APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

POSTAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND COVERING LETTER



CENTRE FOR RURAL RESEARCH

19th April 2002

Contact name

Address1

Address2

Address3

Address4

Postcode

Dear Salutation,

FARM DIVERSIFICATION BASELINE STUDY

As incomes from farming have declined many farmers are trying new ways of maintaining their livelihoods. While some have been involved in "farm diversification" for many years others are relative newcomers, or are still considering the possibilities. Unfortunately there is little recent information available about the current state of farm diversification in England.

That is why I am writing to you. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs would like us to update a study carried out by this University in 1989. Your name has been selected as one of a large random sample. Co-operation in the survey is voluntary, and I would be most grateful if you are able to take part. It should not take more than about 10-15 minutes of your time.

The enclosed simple questionnaire should be completed by the someone involved in managing the business. It asks for information on which, if any, 'diversified' activities you currently have, how important they are, and what plans you may have for the future. Even if you have no 'diversified' activities it is important that you complete the questionnaire so that we can estimate correctly the number of farms that are *not* currently involved.

All the information you provide will be handled in the strictest confidence and no individual farm will be identifiable in any of the survey results. The information collected by this study will be important in the future development of rural policy. I do hope you will help us build an accurate picture of the national situation by completing the questionnaire and returning it in the FREEPOST envelope, as soon as is convenient.

With thanks for your attention,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Michael Winter

Michael

Lafrowda House St German's Road Exeter EX4 6TL Director: Professor M Winter Direct Line (+44) 01392 263835 Fax (+44) 01392 263852 Secretary (+44) 01392 263836





UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Centre for Rural Research

Lafrowda House, St German's Road, Exeter EX4 6TL Tel. 01392 263835 Fax 01392 263852

NATIONAL SURVEY OF DIVERSIFIED ACTIVITIES ON FARMS

Name Address1 Address2 Address3 Address4 Address5 Postcode CPH number	If your name and address differs from that shown, please amend appropriately in the box opposite CONFIDENTIAL
We hope that completing this survey will not take up to what you do in addition to agricultural production, and (b) activities are to your farm business. SECTION I YOUR CONVENTIONAL FARMING SYSTEM IN THE PROPERTY OF THE P	provide a broad indication of how important diversified
1. Which of the following do you produce? <i>Tick</i>	all that apply
Livestock Dairying Beef Sheep Pigs Poultry Other (please specify)	Crops Cereals Other arable crops Fruit Vegetables Horticulture Other (please specify)
Organic products Organic milk Organic meat Organic crops Organic vegetables Other ([please specify)	Accredited In conversion
SECTION II DIVERSIFIED ACTIVITIES ON YOUR F 3. Do you produce any speciality crop or livestock	
Livestock products Goat dairying Angora goats Rare breeds Bees/Honey Deer Fish Rabbits Minority poultry and game Wild boar Sheep dairying Ostriches Other livestock (please specify)	Crop products Special flowers/fruit etc Vineyard Minority crops Christmas trees Other crops (please specify) Other speciality products Dog/cat/breeding, kennels Caged birds Animal feeds Turf Energy crops Minority products (please specify)

4. Do you provide any of the following services on your fa	rm? Tick all that apply
Accommodation and catering	Sport
Caravan/camping site	Shooting
Holiday cottage	Motorsport
Rented accommodation (all year)	Golf
Bed & Breakfast	Other sport
On-farm catering	
Other accommodation and catering	Leisure
	Picnic site
Horse related	Wildlife/Trail/Museum etc
Horse riding/trekking	Activity facilities
Livery	Boating
Horse racing and stud	Fishing
Horse trials	War games
Other horse related	Gliding
	Educational facilities
	Other leisure
5. Do you supply contracting services ? <i>Tick as appropr</i>	iate
And and the self of the self o	
Agricultural (e.g. farming operations)	
Non-agricultural (e.g. plant hire, snow clearance	
6 De vou underteke enviseed nyegegeing er divect merk	eating activities? Tiek all that apply
6. Do you undertake any food processing or direct mark	eting activities? Tick all that apply
Preparation/packing	Marketing
Milk bottling	Pick-your-own
Egg packing	Farm shop
Fruit and veg, washing, grading, etc	Freezer shop
Other preparation/packing	Market stall
	Farmers' markets
Processing	Box scheme
Milled cereals	Egg sales
Milk products – cows	Milk round
Milk products – goats/sheep	Garden centre/plant sales
Game butcher	Hay, straw sales
Meat butcher	Miscellaneous supplies
Fish processing	Other marketing/retail
Cider/fruit juice	
Winemaking	
Skins/hides/clothmaking	
Other food processing	
7 De veri have lead allocated to any of the fallowing and	
7. Do you have land allocated to any of the following agri-	environment activities? Tick all that apply
ESA Countryside Stewards	hip Scheme
SSSI Organic Farming Sche	eme eme
Other conservation	
8. Do you provide any miscellaneous products or service	s?
Fuel and timber	Building/machinery
Fuel wood	Machinery hire
Timber products	Hire of buildings
Timber products	Vehicle storage
Craft work	Cold storage
Rural crafts	Haulage
Teaching of crafts	Alternative technology
- caching of orang	Showground
Other	Shonground
Secretarial services	
Consultancy and management	
Stone extraction/land fill	
Agricultural sundries supply	
Other miscellaneous	

that ap	Are any of the land or buildings on your farm let out oply	to direct to undertaine diver		rick all
	Land let for sports ground			
	Buildings let for commercial/industrial use			
	Woodland			
	Other (please specify)			
SECTI	ON IV THE IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFIED SOURCE	ES OF INCOME		
10. H	low many members of your family aged 16 and over, <i>in</i> (Please note - include all family members resident on business, but do not include family members living aw	the farm even if they have r		
	Write number of people in box			
11.	What are the present areas of occupation of these n	nembers of your family?		
			Oth f : h	
		Yourself and your spouse	Other family	members
		Tick all	Tick all	Write nos in box
	Farming here	that apply	that apply	III DOX
	Non-farm work here			
	Other (off-farm) business			
	Employment off-farm			
	Full-time education			
	Homemaker/carer			
	Retired			
	Other (please specify)			
12.	In 2000, before the Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic	c, roughly what proportion o	of the total persona	al
	income of yourself and your spouse came from the category that applies.	following sources? Enter po	ercent figure for ea	nch
		In 2	2000 (before FMD)
	Farming activities on this farm (as listed in Section I)		%	,
	Diversified activities on this farm (as listed in Sections	II and III)	%	
	Off-farm businesses and employment Investments, pensions and social security payments		% %	
	Other (please specify)		%	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Total	100%	
SECTI	ON V RECENT CHANGES ON YOUR FARM			
	Which of the activities you list in Sections II and III have yo	ou started in the last five ye	ars? <i>Please spec</i>	ify
13. W				
13. W				
13. W				
13. W	And which activity in Sections II and III have you expa	Inded or improved in the la	st five years? <i>Ple</i>	 ase

Activity	Reason	
15. With	thin the last five years has any land or any buildings been sold from your farm for non-farming use? apply	
and uildings	Housing Recreation Tourism Industry Woodland	Other
SECTION VI	YOUR FUTURE PLANS	
16. Hav	ve you decided that you definitely will: Please tick box and specify the activity	
•	Introduce a new diversified activity Expand an existing diversified activity Give up an existing diversified activity Yes Yes Yes	
IF YOU HAV	VE TICKED ANY BOX IN SECTIONS II AND III ABOVE, GO TO SECTION VII.	
	or those who have no diversified activities) Do you see any opportunity to introduce a diversified into your farm business? <i>Please tick</i>	
	Yes No	
Why is that?)	
SECTION VII	YOUR USE OF GRANT AID	
	ng up or expanding your diversified activity, did you receive any grant aid? Tick all that apply	
Fa Fa Ru Pri En	arm Diversification Grants Scheme arm Business Non-Capital Grants Scheme ural Enterprise Scheme rocessing and Marketing Grant Scheme nergy Crops Scheme //oodland Grant/Farm Woodland Premium Schemes ther (please specify)	
SECTION VIII	II YOUR COMMENTS	
19. Please a	add any further comments	
20. Wo	ould you like to be sent a complimentary copy of the report summarising the findings of this survey?	

Thank you very much for your time and help in completing this form. We assure you again that all information given by you will remain entirely confidential. Your answers will be coded for analysis by computer, and combined with those for other farms. No individual farm will be identified in any reports that are prepared. Now return the form in the **FREEPOST envelope – no stamp required.**

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND COVERING LETTER

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

FARM DIVERSIFICATION BASELINE STUDY

		Information from Census of	or postal survey
Colour	codes	Information collected in the	e interview
		Calculated from information	on collected
Survey ID		Centre name	
Postal survey input reference		Interviewer reference (optional)	
nterview survey reference		Interview reference (optional)	
Name and Address			
Interviewer Comm			
unexpected informati	ion entered in the fieldbo	ook. For example, that the farm is	ed activities into context or explain any attached to a historic country house, or
that the B&B accomr	nodation was refurbished	d in the accounting year.	

All information provided in the course of this study will be held in the strictest confidence and used only for the purposes of research. Any publication will relate only to grouped data from which information on individual businesses cannot be identified.

