

FALKIRK COUNCIL

Subject: ERECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSE AT LAND TO THE WEST OF
WESTER BOWHOUSE FARM, BOWHOUSE, FALKIRK FOR MR I
MCGILLIVARY (P/07/1208/OUT)
Meeting: PLANNING COMMITTEE
Date: 17 June 2009
Author: DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Local Members: Councillor John Constable
Councillor Harry Constable
Councillor Adrian Mahoney

Community Council: Avonbridge and Standburn

Case Officer: John Milne (Senior Planning Officer), ext 4815

1. UPDATE REPORT FOLLOWING SITE INSPECTION

- 1.1 Members will recall that a site inspection was held on Tuesday 2 June 2009, where representations were made on behalf of the applicant. The application was previously considered at the Planning Committee on 20 May 2009 (see previous report Appendix 3).
- 1.2 Members requested that a copy of the letter of justification from the applicant via the Scottish Agricultural College be made available – which has been attached as Appendix 1 of this report.
- 1.3 For clarity, a copy of response from Falkirk Council's Independent Rural Business Consultants is also attached as Appendix 2 of this report.

Matters Arising

- 1.4 For avoidance of doubt, the farming operation is based on a combination of crop, grass and livestock.

The crop and grass area extends to 248 ha, with livestock extending to 12 suckler cows, 12 yearlings, 850 breeding ewes, 220 ewe hoggs, 40 pedigree, 12 pedigree ewe hoggs, 400 finishing lambs and 50 tups (information submitted by SAC reviewed 08/12/08).

- 1.5 The labour requirement figures from the Scottish Government Website are attached (Appendix 4).

- 1.6 Members sought clarification of the role of an Independent Rural Business Consultant on the application and it can be clarified that such independent assessment is not uncommon within similar planning applications over a number of Planning Authorities. Such independent review is required given the variation in circumstances to each agricultural operation and not based solely on labour unit calculations.
- 1.7 In this instance, independent professional assessment is required to examine the justification of a new dwelling within a rural location where agriculture is identified by the applicant as the essential requirement for a dwellinghouse in addition to property already serving the farming activity.
- 1.8 It should also be noted that the Scottish Agricultural College are not a statutory consultee and may be commissioned by an individual to prepare reports where an agricultural assessment is requested.
- 1.9 Such reports are subject to scrutiny and do not represent definitive assessment relied upon to contribute to a planning recommendation.
- 1.10 In reaching a conclusion that there is insufficient justification for a second dwelling, Falkirk Council's independent Rural Business Consultant considered that:-
- The labour requirement on a farm varies during the year, dependent on seasonal activities and nature of farm operation. At peak periods, labour requirement may be higher than the number of people fully employed in the farm activities.
 - Most farms of this size only have one resident operator, with any second part-time operator normally casual or seasonal labour living elsewhere. However it is accepted that farms may operate on an individual basis, dependent on other factors such as age/ability of resident, available workforce, etc.
 - The size of farm, number and type of stock has all been considered as to whether a second full time worker is essentially required in the business – which has not been established.
- 1.11 It is considered that greater weight should be attached to advice from the Council's consultant than to the applicant's consultant (SAC) or to the statistics generated by the Government website.

2. CONCLUSION

2.1 It is therefore recommended that the application be refused for the following reason(s):-

- (1) The proposal is contrary to the Falkirk Structure Plan Policy ENV.1 – Countryside and Protected Areas, the Rural Area Local Plan Policy Rural 1 – New Development in the Countryside and the Falkirk Council Local Plan Finalised Draft (Deposit Version) Policy SC3 – Housing Development in the Countryside – in that the applicant has failed to demonstrate that a new dwelling in a rural location is essential in terms of operational need associated with an existing agricultural business.**

.....
For Director of Development Services

Date: 10th June 2009

appendix 1.

Supporting the
land-based Industries
for over a century



SAC

Andrew McGillivray
Wester Bowhouse
Maddiston
Falkirk
FK2 0BX

Our Ref: RM/Planning/LG Resp08

Date: 08 December 2008

Dear Andrew

Planning Application P/07/1208/OUT Laurence Gould Response

Thank you for the faxed response from Laurence Gould regarding the above application.

