a degree of sampling variation which is indicated in the confidence intervals.

**Figure 7 Cattle housing by cattle and housing type**



## 8. Pig housing

**Table 8.1 Total number of pigs housed in the systems listed: (a)**

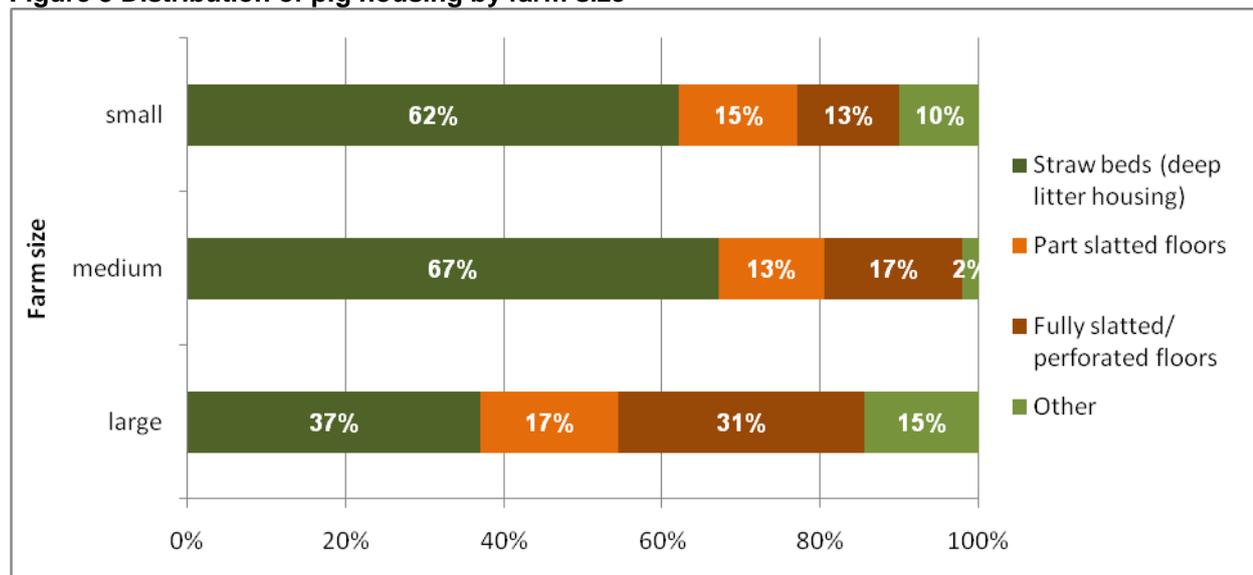
Housing system	No. of pigs (thousands)	95% CI (thousands)
Straw beds (deep litter housing)	1 325	± 216
Part slatted floors	464	± 102
Fully slatted/ perforated floors	725	± 164
Other (e.g. outdoor)	335	± 99

Number of records used: 878

(a) based on the typical number of animals kept in these systems

Please note that total pig numbers given in the above tables will not match exactly to previously published June survey pig numbers because of timing differences (this question relates to the 12 month period preceding the survey date of 1 March 2010 while the June survey relates to data at 1 June 2009). There is also a degree of sampling variation which is indicated in the confidence intervals.

**Figure 8 Distribution of pig housing by farm size**



## 9. Housing for laying hens

**Table 9.1 Total number of laying hens housed in the systems listed: (a)**

Housing system	No. of laying hens (thousands)	95% CI (thousands)	No. records >0
Cages Deep pit & stilt house	6 049	± 4 019	34
Belt or scraper	5 927	± 2 665	33
Deep litter	25	± 17	45
Free range	10 650	± 2 280	1 316
Barn / perchery	1 768	± 1 137	71

