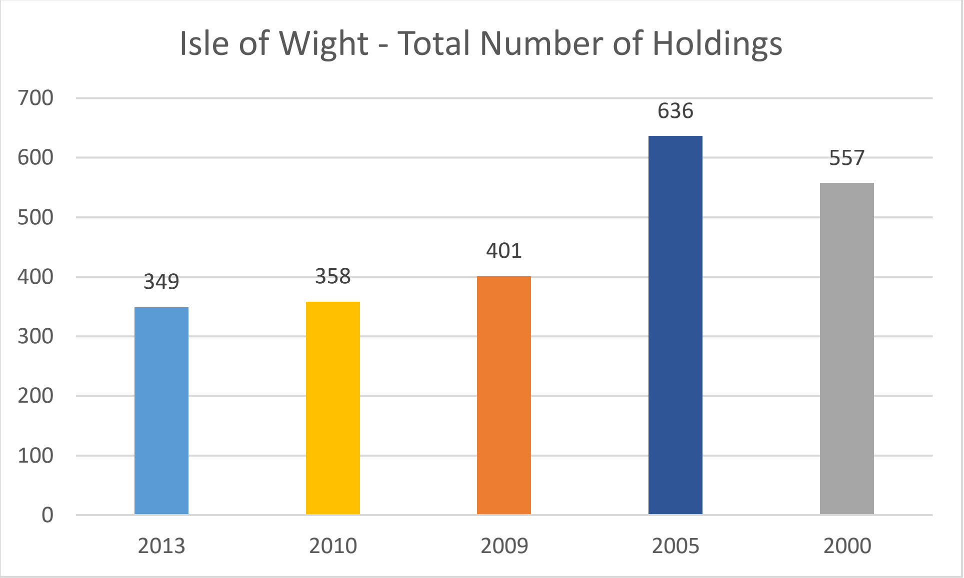
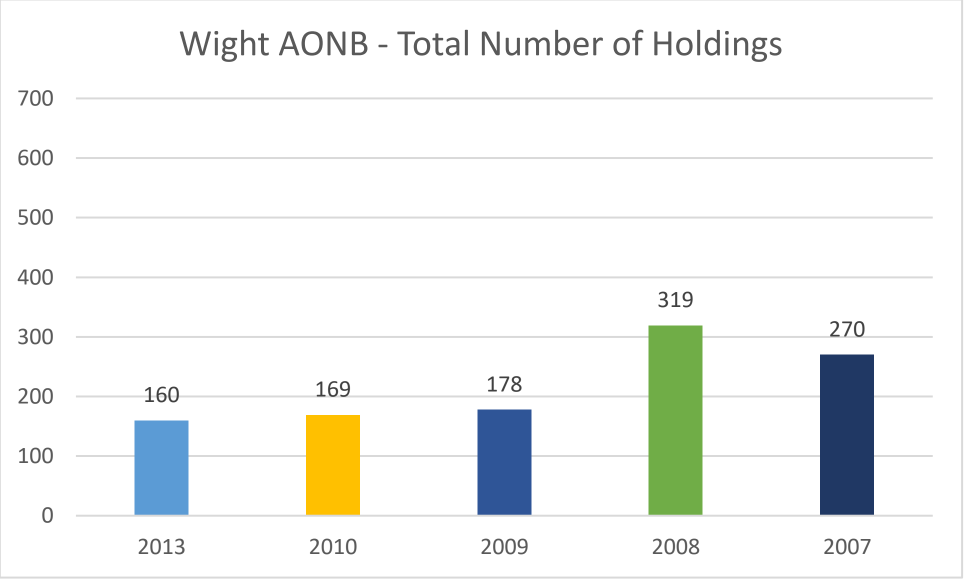
Appendix 2: graphs of the results of analysis of Defra farm survey/census data.

Isle of Wight Unitary Authority and Isle of Wight AONB (Wight AONB) data analysis

Number of Farms



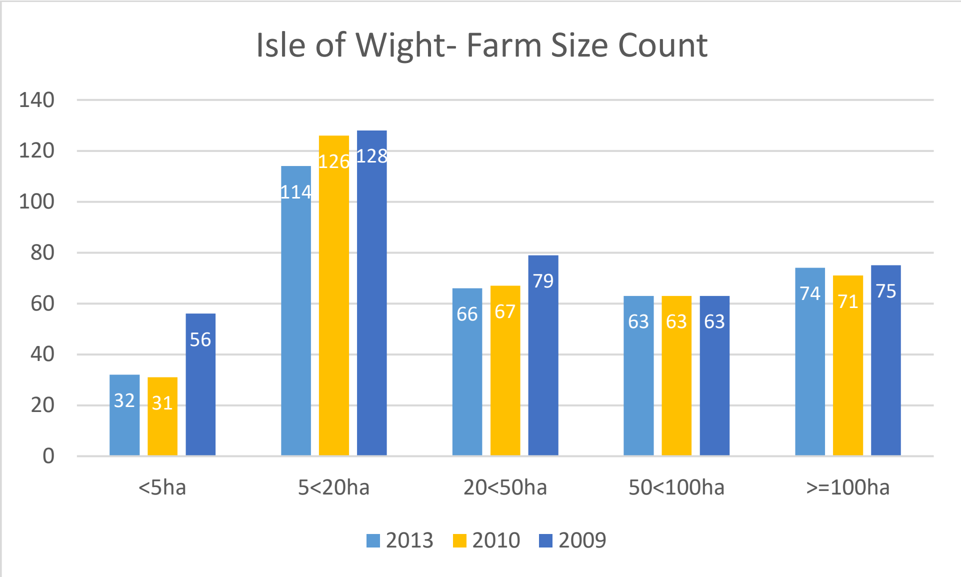
The reduction in the number of holding in likelihood reflects the changed methodology as it represents a 34.9% decrease between 2005 and 2009 (the national average being 40%). However, the trend from 2009 onwards does indicate a decrease in the number of commercial agricultural holdings on the Isle of Wight.



The subset data for the Wight AONB shows a similar expected decrease (44% fall) in the number of holdings from 2008 to 2009 reflecting the changed methodology and its introduction of new thresholds. The trend from 2009 onwards shows a decrease in the number of commercial agricultural holdings in Wight AONB. The data shows us that around 44 to 47% of commercial holdings on the Isle of Wight are within Wight AONB. This is perhaps not unexpected as the Isle of Wight AONB covers just over half of the total land mass of the Island, with the total Isle of Wight land mass figure also including the urban areas.

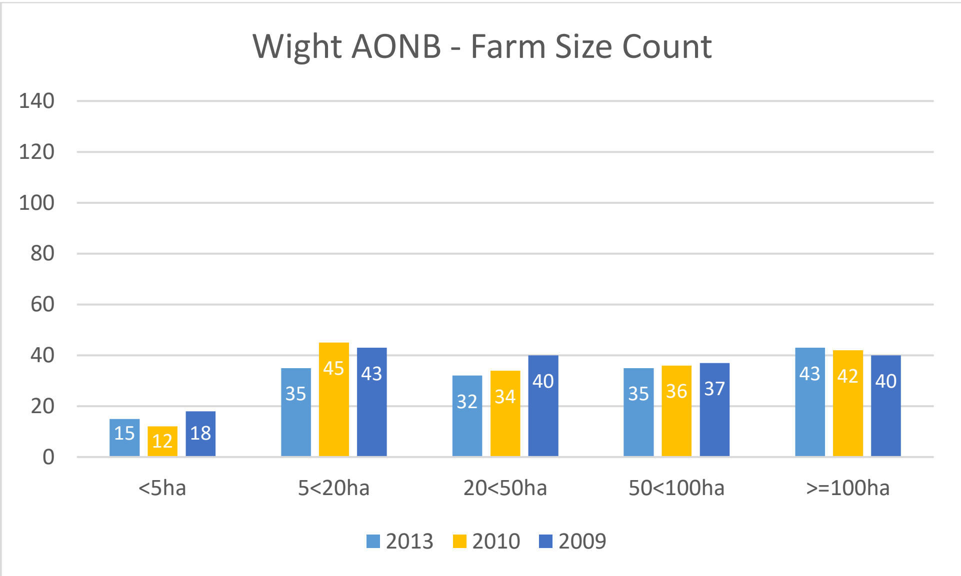
Farm Size

IW Farm Size – Comparison between 2009, 2010 and 2013 due to change in methodology in 2010 (retrospectively applied to 2009).

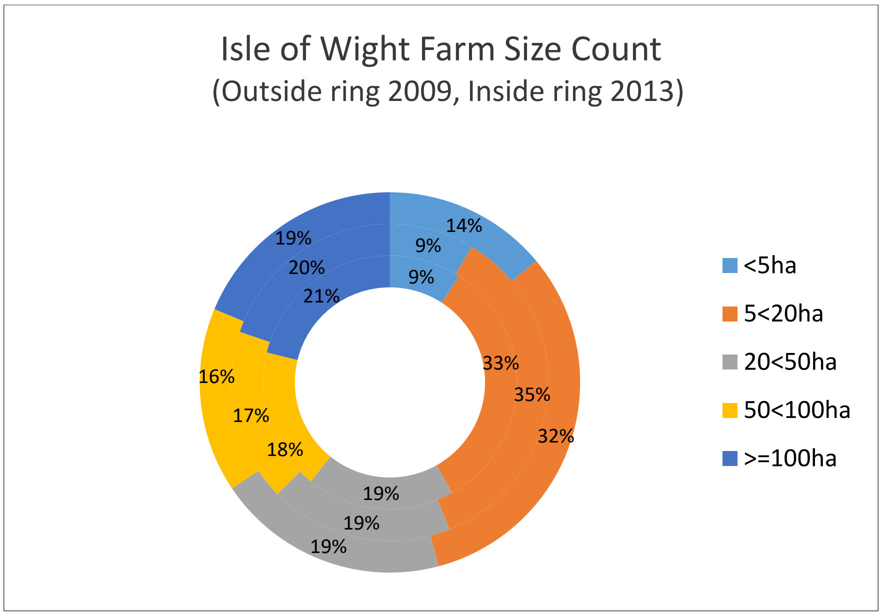


Trends in number of holdings. There has been a continuing decrease in the number of smaller holdings (<5ha, 5<20ha, 20<50ha), a consistent 63 holdings of between 50<100ha and a decrease and then small increase in the number of large holdings of >=100ha.

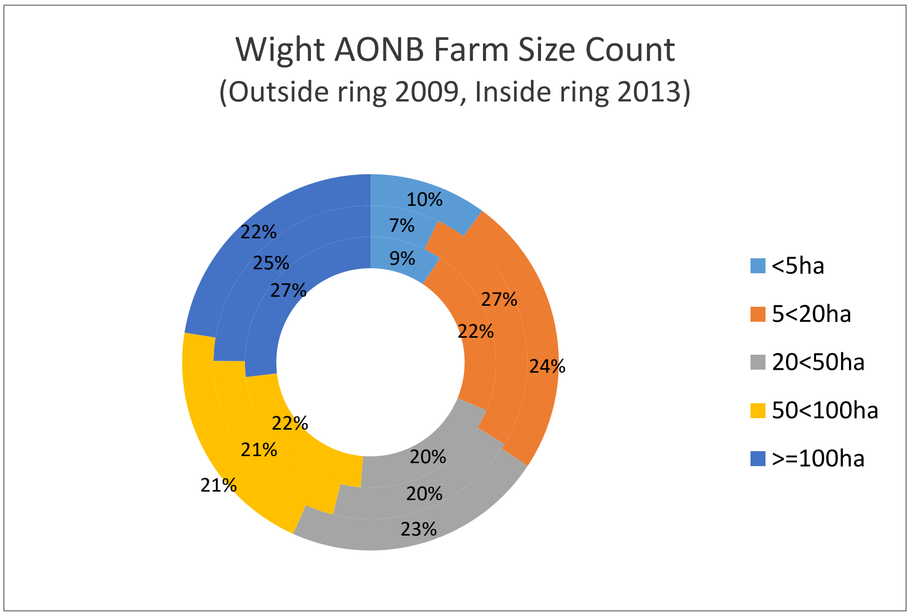
Wight AONB – comparison between 2009, 2010 and 2013 due to the change in methodology in 2010 (retrospectively applied to 2009)



Trends in the number of holdings. There has been a small decrease then increase in the number of small farms (<5ha) and a gradual increase in the number of very large farms (>=100ha). In all other categories, there has been a decrease in in the number of farms (5<20ha, 20<50ha, 50<100ha).

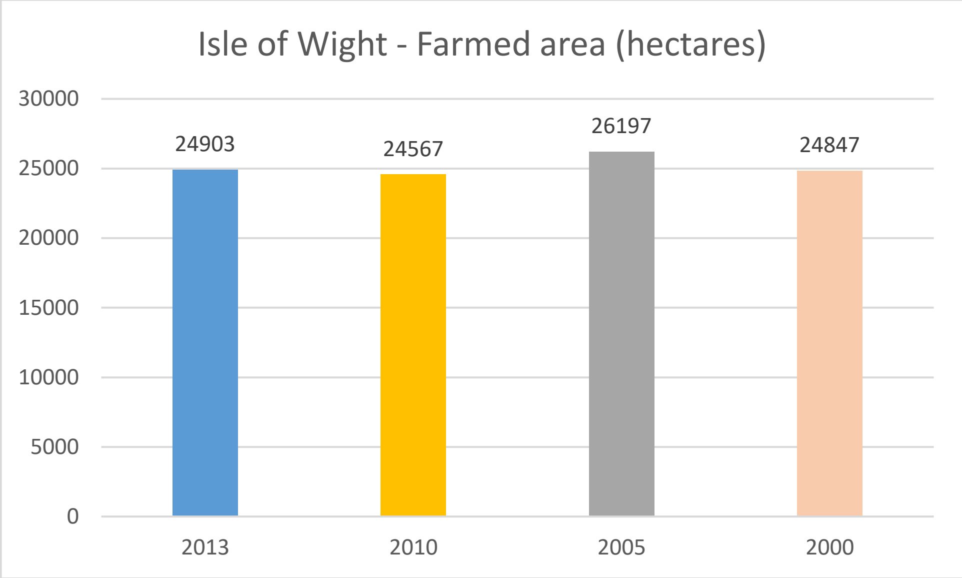


The above ring chart shows the proportion of each farm size for the three years. This is perhaps a better visual way of comparing the structure of the agricultural sector in terms of size of holdings. It indicates a significant drop in the proportion in the number of holdings <5 hectares, a fluctuation of around 3% in the proportion of the number of holdings in the 5<20 hectares grouping, a constant 19% for the proportion of the number of holdings in the 20<50ha grouping and minor increases year on year in the proportion within the 50<100 hectares and >=100 hectares groupings.