My initial thoughts on Mr MacGregor's response were that I fundamentally disagree with his second paragraph statement "that the agricultural business on its own represents no more than one and a half full time workers". The original labour report clearly calculated the agricultural labour requirement as 5,836 hours equating at that time to 2.65 labour units based on a standard labour unit being 2,200 hours.

The figures used in the report come from the SAC Farm Management Handbook. The figures used were calculated and published in a report of the UK Farm Classification Working Party (February 2004). A range of sources were used but mostly data from DEFRA Special Studies and analysis of England's FBS data were used. SAC have adjusted some figures to give a more indicative measurement of time (particularly dairy and beef). In some cases adjusted coefficients are available for Northern Ireland to reflect smaller field sizes. (The current 2008 figures are the same as those back in 2005). However, there is a fundamental change to the labour requirement calculation. In 2005, a standard labour unit was taken as 2,200 hours whereas now the standard labour unit is universally taken at 1,900 hours. This has the effect of increasing the labour requirement to 3.07 labour units as shown in the enclosed updated calculation. These standard figures are used by Councils all over Scotland when justifying additional dwellings on farms.

The third paragraph relates to the fact that Mr McGillivray senior's partner "carries out a bed and breakfast business which does not in anyway enhance the requirement for a second dwelling". The original labour report mentioned that Jackie couldn't contribute due to the diversification enterprise therefore her labour was discounted.

Mr MacGregor goes on to indicate in paragraph 4 that Andrew only works part-time on the farm. This is of commercial necessity. However the scanning business is very busy in the first couple of months of the year when farmers are scanning sheep. This is a time when the labour requirement at home is also relatively low (still above 2) before lambing and calving. The suggestion that justification could only be on the basis of a significant diversification



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project is very wide of the mark. Again none of this was even hinted at in the original labour report.

The fifth paragraph mentions that the letter from McLean Bell Consultants made no reference to setting up a training business, which is true as it had never been considered. It is true that Andrew does not need to operate the scanning business from Wester Bowhouse but the justification for the house is based on the agricultural requirement at Wester Bowhouse excluding the scanning. I consider the argument that most sheep and cattle farms with this number have only one resident operator as irrelevant as each business is run on an individual basis. Many do not have the infrastructure to have more than one resident operator as many are sole trader businesses relying on seasonal, casual or labour from neighbours.

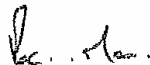
I enclose again the labour profile that was run and it can be clearly seen that for most of the year the business requires at least two people which counters Mr MacGregor's claim that the second person is not a year round requirement. Note that that profile was created with the standard labour unit being 2,200 hours.

Mr MacGregor clearly does not understand the complexities of this farm business, it would be interesting to know if he has visited the farm.

Today many farm businesses are sole trader and therefore lone workers which is causing concern to the Health and Safety Executive as the level of on farm accidents is high. There is an old adage "safety in numbers". As mentioned in the original report animal welfare grounds are a very good reason to have a second person on the farm to share the responsibility particularly at lambing and calving time.

I stand by my original comments made in my letter to Andrew of 21 November 2006 that there is full justification for a second dwelling at Wester Bowhouse.

Yours sincerely



Robin Mair
Consultant

Appendix 1

Recalculated

8/12/08

CALCULATION OF STANDARD HOURS WORKED

Wester Bowhouse

	Area (ha)	Hours per Annum	Factor*	Total
Crop & Grass				
Silage	12.14	24	1.00	291.36
Grazing	65.6	4	1.00	262.00
Rough Grazing	169.97	1.5	1.00	254.96
Sub total for crops	<u>247.71</u>			<u>808.32</u>
Livestock				
	Number			
Cattle				
Cows	12	12	1.00	144
Yearlings	12	8	1.00	108
Sheep				
Breeding ewes	860	4.2	1	3670
ewe hoggs	220	2.8	1	672
Pedigree	40	5.2	1	208
pedigree ewe hoggs	12	3	1	36
Finishing lambs	400	2.6	0.25	260
Tups	60	2.6	1.00	156
Sub total for livestock				<u>5028.00</u>
TOTAL LABOUR HOURS				<u>5836.32</u>