CONTENTS

Section A	General information
Section B	Diversified enterprises on the farm
Section C	The people working on the farm
Section D	History of diversification on the holding
Section E	The future
Section F	Financial summaries
Section G	History of attributable capital expendityre
Section H	Interviewee comments
Data Checks	

		Farm Diversification in England 2002: Final Report
SECTION A - GENERAL INFORM The information entered here from		Interview ref. 0 oostal survey should be confirmed in the interview. Note that
	Census	Interview
Holding number	(for holding)	(for whole farm)
Multiple holdings Number of additional holdings		If none leave blank
Number of additional holdings		II Holle leave blank
Robust farm type		Code
		Estimate this based on standard
Wholly or partly in an LFA		gross margins
Wholly or partly in an ESA		
		Hectares
Area owned		
Area tenanted Area rented for less than 365 days		
Area let for less than 365 days		
Total area farmed		
Tenure		
Mainstream farming products pr		
		current type and scale of 'mainstream' agriculture taking
	which comprise the 'whole	farm'. This should be used to recalculate the farm type for the
whole farm.	luta mila	Intenden
Postal	Interview (numbers)	Postal Interview (hectares)
Dairying Dai	iry cows	Cereals
	ef cows	Other arable crops
	ner cattle	Horticulture
Sheep Bre	eeding ewes	
Oth	ner sheep	
	ws and gilts	
	ner pigs	
	ultry	
Any accredited organic	Any mainstre	
mainstream production	production in o	conversion to
Land allocated to Agri-environm	ent activities	
•	ostal Interview	
ESA		
SSSI		
Countryside Stewardship		
Organic Farming Scheme		
Other conservation		Code
Other conservation		Code
Other conservation		Code
Coding Debugt Form Ty	\/noo	Other concernation ashames
Robust Farm Ty 1 C	<u>ypes</u> Gereals	Other conservation schemes 1 Farm Woodland Premium Scheme
	Seneral cropping	2 Woodland Grant Scheme
	lorticulture	3 Nitrate Sentisive Areas
	igs and poultry	4 Habitat Scheme
	Dairy	5 Moorland Scheme
	Cattle and sheep (LFA)	6 Countryside Access
7 C	Cattle and sheep (lowland)	7 Arable Stewardship
8 M	fixed	8 National Park scheme
9 0)ther	9 Other

510

511

513

War games

Other leisure

Educational facilities

Gliding

Jnconve	entional crops and crop-based processing (600)	 	 	_
601	Special flowers/fruit etc			
602	Vineyard			
603	Minority crops			
604	Christmas trees			
605	Animal feeds			
606 607	Turf			
608	Energy crops Pick-your-own			
609	Fuel wood			
610	Other uncon-			
-	ventional crops			
611	Other minority			
	products			
612	Cider / fruit juice			
613	Winemaking			
614	Washing / grading etc			
615	Packing Milled careals			
616 617	Milled cereals Other area			
01/	Other crop processing			
Jnconve	entional livestock and livestock processing (700)			
701	Goat dairying			
702	Angora goats			
703	Rare breeds			
704	Bees/Honey			
705	Deer			
706	Fish			
707	Rabbits			
708	Minority poultry and game			
709	Wild boar			
710 711	Sheep dairying Ostriches			
711	Other unconven-			
/14	tional livestock Do not record horses here			
713	Milk bottling			
714	Egg packing			
715	Milk products – cows			
716	Milk products – goats/sheep			
717	Game butcher			
718	Meat butcher			
719	Fish processing			
720	Skins/hides/clothmaking			
721	Other livestock processing			
/lanufac	cture (800)			
801	Timber products			
802	Engineering / light industry			
803	Other manf.			
/liscella	neous services (900)			
901	Land let for sports ground			
902	Buildings let for commercial/industrial use			
903	Woodland			
904	Other land or buildings let for diversified activities			
005	specify			
905 906	Secretarial services Stone extraction / land fill			
906	Vehicle storage			
907	Alternative technology			
909	Non-agricultural contracting (e.g. to council)			
910	Showground			
911	Dog / cat / breeding or kennels			
912	Caged birds			
913				

B2. Sections D, E and F will refer to the identified **diversified enterprises** on the farm. In order to complete these sections please list these diversified enterprises here, where appropriate grouping together related **activities** under the dominant activity or one of the generic headings.

You have ticked 0 enterprises of which 0 have been assigned to groups

(Grouped)	(Grouped)							
Enterprise	Enterprise code	Name	Made	up of (if only	one en	terprise	enter
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

B3. The **diversified enterprise(s)** identified above may bring certain benefits to your combined business. Please indicate which of the following are appropriate in your case:

Improved cash flow Higher profits Better use of labour Using redundant assets e.g. buildings Better return on capital invested in business Increased 'job' satisfaction Adoption of more 'sustainable' systems	Tica	k <u>all that a</u> ppi
Better use of labour Using redundant assets e.g. buildings Better return on capital invested in business Increased 'job' satisfaction	Improved cash flow	
Using redundant assets e.g. buildings Better return on capital invested in business Increased 'job' satisfaction	Higher profits	
Better return on capital invested in business Increased 'job' satisfaction	Better use of labour	
Increased 'job' satisfaction	Using redundant assets e.g. buildings	
	Better return on capital invested in business	
Adoption of more 'sustainable' systems	Increased 'job' satisfaction	
Adoption of more sustainable systems	Adoption of more 'sustainable' systems	
Spreading risk	Spreading risk	
Create a market for a product	Create a market for a product	
No perceived benefits	No perceived benefits	
Other	Other	
Other	Other	

B4. The **diversified enterprise(s)** identified above may cause certain problems to your combined business. Please indicate which of the following are appropriate in your case:

	Tick all that apply
Poorer cash flow/increased cash demands	
Insufficient profits	
Difficulties with the use/availability of labour	
Increased level of capital invested in business	
Requires extra management input	
Need extra skills to operate more complex business	
Seasonal conflicts of interest	
Poorly integrated within overall business	
Additional paperwork/legislation burden	
No significant problems	
Other	
Other	

SECTION C. THE PEOPLE WORKING ON TH	E FARM			l	0
C1 . Are you the first generation in your family to be	farming on this farm? (Ya	/N)			
If Yes , did you previously farm somewhere else? (Y/N) C2. How long have <i>you</i> been responsible for running	family start	ighly what year did your farming here? Years			
C3. Into which age range do you fit?	Under 25 26-35 36-45 46-55	56-65 66-75 Over 75			
C4. Have you had any formal education or training s		N)			
If Yes, then (a) what was that? and which courses, if (a) Type of course Degree/HND/ND 1 year course Short course Other (specify) C5. Have you ever worked outside farming? (Y/N)	any, involved (b) agricul		Agricultura	ıl ((c) Diversifie
If Yes, then (a) for how many years	was this?		3.1	,. ,	,
(b) what was the <i>main</i> y Forestry	work you did during this to Professional or Senior	ime? <i>Tick one box only</i> Middle Management	Clerical or	Manual	
Mining & Ore Extraction Manufacturing Utilities / Energy Telecoms / IT Retail & Wholesale Tourism Transport Services Financial Services					
Construction Health services Education Other public services Law Other services (private)					
Entrepreneur					
(c) Has this work experience been useful. C6. Are you a member of any of the following farming advice or assistance with establishing or operating you	ng and environmental org	anisations? If so, have an			
			Member	Advice / assistance	
National Farming Union (NFU) Country Landowners Association (CLA Game Conservancy Council / Trust British Assn. for Shooting & Conservat Countryside Alliance	ion (BASC)				
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (Wildlife Trust Soil Association Council for the Protection of Rural Engl Linking Farming and Environment (LE Organic farmers and growers	land (CPRE)				
Woodland Trust Farmer discussion group (e.g. Grassland	d Society)				
Other environmental group Other farming group					

C7. to C10

Some of the following tick this box	questions a	apply only	to 'family'	type farms	, if this farn	n is a fully	corporate t	ype farm	
If two or more <u>unrelate</u> interviewee only, treat						d the fami	ly details of	f the	
C7. (a) How many member (b) In addition to these								If none en	ter '0'
For each family member li the diversified enterprises	-	-						with the far	m business,
Relation codes	Husband	1	Son	5	Brother	9	Aunt	13	Grandson
	Wife	2	Daughter	6	Sister	10	Uncle	14	Granddaughter 18
	Partner (M)	3	Father	7	Nephew	11	Cousin (M)	15	
	Partner (F)	4	Mother	8	Niece	12	Cousin (F)	16	
		Use the sa	ame codes f	or in-laws a	as for blood r	relations			
		Rel 1	Rel 2	Rel 3	Rel 4	Rel 5	Rel 6	Rel 7	Rel 8
Relation code	Yourself	1011	10.2	1013	147	10.0	14010	1017	1437 0
Farm-work here									
Diversified enterprise									
Other work here									
Farm work elsewhere									
Other work elsewhere									
In education									
Not working									
Retired									
	Rel 9	Rel 10	Rel 11	Rel 12	Rel 13	Rel 14	Rel 15	Rel 16	Rel 17
Relation code									
Farm-work here									
Diversified enterprise									
Other work here									
Farm work elsewhere									
Other work elsewhere									
In education									
Not working									
Retired									
C8. Please summarise the	numbers of p	eople worki	ng in the farr	ming busines	ss and in the C	liversified e	enterprises:		
		Family li	iving on the	Family not	t living on the				Total family from
		-	arm		arm	Non-fam	ily workers	Total	C7
	Full time	1	yya 411					0	0
Farming business	Part time							0	0
	Casual							0	0
								· ·	
D:	Full time							0	0
Diversified	Part time							0	0
business	Casual							0	0

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(a) in relation to just the family labour input(b) in relation to the total labour input

Roughly what percentage of the *total hours* worked on the farm is accounted for by the diversified enterprises?