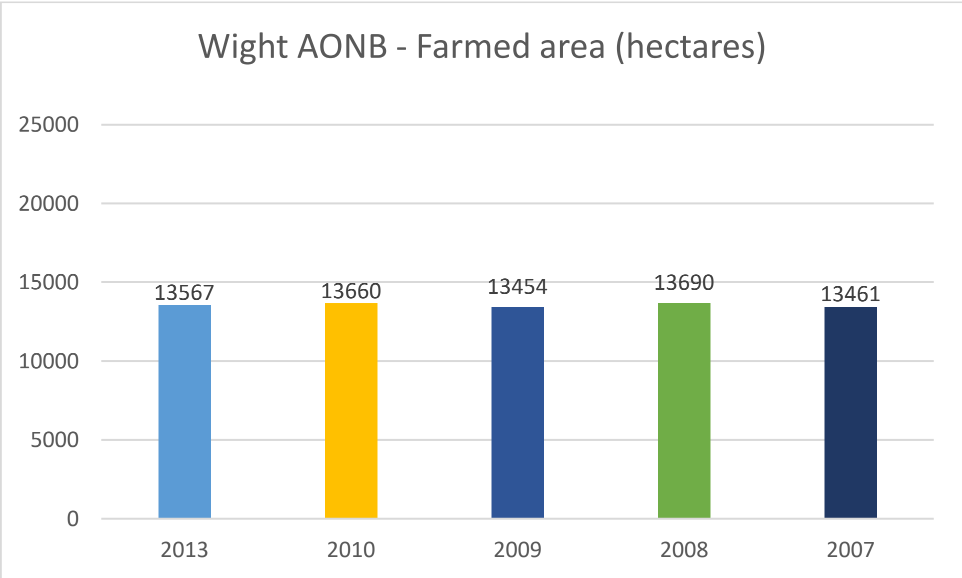


The above ring chart shows the proportion of each farm size for the three years. This is perhaps a better visual way of comparing the structure of the agricultural sector in terms of size of holdings. It indicates a fluctuation in the proportion in the number of holdings <5 hectares, a fluctuation in the proportion of number of holdings in the 5<20 hectares grouping, a fall in the proportion for the number of holdings in the 20<50ha grouping, a minor increases year on year in the proportion within the 50<100 hectare group and a larger increase in the proportion of holdings within the >=100 hectares grouping. When comparing this with the Isle of Wight context, Wight AONB shows similar farm size groupings with slightly larger proportions within the 50<100 hectare and >=100 hectare sizes.

Farmed area



IW – data only available for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2013. Within very small changes in size it has remained largely constant at around 25,000 hectares. The total size of the Isle of Wight land mass is 39492.89 hectares indicating approximately 63% of the Island is subject to farming activity within the commercial categories defined by the Defra June Survey.

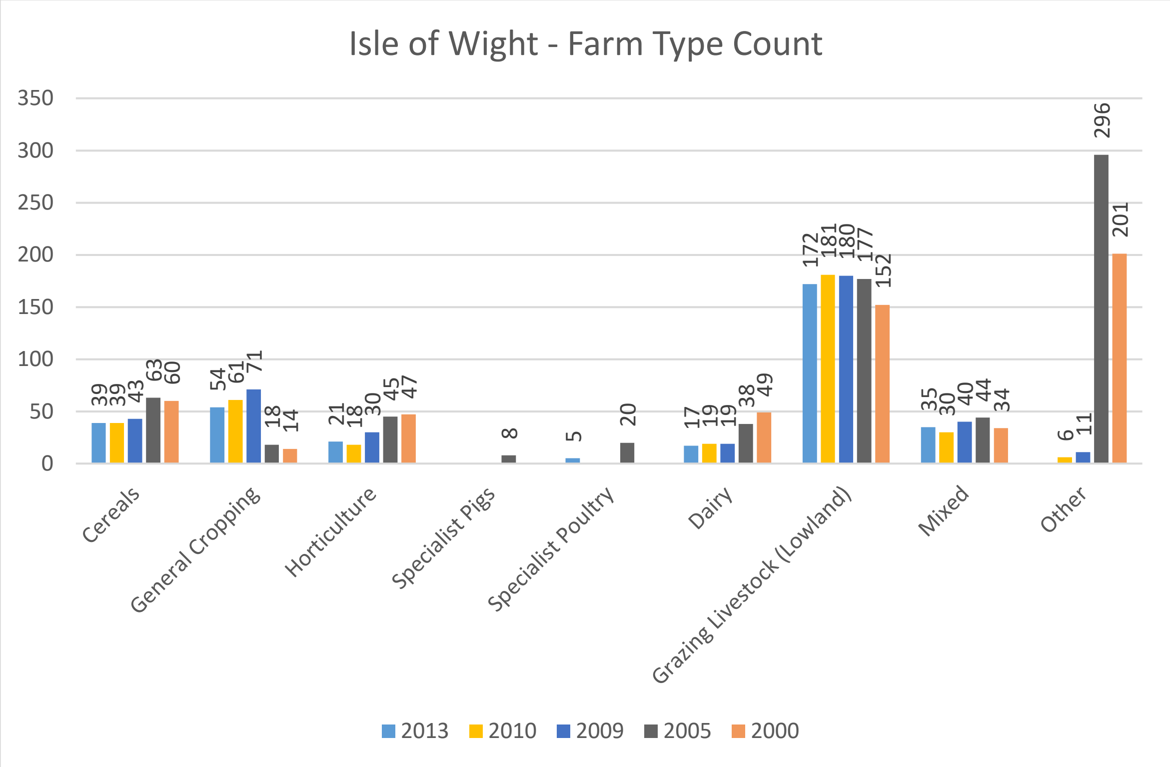


Wight AONB – data from 2007, 2008,2009, 2010 and 2013. Within very small changes in size it has remained largely constant at around 13,500 hectares. The total size of the Isle of Wight Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is 19137.05 hectares indicating approximately 70% of the AONB being farmed within the commercial categories defined in the Defra June Survey.

Farm Types Count

The methodology used to assign main farm type changed in 2010[1] with Standard Outputs (SO) now used rather than Standard Gross Margins (SGM). The Standard Output (SO) is a measure of the total value of the output costs on a farm based on standardised coefficients, whereas Standard Gross Margins (SGM) are a measure of the profitability. In addition to this there was a shift from using 1988 coefficients to using 2000 coefficients in 2004 which may result in minor changes to category assignment. Because of this it is probably best to only directly compare data from 2009 onwards although earlier information is shown in the graph below for completeness.

From 2010, a main category is assigned to a holding when at least 2/3rds of its Standard Output falls within that category.



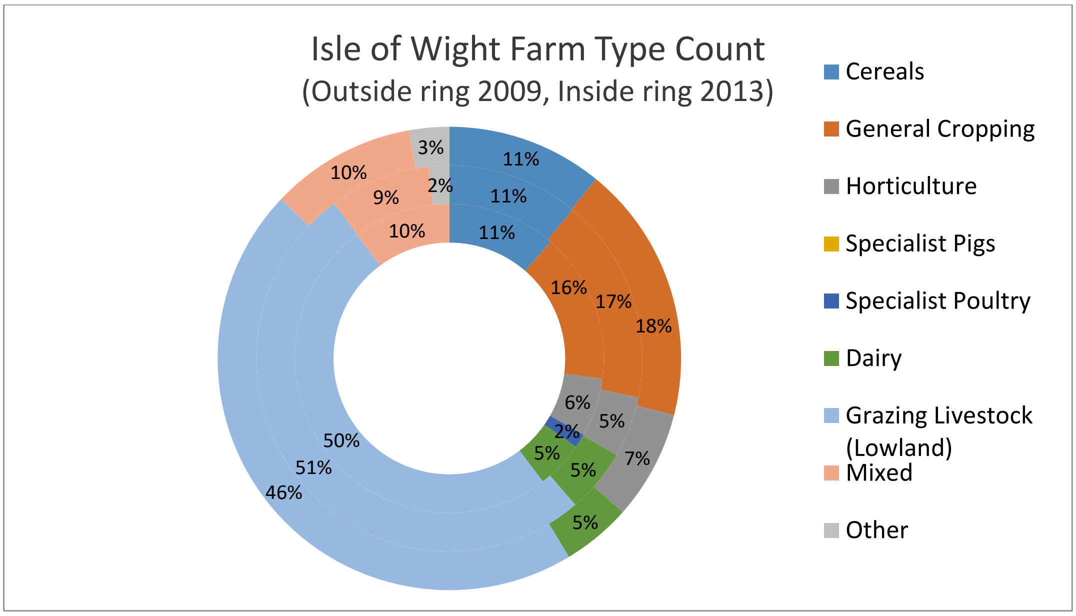
IW – data for 2000, 2005, 2009, 2010 and 2013. NB a lack of data in relation to Specialist Pigs, Specialist Poultry and Other is a result of suppressed information due to Defra data protection as its inclusion could result in identification of individual holdings.

The data would seem to indicate the following since 2009:

- A small decrease in the number of holdings within the Cereals category.
- A decrease in the number of holdings within the General Cropping category.
- A decrease and then increase in the number of holdings within the Horticulture category.
- Inability to identify trends in relation to Specialist Pigs and Specialist Poultry categories. This would seem to indicate a low number of holdings in this category.
- A decrease in the number of holdings in the Dairy category.
- A small decrease in the number of holdings in the Grazing Livestock category with this having the largest number of holdings of any category.

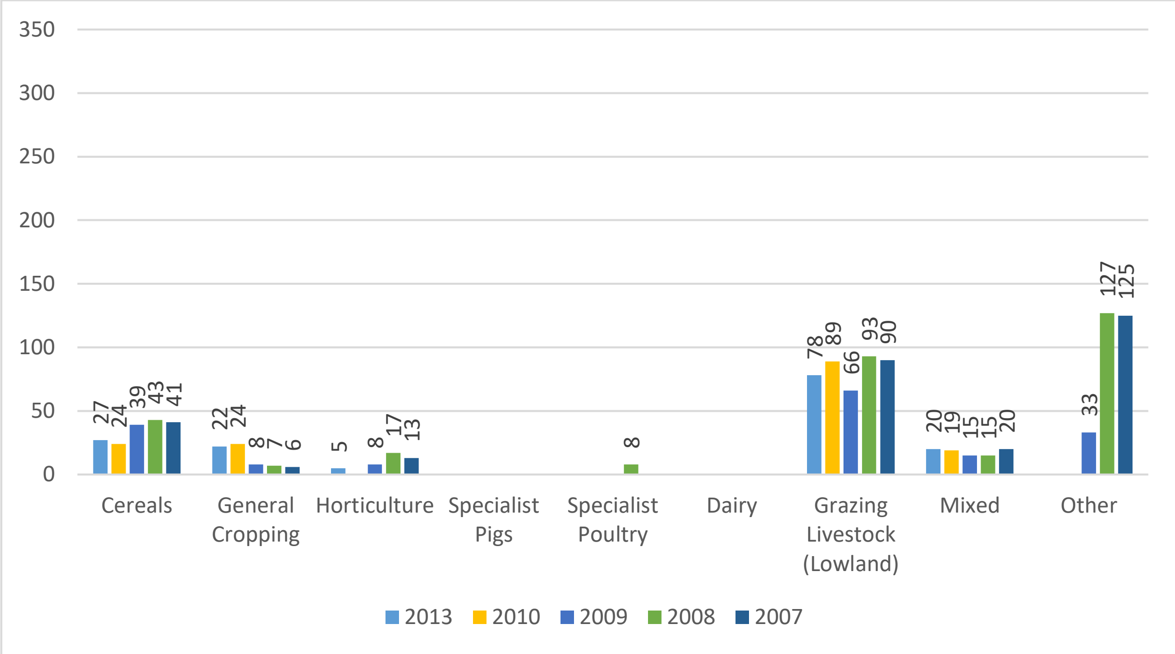
[1] Full details of these changes and an explanation of the impact on farm type classification can be found in the June standard output typology document available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/foodfarm/landuselivestock/junesurvey/junesurveyresults/.

- A decrease and then an increase in the number of holdings within the Mixed category.
- A decrease in the holdings in the Other/Undefined category. NB Under the SGM typology, this category used to include holdings with only horses, with only grass or fodder crops or with only fallow land or buildings. It was therefore named 'Other types' and captured non-classified holdings. However, under the new SO typology, these holdings now fall under the above categories, so only non-classified holdings remain and the category name has changed to 'Unclassified'. Non-classified holdings have unknown activity because they have never had any survey contact since registration, therefore Defra are unable to estimate their activity. Approximately 90% of these non-classified holdings were removed by Defra as part of the 2010 register cleaning exercise.



The above ring chart presents the same data but provides an idea of the proportion of each farm type for each of the three years. The outer ring is 2009 and the inner ring is 2013. This helps to identify trends in terms of the structure of the farming sector from a farm type perspective. It indicates:

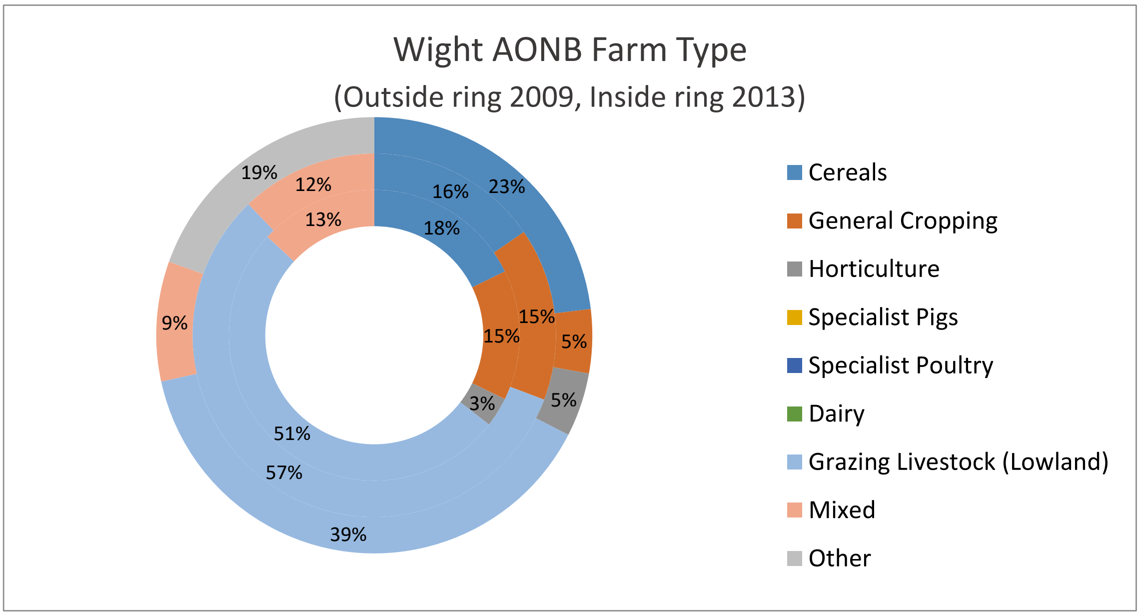
- A static proportion of holdings falling within the Cereals category
- A decreasing proportion of holdings falling within the General Cropping category
- A fluctuating proportion of holdings falling within the Horticulture category
- No information on Specialist Pigs due to suppression
- Specialist Poultry data only for 2013 suggesting a growing sector as no longer suppressed
- A largely static proportion of holdings falling within the Dairy category since 2009
- A fluctuating proportion of holdings falling within the Grazing Livestock category which is the largest proportion at around 50%
- A small fluctuating proportion of holdings falling within the Mixed category
- A decreasing proportion of holdings falling within the Other/Undefined category with 2013 suppressed suggesting it is now very small.