STANDARD MAN YEAR

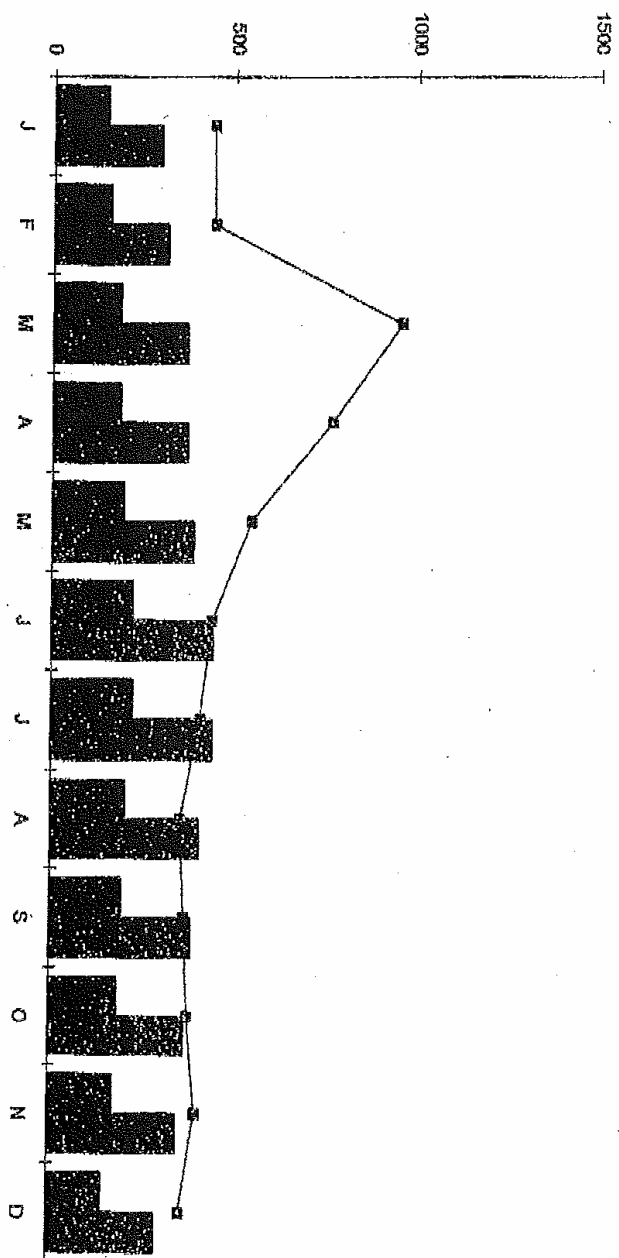
1800 hrs

Calculated labour requirement for Wester Bowhouse =	3.07	Labour Units
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* Factor is number of years or part of year for which labour hours count

Labour requirement co-efficients revised 2003 and based on data extracted fro UK Farm Classification Working Party report -
UK Agriculture and Rural Affairs Departments (DEFRA/DANI/SERRAD)

Wester Bowhouse



Actual 1 man, 2 men - Required

Original 2200 hours

appendix 2



RURAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Burgess Hill Edinburgh Newmarket Worcester Yeovil

15 December 2008

John Milne
Planning Officer
Falkirk Council
Development Services
Abbotsford House
David's Loan
FALKIRK
FK2 7YZ



Dear John

Application No: P/07/1208/OUT

Thank you for the letter from Robin Mair of SAC.

Sadly he continues to hide behind the labour unit calculation, rather than relying on the commercial reality, where a farm of this size would only support one and a half full time workers at the most.

Also he should realise that anyone farming today, in a full time capacity, will work significantly more hours than the 1,900 hours that he is using in his argument.

Presumably part of the reason for Andrew undertaking the scanning operation is to enhance his income. Mr Mair confirms this in the last paragraph of page 1 of his letter. In other words the farm is not large enough to give him a full time remuneration.

He also confirms that McLean Bell Consultants were misinformed over the possibility of setting up a training business, which appeared to be an attempt to justify the dwelling at an earlier stage.

I cannot see why he thinks that it is irrelevant that most farms of this size only have one resident operator, as this is certainly the norm. He largely confirms this and endorses my view that the second part time operator is normally casual or seasonable labour living elsewhere.

Therefore I remain of the opinion that one dwelling is sufficient, given the scale of the farm at Wester Bowhouse.

Woodville, Newton Village, West Lothian EH52 6QD.