% if none enter '0' % if none enter '0' **C9.** Please identify the relative importance of the diversified enterprises to their business income and to the employment of their family.

If you did not have th	ne diversified enterprise(s)	
		Tick the option that best applies
With respect to Overall income	 The farm business would actually be better off It would make very little difference There would be a noticeable reduction in incor would the viability of the whole farm better the properties. 	me
		Tick the option that best app
	1. It would make very little difference	
With Family employment	2. The family workers could be re-deployed on fa	
respect to	3. Some of the family workers would have to seel	
	4. All of the family workers would have to seek (`
	NB "family workers" refers to the family mem	nbers currently working in the diversified enterprises
C10. From your own perspective wha	at would be your ideal means of making a living?	
		Farmer Household*
From farming alone		
From farming and divers		
_	arm employment or business	
<u> </u>	d and non-farm activities	
From diversified enterpr	<u> </u>	
1 2	ent or business without farming	
From diversified and not	n-farm activities without farming	
		*The family living together as an economic unit including the farmer
Was it ever your intention for your ho	ousehold to make a living solely from your farm busi	iness? (Y/N)
Do you think that the farm business of	ould ever fully support your household? (Y/N)	

_	CTION D - HISTORY OF DIVERSIFICATION ON THE HOLD Answer each question in this section for each of the enterpr	_												0	eport	
	a '1' for each option that applies but enter a '2' for the most If at all possible use the options available to summarise the	impo	ortan	t in	ques					eu III	Secu	OH	que	Suori	2. LI	li Gi
	Ent No Name (as listed in Section B, question 2)															
	1]						
	2 3															
	4															
	5															
	6															
	7															
	8 9															
	10															
	11															
	12															
	13 14															
	15															
	A '1' in the row of blue coloured cells at the top of each table	indic	ates	a coli	ımn ı	which	nee	ds to	be c	ompl	eted					
D 1.	What were the <i>main</i> motivations for starting the diversified enterp (If the enterprise was acquired with the farm, or inherited, into		star	Е	nterp	rise n	umbe		listed	in Se		_			1.4	15
		1	2	3	4	5	6	/	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Maintain family income															
	Increase family income															
	Utilise existing family labour Utilise existing hired labour															
	Create new family employment															
	Utilise spare land															
	Utilise spare buildings															
	Utilise spare machinery															
	Indulge an interest / hobby Developed from an informal activity															
	Add value to farm (investment)															
	Other															
	Other															
	Did the availability of government funding influenced your decision If Yes, was this either the Rural Development Programme (RDP) of						eme? ((Y/N)								
D2.	What have been the <i>main</i> problems encountered in (a) establishing	g and	(b) o	•					-	, ,		_	_			
	(a) Establishing	1	2	Е 3	nterpi 4	rise n 5	umbe 6	rs as	listed 8	in Se	ection 10	B qu	estion 12		14	15
	Complete columns:	1		<i>J</i>	+	<i>J</i>	J	,	0	<i>)</i>	10	11	14	13	14	13
	Finding information															
	Planning permission															
	Other regulations or licences															

Planning permission
Other regulations or licences
Lack of managerial experience
Lack of appropriately (un)skilled labour
Raising the necessary finance (private)
Accessing of appropriate public support (grants etc)
Uncertain / changing demand for service or product
Lack of marketing skills
Did not establish this enterprise
No problems
Other
Other

Farm Diversification in England 2002: Final Report
Enterprise numbers as listed in Section B question 2

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

(b) Operating			2	3	4	5	6	1/	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Complete columns:															
Finding information																
Planning permission																
Other regulations or licences																
Lack of managerial experience																
Lack of appropriately (un)skilled labour																
Retaining labour																
Maintaining the necessary level of investmen	t															
Accessing appropriate public support (grants																
Uncertain / changing demand for service or p																
Lack of marketing skills																
Family changes																
Cashflow																
No problems																
Other																
Other																
one																
D3. Broadly, have the diversified enterprises expa established (or since operated by the interviewee)? Upgrading may accompany changing scale				s?								B qu	estion	n 2	ng ful. 14	ly 15
	Complete columns:															
Expanded																
Upgraded																
Reduced in scale																
No change																
	l															
Reasons for expanding enterprises:																
	Complete columns:															
Market conditions	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,															
Availability of managerial experience															\vdash	
Availability of skilled (or trainable) labour																
Availability of finance or capital																
Availability of public support (grants, trainin	a etc)															
Availability of buildings	g cic)															
Availability of machinery															\vdash	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·												<u> </u>	—	—	\vdash	
Family changes																
More time available												_		<u> </u>		
Improve / maintain margins		_												<u> </u>	_	
Improve / maintain competitiveness												<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_	
Other																
Other																
			_	2		_		_		0	10		10	10		
Reasons for <i>upgrading</i> enterprises:	.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Complete columns:															
Response to customer demand																
In order to improve profit margins																
Part of wider initiative																
Availability of financial support																
To establish niche market																
Availability of improved machinery / technol	ogy															
To reduce labour input																
Improve / maintain margins																
Improve / maintain competitiveness																
Other																
Other																

		F	arm	Div	ersi	ficat	ion i	n Er	ıglar	nd 20)02:	Fina	ıl Re	eport	i
Reasons for <i>reducing scale</i> of enterprises:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complete columns:															
Market conditions															
Reduced availability of managerial experience															
Reduced availability of skilled (or trainable) labour															
Lack of finance or capital															
Lack of public support (grants, training etc)															
Reduced availability of buildings															
Reduced availability of machinery															
Family changes															
Less time available															
Other															
Other															
74. Are the diversified enterprises considered to be a successful comporting inancial success or failure?	nent o	of the		Ì							Bqu	estion			or 15
Tick one														1	1
option for Profitable															
each Unprofitable															
enterprise Not sure / uncertain															
Reasons for being profitable enterprises: Complete columns:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Good market for product															
Good market research															
Management capabilities / training															
Capital investment															
Good marketing															
Successful branding															
Good proximity to market															
Attractiveness of location															
Family involvement / commitment															
Competitive advantage															
Other															
Other															
Reasons for being unprofitable enterprises:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complete columns:															
Insufficient market for product															
Inadequate market research										_		<u> </u>			
Lack of management capabilities / training												<u> </u>			
Lack of capital investment															
Inadequate marketing															
Lack of branding branding															
Poor proximity to market															
Lack of attractiveness of location															
Lack of family involvement / commitment															
Lack of competitive advantage															
Enterprise in loss-making start up phase											1				1

Other Other **D5.** Profitability may not be the only, or even the most important, measure of how successful the diversified enterprise(s) are. What measures are *particularly* important to each enterprise?

integration important to each enterprise.			Е	nterp	rise n	umbe	rs as l	listed	in Se	ction	B que	estion	2		
Measures	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complete columns:															
Profitability															
Satisfied customers															
Providing family employment															
Fitting in with farm business															
Fitting in with farm life															
Adding value to farm															
Generating cash income / increasing cashflow															
Operator satisfaction / enjoyment															
Other														Ī	
Other															

D6. Have any dive	ersified activities been given up in the past five years? (Y/N)	
If Yes, enter	the enterprise codes	Code
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

How long had these enterprises been in operation and why were they stopped?

	E	Enterp	rise s	toppe	xd
	1	2	3	4	5
Number of years in operation					
Reasons for stopping					
Insufficient financial return					
Too much hassle					
Insufficient demand for product or service					
Insufficient time available					
Conflicting resource demands with farm business					
Conflicting resource demands with family					
Retirement					
Competitive disadvantage					
Business sold					
Regulatory problems					
Staffing problems					
Foot and mouth					
Family changes					
Other					
Other					

SECTION E - THE FUTURE

E1. What intentions are there with regard to the present diversified enterprises over the next five years? *(If upgrading and changing scale record reasons for both)*

Ent No	Name	No change	Increase	Upgrade	Reduce	Stop
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

If any changes are anticipated what are the main reasons for these? ('Why' rather than 'How')

ny changes are anticipated what are the main reasons for these? ('V	vhy ra	atner	tnan	How)										
			E	nterpi	rise n	umbe	rs as l	isted	in Se	ction	B que	estion	2		
Increasing scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complete columns:															
More demand expected than could currently be met															
Continuing established pattern of growth															
Additional investment resources will become available															
Additional buildings / land will become available															
Additional machinery will become available															
Additional labour resources will become available															
Additional management resources will become available															
Market for product / service growing															
Desire to shift resources from farm to diversified															
Family changes															
New partnership / co-ops / mergers															
Other															
Other															
			-	-											
			E	nterpi	rise n	umbe	rs as l	isted	in Se	ction	B que	estion	2		
Upgrading	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

	Enterprise numbers as listed in Section B question 2														
Upgrading	_1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Complete columns:															
Response to customer demand															
In order to improve profit margins															
Part of wider initiative															
Availability of financial support															
To establish niche market															
Availability of improved machinery / technology															
To reduce labour input															
To remain competitive															
Other															
Other															