AONB – data 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2013. NB a lack of data in relation to Specialist Pigs, Specialist Poultry, Dairy and Other is a result of suppressed information due to Defra data protection as its inclusion could result in identification of individual holdings.

The data would seem to indicate the following since 2009:

- A fall then rise in the number of holdings within the Cereals category
- A rise and then fall in the number of holdings within the General Cropping category
- A low number of holdings within the Horticulture category
- Inability to identify trends in Specialist Pigs, Specialist Poultry or Dairy due to suppressed information. This would seem to indicate low numbers of holdings within these sectors
- A rise then fall in the number of holdings within the Grazing Livestock category
- A rise in the Mixed category
- Suppressed information on the Other category does not allow identification of trends but probably indicates low numbers of holdings within this category



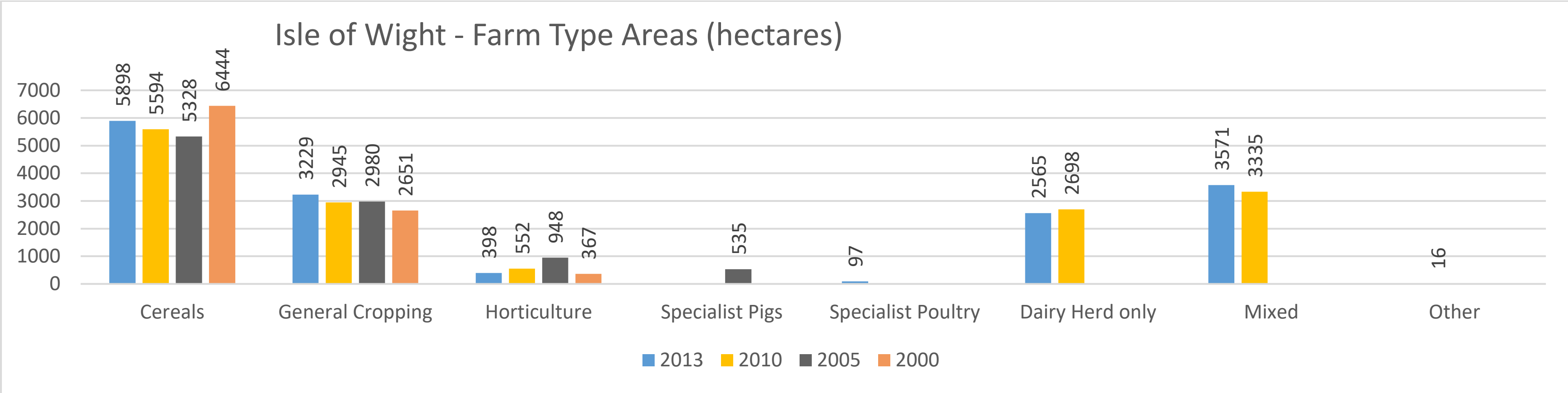
The above ring chart presents the same data but provides an idea of the proportion of each farm type for each of the three years. The outer ring is 2009 and the inner ring is 2013. This helps to identify trends in terms of the structure of the farming sector from a farm type perspective. It indicates that since 2009 there has been:

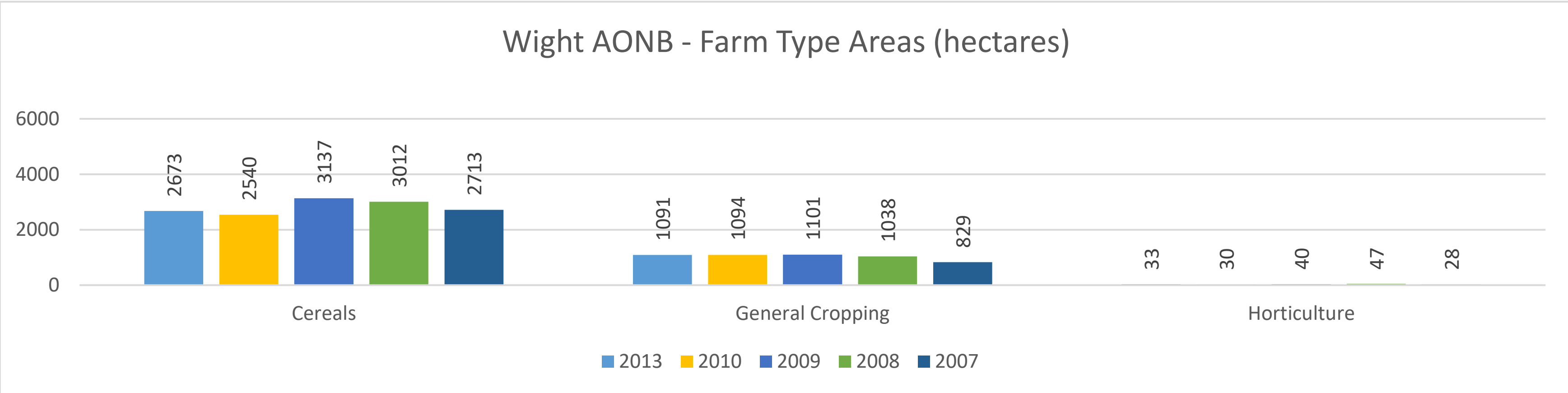
- A fall and then rise in the proportion of holdings falling within the Cereals category
- A rise and then levelling out of the proportion of holdings falling within the General Cropping category
- A fluctuating proportion of holdings falling within the Horticulture category with 2010 suppressed
- No information on Specialist Pigs, Specialist Poultry or Dairy due to suppressed data, which indicates very low numbers of holdings with this as their main Standard Output
- A fluctuating proportion of holdings falling within the Grazing Livestock category most recently around 50%. This category contains the largest proportion of holdings in the AONB.
- An increasing proportion of holdings falling within the Mixed category
- Suppressed information on holdings falling in the Other category post 2009 which suggests only a very small number

When comparing this with the Island we see that a greater proportion of holdings in Wight AONB fall within the Cereals category than in the whole Island; General Cropping and Grazing Livestock are largely similar in terms of proportion of holdings within the AONB and the Isle of Wight as a whole; the proportion of holdings falling within the Horticulture and Mixed farms categories are slightly lower in the AONB than in the Island as a whole; and finally, Dairy as a proportion in the AONB is lower than in the Island as a whole (albeit that figures for the AONB are suppressed).

Farm Types Area

NB a lack of Isle of Wight data in relation to Specialist Pigs, Specialist Poultry and Other is a result of suppressed information due to Defra data protection as its release could result in identification of individual holdings. AONB area data only available for Cereals, General Cropping and Horticulture.





This graph indicates the changing extent of land being used for certain agricultural land use activities. There is no data for 2009 for the whole Isle of Wight.

In Defra's document, which sets out changes to the methodology used, they state that the changes to the Farm Types in the extent of land use to be minimal (around 1%) so direct comparison is appropriate. However, the changes to the coefficients used to calculate Standard Gross Margin (SGM) in 2000 and 2005 may result in some anomalies. Thus, whilst all years are shown it is probably most appropriate to identify trend information from 2005 to 2013.

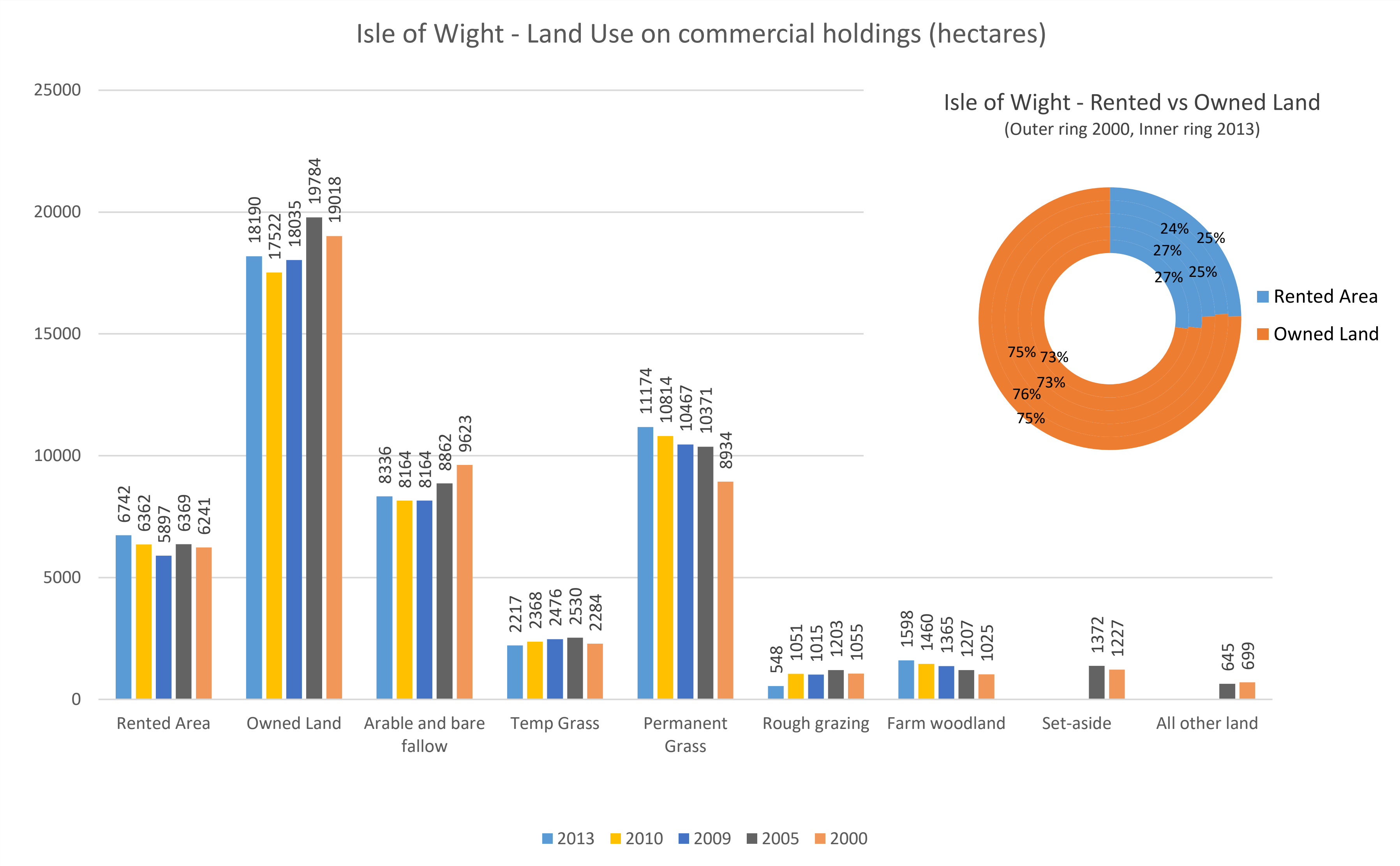
The graph shows us the following since 2005:

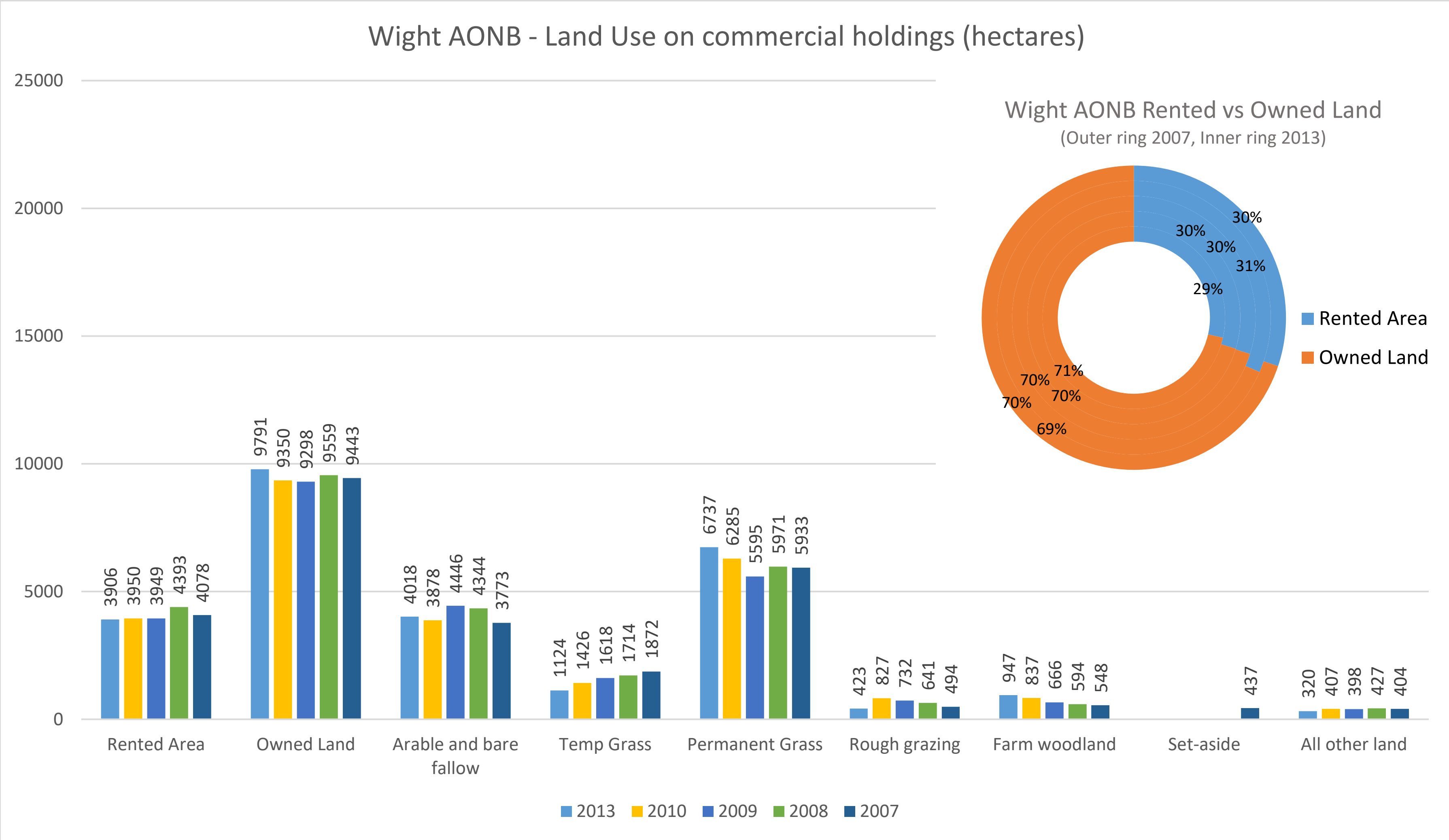
- An increase in total extent of land used by holdings falling within the Cereals category
- A decrease and then increase in the total extent of land used by holdings falling within the General Cropping category
- A decrease in the total extent of land used by holdings falling within the Horticulture category
- Insufficient data due to suppression in relation to land used for rearing pigs by holdings falling within the Specialist Pigs category
- Data is only available for 2013 in relation to land used for poultry with earlier years suppressed for holdings falling within the Specialist Poultry category, perhaps indicating a trend towards more land being used for poultry as not suppressed in the latest available data.
- Decrease in the land used for holdings falling within the Dairy Cattle category from 2010 onwards.
- A decrease in the land used for holdings falling within the Grazing Livestock category between 2010 and 2013.
- An increase in the total extent of land used by holdings falling within the Mixed category.
- Inability to identify trend data for the total extent of land used for activities by holdings falling within the Other/Undefined category.