Telephone: 0131 331 3431. Fax: 0131 331 3440. Email: edinburgh@laurencegould.com www.laurencegould.com

Directors: J. MacGregor (Chairman), K. Leddington-Hill (Managing), G. Brookes, P. Hall, J. Hartwright, R. Hobson, M. Shephard

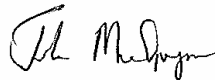
Registered Office: Woodville, Newton Village, West Lothian EH52 6QD. Registered number 124767

- 2 -

Incidentally, in reviewing the file, all the above comments are based on the fact that I assume that the land of Broom and Redbrae are owned by Mr McGillvray and that they are adjacent to Wester Bowhouse. If I am wrong on either of these assumptions then justification for a second dwelling at Wester Bowhouse is further eroded as the latter unit on its own is extremely small and certainly could not justify a second dwelling or even one full time operator.

Let me know if I can be of further help.

Yours sincerely



John D MacGregor
Chairman

FALKIRK COUNCIL

Subject: ERECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSE AT LAND TO THE WEST OF
WESTER BOWHOUSE FARM, BOWHOUSE, FALKIRK FOR MR I
MCGILLIVARY (P/07/1208/OUT)
Meeting: PLANNING COMMITTEE
Date: 20 May 2009
Author: DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Local Member: Councillor Gordon Hughes
Councillor Stephen Fry
Councillor John McLuckie

Community Council: Avonbridge and Standburn

Case Officer: John Milne (Senior Planning Officer), 4815

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL / SITE LOCATION

- 1.1 This is an outline planning application for the erection of a single dwellinghouse, to be used as a residence for an agricultural worker. The applicant is not the intended occupant of the property, the occupant being Mr Andrew McGillivary – the son of the applicant, Mr Ian McGillivary.
- 1.2 Mr Ian McGillivary is the owner and occupier of Bowhouse Farm with associated bed & breakfast facility on which the application site is located.
- 1.3 The application site itself comprises a 0.26 Ha area of land located on the south side of the B825 roadway, west of Bowhouse Farm, Falkirk.

2. REASON FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

- 2.1 The application has been called in by Councillor Gordon Hughes.

3. SITE HISTORY

- 3.1 05/1076/FUL – Proposed erection of dwellinghouse and garage – withdrawn 2 August 2006.

4. CONSULTATIONS

- 4.1 Falkirk Council's Rural Business Consultants – Laurence Gould Partnership Ltd – considers that the agricultural operation of Bowhouse Farm only justifies one full time person and, if required, any additional seasonal increase could be met by the part-time participation of additional labour – a common approach undertaken within the farming community. Despite repeated approaches to justify an additional agricultural requirement from the applicant. Independent advice remains that an additional full-time worker is not required, nor justified in terms of securing an additional dwellinghouse.
- 4.2 The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has no objection in principle to the proposed development.
- 4.3 Scottish Water has no objection but advises that there are no public sewers in the vicinity and septic tank provision may be necessary.
- 4.4 Falkirk Council's Environmental Protection Unit considers that noise need not be a determining factor in considering the application. However, the applicant should undertake a site investigation to establish if contamination is present on site.
- 4.5 Falkirk Council's Roads Development Unit has no objections subject to conditions.
- 4.6 The Health and Safety Executive do not advise against the proposal.

5. COMMUNITY COUNCIL

- 5.1 Avonbridge and Standburn Community Council has not made representations.

6. PUBLIC REPRESENTATION

- 6.1 No representation received.

7. DETAILED APPRAISAL

When determining planning applications, the status of the Development Plan is emphasised in Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. This requires that:

“the determination shall be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise”.

Accordingly,

7a The Development Plan

Falkirk Council Structure Plan

7a.1 Policy ENV.1 ‘Countryside and Protected Areas’ states:

- “(1) *There is a general presumption against development in areas defined as countryside, unless it can be demonstrated that a countryside location is essential or is an appropriate form of agricultural diversification. Where it is established that a countryside location is essential, development proposals will also be assessed in relation to Local Plan policies appropriate to specific protected areas as defined generally by Schedules ENV.1 and ENV.3.*
- (2) *The policies applicable to countryside and protected areas within it, together with the detailed boundaries of each area, will be set out in Local Plans.”*

7a.2 The applicant has failed to demonstrate that a countryside location is essential or that the dwellinghouse will contribute to the agricultural function of the nearby farm operation.