Farm Diversification in England 2002: Final Report Enterprise numbers as listed in Section B question 2 Reducing scale 8 10 Complete columns: Less demand expected than could currently be met Continuing established pattern of decline Fewer investment resources will be available Fewer buildings / less land will be available Less machinery will be available Fewer labour resources will be available Fewer management resources will be available Market for product / service declining Desire to shift resources from diversified to farm Family changes Low profitability Concentrate on quality Not enough time available Too much hassle Other Other Enterprise numbers as listed in Section B question 2 Stopping 6 8 10 11 Complete columns: Less demand expected than could currently be met Continuing established pattern of decline Fewer investment resources will be available Fewer buildings / less land will be available Less machinery will be available Fewer labour resources will be available Fewer management resources will be available Market for product / service declining Desire to shift resources from diversified to farm Family changes Low profitability Concentrate on other enterprises Not enough time available Too much hassle Other Other **E2.** Might any new diversified enterprises be introduce over the next five years? (Y/N) Enter the codes for the enterprise types Code 2 3 4 5 (a) What stage have these plans reached and (b) what action has been taken? (a) Stage Enterprise Just a possibility A fair chance of proceeding Tick one option More than likely to go ahead per enterprise Definitely going ahead (b) Action taken so far None Advice and or information sought

Business plan developed Physical plans developed

Some capital expenditure

Some staff hired

Other Other

Planning permission applied for / obtained

Tick all that apply

for each

enterprise

SECTION F - FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

Enterprises 1 to 3	Enterprise 1	Enterprise 2	Enterprise 3
Accounting period ending			
Enterprise output (A)			
Expenses (Attributable to enterprise)			
Direct materials Indirect materials Production/service overheads (excl. labour) Other overheads (admin, selling etc) Paid labour – family Paid labour non-family Machinery and equipment deprecation Buildings and fixtures deprecation Rent: land and buildings			
Total Expenses (B)	0	0	0
Net Profit $(C = A - B)$	0	0	0
Imputed Expenses			
Unpaid family labour (excl. farmer and spouse) Farmer and spouse labour Rental value: land			
Total Imputed Expenses (D)	0	0	0
Net Margin $(E = C - D)$	0	0	0
Have these figures been adjusted for FMD? (Y/N)			
If 'Yes' enter the <u>unadjusted</u> figures here Enterprise output (A) Total Expenses (B) Net Profit (C = A - B) Total Imputed Expenses (D) Net Margin (E = C - D)	0	0	0

Enterprises 7 to 9	Farm Diver Enterprise 7	rsification in England 20 Enterprise 8	002: Final Report Enterprise 9
Accounting period			
Enterprise output (A)			
Expenses (Attributable to enterprise)			
Direct materials Indirect materials Production/service overheads (excl. labour) Other overheads (admin, selling etc) Paid labour – family Paid labour non-family Machinery and equipment deprecation Buildings and fixtures deprecation Rent: land and buildings			
Total Expenses (B) Net Profit (C = A - B)	0	0	0
Imputed Expenses	<u> </u>		
Unpaid family labour (excl. farmer and spouse) Farmer and spouse labour Rental value: land			
Total Imputed Expenses (D)	0	0	0
Net Margin $(E = C - D)$	0	0	0
Have these figures been adjusted for FMD? (Y/N)			
If 'Yes' enter the <u>unadjusted</u> figures here Enterprise output (A) Total Expenses (B) Net Profit (C = A - B) Total Imputed Expenses (D) Net Margin (E = C - D)	0	0	0

	Farm Divers	sification in England 20	
Enterprises 10 to 12	Enterprise 10	Enterprise 11	Enterprise 12
Accounting period			
Enterprise output (A)			
Expenses (Attributable to enterprise)			
Direct materials Indirect materials Production/service overheads (excl. labour) Other overheads (admin, selling etc) Paid labour – family Paid labour non-family Machinery and equipment deprecation Buildings and fixtures deprecation Rent: land and buildings			
Total Expenses (B)	0	0	0
Net Profit ($C = A - B$)	0	0	0
Imputed Expenses			
Unpaid family labour (excl. farmer and spouse) Farmer and spouse labour Rental value: land			
Total Imputed Expenses (D)	0	0	0
Net Margin $(E = C - D)$	0	0	0
Have these figures been adjusted for FMD? (Y/N)			
If 'Yes' enter the <u>unadjusted</u> figures here Enterprise output (A) Total Expenses (B) Net Profit ($C = A - B$) Total Imputed Expenses (D) Net Margin ($E = C - D$)	0	0	0

SECTION G - HISTORY Scheme	OF ATTRI	BUTABLE	CAPITAL	EXPENDI	Scheme			0	l	Code
Farm Diversification Grant S					LEADER					
Rural Enterprise Scheme				1	Local Authority scheme					8
Rural Development Progran	nme		3		Charity sup		•			9
Processing and Marketing G		ie.	4		Other	, por t				10
Energy Crops Scheme			5	1	Other					11
Objective 5b/Objective1			6		Other					12
,				1						
Enterprise 1										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
(/										
Enterprise 2										
•	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Selicine code (3)										
Enterprise 3										
Ziivei priise s	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs	1772	1773	1771	1773	1770	1777	1770	1777	2000	2001
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										+
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Enterprise 4										
Emerprise 4	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cross sorts	1992	1993	1994	1993	1990	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										

Enterprise 5					Farm Di	iversificat	ion in Eng	gland 2002	2: Final R	eport
імарные 3	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Enterprise 6										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Entermise 7										
Enterprise 7										
· · ·	1000	1002	1004	1005	1006	1007	1000	1000	2000	2001
_	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3)										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant										
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1)	1992									
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1)	1992									
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2)	1992									
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2)	1992									
Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2) Grant (3) Scheme code (3) Enterprise 8 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2)	1992									

Enterprise 9					Farm Di	iversificat	ion in Eng	gland 200	2: Final R	eport
Efficiplise 9	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs	1332	1,5,0	133 .	1330	1330	1337	1330	1,,,,	2000	2001
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2) Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Enterprise 10										
-	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3) Scheme code (3)										
Scriente code (3)										
Enterprise 11										
1	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source			•				•			
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
* *										
Scheme code (3)										
* *		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2) Scheme code (2)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Scheme code (3) Enterprise 12 Gross costs Source Owner occupier Landlord Tenant Grant (1) Scheme code (1) Grant (2)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001

	Farm Diversification in England 2002: Final Report									
Enterprise 13	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs	1992	1993	1994	1993	1990	1997	1990	1999	2000	2001
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
•										
_										
Enterprise 14										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier										
Landlord										
Tenant										
Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
T										1
Enterprise 15	1002	1002	1004	1005	1007	1007	1000	1000	2000	2001
0 4	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross costs										
Source										
Owner occupier Landlord										
Tenant Grant (1)										
Scheme code (1)										
Grant (2)										
Scheme code (2)										
Grant (3)										
Scheme code (3)										
Scheme code (3)										

Section H	INTERVIEWEE COMMENTS - record here any specific comments made by the interviewee in

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEW SURVEY: GUIDELINES TO INTERVIEWERS



DEFRA

Department for
Environment,
Food & Rural Affairs

FARM DIVERSIFICATION BASELINE STUDY 2002

GUIDELINES FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Centre for Rural Research University of Exeter Lafrowda House St German's Road EXETER EX4 6TL

CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	
	Industry and policy background	2
	Research methodology	3
	Research objectives	4
	Procedure	4
	Software and documentation	4
	Recruitment	5
	Timing and co-operator feedback	5
	Information for local co-ordinators	6
II	COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE	
	General comments	7
	Coversheet	8
	Section A: General information	8
	Section B: Diversified enterprises on the farm	8
	Section C: The people working on the farm	9
	Section D: History of diversification on the farm	9
	Section E: The future	10
	Section F: Diversified enterprise financial summaries	11
	Section G: History of attributable capital expenditure	13
	Section H: Interviewee comments	13
APPI	ENDICES	
	Postal questionnaire	15
	Postal survey letter and reminders	19
	Diversified activity codes	22

FARM DIVERSIFICATION BASELINE STUDY 2002

I INTRODUCTION

Industry and policy background

During the past two decades, as the pressures for fundamental reform of the CAP have become increasingly evident, so interest in 'farm diversification' has steadily grown. The underlying concept is that, since there are no requirements for significant increases in food production in the European Union, farmers can and should divert resources towards the profitable production of a wider range of goods. Such outputs are typically seen to encompass a very wide range, from what may be termed 'novel' food and non-food products on the one hand, through a variety of added value activities associated with agricultural products to the establishment of non-farming business enterprises, whether on or off-farm. It is recognised that, in principle, many farmers have resources (including management skills and financial status) which can be used in developing and exploiting new business opportunities, thus generating substitute sources of income.