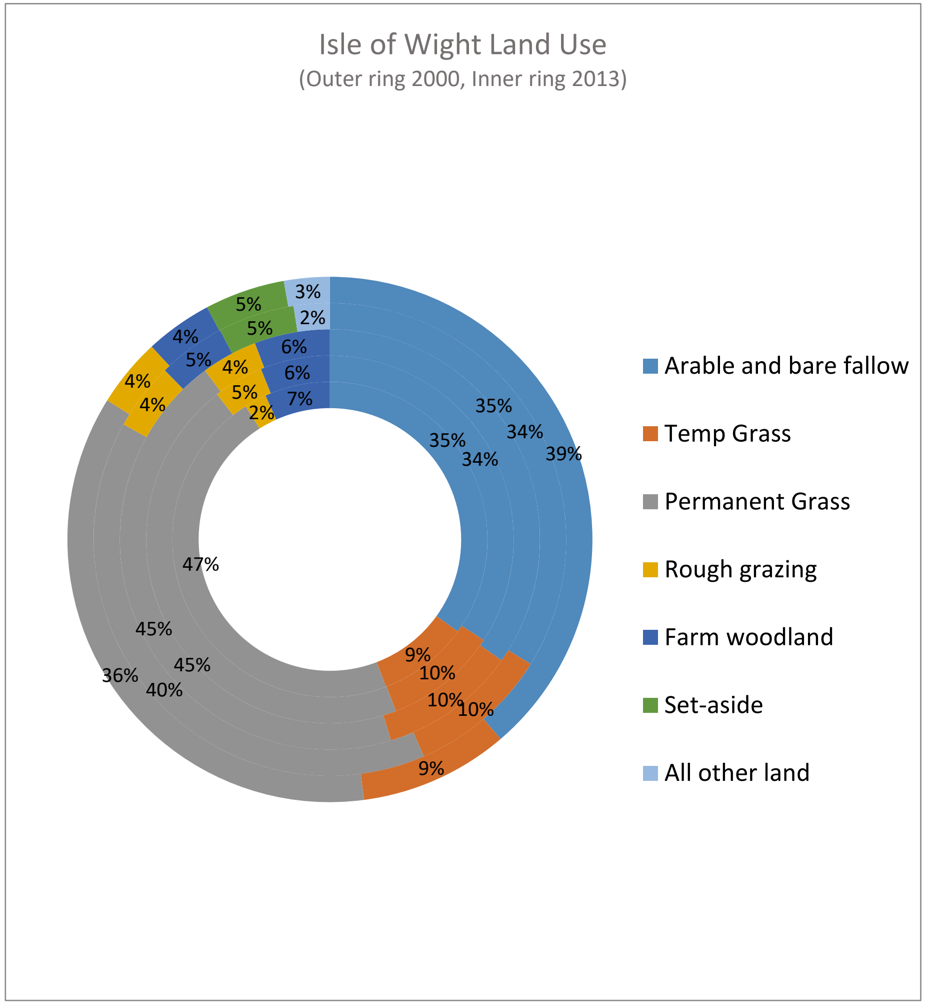
The Defra sub-set for the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty does not include complete information on the extent of land use for the various Farm Type categories which prevents direct comparison except for Cereals, General Cropping and Horticulture:

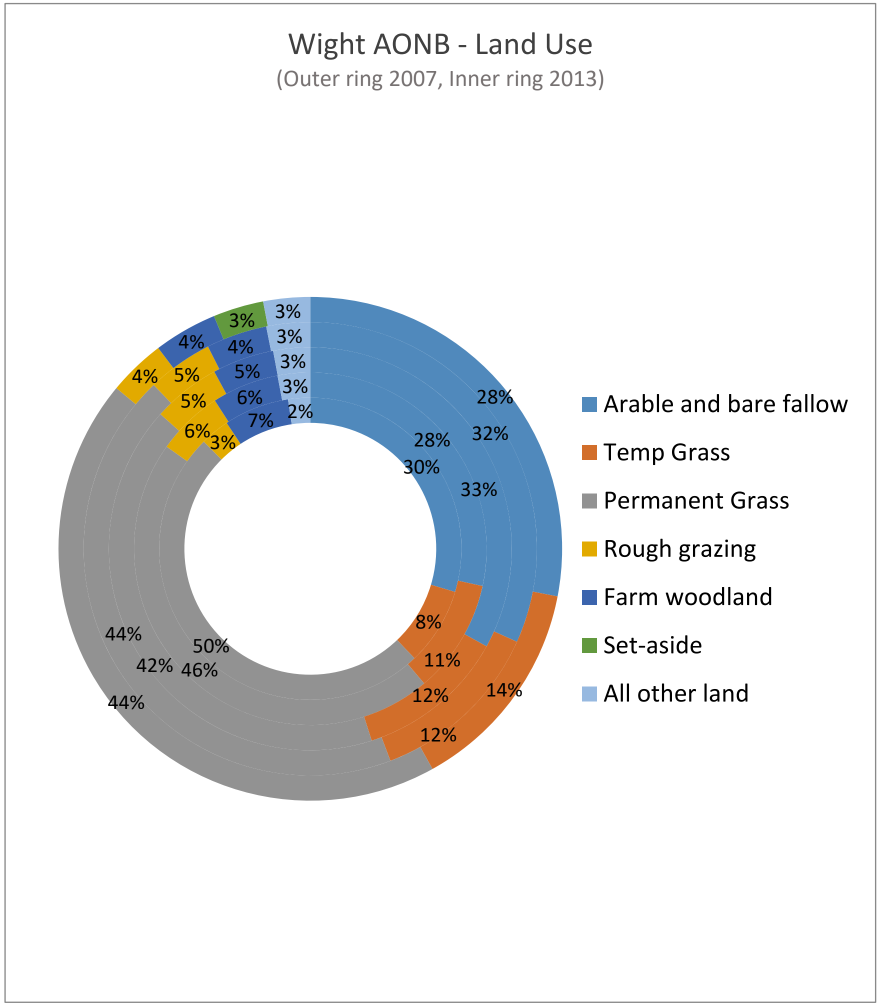
- Cereals in the AONB shows fluctuating levels and land use from 2007 to 2013. With an increasing trend to 2009 and then a decrease in 2010 and an increase in 2013.
- In 2013 45.3% of all land mass used for Cereals in the Isle of Wight was located on holdings within the AONB.
- General Cropping in the AONB shows increasing area levels from 2007 to 2009 a slight decrease in 2010 and 2013.
- In 2013 33.8% of all land mass used for General Cropping in the Isle of Wight was located on holdings in within the AONB.
- Horticulture land use levels within the AONB are comparatively low and have fluctuated since 2007.
- In 2013 only 8.3% of land use for Horticulture on the Isle of Wight was located on holdings in the AONB.

Land Use Area




Wight AONB - Land Use on commercial holdings (hectares)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
3906 3950 3949 4393 4078
9791 9350 9298 9559 9443
4018 3878 4446 4344 3773
1124 1426 1618 1714 1872
6737 6285 5595 5971 5933
423 827 732 641 494
947 837 666 594 548
437
320 407 398 427 404
Rented Area
Owned Land
Arable and bare fallow
Temp Grass
Permanent Grass
Rough grazing
Farm woodland
Set-aside
All other land
2013 2010 2009 2008 2007
Wight AONB Rented vs Owned Land
(Outer ring 2007, Inner ring 2013)
30%
30%
30%
31%
29%
71%
70%
70%
70%
69%
Rented Area
Owned Land


Isle of Wight Land Use
(Outer ring 2000, Inner ring 2013)
3%
2%
5%
5%
6%
6%
7%
4%
5%
4%
4%
4%
5%
2%
35%
34%
39%
35%
34%
47%
45%
45%
36%
40%
9%
10%
10%
10%
9%
Arable and bare fallow
Temp Grass
Permanent Grass
Rough grazing
Farm woodland
Set-aside
All other land


Wight AONB - Land Use
(Outer ring 2007, Inner ring 2013)
3%
3%
3%
3%
2%
3%
4%
4%
5%
6%
7%
4%
5%
5%
6%
3%
28%
32%
28%
30%
33%
44%
42%
44%
50%
46%
8%
11%
12%
12%
14%
Arable and bare fallow
Temp Grass
Permanent Grass
Rough grazing
Farm woodland
Set-aside
All other land

The above graphs provide detail of the extent of land use on commercial holdings across the whole of the Isle of Wight and within the AONB.

From this we can identify the following trends for the Isle of Wight from 2000 to 2013:

- The amount of Rented Land has fluctuated since 2000 but does seem to be increasing since 2009.
- The amount of Owned Land has fluctuated since 2000, increasing between 2000 and 2005, decreasing from 2005 to 2010 and then increasing again between 2010 and 2013.
- The smaller ring chart shows us that the proportion of rented to owned land has fluctuated with a trend towards increasing rented land over owned land.
- The amount of Arable and Bare Fallow has fluctuated since 2000, decreasing between 2000 and 2009, plateauing between 2009 and 2010 and rising in 2013.
- The amount of Temporary Grassland has fluctuated since 2000, increasing between 2000 and 2005 and then decreasing from 2005 in each survey to 2013.
- The amount of Permanent Grassland has consistently increased since 2000 with and approximate increase of 25% by 2013 from the 2000 figure.
- The amount of Rough Grazing has fluctuated between 2000 and 2013. Increasing between 2000 and 2005, varying slightly between 2009 and 2010 and the decreasing significantly in 2013 (48% decrease between 2010 and 2013).
- The amount of Farm Woodland has risen each survey between 2000 and 2013 increasing by 56% between 2000 and 2013.
- Set Aside and Other Land data is only available for 2000 and 2005 so no longer-term trend data can be identified.

The larger ring chart shows the proportion of each land use type for each of the survey years. Unsurprisingly, this shows us that Arable and Bare Fallow and Permanent Grassland make up around 75% of the land use.

AONB (a sub-set of the whole Isle of Wight data).

From this we can identify the following trends from 2007 to 2013:

- The amount of Rented Land in the AONB fluctuated slightly between 2007 and 2013
- The amount of Owned Land in the AONB fluctuated with a small increase between 2007 and 2008, a small decrease between 2008 and 2009 followed by increases in 2010 and 2013.
- The smaller ring chart a largely consistent proportion of rented to owned land across the years averaging at around 30% rented to 70% owned (this indicates a slightly higher proportion of rented land and lower proportion of owned land than the whole Isle of Wight).
- The amount of Arable and Bare Fallow land in the AONB fluctuated, increasing between 2007 and 2009, decreasing in 2010 and increasing again in 2013.
- The amount of Temporary Grassland decreases each survey year from 2007 to 2013, with a 40% decrease in 2013 compared to the extent in 2007.
- The amount of Permanent Grassland fluctuated increasing from 2007 to 2008, decreasing between 2008 and 2009 and then increasing each survey year until 2013.
- The amount of Rough Grazing land increases each survey year between 2007 and 2010 then falls significantly between 2010 and 2013 (51% decrease).
- The amount of Farm Woodland increases each survey year between 2007 and 2013 with there being a 73% increase in 2013 compared to 2007.
- Set-aside data is only available for one year so no long-term trend can be identified

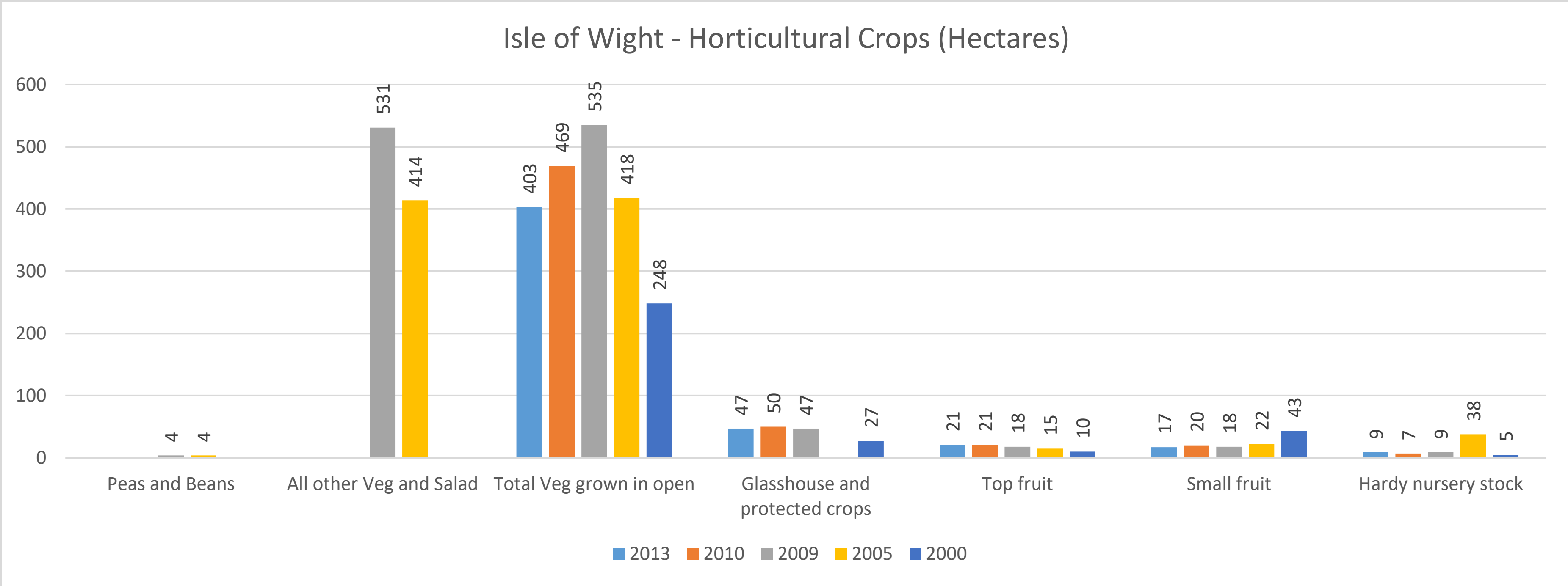
- The amount of land classed as ‘All Other Land’ fluctuated slightly each survey year but remained a very small proportion of land use within the AONB.