Rural Area Local Plan

7a.3 Policy RURAL 1 ‘New Development in the Countryside’ states:

“That within the countryside (as defined in paragraph 3.19), there will be a general presumption against new development except in the following circumstances :-

1. *Housing development absolutely essential to the pursuance of agriculture, forestry or other economic activity appropriate to a rural location. The occupation of new houses shall be limited to persons employed in agriculture as defined in Section 275(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972, or to persons employed in forestry or other appropriate rural activities and the dependants of such persons.*
2. *On the Slamannan Plateau as indicated on the Policies and Proposals Map, single dwellinghouses developed in conjunction with significant tree planting schemes. Such proposals will be considered on merit with due regard to the provisions of the District Council’s “Guide to Tree Planting/Housing Proposals on Slamannan Plateau”.*
3. *Appropriate infill development where a clear gap site exists which would not contribute to ribbon, backland or sporadic development forms.*
4. *Industrial/ business development where there is an overriding national or local need and a rural site is the only suitable location.*
5. *Development for tourism and countryside recreation purposes where the District Council is satisfied that the proposal requires a rural setting, is appropriate in terms of its type, scale and location and that it would enhance the image of the District. Proposals which accord with the District Council’s Tourism Strategy are particularly welcomed.*
6. *Telecommunications development and development relating to the temporary use of land particularly for the working of minerals. Such proposals will be considered on merit, with due regard to the relevant specialised policies of the District Council.*

The scale, siting and design of those developments which are granted permission will be strictly controlled. Building designs compatible with the District Council's "Design Guide For Buildings In The Rural Areas" and sympathetic to vernacular architectural forms will be expected."

7a.4 It is not considered that the proposed dwelling is absolutely essential to the pursuance of agriculture or other economic activity appropriate to a rural location, all contrary to part (1) of the above policy.

7a.5 Policy RURAL 32 'Pipeline Corridors' states:

"That within the Pipeline Consultation Zones generally indicated on the Policies and Proposals Map, development will not normally be permitted unless the District Council is satisfied that :-

- 1. Future users or occupants will not significantly add to the number of people exposed to the existing risk from a pipeline.*
- 2. The development will not in any way affect the operational safety of a pipeline."*

7a.6 The application site sits on the edge of the shell north west pipeline – some 310 metres within the 320 metre zone of influence – and results in a 'do not advise against' from the Health and Safety Executive. The proposal therefore accords with this policy.

7a.7 Accordingly, the proposal does not accord with the Development Plan.

7b Material Considerations

7b.1 The material considerations to be addressed are the policies contained within the Falkirk Council Local Plan Finalised Draft (Deposit Version) and points raised through comment.

Falkirk Council Local Plan Finalised Draft (Deposit Version)

7b.2 Policy SC3 - 'Housing Development In The Countryside' states:

"Housing development in the countryside will only be permitted in the following circumstances:

- (1) Housing essential to the pursuance of agriculture, horticulture or forestry, or the management of a business for which a countryside location is essential. In these instances, the applicant must demonstrate:*
 - The operational need for the additional house in association with the business*
 - That no existing dwelling which might have served that need has been sold or otherwise alienated from the holding*
 - That there are no reasonable opportunities for reusing or converting redundant buildings rather than building a new dwellinghouse*
 - That the business as a whole is capable of providing the main source of income for the occupant;*

- (2) *Proposals involving the rehabilitation of former residential properties, or the conversion of farm and other buildings to residential use, where*
 - *The building, by virtue of its existing character, makes a positive contribution to the rural landscape*
 - *The building is in a reasonable state of repair, still stands substantially intact and is capable of beneficial restoration, as verified by a report and certificate from a qualified structural engineer*
 - *The restored or converted building is of comparable scale and character to the original building*
 - *In the case of former non-residential buildings, the building is no longer required for the purpose for which it was built; or*
- (3) *Appropriate infill opportunities within the envelope of an existing group of buildings, where the development would not result in ribbon, backland or sporadic development, and the proposal satisfies Policy SC8.”*

7b.3 The application has failed to demonstrate that a new dwelling is essential in this rural location in terms of operational need associated with an existing business.

Points Raised Through Comment

7b.4 The applicant has submitted information, via the Scottish Agricultural College, in support of the proposals to justify an additional dwellinghouse.

7b.5 Falkirk Council’s Rural Business Consultants – Laurence Gould Partnership Ltd – considers that the agricultural business on its own represents no more than one and a half full time workers.

7b.6 Hence, in relation to the farming enterprise, only one dwelling can be justified, which is the one which Mr Ian McGillivray and his partner currently reside in.