The first major policy focus on farm diversification came during the 1980s and was initiated under the Agricultural Improvement Scheme¹ which provided capital grants for, inter alia, the development of tourism and craft enterprises in LFAs. In January 1988 the Farm Diversification Grants Scheme greatly extended the principle of grant-aided support for farm diversification, while the cost of preparing feasibility studies for diversifying farm businesses also became eligible for grant.² It was not until the late 1990s that a second wave of policy initiatives encouraging farm diversification were unveiled. Under the Agenda 2000 reforms of the CAP, the UK government's long term strategy for the future of farming emphasised the need for the industry to be efficient, flexible, responsive to consumers and integrated within the rural economy. In this context, farm diversification is seen to have an important role to play in facilitating the restructuring of the agricultural sector.³

Under Agenda 2000 the Rural Development Regulation, the 'second pillar of the CAP', is the principal means by which this redirection is to be achieved. It includes a raft of new and enhanced policy measures which may be considered, broadly, to foster more diverse farm businesses. These include expansion to both the *agri-environment schemes* and the *Farm Woodland Premium Scheme/Woodland Grant Scheme*, a new *Energy Crops Scheme*, the reopening of the *Processing and Marketing Grant Scheme* and, particularly, the new *Rural Enterprise Scheme*. The England Rural Development Programme, which runs for six years from October 2000, has as one of its two priorities set by Government the 'creation of a productive and sustainable rural economy'. Farm diversification is a key element of this strategic priority.

There is a major body of literature on all aspects of farm diversification, much of which was fostered by the first wave of policy initiatives in the late 1980s. The University of Exeter's England and Wales study (1989/90) was soon joined by others, many of which tended to focus on specific spatial or socio-economic aspects of the phenomenon. For example, the Arkleton

Centre for Rural Research, University of Exeter

¹ Two new capital grant schemes were introduced on 1st October 1985: the Agricultural Improvement Scheme (EC) and the Agricultural Improvement Scheme (National).

² Under the Farm Business Non-Capital Grants Scheme, introduced 1st August 1988.

³ Of particular relevance here is the University of Plymouth's current study of *Implications of the Changing Structure of Agricultural Businesses* for DEFRA.

Trust study of Farm Household Adjustment in Western Europe 1987-1991 placed a strong emphasis on farm household pluriactivity. There is an important conceptual distinction between "farm business diversification" (the use of farm resources, including labour and capital, in other business ventures either on or off the farm) and "diversified sources of income to farming families" (which include employment income from jobs off the farm taken by farm family members, or even investment income from financial capital invested off the farm). This distinction is emphasised in the annual review of the ERDP.

While there is some (limited) evidence of a reduction in the rate of farm diversification during the mid-1990s, perhaps associated with the resurgence in the profitability of food production between 1992 and 1996, it is clear that there has been a renewed interest in both business and income diversification during the recent farming recession. It is timely, therefore, to reestablish the diversification baseline of the agricultural industry as it is encouraged towards a new orientation.

Research methodology

The research comprises both desk and empirical studies, designed to allow direct comparability with the earlier University of Exeter study on farm diversification. The main features of each element of the project are as follows:

- A *postal survey* of 5,500 agricultural holdings, drawn at random from the Agricultural Census database and stratified by size of business and EU region to ensure an adequate representation of the population. The sample represents 5 per cent of full-time holdings (8 ESU and over) and 2 per cent of part-time holdings.
- An *interview survey* which will involve 225 of the respondents to the postal survey involved in farm diversification. The purpose of this survey will be to provide detailed information on the economics and resource use aspects of diversified activities. In addition to providing data on the financial costs and returns, the survey will measure resource allocation and permit a more careful assessment of the contribution of farm diversification to business viability.
- The *literature review* which has focussed on the major research studies of farm diversification in England since 1989
- A *desk assessment* of the economics of farm diversification which will draw on all of the above stages of the research. The aim will be to provide an authoritative and comprehensive assessment of both the current nature and scale of such business activities on farms in England and an analysis of developments in diversification over the past decade.

Research objectives

The agreed detailed aims of the interview study part of the research are as follows:

- (i) To identify the stimulus for/constraints on recent diversification of resource use, and perceived prospects/possibilities in the future;
- (ii) For a representative sample of diversified holdings to collect data on: revenues generated; structure of directly allocatable costs in terms of major cost items; diversions/utilisation of resources from the farm resource base; commitment of new resources to diversified activities (and source, where relevant);
- (iii) To evaluate linkages between conventional farming and diversified activities (relation to farm type, region, resource characteristics, household characteristics, etc).

Procedure

The second stage sample for fieldwork comprises 225 holdings in England and Wales randomly selected from those respondents to the postal survey with appropriate diversified activities. A reserve sample of 225 holdings has also been drawn. It should be noted that, in addition to full time holdings, the samples include some holdings below 4 BSUs in size in order to capture enterprises such as riding stables operated as smallholdings. Sample numbers for each provincial Centre broadly follow the relative samples under the Farm Business Survey.

The field investigation will consist of a single visit which has two parts. The first, a structured interview, basically requires a 'question-and-answer' approach for the collection of several different types of contextual information. The second part will involve the summarising of mainly financial information relating to the diversified enterprise(s) as found on the farm holding. For this it will be necessary to make use of whatever records or documentary evidence the farmer has available. It is expected and, indeed, inevitable that the approach to obtaining this information will be 'survey based', relying on the Commissioned Work Programme teams' experience and expertise to ensure reliable estimates of the economics of farm diversification are obtained⁴.

The survey data should relate to a twelve month period and should always include the six months *April-September 2001*. It is anticipated that, in practice, the *2001 calendar year* will normally form the focus of the investigation.

The focus of the study is the use of farm resources (particularly land and labour) to generate extra income from non-traditional activities. Where there is involvement in an activity which does not use farm (or what were formerly farm) resources, even though under different circumstances this may be regarded quite properly as a diversified activity, this should be treated as an off-farm activity and outside the scope of this study. Note that this part of the study does not extend to cover agri-environment schemes, even though the farm's involvement with these was recorded under the postal survey.

Software and documentation

The software and documentation for this study is as follows:

- (i) Non-cooperators return (Excel);
- (ii) Survey questionnaire (Excel);
- (iii) Workbook (Excel);

All information relating to the sample farms which is of relevance to the interview survey, including both key Census data and postal survey responses, is provided in electronic format already entered into the Excel spreadsheet which is the basis of the interview questionnaire. Colour coding is used to distinguish between (a) cells automatically filled from existing information, (b) cells into which data must be added and (c) cells which are computed automatically from within the spreadsheet. The spreadsheets, complete with census and postal survey information, are provided on CD.

Recruitment

All farmers on the first and reserve lists have been written to by the University of Exeter regarding the possibility of their being contacted by the appropriate provincial Centre seeking their cooperation in the fieldwork stage of the study. It is suggested that Centres telephone farmers on the main list, to explain the purpose of the interview study part of the research and mentioning the postal survey, in order to gain agreement and to arrange the visit. It should be noted that all *holdings listed in the main sample are eligible* whatever the size of their diversified activity. Centres should work through the main list in order, irrespective of farm size, type, location, or form of diversification. The non-co-operators form allows for 'Centre pre-selection', with specified reasons, for not contacting one or more of the sample farms. However, it is not expected that this will be used other than in the most extreme circumstances. Note that involvement in another current study does not, in itself, justify not making contact and giving the farmer the opportunity to participate. Even so, DEFRA are concerned that

⁴ The 1989/90 study described the approach as 'closer to that of the Very Small Farms Study than that of a traditional Enterprise Study'.

farmer co-operation in other current studies is not compromised, so care must be taken in the approach.

Timing and co-operator feedback

Since all sample farmers have been contacted, survey work can commence as soon as practicable following the Briefing Meeting on 28th June 2002. The final date for receipt at Exeter of completed electronic questionnaires (and non-cooperators' returns as necessary) is 15th August 2002. We will be particularly grateful for earlier (phased) submission of completed questionnaires and for as many as possible by the end of July in order to have sufficient time for data validation.

Although meaningful comparisons for the diversified enterprise(s) may not be possible in every case some form of cooperator 'feedback' will be produced and supplied to Centres (for their distribution) as soon as approval for the release of the information has been given by DEFRA. At present the exact timing of this cannot be given, but it should be noted that it is unlikely that the final report on the research project will be published before the end of 2002.

Information for local co-ordinators

While it is intended that the principal means of communication for this study should be via email, there are two contacts at the University of Exeter who will be able to take urgent enquiries by telephone. The contacts are as follows:

Day to day questions to resolve unusual circumstances

Martin Turner tel: 01392 263833

email: m.m.turner@ex.ac.uk

Mark Fogerty tel: 01392 263833

email: m.w.fogerty@ex.ac.uk

Data submission and query responses to:

Martin Turner email: m.m.turner@ex.ac.uk

It is anticipated that there will be a relatively large number of queries in this study, not least because the study focuses on an aspect of farming which tends to be peripheral to the main CWP studies. Consequently we will prefer queries to be channeled via email and copied to both of the contacts listed above to maximize the speed of response. Where relevant, queiries and replies will be copied to all Local Co-ordinators and, if necessary, specific additions to the guidelines made.

II COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

General comments

- (i) Given the partial electronic 'filling' of the spreadsheet questionnaire, a code number has already been allocated to each farm in the sample. However Centres may choose to use their own references for the interviewers and interviewees which can be entered on the coversheet.
- (ii) The issue of confidentiality should be stressed at the beginning of the interview, if not on the telephone during the initial contact. All information provided in the course of the study will be held in the strictest confidence and used only for the purposes of research. Any publication will relate only to grouped data from which information on individual businesses cannot be identified.
- (iii) The focus of the study is the use of farm resources (particularly land and labour) to generate extra income from non-traditional activities. Where there is involvement in an activity which does not use farm (or what were formerly farm) resources, even though under different circumstances this may be regarded quite properly as a diversified activity, this should be treated as an off-farm activity and outside the scope of this study. Note that this part of the study does not extend to cover agri-environment schemes, even though the farm's involvement with these was recorded under the postal survey.
- (iv) Almost all of the interview study is based on an identified diversified **enterprise**, or enterprises, which *may* include more than one diversified **activity**, as recorded under the postal survey. *It is the diversified enterprise(s) which form(s) the focus of interest here.*
- (v) The interview study aims to complete financial information for the 2001 calendar year. Where the diversified enterprise has been significantly affected (whether positively or negatively) by last year's FMD epidemic, we require **estimated figures for what could reasonably have been expected in the absence of FMD**. In most cases this will involve updating the 2000 results, making due allowance for any factors which would have had some effect (e.g recent investment, longer term trends, etc.). Where an enterprise has had an FMD effect, we also need a summary of the *actual* outcome.
- (vi) It is important that, wherever possible, the interviewee should be the person with the prime responsibility for managing the business. In some cases it may be useful to interview, in addition, the person most closely associated with managing the diversified enterprise. Ideally, the interviewee should be the person who effectively drives the business, not necessarily the nominal head or senior partner.
- (vii) There are further instructions on how to complete the fieldbooks embedded within the spreadsheet. When selected, each cell will display an input message. If data is entered that is not in the form expected it will either be rejected or a warning massage will appear.
- (viii) A set of internal error checks have been included on a separate worksheet. These distinguish between (a) answers that are either incomplete or inconsistent with other answers, and which therefore must be corrected; and (b) answers that are outside the expected range, and which should be confirmed as being correct. As many of these checks are detecting missing data the workbook will inevitably start with a number of detected 'errors' so the best approach will be to use this facility either as whole sections are completed or only when the whole workbook has been completed. Exceptionally, if any errors are still outstanding upon submission because they could not be resolved the reasons should be explained in the comments box on the coversheet.
- (ix) The worksheets in the interview questionnaire are all 'protected' so it should not be possible change any cells other than those that have been 'unlocked' which are shade yellow. These cells all contain data validation checks specific to each question. It is therefore essential that no data is entered using copy / paste as this may negate the data validation.

Coversheet

Record here any information about the farm, not recorded elsewhere, which may help set the diversified activities into context or which might help explain any information recorded which might otherwise appear peculiar or unexpected.

A General information

Record here summary information on the farming pattern which applied in June 2001. A summary of the 2000 position is shown, but care should be taken in discussing this with the farmer. On many holdings reference to the farmer's copy of this census return may be the most straightforward source of this information. In the case of multiple holdings the fieldworker must decide the most appropriate focus for the interview, but it is expected that this will normally be the *combined holdings* (i.e. the farm business) unless they are operated as quite separate businesses. Where two or more holdings are now combined, it will be necessary to estimate a revised farm type using SGMs, and it is suggested that the FBS classification module is used where necessary. The farm classification may also need revision where there have been substantial changes in the scale of the agricultural enterprises (even though the business still involves only one holding) and IOs should use their judgement on this.

B Diversified enterprises on the farm

This section records the main results from the postal survey of relevance here, namely the farmer's description of his diversified activities. It is suggested that IOs should note this information before telephoning the farmer, identifying by section (speciality crops, etc) the activities likely to be found.

Confirm the existence of the activities (or amend as necessary to extend or reduce the list). Establish, as far as possible, the year in which the activity was started on *the current holding* (not necessarily by the present operator) using the farmer's best estimate where necessary.

Record as 'organic' if any part of the farm's production is organic, including also 'in conversion', providing this is subject to the mentoring of a certified body (e.g. the Soil Association).

Finally, if there is more than one diversified activity decide (jointly with the farmer) which *activities* can be considered as linked aspects of a broad *enterprise*. It is the enterprise(s) which provides the focus of most of the remainder of the study.

For example, a holding might have goats (unconventional livestock, code 701), retail goats milk (code 211) and produce goats cheese (code 716). However, it may be better to regard these merely as facets of the *goat enterprise*, which would thus be listed at question B2 as code 701 "goat dairying". Treat as a separate enterprise if this is how the activity is regarded in the business.

	Name		M	ade ı	up of	(if or	nly or	ne
			E	enter	prise	ente	r this)
1	701	Goat dairying	701	716	211			
2								
3								

However, if the farm also purchased the majority of the goat's milk required in order to service the cheese making operations, it may be more appropriate to classify the enterprise as 'other livestock processing', code 721. In such circumstances, it would be a matter for the IO's judgement as whether or not to record the (small) production

enterprise separately. It should be noted that the leasing out of buildings for others to operate various businesses is itself a valid diversified enterprise.

It is expected that on the majority of farms this approach will result in between one and three diversified *enterprises* (as distinct from several diversified *activities*).

Questions B3 and B4 probe the interaction between the agricultural and diversified enterprises within the business and IOs should read out the alternative options to prompt thought about these issues.

C The people working on the farm

This section comprises ten questions which focus on the 'farm family'. The intention in this section is to discover the broad involvement of the farm family in the total business (including the diversified enterprise(s)), together with an indication of their reliance on the holding for total income. The section also records basic information about the level of family involvement in the business, and the significance of the diversified enterprise(s) in terms of labour use.

The questions in this section are straightforward where there is clearly only one farm family (whatever the form of business, including limited liability company). Where there are two (or more) families who have a financial stake in the business but are not related, questions C7 and C8 should be taken as applying to the family (including *all* blood relatives) of the interviewee with the other family being recorded as 'non-family workers' in C8. Where a truly corporate (shareholder-owned) business is encountered, questions C7, C9 (second part) and C10 do not apply and only non-family workers will be entered in C8. 'Pop-up' instructions will help with the completing these questions in the workbooks. The purpose of question C10 is to probe the interviewee's views about how (s)he, and their household, might hope to make a living in an ideal world. Do not get dragged into discussions about winning the lottery, or similar! What we are looking for is a 'top of the head' response which can be contrasted with the reality of the business as it is.

D History of diversification on the holding

This section starts with five questions seeking to establish the prime motivating factors which led to the establishment of each diversified enterprise, the problems (assuming there are some) which have been encountered with establishing and operating each one, the factors which have contributed to the expansion or contraction of each, and the reasons which are involved in shaping the farmer's own assessment of the overall performance of each enterprise.

Although the options listed are not exhaustive these should, wherever possible, be used to summarise the responses given. If the response is clearly not covered by any of the options offered use 'other', summarising the response in *generic* rather than specific terms.

It might be good practice to prompt the farmer with an open question each time, note his responses and then check that others not mentioned do not apply. To help with the completion of these questions in the spreadsheet the columns which require data to be entered will be marked with a '1'. The suggested approach for this section is to follow each enterprise through the five questions rather than try to complete each question in turn for all the enterprises.

Finally, in the sixth question, for any diversified activity which has been given up during the past five years, note the activity (using the codes) and the principal reasons for its demise.

In each of these six questions the most important reason should be identified (and entered as a '2' rather than a '1' on the spreadsheet). If there is only one reason this should be identified as the most important reason.

E The future

These two questions probe the farmer's intentions for the future, both with regard to the existing diversified enterprise(s) and in respect of other potential business developments. Where changes of scale or the discontinuance of the existing diversified enterprise(s) is anticipated, note the reasons as concisely as possible, preferably using the listed options. Where new diversified enterprise(s) might be introduced, try to discover how firm the proposals are (e.g. planning permission obtained, finance available etc).

This section looks at the future of diversified economic activity on the farm or holding, covering both anticipated changes to existing diversified enterprises and possible new diversified enterprises.

For each of the existing enterprises future plans need to be summarised as 'No change', 'Increase scale', 'Upgrade' (which refers to qualitative improvements in the product or service or market), 'Reduce scale' or 'Stop'. It is quite possible that upgrading may coincide with changing scale. The reasons for any anticipated changes are then explored. In the workbooks the responses to the opening question will automatically identify which columns in the subsequent tables require completion. The suggested approach for this section is to follow each enterprise through the different possible changes rather than try to complete each question in turn for all the enterprises. In each of these questions the most important reason should be identified (and entered as a '2' rather than a '1' on the spreadsheet). If there is only one reason this should be identified as the most important reason.

The second part of this section looks at the possible introduction of new diversified enterprises. Any proposed enterprises should be recorded using the same coding as used elsewhere in the workbooks.

F Diversified enterprise financial summaries

This section turns to the familiar area of financial records. The intention is to list the incremental output and expenses attributable to the diversified enterprise(s) identified and listed at question 3. The survey spreadsheet allows for up to fifteen enterprises, but is not expected that many cases will require more than three diversified enterprise(s).

To facilitate the completion of this section an electronic *workbook* has been prepared, which will make detailed calculations simpler. The workbook has three alternative tables for the calculation of enterprise output: the IO should use whichever is most appropriate given the nature of the enterprise and the records available. *It is not intended that the financial summary be completed in an unquestioning way, even though the study uses a 'survey basis'*. Ideally access to, and use of, whatever records are available will underpin the overall financial assessment with verified facts. Records might include some or all of the following: VAT books, account books, bank records (statements, pay in books and cheque stubs), order books, invoice books as well as receipts and payments vouchers etc. Ideally, a recent set of audited accounts may be available or other management accounts or records.