The larger ring chart shows the proportion of each land use type for each of the survey years. Unsurprisingly, this shows us that Arable and Bare Fallow and Permanent Grassland make up around 75% of the land use increasing to 80% by 2013.

Crops

The following graphs provide detail on the area of land use for crops and the horticultural sector.

Arable Crops



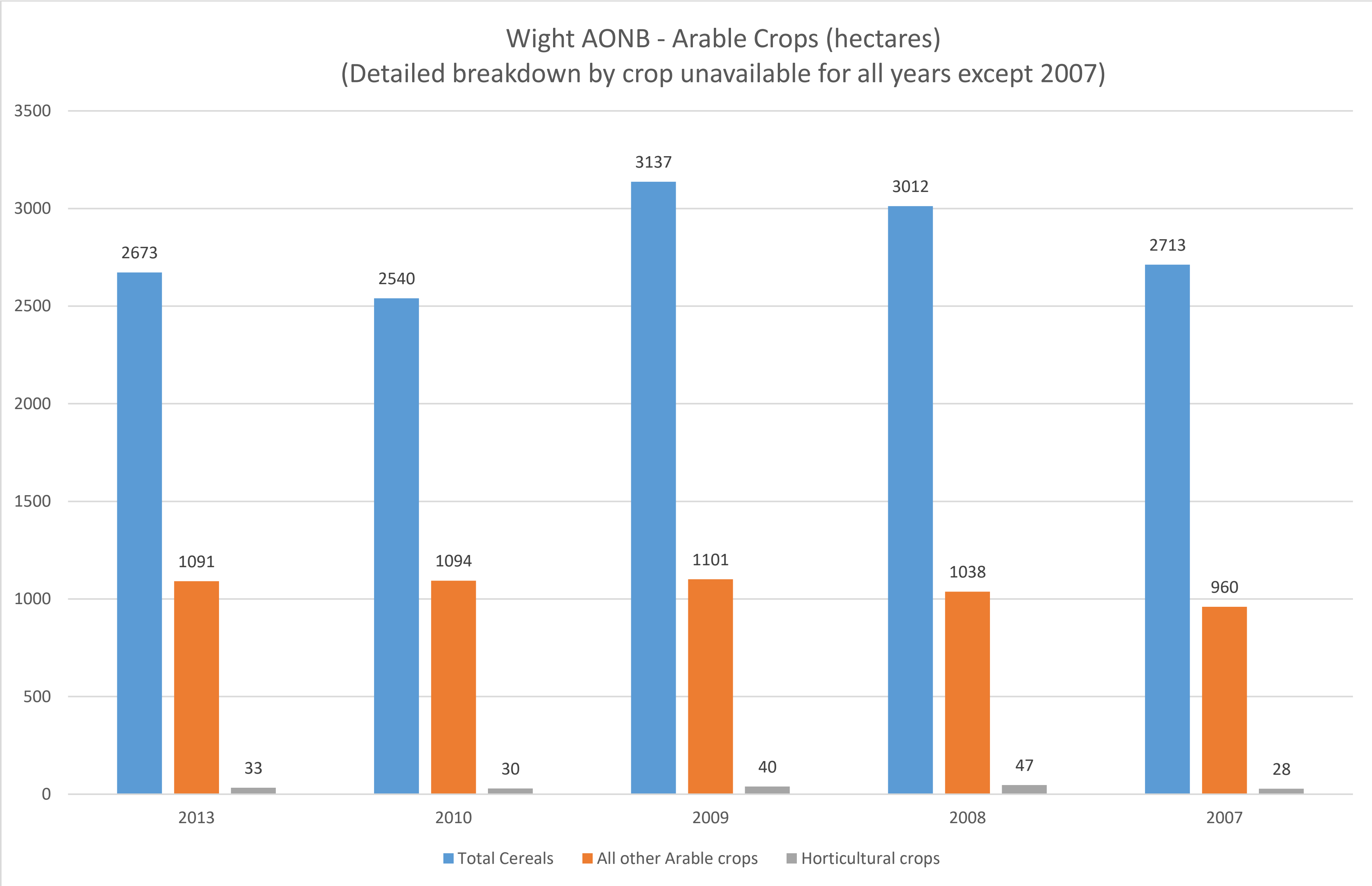
Isle of Wight - Horticultural Crops (Hectares)
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
4
4
531
414
403
469
535
418
248
47
50
47
27
21
21
18
15
10
17
20
18
22
43
9
7
9
38
5
Peas and Beans
All other Veg and Salad
Total Veg grown in open
Glasshouse and protected crops
Top fruit
Small fruit
Hardy nursery stock
2013
2010
2009
2005
2000

Cereals are the predominant arable crop on the Isle of Wight (averaging around 13.7% of the Isle of Wight land mass use). In terms of identifying trends the graph indicates the following:

- The area of land dedicated to growing wheat has decreased each survey year with the extent of land in 2013 being 46% less than in 2000.
- A similar decreasing level of Winter Barley is also shown, except for a slight increase in 2009. 2013 levels being 65% less than in 2000.
- Spring Barley shows a rising trend, except for a small decrease between 2009 and 2010. 2013 levels being a 252% increase on levels in 2000.
- Oats also shows a rising trend, except for a fall between 2009 and 2010. 2013 levels are 509% higher than in 2000.
- Overall Total Cereals shows fluctuating levels, decreasing from 2000 to 2005, increasing again in 2009, decreasing in 2010 and rising in 2013.
- The extent of land used for Potatoes fluctuates each survey year and in 2013 was about 44% lower than at its peak in 2005.
- Sugar Beet data has been suppressed, suggesting that levels of land for the cultivation of this crop on the Isle of Wight are small.
- The extent of land used for cultivation of Field Beans fluctuates with levels in 2005 being particularly small and 2013 seeing a decrease of 59% from levels recorded in 2010.
- The extent of land used for Peas for harvesting dry has fluctuated with a dramatic decrease from 2000 to 2009, an increase in 2010 and suppressed data for 2013 indicating a very low level of cultivation of this crop in that year.
- The extent of land used for the cultivation of Oilseed rape indicates an increasing trend except for 2009 which saw a decrease before further increases in 2010 and 2013. 2013 levels being 44% higher than in 2000.
- The extent of land used for Crops for stock feed fluctuates over the survey years and overall remains a small part of arable crop cultivation on the Isle of Wight.
- The extent of land used for the cultivation of Maize has shown small fluctuations with an increasing trend except for 2005 and 2010. Levels in 2013 are 58% higher than in 2000.
- The extent of Bare/Fallow land has shown an increasing trend each survey year. 2013 levels being 572% higher than in 2000.

Isle of Wight Horticultural Crops

- Data relating to Peas and Beans and all other Vegetables and Salads is only shown for two years making it difficult to identify any trend. However, information is given for Total Vegetables grown in the open. This shows fluctuating levels each survey year increasing each year to 2009 and then decreasing in 2010 and again in 2013.
- The extent of land used for Glasshouses and protected crops fluctuates over the survey years with only slight variations between 2009 and 2013.
- The extent of land used for Top Fruit has increased from 2000 to 2010 and plateaued in 2013. In 2013 it constituted only 0.05% of the land mass of the Island.
- The extent of land used for Small Fruit has mostly decreased since 2000 except for 2010 with its slight increase. In 2013 it constituted less than 0.05% of the land mass of the Island.
- The extent of land used for the cultivation of Hardy Nursery Stock has fluctuated with a spiked increase in 2005 followed by a decrease in 2009 and small fluctuations in 2010 and 2013. The data shows it to be the smallest horticultural sector on the Island.
- Overall, Horticultural Crops represent around 8.8% of the land use of the Isle of Wight.

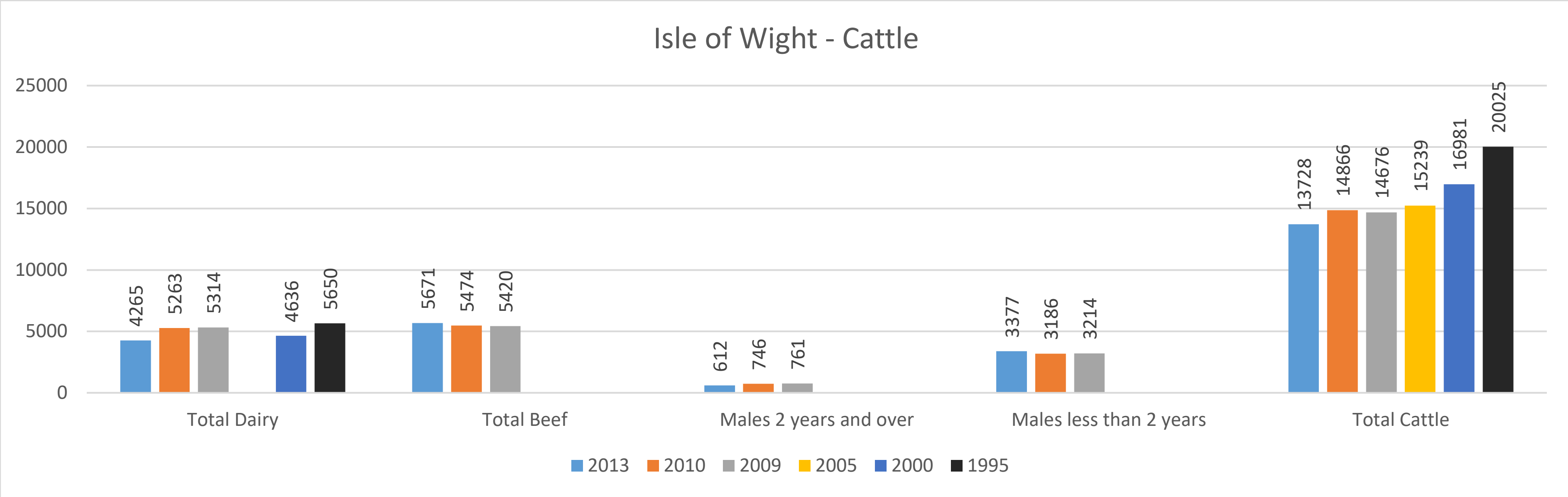

Wight AONB - Arable Crops (hectares)
(Detailed breakdown by crop unavailable for all years except 2007)
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2673
1091
33
2540
1094
30
3137
1101
40
3012
1038
47
2713
960
28
2013
2010
2009
2008
2007
Total Cereals
All other Arable crops
Horticultural crops

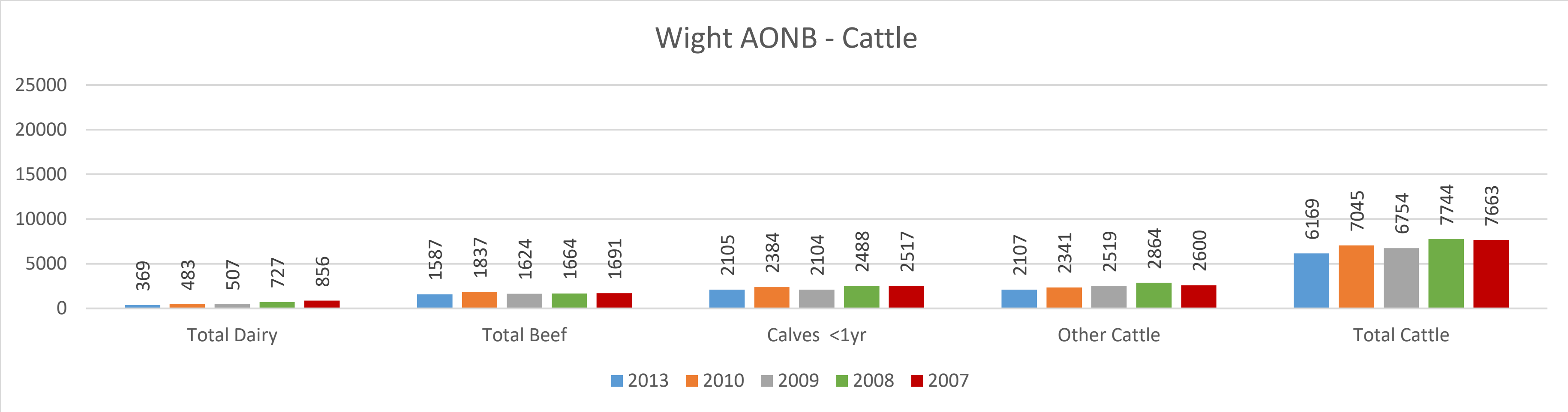
No detailed information on specific crops within the Defra AONB Survey data, however information is given for total cereals, all other arable crops and total horticultural crops.

The graph indicates that Cereals are the predominant arable crop grown in the AONB (averaging at around 14% of the AONB area). In terms of identifying trends the graphs tell us the following:

- The extent of land used for the cultivation of Cereals has fluctuated since 2007 with increases until 2009, a fall in 2010 and a rise in 2013. 2013 levels were around 14.7% lower than at the peak in the data series in 2009.
- The total extent of land used for all other Arable Crops has shown less fluctuation with a gradual increase to 2009 followed by a small decrease in 2010 and 2013.
- The total extent of land used for horticulture is low and has fluctuated slightly over the survey years. It averages at around less than 0.2%. (Isle of Wight averages at around 8.8%)

Livestock


Isle of Wight - Cattle
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
4265
5263
5314
4636
5650
5671
5474
5420
612
746
761
3377
3186
3214
13728
14866
14676
15239
16981
20025
Total Dairy
Total Beef
Males 2 years and over
Males less than 2 years
Total Cattle
2013
2010
2009
2005
2000
1995


Wight AONB - Cattle
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
369
483
507
727
856
1587
1837
1624
1664
1691
2105
2384
2104
2488
2517
2107
2341
2519
2864
2600
6169
7045
6754
7744
7663
Total Dairy
Total Beef
Calves <1yr
Other Cattle
Total Cattle
2013
2010
2009
2008
2007