7b.7 Mr Andrew McGillivray sheep scanning business does not require to be based at Wester Bowhouse Farm.

7b.8 Indeed, presumably part of the reason for Mr Andrew McGillivray undertaking the scanning operation is to enhance his income, since the farm is not large enough to give him full time remuneration.

7b.9 No round-the-year requirement for a second worker has been established.

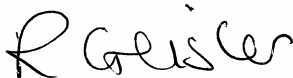
7c Conclusion

7c.1 The applicant has submitted statements of agricultural support from the Scottish Agricultural College which have been reviewed by Falkirk Council’s rural business consultant. The review determines that an additional full time employee on the farm has not been justified and, as such, there is a lack of justification and no requirement for an additional dwellinghouse. Therefore it does not accord with the Development Plan.

8. RECOMMENDATION

8.1 It is recommended that outline planning permission be refused for the following reason:-

- (1) The proposal is contrary to the Falkirk Structure Plan Policy ENV.1 – Countryside and Protected Areas, the Rural Area Local Plan Policy Rural 1 – New Development in the Countryside and the Falkirk Council Local Plan Finalised Draft (Deposit Version) Policy SC3 – Housing Development in the Countryside – in that the applicant has failed to demonstrate that a new dwelling in a rural location is essential in terms of operational need associated with an existing agricultural business.



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Director of Development Services

Date: 13 May 2009

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Falkirk Council Structure Plan
2. Rural Area Local Plan
3. Falkirk Council Local Plan Finalised Draft (Deposit Version)

Any person wishing to inspect the background papers listed above should telephone Falkirk 01324 504815 and ask for John Milne (Senior Planning Officer).

Planning Committee

Planning Application Location Plan

P/07/1208/OUT

This plan is for location purposes only. It should not be interpreted as an exact representation of the application site.



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appendix 4

The Scottish Government

Statistics

You are here: [Topics](#) > [Statistics](#) > [Browse Statistics](#) > [Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural](#) > [Agriculture Topics](#) > [Farm Structure](#)

Farm Structure

STRUCTURE OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY IN SCOTLAND

This page provides information on how the agricultural land on Scotland's 51,000 farms is used, the varying sizes and types of farm and the machinery on farms in Scotland.

[LAND](#) | [FARM SIZE](#) | [FARM TYPE](#) | [MACHINERY](#)

LAND



The total area of agricultural land in Scotland, including common grazings is 6.2 million hectares. This represents about 80 per cent of the total land area of Scotland (7.8million ha).

The [map of Scotland by farm type](#) reflects the fact that the agricultural land in Scotland is mainly only suitable for livestock farming with 5.3million hectares used for this purpose. Around 0.6 million hectares mainly in the east of Scotland is farmed for the production of crops and the remaining agricultural land is used for farm woodlands, roads, yards and buildings.

The links listed below provide more detailed agricultural land use statistics. To return to this page use the **BACK** button on your browser.

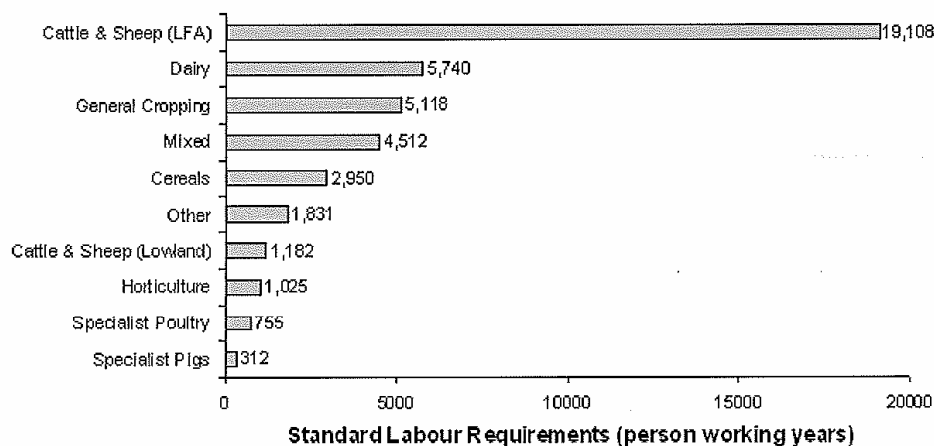
- [Number of holdings with crops and grass by area and region](#)
- [Charts of agricultural land use in Scotland over last ten years](#)
- [Charts of agricultural land use by country, UK](#)
- [Number of owned/mainly owned holdings by region and owned area](#)
- [Agricultural area on holdings by Less Favoured Area category and Highlands and Islands Enterprise Area](#)
- [Crops, grass and rough grazings on holdings for each UK country](#)
- [Map of Highlands and Islands Enterprise Area](#)
- [Map of Less Favoured Areas and Non-Less Favoured Areas](#)