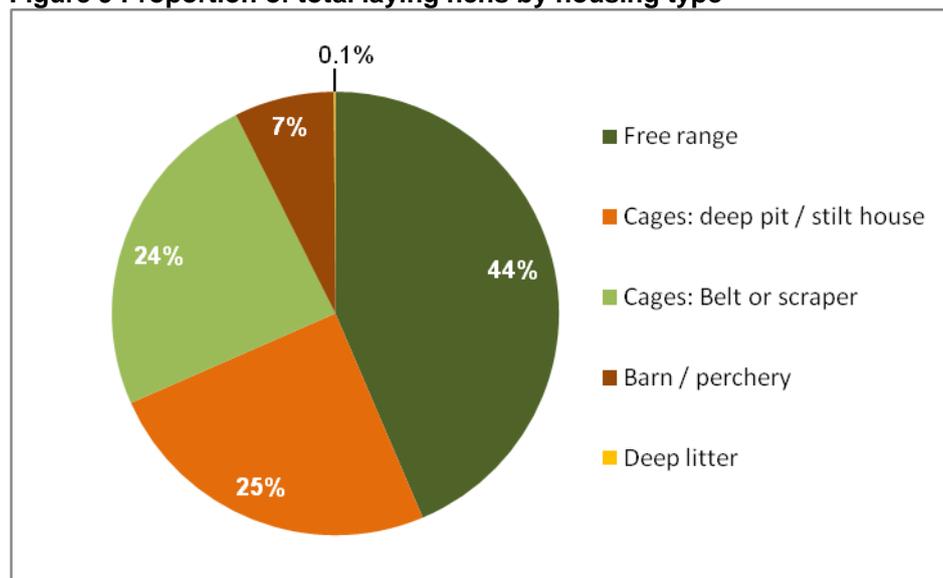
Minimum number of records used: 1,447

Results are for all respondents who indicated they keep laying hens and then answered the question.

(a) based on the typical number of birds kept in these systems

Please note that total numbers for laying hens given in the above tables will not match exactly to previously published June survey numbers for laying hens because of timing differences (this question relates to the 12 month period preceding the survey date of 1 March 2010 while the June survey relates to data at 1 June 2009). There is also a degree of sampling variation which is indicated in the confidence intervals.

**Figure 9 Proportion of total laying hens by housing type**





## 2. Soil cover

If you have no arable land please tick here and go to Section 4

 I100

### 2a. What area of cover, if any, did you have on your arable land over winter 2009/10?

Standard winter crops (e.g. winter wheat, winter barley)

 • hectares I101

Field vegetables and un-harvested potatoes

 • hectares I102

Cover crop (or intermediate crop to be ploughed in before spring)

 • hectares I103

Crop residues or stubble from previous harvest  
(land in an agri-environment scheme)

 • hectares I104

Crop residues or stubble from previous harvest  
(land not in an agri-environment scheme)

 • hectares I105

Bare, ploughed soil

 • hectares I106

## 3. Cultivation

### 3a. What area of arable land have you cultivated in the past 12 months, using the techniques below:

None

 (tick box) K90

Zero tillage (direct seeding) - all stubble, crop residue left on surface

 • hectares K91

Reduced or minimum tillage - at least 30% of stubble, crop residue left on surface after cultivation

 • hectares K92

Inversion tillage (ploughing) - all stubble, crop residues buried after cultivation

 • hectares K93

### 3b. What area of arable land has been used to grow the same crop, without rotation, for the past 3 years?

 • hectares K94

## 4. Manure and Slurry application

### 4a. On what area of land was manure or slurry applied, at least once, in the past 12 months?

Solid Manure	Slurry	N/A
<input type="text"/> • ha O100	<input type="text"/> • ha O101	<input type="checkbox"/> O102

If none or N/A (Not applicable), please go to Section 5

### 4b. How long after spreading was the manure/slurry incorporated into the soil?

Please indicate the percentage of land in each of the categories:

	Solid Manure	Slurry
slurry injected or ploughed in within <b>4 hours</b> of spreading	<input type="text"/> % O103	<input type="text"/> % O107
ploughed in <b>between 4 and 24 hours</b> after spreading	<input type="text"/> % O104	<input type="text"/> % O108
ploughed in <b>more than 24 hours</b> after spreading	<input type="text"/> % O105	<input type="text"/> % O109
slurry/ manure not ploughed in	<input type="text"/> % O106	<input type="text"/> % O110

## 5. Manure and Slurry storage

**5a. Do you have any storage facilities for:**

	Yes	No		If Yes, please tick if the store is covered
Solid manure stored on a solid base	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<b>P50</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>P54</b>
Slurry- in a tank	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<b>P51</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>P55</b>
Slurry- in a lagoon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<b>P52</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>P56</b>
Slurry- in another type of store	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<b>P53</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>P57</b>

**5b. Do you keep livestock on this holding?** Yes  1 No  2 **P58** If No, please go to Section 10

If Yes, what percentage of produced manure was exported off farm in the past 12 months?  % **P59**

## 6. Grazing livestock

If you do not keep grazing livestock please tick here and go to Section 8  **W130**

**6a. Land on this holding**

What area of grassland on this holding was used for grazing livestock in the past 12 months?  **W131** hectares (If none, please go to question 6b)

How long were the animals grazing the land in the past 12 months?  **W132** number of months

**6b. Common Land**  
Please see guidance notes for more information on this section

	Cattle		Sheep	
How many animals have you grazed on common land in the past 12 months?	<input type="text"/>	<b>W133</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W135</b> number of animals
How long were the animals grazing on common land in the past 12 months?	<input type="text"/>	<b>W134</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W136</b> number of months

## 7. Cattle housing

If you do not keep cattle please tick here and go to Section 8  **W61**

**7a. Please indicate the typical number of cattle you keep in the following housing systems:**

		Cubicle housing		Loose housing		Other (e.g. wood chip pads)					
		Solid floors	Slatted floors	Solid floors	Slatted floors						
Beef cattle	Suckler cows	<input type="text"/>	<b>W137</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W142</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W147</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W152</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W157</b>
	Beef finishers	<input type="text"/>	<b>W138</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W143</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W148</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W153</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W158</b>
	Young stock	<input type="text"/>	<b>W139</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W144</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W149</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W154</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W159</b>
Dairy cattle	Main herd	<input type="text"/>	<b>W140</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W145</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W150</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W155</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W160</b>
	Young stock	<input type="text"/>	<b>W141</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W146</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W151</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W156</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>W161</b>

## 8. Pig housing

If you do not keep pigs please tick here and go to Section 9

 N180

### 8a. Please indicate the typical number of pigs you keep in the following housing systems:

	Straw beds (deep litter housing)	Part slatted floors	Fully slatted/perforated floors	Other (e.g. outdoor)
Total pigs	<input type="text"/> N181	<input type="text"/> N182	<input type="text"/> N183	<input type="text"/> N184

## 9. Poultry housing

If you do not keep laying hens please tick here and go to Section 10

 N61

### 9a. Please indicate the typical number of laying hens you keep in the following housing systems:

Cages	Deep pit	<input type="text"/>	N62
	Stilt house	<input type="text"/>	N63
	Belt or scraper	<input type="text"/>	N64
Deep litter		<input type="text"/>	N65
Free range		<input type="text"/>	N66
Barn/perchery		<input type="text"/>	N67

## 10. Please sign

Signature

v3

Date

Name (please print)

Telephone number

Time taken to complete this form

minutes

v1

Please enter any comments you may have on the figures provided. This may remove the need for us to contact you.

### Thank you for taking the time to complete the form.

Please now return this form in the pre-paid envelope addressed to Defra, P.O. Box 7442, Wigston, LE18 4GA.

**Results will be available from the end of August 2010 and can be accessed via the following website:**

<https://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/statnot/statnot.htm>