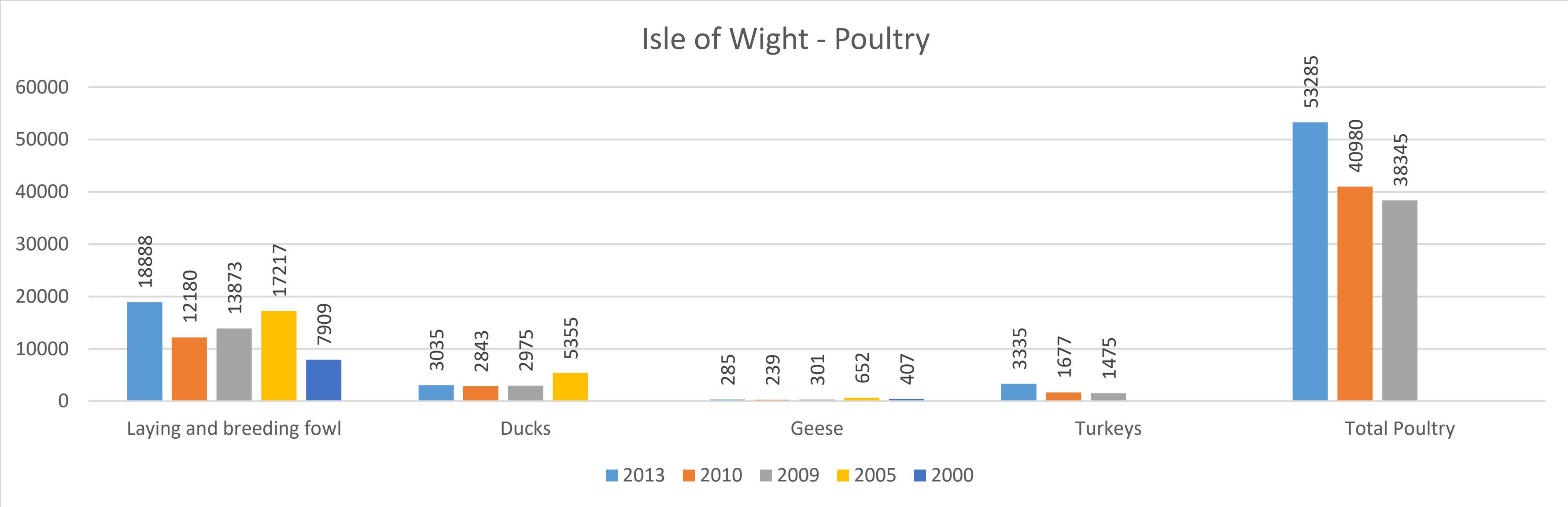
The Defra June Survey indicates the following trends for the Isle of Wight and Wight AONB:

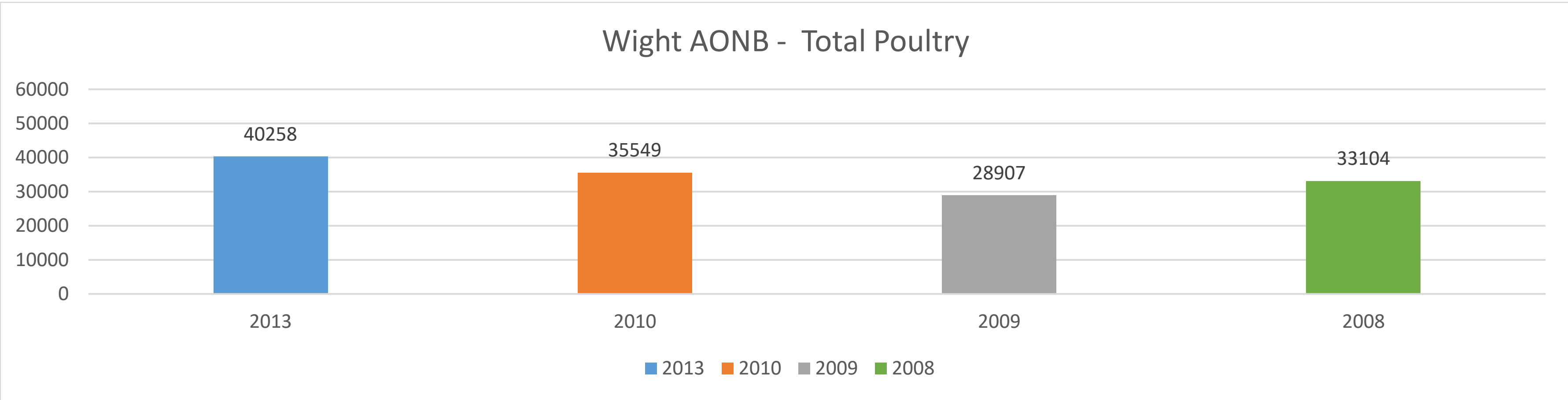
- Dairy –
    - The total number of Dairy Cattle on the Isle of Wight shows a downward trend between 1995 and 2013 except for 2005 the data for which has been suppressed. 2013 there are 24.5% fewer Dairy Cattle than in 1995.
    - In the AONB the number of Dairy Cattle data is only available from 2007 onwards and the downward trend is even more pronounced. The number of dairy Cattle in 2013 is 56.8% lower than in 2007.
    - This shows a greater contraction of the Dairy sector in the AONB.
    - The Farm Type Count graphs have shown us that for the Isle of Wight data there has been a significant decrease in the number of Dairy Farms for the years analysed.
        - 1995 – 68 Dairy Farms with total of 5650 Dairy Cattle
        - 2000 – 49 Dairy Farms with a total of 4636 Dairy Cattle
        - 2005 – 38 Dairy Farms with total of Dairy Cattle suppressed this year
        - 2009 – 19 Dairy Farms with a total of 5314 Dairy Cattle
        - 2010 – 19 Dairy Farms with a total of 5263 Dairy Cattle
        - 2013 – 17 Dairy Farms with a total of 4265 Dairy Cattle
    - There is no data on the number of holdings in the AONB as it has been suppressed suggesting a very small number of Dairy Farms remaining in the AONB since 2007. This suggests that any Dairy Farming activity in the AONB is more extensive in nature when compared to outside of the designated area. For example, the data shows only 8.6% of the total Isle of Wight Dairy Herd was located on Dairy Farms within the Isle of Wight AONB in 2013.
- Beef Cattle –
    - Data on the total number of beef cattle on the Isle of Wight is only available for 2009, 2010 and 2013. It shows increasing numbers per survey year and averaging at 5523. No data is available on the number of Beef cattle holdings.
    - The sub set of data for Wight AONB shows similar fluctuations, decreasing between 2007 and 2009 rising in 2010 and then falling again in 2013. In 2013 29% of the Island's Beef Cattle Herd were located on farms within the AONB. No data is given on the number of holdings with Beef Cattle in the AONB.
- Males 2 years and over, and Males less than 2 years
    - These two categories are included in the Defra June Survey data for the Isle of Wight.
- Calves < 1 year and Other Cattle
    - These two categories are included in the Defra June Survey subset of data for AONBs.
    - For Wight AONB they show a predominantly decreasing trend in numbers in both categories except for a small increase in 2010 in Calves < 1 year.

Total Cattle – (NB This includes the other categories in the Isle of Wight and AONB data series namely Males 2 years and Over and Males less than 2 years in the Isle of Wight data and Calve <1 year and Other Cattle in the AONB series.)

- The Isle of Wight data shows a decreasing trend in the number of Total Cattle from 1995 to 2013, expect for a small increase in 2010.
- The Wight AONB data shows more fluctuation with increased numbers in 2008 and 2010 but with 2013 having the lowest number in the analysed. In 2013 45% of the Total Cattle on the Isle of Wight are shown as being within the AONB (this is higher than the other two figures as it includes a count of calves <= 1 year old and all other cattle).

Poultry


Isle of Wight - Poultry
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
18888
12180
13873
17217
7909
3035
2843
2975
5355
285
239
301
652
407
3335
1677
1475
53285
40980
38345
Laying and breeding fowl
Ducks
Geese
Turkeys
Total Poultry
2013
2010
2009
2005
2000


Wight AONB - Total Poultry
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
40258
35549
28907
33104
2013
2010
2009
2008
2013
2010
2009
2008

The Defra June Survey shows the following trends in relation to Poultry in the Isle of Wight and AONB:

Isle of Wight data provides more detail as Poultry is broken down into a series of categories.

Laying and breeding fowl

- Numbers of laying and breeding fowl fluctuate. Increasing between 2000 and 2005 decreasing in 2009 and 2010 before increasing significantly in 2013. 2013 levels being 139% higher than in 2000

Ducks

- Numbers of Ducks reared commercially have fluctuated. Decreasing from 2005 to 2010 and then increasing in 2013. 2013 levels being 43% higher than in 2000.

Geese

- Numbers of Geese reared commercially have fluctuated. Increasing between 2000 and 2005, falling in 2009 and then rising in 2010 and 2013. Overall numbers are low.

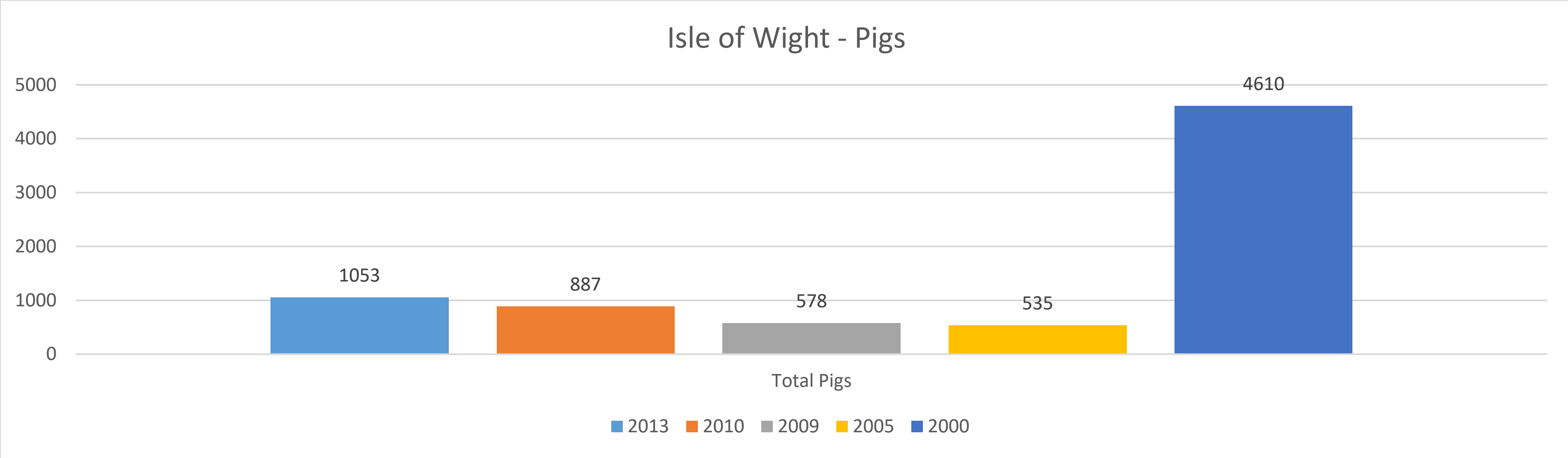
Turkeys

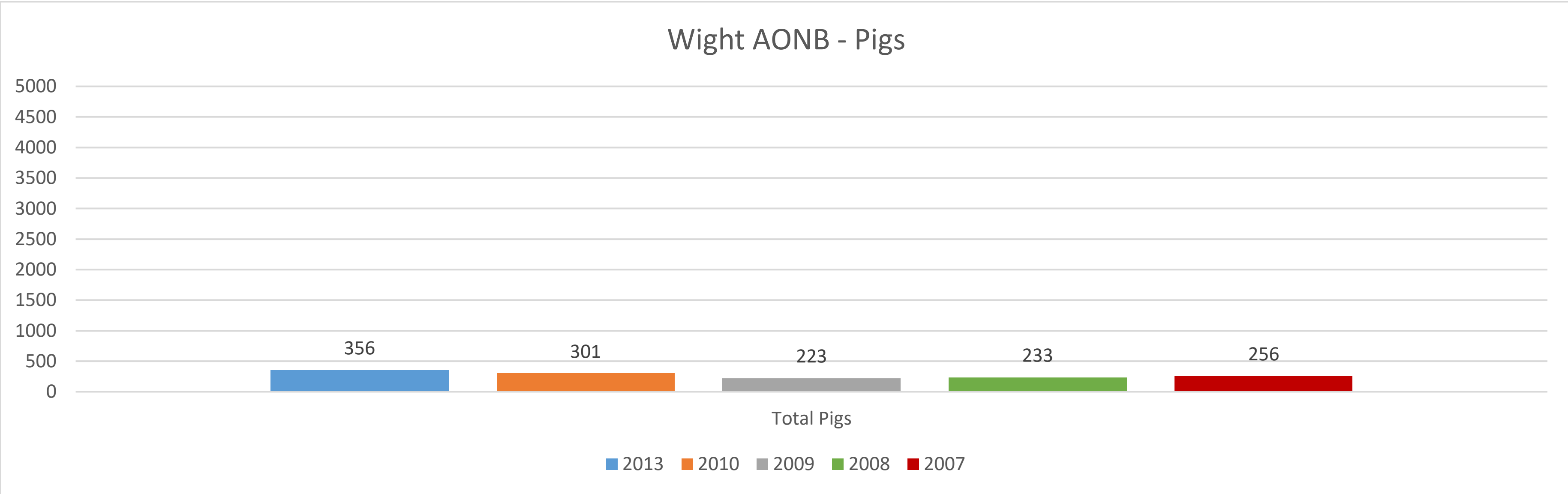
- Numbers of Turkeys reared commercially have increased since 2009 (no data for 2000 or 2005).

