Delivering diversity in farm scales: challenges and opportunities

Joint session hosted by:
The Campaign to Protect Rural
England
and
The Landworkers' Alliance





New model farming: resilience through diversity



FOOD & FARMING FORESIGHT - Paper 1



Why this is an issue for CPRE?



Uncertain harvest: does the loss of farms matter?



FOOD & FARMING FORESIGHT - Paper 2









What is a happening to farms?

- 'Historic' losses (academic research) for England and Wales 1950 to 1980 128,000 fall OR 1.5% pa
- Recent data (Defra) nos of holdings for England 2005 to 2015 28,200 fall OR 2.1% pa
- EU data (Eurostat) Farm indicators all EU countries 2005 to 2013
- England -48%; Wales -32%, NI -9%, Scotland +21%
- Italy 42%, Austria -18%, Ireland +5%



Why are we losing farms?



It's the market, Sergei...





HM Treasury Defra Green paper 2005 (p17) A vision for the Common Agricultural Policy

- "efficient, well-functioning land markets are essential in order to assist the process of structural change, achieve economies of size, help diversification, maintain international competitiveness and secure credit."
- "the provision of training to farmers and farm labourers can help more successful adaptation to changed circumstances, and <u>make it easier for</u> those leaving the sector to find work in the wider employment market"

Why it matters – threats to the countryside

- Damage to the rural economy
- Poorer access to new farmers and progression
- Loss of 'conservation capital' and simplified landscapes

The battle of Brexit ... uncertainties and opportunities?





Closing thoughts ...

and thank you for listening

Graeme Willis
Food and Farming campaigner

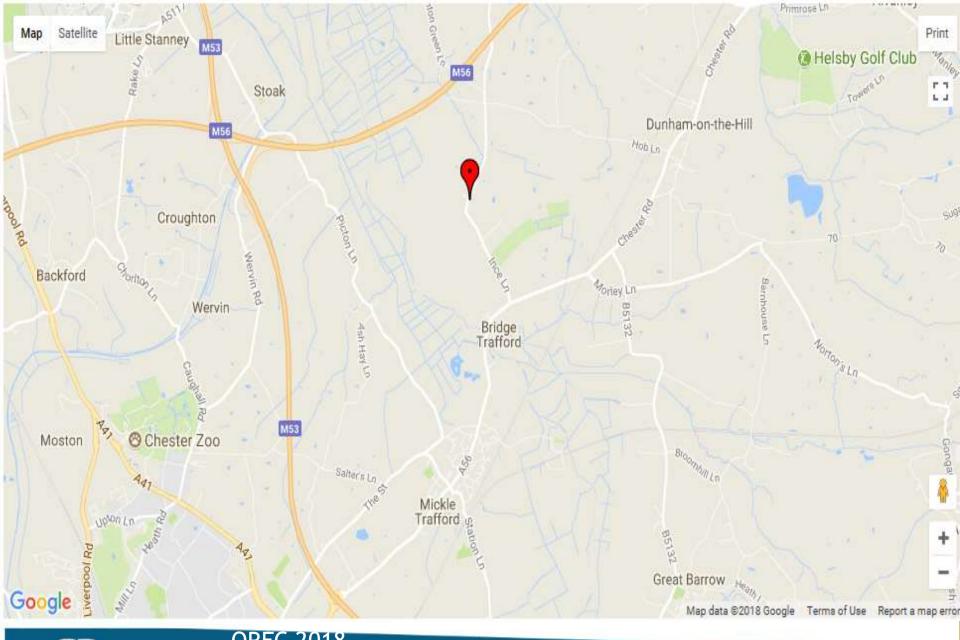
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Figure 2.2 Hypothetical Illustration of how the June Survey/Census Under-Estimates Change and Dynamics in Farming

	Indicative Relative Size of Farm Business Turnover using June Survey Holding Size as a Proxy	Adjusted Indicative Relative Size of Farm Business Turnover
Farmer A 50 hectares – all land now let as seasonal grass keep to Farmer C. Farmer works off farm.		
Farmer B 100 hectares – share farmed with/by Farmer D who provides all machinery and makes most of the management decisions.		
Farmer C 100 hectares – Farms his 100 hectares supplemented by the 50 hectares grass keep from A. Also has substantial farm contracting business.		
Farmer D 500 hectares – Farms his 500 hectares and share-farms B's 100 hectares. Contract farms 295 hectares from E.		
Farmer E 500 hectares – Farms 295 hectares, using C for contracting. 200 hectares contract farmed by D. Informally lets 5 hectares to F an unregistered equine holding.		
Farmer F		1







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