FARM SIZE

In addition to the more common use of hectares as a measure of farm size the Scottish Government provide statistics by **Standard Gross Margins (SGM)**, **European Size Units (ESU)** and the **Standard Labour Requirement (SLR)** based on the level of agricultural activity on holdings in Scotland.

CHART : STANDARD LABOUR REQUIREMENTS ⁽¹⁾ BY FARM TYPE, JUNE 2007

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/agritopics...> 04/06/2009



(1) 1 Standard Labour Requirement is equal to 1900 hours of labour per year.

The links listed below provide more detailed farm structure statistics. To return to this page use the **BACK** button on your browser.

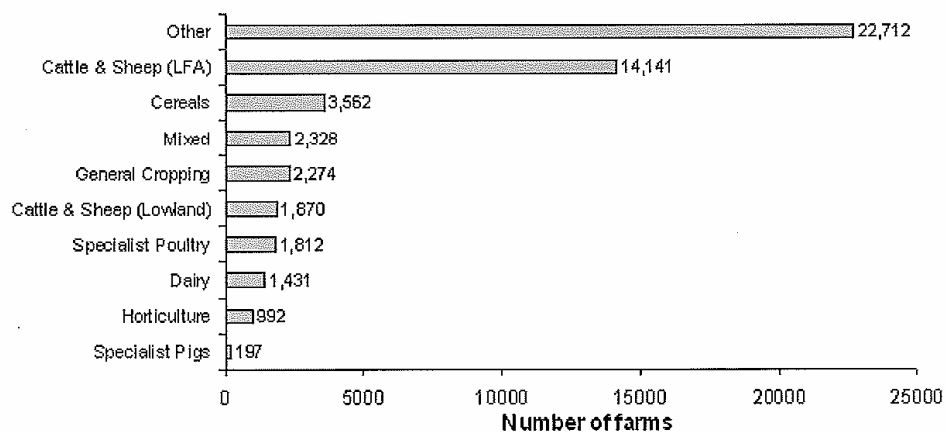
- [Number of holdings by Standard Gross Margin \(SGM\) and region](#)
- [Number of holdings by European Size Unit \(ESU\) and region](#)
- [Number of holdings by European Size Unit \(ESU\) and farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements \(SLR\) and farm type](#)

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FARM TYPE

Farms are classified into groups according to type to allow analysis of the sector. **Farm type classifications** are based on the relative importance of the various crop and livestock enterprises on each farm assessed in terms of standard gross margin (an economic measure of output less variable costs).

CHART : AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY FARM TYPE, JUNE 2007



The charts, tables and maps listed below provide links to more detailed farm type statistics. To return to this page use the **BACK** button on your browser.

- [Map of Scotland by farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by agricultural area and main farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by Standard Gross Margin and farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by region and main farm type](#)
- [Number and area of holdings by main farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by European Size Unit and farm type](#)
- [Number of holdings by Standard Labour Requirements and farm type](#)

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FARM MACHINERY

The links listed below provide statistics on machinery on farms in Scotland. To return to this page use the **BACK** button on your browser.

- [Number of cultivation, sowing and harvesting machinery items on main holdings at December](#)
- [Number of tractors on holdings at December](#)
- [Number of transport vehicles, road handling and other machinery items on main holdings at December](#)
- [Number of cultivation, sowing and harvesting machinery items on main holdings, December 2002, 2004 and 2006](#)
- [Number of load handling machinery items, transport vehicles and miscellaneous machinery items on main holdings, December 2002, 2004 and 2006](#)

FURTHER INFORMATION

More agricultural statistics and information including the **Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture**, geographic and time series summaries of [agricultural census results](#) and details of [farm incomes, subsidies and production](#) are available from our [agricultural statistics publications](#). To return to this page use the **BACK** button on your browser.

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Page updated: Tuesday, October 28, 2008