However, the nature of diversification on most farms implies often shared costs and in some cases even output may be difficult to identify. Fieldworkers will need to use considerable judgement in arriving at final estimates for the financial summary. Figures should be checked and compared to decide, with the farmer, that the results look sensible.

The intention throughout the financial summary (Section F) is to identify and record all incremental costs resulting from the introduction and operation of the diversified enterprise. Precise listings of which costs are to included under which headings are impossible, given the scope of the study. However, the following general comments will show the intentions behind the compilation of the categories shown. The classification of expenses differs from the standard farm business nomenclature in order to facilitate the inclusion of (probably small-scale) manufacturing, processing and service enterprises.

A reminder: the interview study aims to complete financial information for the 2001 calendar year. Where the diversified enterprise has been significantly affected (whether positively or negatively) by last year's FMD epidemic, we require estimated figures for what could reasonably have been expected in the absence of FMD. In most cases this will involve updating the 2000 results, making due allowance for any factors which would have had some effect (e.g recent investment, longer term trends, etc.). Where an enterprise has had an FMD effect, we also need a summary of the actual outcome.

Direct materials

These are those elements of costs which actually become part of, or enter into, the finished product. By definition they can both be readily allocated to a specific enterprise and will usually vary in approximately direct proportion to changes in scale of that enterprise. For unconventional crops and livestock the following agricultural examples should provide a fair guide: seeds, sprays and fertilisers (for crops and forage) and all feedingstuffs (both purchased and homegrown). Homegrown seed and bulk feeds should be valued at appropriate market values which will be found in the Special Studies Manual of Standard Costs.

Indirect materials

These comprise the costs of those materials which, though not directly incorporated into output, are closely linked with the enterprise. The category thus includes all those items termed 'other crop costs' and 'other livestock costs' within FBS *except advertising*, together with vehicle fuel and oil and materials purchased for the maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment and of all associated capital investments (i.e. items which would be included under 'tenant-type repairs' in FBS). In the case of shared equipment or fixed capital items the appropriate share will be the same as that determined for the allocation of the capital investment.

Production/service overheads

This category includes the major overhead costs, many of which in a mixed farm business context will be shared and may require estimates based on an arbitrary apportionment of the business structure. Examples of such overheads include contracting charges, machinery and vehicle maintenance and repairs, electricity, heating fuel, water, insurances (including buildings), vehicle taxes and business rates.

Other overheads

These are defined as administrative costs, many of which are common to all enterprises, together with advertising and selling costs. All items listed as 'other general costs' in FBS will be included here and, in addition, specific advertising and selling costs which may be considerable in some cases. Enter the estimated share of common costs using an appropriate method of apportionment.

Paid labour - family and non-family

Enter here the costs of manual work attributed to the diversified enterprise by family workers (where paid an appropriate regular wage) and by non-family workers, using the hours established in Section C.

Machinery and equipment depreciation

Using the table included in the workbook the value of equipment required by the enterprise can be established, taking account of purchases and sales as necessary. Equipment should be valued at its estimated current market value. As a guide the charges should relate to the use made of equipment by the enterprise in the recording year, so purchases near the year-end should be excluded unless a real benefit has been obtained. Calculate depreciation at a straight 15 per cent for normal machines with a number of moving parts, 10 per cent for simple machines and 20 per cent for complex machines with a significant obsolescence factor. If very complex machines are encountered, please liaise with Exeter.

Buildings and fixtures depreciation

See note under Section H (History of Attributable Capital Expenditure) below.

Rent: land and buildings

This includes the actual cash rent paid by a tenant farming 'at arms length', for any land used by the diversified enterprise either directly or indirectly (e.g. for forage production). Where a landlord has provided buildings or other fixed capital investment for the diversified enterprise, and this element is distinguishable in the overall rent paid, the appropriate total should be entered. Sums paid for bare land and for forage rented for less than one year will also be included here.

Unpaid family labour

These expenses are based on the time spent on manual work by family workers (other than Farmer and Spouse) not paid an appropriate wage, valued at the prevailing hourly earnings. The procedures used in the FBS to estimate the value of unpaid labour should be followed, noting that the opportunity cost of labour in some diversified enterprise may be higher or lower than for agricultural purposes.

Farmer and spouse labour

Detailed comments as above, noting that managerial time may be more difficult to distinguish and separate than in the normal farming situation.

Rental value: land

This is the imputed charge on owner-occupied farms (or on tenanted farms with a 'less than arms length' tenancy) for the land used by the diversified enterprise. The charge should relate to the *land only* (i.e. the broad equivalent of net field rent) and should be assessed in the context of other current Special Studies (e.g. Milk Production).

G History of attributable capital expenditure

Record here all capital expenditure on specific buildings or other fixed capital items over the previous ten year period, together with details of any grants received, their source (e.g. MAFF) and the Scheme (e.g. Farm Diversification Grant Scheme). Where use by the diversified enterprise was envisaged at the time of investment in a shared-use building (or similar), record only the approximate share of total expenditure. Where a building was put up for a farm enterprise and later transformed to a diversified enterprise, include the original cost if within the ten year period. Calculate depreciation at 10 per cent of the total (historic) cost *net of grant*.

H. Interviewee comments

Record here any specific comments made by the interviewee in relation to farm diversification, or regarding their own experiences, which seem relevant to an understanding of this aspect of change in the farm sector.

APPENDIX D

CLASSIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES INTO DIVERSIFIED ENTERPRISES

Appendix Table D1 Agricultural services

Appendix Table D2 Trading enterprises

Appendix Table D3 Accommodation and catering

Appendix Table D4 Equine enterprises

Appendix Table D5 Recreation and leisure services

Appendix Table D6 Unconventional crops and crop-based processing

Appendix Table D7 Unconventional livestock and livestock based processing

Appendix Table D8 Miscellaneous services

Appendix Table D1 Agricultural services

			As percent of enterprises
	_	As percent of	_
	count	all activities	activity
Total number of enterprises	94		
Enterprises '1:1'	85		
Enterprises with non-group activities	4		
Activities within enterprise group			
Full agricultural contracting	38	36	40
Casual agricultural contracting	24	22	26
Mixed contracting services	10	9	11
Machinery hire	8	7	9
Provision of labour service only	5	5	5
Provision of cold storage facilities	5	5	5
Haulage	5	5	5
Consultancy and management	4	4	4
Other	2	2	2
Agricultural sundries supply	1	1	1
Activities not within enterprise group			
Non-agricultural contracting	4	4	4
Hay, straw sales	1	1	1
Total number of activities	107		

Appendix Table D2 Trading enterprises

	Unweighted count	As percent of all activities	As percent of enterprises containing activity
	00000	<u> </u>	
Total number of enterprises	64		
Enterprises '1:1'	57		
Enterprises with non-group activities	3		
Activities within enterprise group			
Hay, straw sales	21	26	33
Egg sales	10	13	16
Other marketing / retail	7	9	11
Timber products	6	8	9
Rural crafts	5	6	8
Farm shop	4	5	6
Farmers' markets	4	5	6
Milk round	4	5	6
Market stall	3	4	5
Garden centre/plant sales	3	4	5
Teaching of crafts	3	4	5
Freezer shop	2	3	3
Box scheme	2	3	3
Miscellaneous supplies	2	3	3
Other manf.	1	1	2
Activities not within enterprise group			
Other equine	1	1	2
Other unconventional crops	1	1	2
Egg packing	1	1	2
Total number of activities	80		

Appendix Table D3 Accommodation and catering

	Unweighted count	As percent of all activities	As percent of enterprises containing activity
Total number of enterprises	87		
Enterprises '1:1'	76		
Enterprises with non-group activities	0		
Activities within enterprise group			
Rented accommodation (all year)	41	43	47
Bed and breakfast	23	24	26
Holiday cottage	16	17	18
Caravan/camping site	12	13	14
On-farm catering	2	2	2
Other	2	2	2
Total number of activities	96		

Appendix Table D4 Equine enterprises

	Unweighted count	As percent of all activities	As percent of enterprises containing activity
Total number of enterprises	35		
Enterprises '1:1'	35		
Enterprises with non-group activities	0		
Activities within enterprise group			
Livery	28	70	80
Other	6	15	17
Horse trials	3	8	9
Horse riding/trekking	2	5	6
Horse racing and stud	1	3	3
Total number of activities	40		

Appendix Table D5 Recreation and leisure services

			As percent of enterprises
	Unweighted	As percent of	containing
	count	all activities	activity
Total number of enterprises	38		
Enterprises '1:1'	35		
Enterprises with non-group activities	2		
Activities within enterprise group			
Shooting	22	49	58
Fishing	9	20	24
Golf	2	4	5
Other sport	2	4	5
Educational facilities	2	4	5
Other leisure	2	4	5
Picnic site	1	2	3
Wildlife/trail/museum etc	1	2	3
War games	1	2	3
Activities not within enterprise group			
Rural crafts	1	2	3
Teaching of crafts	1	2	3
Land let for sports ground	1	2	3
Total number of activities	45		