Total Poultry

- Total Poultry data is given for both the whole Isle of Wight and for the AONB data subset.
- For the whole Island, Total Poultry numbers have increased each year since 2009.
- In the AONB numbers of Total Poultry decreased between 2008 and 2009 and then increased in 2010 and 2013
- The commercial poultry sector is largely based in the AONB with 75.5% of Total Poultry numbers in 2013 being located within Wight AONB

Specialist Pigs



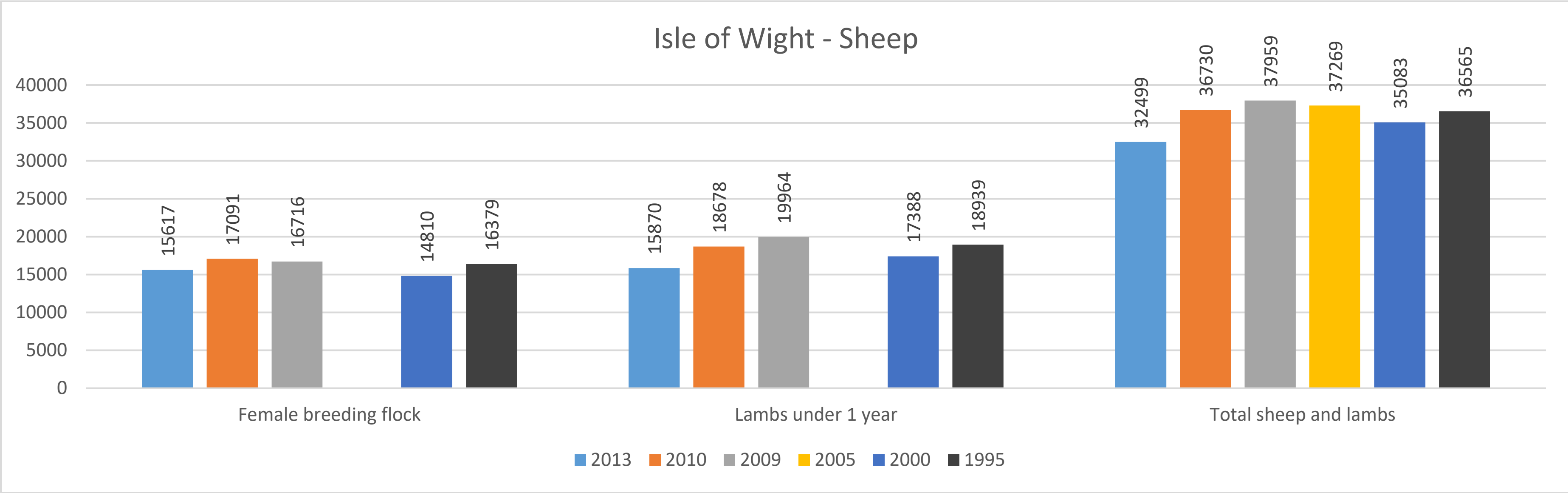


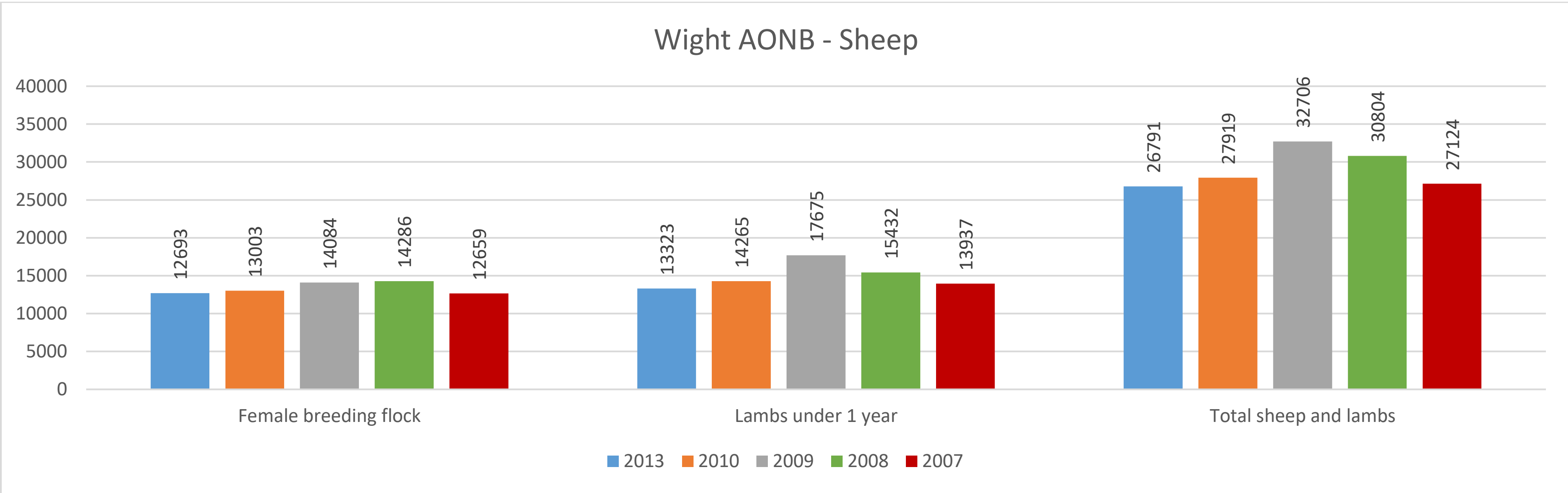
Specialist Pigs

Data is given for both the Isle of Wight and a subset for the AONB. Analysis has identified the following trends:

- A significant drop in the number of pigs reared on Specialist Pig holdings on the Isle of Wight between 2000 and 2005 (760% drop). This represents a significant retraction. From 2005 onwards the numbers have increased with 2013 being around 83% higher than in 2005.
- In Wight AONB numbers have fluctuated since 2007 decreasing in 2008 and 2009 and then increasing in 2010 and 2013. In 2013 33.8% of the total Specialist Pigs number were within the AONB, compared to 38.6% in 2009, perhaps indicating a decreasing sector proportion of an increasing sector being in Wight AONB.

Sheep


Isle of Wight - Sheep
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
15617
17091
16716
14810
16379
15870
18678
19964
17388
18939
32499
36730
37959
37269
35083
36565
Female breeding flock
Lambs under 1 year
Total sheep and lambs
2013
2010
2009
2005
2000
1995


Wight AONB - Sheep
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
12693
13003
14084
14286
12659
13323
14265
17675
15432
13937
26791
27919
32706
30804
27124
Female breeding flock
Lambs under 1 year
Total sheep and lambs
2013
2010
2009
2008
2007

Sheep

Data is available for both the Isle of Wight and a sub-set for the AONB. Analysis has identified the following trends:

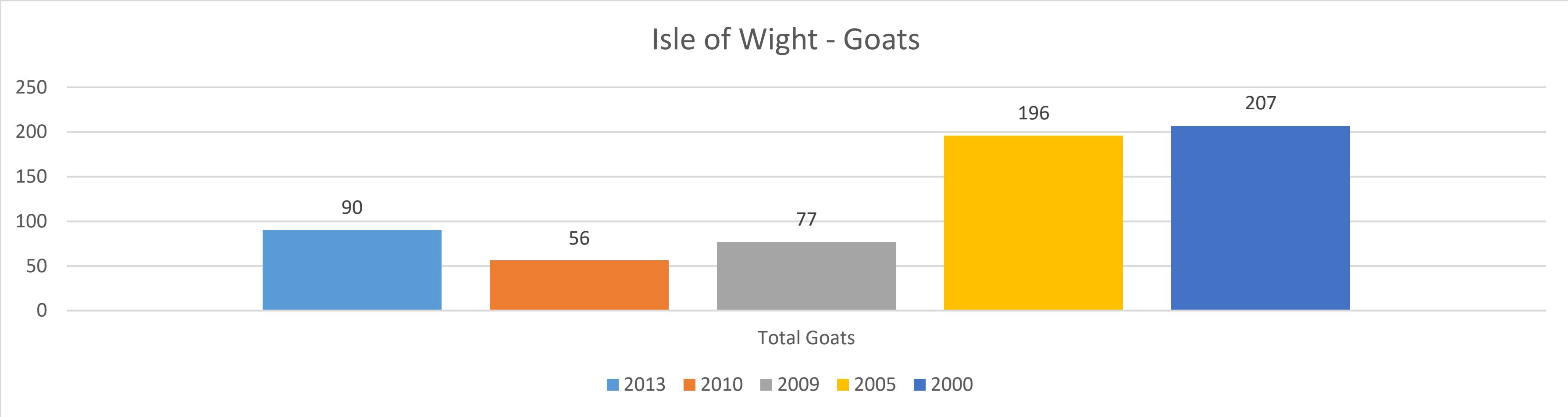
Female breeding flock

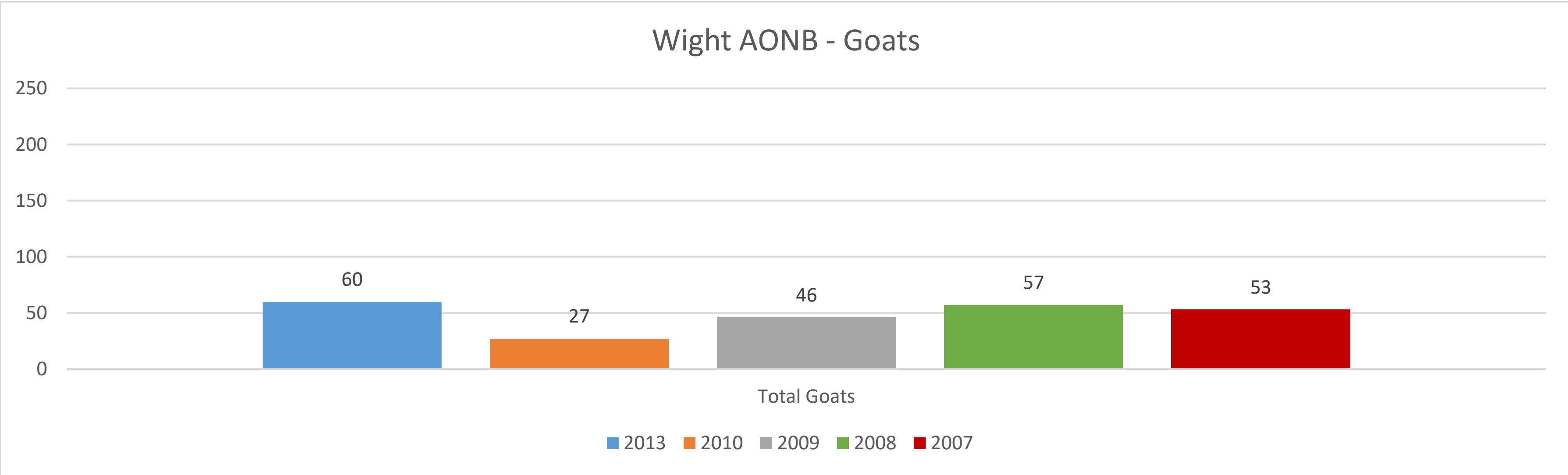
- For the Island numbers of female breeding flock sheep show fluctuation between 1995 and 2013. Numbers decreased between 1995 and 2000. No data is available for 2005, numbers increase between 2009 and 2010 and decreased in 2013.
- For Wight AONB data is available from 2007 to 2013. Numbers increased between 2007 and 2008 but have since shown a decreasing trend.
- In 2013, 81.2% of the Female breeding flock were located on holdings in the AONB.

Lambs under 1 year

- Numbers for the Island have fluctuated decreasing between 19995 and 2000. No data is available in 2005. Numbers increased in 2009 (compared to 2000) and have since shown a decreasing trend.
- For Wight AONB numbers have fluctuated with an increasing trend between 2007 and 2009 and a decreasing trend between 2009 and 2013.
- In 2013 84% of Lambs under 1 year were located on holdings based in the AONB.

Goats


Isle of Wight - Goats
250
200
150
100
50
0
90
56
77
196
207
Total Goats
2013
2010
2009
2005
2000

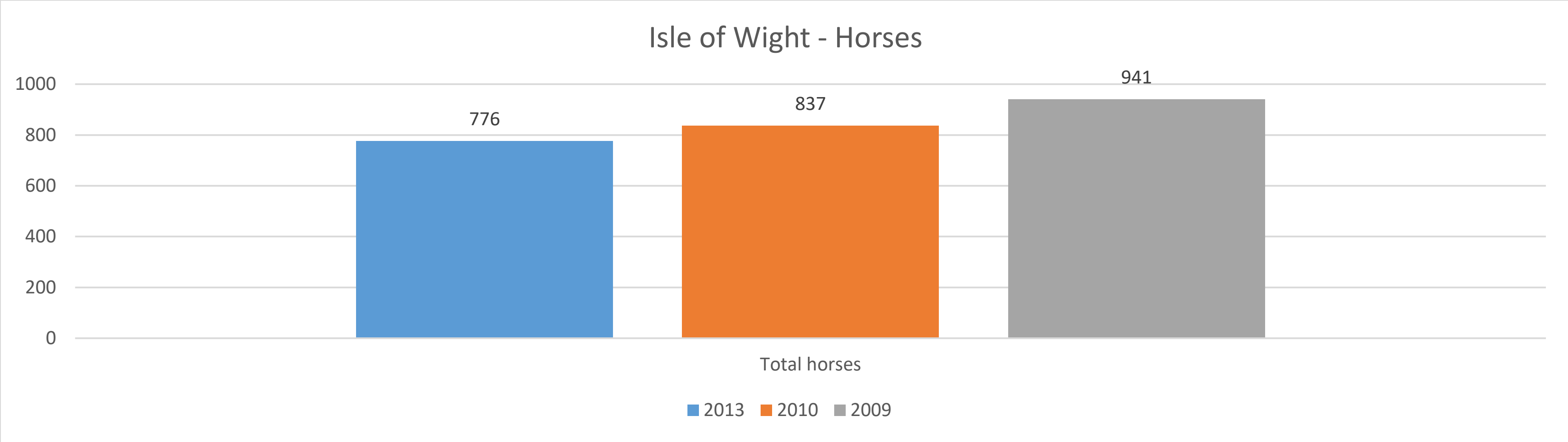

Wight AONB - Goats
250
200
150
100
50
0
60
27
46
57
53
Total Goats
2013
2010
2009
2008
2007

Goats

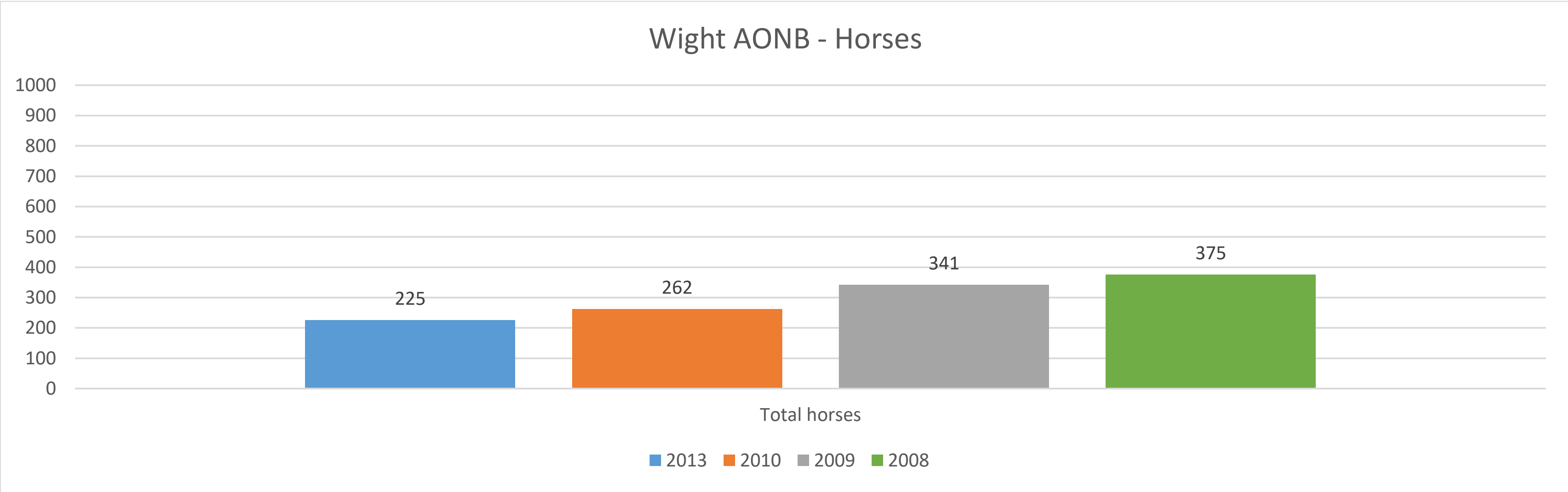
Data is available for both the Isle of Wight and a sub-set for the AONB. Analysis has identified the following trends:

- The total number of goats on the Isle of Wight is low
- For the Isle of Wight data, numbers have fluctuated between 2000 and 2013. The trend was for decreasing numbers between 2000 and 2010 with an increase between 2010 and 2013. 2013 numbers are around 43% of those in 2000.
- In Wight AONB numbers of goats have fluctuated since 2007. Numbers increased between 2007 and 2008 and then decreased each survey year to 2010 before increasing in 2013.
- In 2013 66.6% of goats were in holdings within the AONB.

Horses



Isle of Wight - Horses
1000
800
600
400
200
0
776
837
941
Total horses
2013 2010 2009



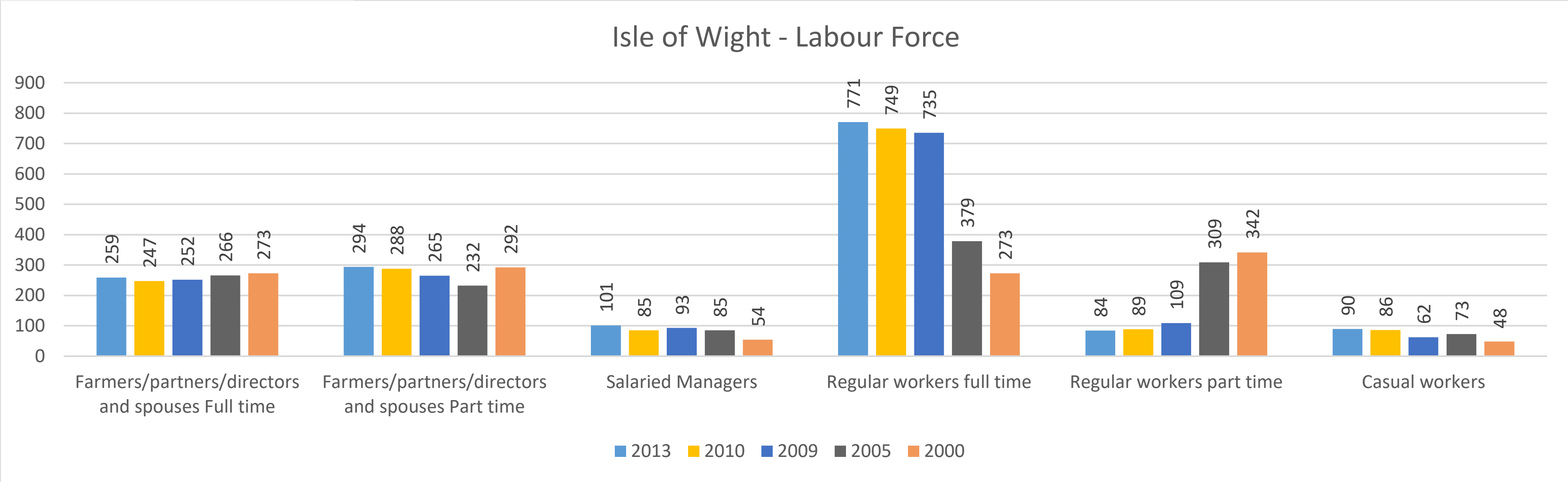
Wight AONB - Horses
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
225
262
341
375
Total horses
2013 2010 2009 2008

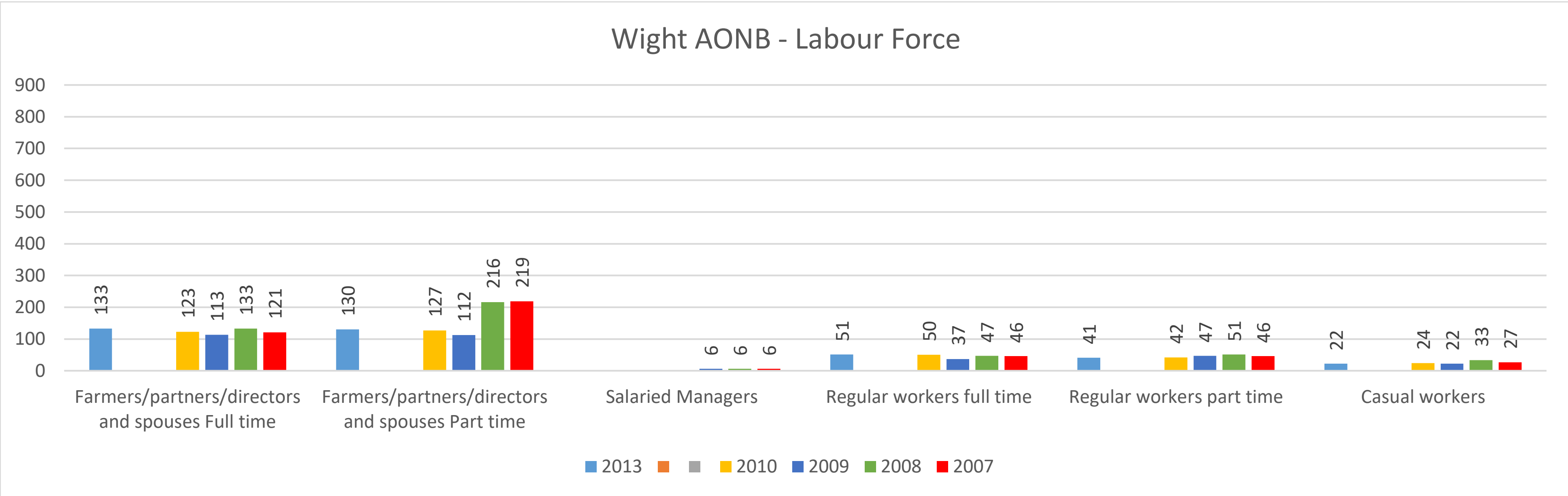
Horses

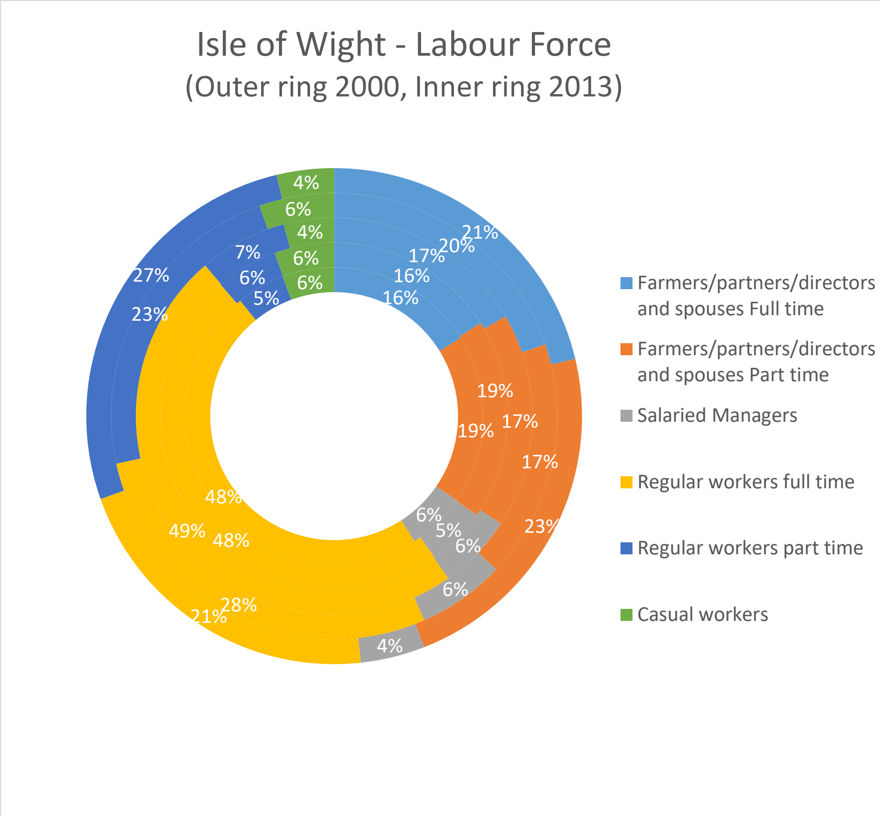
Data on the number of horses is only available for 2009, 2010 and 2013 for the Isle of Wight and AONB with the addition of data for 2008 in the AONB. Analysis has identified the following trends:

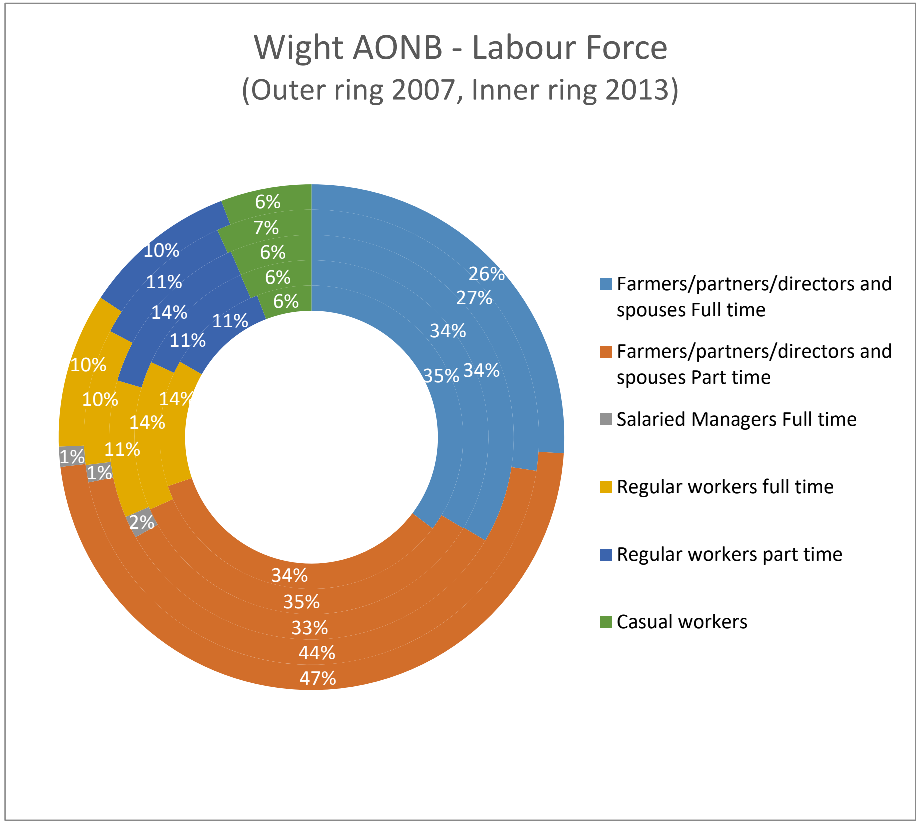
- The number of horses on the Isle of Wight has been decreasing since 2009. In 2013 there were 17.5% fewer horses than in 2009.
- The number of horses in Wight AONB has been decreasing since 2008. In 2013 there were 40% fewer horses than in 2008.
- In 2013 30% of the total number of horses on the Isle of Wight were located on holdings in the AONB.

Agricultural Labour Force






Isle of Wight - Labour Force
(Outer ring 2000, Inner ring 2013)
Farmers/partners/directors and spouses Full time
Farmers/partners/directors and spouses Part time
Salaried Managers
Regular workers full time
Regular workers part time
Casual workers


Wight AONB - Labour Force
(Outer ring 2007, Inner ring 2013)
Farmers/partners/directors and spouses Full time
Farmers/partners/directors and spouses Part time
Salaried Managers Full time
Regular workers full time
Regular workers part time
Casual workers

The Defra June Survey provides information on the Agricultural Labour Force for the Isle of Wight and a sub-set of information for the AONB. Analysis has identified the following trends:

Farmers / partners / directors and spouses Full time.

- The number of persons in this category for the Isle of Wight data fluctuates over the survey years ranging from 247 to 273. The predominant trend is decreasing with a small increase in 2013. In terms of the proportion (see ring chart) of this labour force category it has fallen to around 16% in 2013 from 21% in 2000.
- The number within the AONB fluctuates, increasing between 2007 and 2008, decreasing in 2009 and then increasing in 2010 and 2013. In terms of proportion (see ring chart) of this labour force category it has increased to 35% in 2013 from 26% in 2007.
- In 2013 51% of persons in this category on the Isle of Wight were based in the AONB

Farmers / partners / directors and spouses Part time.

- The number of persons in this category for the Isle of Wight has except for a decrease between 2000 to 2005 has shown a small increasing trend. In terms of proportion it has decreased to 19% in 2013 from 23% in 2000.
- Within the AONB the number of persons has fluctuated decreasing between 2007 and 2009 and then increasing in 2010 and 2013. In terms of proportion it has decreased to 34% in 2013 from 27% in 2007.
- In 2013 44% of persons in this category on the Isle of Wight were based in the AONB

Salaried Managers

- The overall trend in this category across the Isle of Wight has been for an increase apart from 2010 which saw a small decrease on 2009 numbers. Proportionally there is an increase in this labour force sector on the Isle of Wight with 6% in 2013 compared to 4% in 2000.
- Data for the AONB has been suppressed in 2010 and 2013. This indicates a very small number of persons within this category in the AONB. Prior to 2010 the number recorded from 2007 onwards has been 6. Proportionally there is insufficient recent data to identify this due to suppressed information.
- Salaried managers are much more prevalent in holdings outside of the AONB.

Regular Workers Full time

- For the Isle of Wight there has been a definite increasing trend within this category of the labour force, with each survey year showing an increase. Proportionally there has been an increase in this labour force sector with 48% in 2013 compared to 21% in 2000.
- 2013 levels being 283% higher than those in 2000.
- In the AONB the number of people in this category has seen more fluctuation between survey years, although the overall trend has been an increasing one apart from a fall between 2008 and 2009. However, the increases have been much lower with 2013 levels being only 11% higher than 2007. Proportionally there has been an increase in this labour force category with 14% in 2013 from 10% in 2000.
- In 2013 only 6.6% of number of Regular Workers full time on the Isle of Wight were based on holdings within the AONB.

Regular Workers Part time

- For the Isle of Wight, the number of persons in this Labour Force category has been consistently decreasing each survey year since 2000. There was a particularly large decrease between 2005 and 2009. Proportionally there has been a dramatic decrease in this labour force sector being 5% in 2013 compared to 27% in 2000.
- 2013 levels are 407% lower than in 2000.
- In the AONB the number of Regular Workers part time has fluctuated slightly ranging between 41 and 51. Numbers have been falling since 2009. Proportionally there have been fluctuations in the labour force category. 11% in 2013, 14% in 2009 and 10% in 2007.
- In 2013 48% of persons within this category in the Isle of Wight were based on holdings in the AONB.

Casual Workers

- For the Isle of Wight, numbers of Casual Workers have predominantly seen an increasing trend between survey years, except for 2009 which saw a small decrease. Proportionally this labour category has fluctuated between 4% and 6%.
- 2013 levels are 87.5% higher than in 2000.
- In the AONB this labour force category has shown fluctuating but small levels ranging from 22 to 33 persons. Proportionally it has remained at around 6% of the overall labour force. So, whilst numbers may be low the proportion is very alike the whole Isle of Wight.
- In 2013 24% of persons within this category in the Isle of Wight were based on holdings in the AONB.