Appendix Table D6 Unconventional crops and crop-based processing

			As percent of enterprises
	Unweighted	As percent of	_
	count	all activities	activity
Total number of enterprises	30		
Enterprises '1:1'	27		
Enterprises with non-group activities	2		
Activities within enterprise group			
Fuel wood	9	27	30
Special flowers/fruit etc	4	12	13
Christmas trees	4	12	13
Washing/grading etc	4	12	13
Energy crops	3	9	10
Minority crops	2	6	7
Animal feeds	1	3	3
Pick-your-own	1	3	3
Other minority products	1	3	3 3 3 3
Milled cereals	1	3	3
Other crop processing	1	3	3
Activities not within enterprise group			
Farm shop	1	3	3
Other marketing/retail	1	3	3
Total number of activities	33		

Appendix Table D7 Unconventional livestock and livestock based processing

	Unweighted count	As percent of all activities	As percent of enterprises containing activity
Total number of enterprises	23		
Total number of enterprises	23		
Enterprises '1:1'			
Enterprises with non-group activities	4		
Activities within enterprise group			
Rare breeds	7	19	30
Minority poultry and game	5	14	22
Milk bottling	3	8	13
Other livestock processing	3	8	13
Bees and honey	2	6	9
Other unconventional livestock	2	6	9
Milk products – cows	2	6	9
Game butcher	2	6	9
Goat dairying	1	3	4
Angora goats	1	3	4
Egg packing	1	3	4
Milk products – goats/sheep	1	3	4
Meat butcher	1	3	4
Skins/hides/clothmaking	1	3	4
Activities not within enterprise group	-	•	,
Farm shop	1	3	4
Egg sales	1	3	4
Milk round	1		4
Other marketing/retail	1	<i>3 3</i>	4
Total number of activities	36		

Appendix Table D8 Miscellaneous services

	Unweighted count	As percent of all activities	As percent of enterprises containing activity
T-4-1	74		
Total number of enterprises	74		
Enterprises '1:1'	58		
Enterprises with non-group activities	0		
Activities within enterprise group			
Buildings let	28	36	38
Other land or buildings let	15	19	20
Vehicle storage	12	15	16
Other misc. services	9	12	12
Non-agricultural contracting	8	10	11
Land let for sports ground	4	5	5
Secretarial services	1	1	1
Alternative technology	1	1	1
Total number of activities	78		

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR DIVERSIFIED ENTERPRISES

Appendix Table E1 Agricultural services

Appendix Table E2 Trading enterprises

Appendix Table E3 Accommodation & catering

Appendix Table E4 Equine enterprises

Appendix Table E5 Recreation and leisure services

Appendix Table E6 Unconventional crops and crop-based processing

Appendix Table E7 Unconventional livestock and livestock processing

Appendix Table E8 Miscellaneous services

Appendix Table E9 All diversified enterprises

APPENDIX E SUMMARY FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR DIVERSIFIED ENTERPRISES

Appendix Table E1 Agricultural services

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		38,251
Direct materials	8,383	
Indirect materials	1,292	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	2,293	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	309	
Paid labour – family	1,274	
Paid labour non-family	7,046	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	4,209	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	651	
Rent: land and buildings	289	
Total expenses (B)		25,746
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		12,505
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	930	
Farmer and spouse labour	3,950	
Rental value: land and buildings	8	
Total imputed expenses (D)		4,888
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		7,617

Appendix Table E2 Trading enterprises

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		80,423
Direct materials	43,738	
Indirect materials	467	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	6,378	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	5,581	
Paid labour – family	628	
Paid labour non-family	13,924	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	377	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	2,550	
Rent: land and buildings	63	
Total expenses (B)		73,705
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		6,717
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	652	
Farmer and spouse labour	3,263	
Rental value: land and buildings	309	
Total imputed expenses (D)		4,225
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		2,493

Appendix Table E3 Accommodation & catering

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		16,434
Direct materials	2,118	
Indirect materials	268	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	451	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	1,092	
Paid labour – family	7	
Paid labour non-family	1,241	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	113	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	913	
Rent: land and buildings	55	
Total expenses (B)		6,259
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		10,175
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	119	
Farmer and spouse labour	2,141	
Rental value: land	310	
Total imputed expenses (D)		2,570
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		7,605

Appendix Table E4 Equine enterprises

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		8,836
Direct materials	1,028	
Indirect materials	285	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	528	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	190	
Paid labour – family	97	
Paid labour non-family	695	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	0	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	207	
Rent: land and buildings	154	
Total expenses (B)		3,183
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		5,653
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	884	
Farmer and spouse labour	1,708	
Rental value: land	682	
Total imputed expenses (D)		3,274
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		2,379

Appendix Table E5 Recreation and leisure services

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		20,583
Direct materials	2,587	
Indirect materials	324	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	1,038	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	82	
Paid labour – family	533	
Paid labour non-family	5,139	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	384	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	1,510	
Rent: land and buildings	103	
Total expenses (B)		11,700
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		8,883
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	171	
Farmer and spouse labour	1,844	
Rental value: land	817	
Total imputed expenses (D)		2,832
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		6,051

Appendix Table E6 Unconventional crops and crop-based processing

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		34,931
Direct materials	16,290	
Indirect materials	1,456	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	1,211	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	118	
Paid labour – family	191	
Paid labour non-family	7,189	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	293	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	1,364	
Rent: land and buildings	27	
Total expenses (B)		28,138
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		6,792
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	663	
Farmer and spouse labour	1,725	
Rental value: land	465	
Total imputed expenses (D)		2,853
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		3,939

Appendix Table E7 Unconventional livestock and livestock processing

••		•
	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		21,394
Direct materials	3,833	
Indirect materials	1,979	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	2,114	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	274	
Paid labour – family	285	
Paid labour non-family	2,380	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	679	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	129	
Rent: land and buildings	280	
Total expenses (B)	-	11,953
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		9,441
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	202	
Farmer and spouse labour	4,907	
Rental value: land	393	
Total imputed expenses (D)		5,502
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		3,939

Appendix Table E8 Miscellaneous services

Enterprise output (A)	£	£ 22,950
Direct materials	3,422	
Indirect materials	519	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	415	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	533	
Paid labour – family	200	
Paid labour non-family	3,231	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	895	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	1,158	
Rent: land and buildings	31	
Total expenses (B)		10,404
Net profit (C = A - B)		12,546
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	517	
Farmer and spouse labour	2,460	
Rental value: land	257	
Total imputed expenses (D)		3,235
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		9,311

Appendix Table E9 All diversified enterprises

	£	£
Enterprise output (A)		25,500
Direct materials	6,949	
Indirect materials	752	
Production/service overheads (excl. labour)	1,485	
Other overheads (admin, selling etc)	563	
Paid labour – family	483	
Paid labour non-family	3,778	
Machinery and equipment depreciation	1,178	
Buildings and fixtures depreciation	710	
Rent: land and buildings	127	
Total expenses (B)		16,026
Net profit $(C = A - B)$		9,474
Unpaid family labour (excl. F & S)	515	
Farmer and spouse labour	2,841	
Rental value: land	326	
Total imputed expenses (D)		3,682
Net margin $(E = C - D)$		5,793

APPENDIX F

BASELINE STUDIES OF FARM DIVERSIFICATION: 2002 AND 1989 RESULTS COMPARED

Table F1 Incidence of diversified activities, 1989 and 2002 surveys

APPENDIX F BASELINE STUDIES OF FARM DIVERSIFICATION: 2002 AND 1989 RESULTS COMPARED

Table F1 Incidence of diversified activities, 1989 and 2002 surveys (part 1)

Numbers per 1000 responses							
	2002	1989		2002	1989		
eciality products							
Livestock products			Crop products				
Goats	8	20	Special flowers/fruit etc	23	5		
Rare breeds	25	5	Vineyard	3	2		
Bees/Honey	12	2	Minority crops	6	10		
Deer	8	3	Christmas trees	13	9		
Fish	7	5	Other crops	16	3		
Rabbits	4	2	-				
Minority poultry and	22	2	Other speciality products				
game	22	2	Dog/cat/breeding, kennels	9	5		
Other livestock	5	2	Caged birds	2	0		
			Animal feeds	8	6		
Organic products			Turf	2	1		
Organic meat	29	7	Energy crops	4			
Organic vegetables	20	4	Minority products	1			
<u>rvices</u> Accommodation and cateri	ng		Sport				
Caravan/camping site	37	45	Shooting	66	25		
Holiday cottage	43	41	Motorsport	5	1		
Rented accommodation	71	8	Golf	2	0		
(all year)	/ 1	0	Other sport	5	2		
Bed & Breakfast	35	43	Leisure				
On-farm catering	5	8	Picnic site	9	3		
Other accommodation	8	2	Wildlife/Trail/Museum	13	12		
and catering			etc	13	12		
Horse related			Activity facilities	4	4		
Horse riding/trekking	14	17	Boating	4	1		
Livery	69	44	Fishing	34	22		
Horse racing and stud	17	10	War games	2	1		
Horse trials	6	2	Gliding	1	1		
Other horse related	48		Educational facilities	18	8		
			Other leisure	19	4		

Table F1 Incidence of diversified activities, 1989 and 2002 surveys (part 2)

		Numbers per 1000 responses				
	2002	1989		2002	1989	
ontracting						
Agricultural	164	131				
Non-agricultural	54	55				
rocessing and sales						
Preparation/packing			Marketing			
Milk bottling	4	12	Pick-your-own	8	11	
Egg packing	12	11	Farm shop	21	65	
Fruit and veg, washing,	1.1	10	Freezer shop	4	2	
grading, etc	11	12	Market stall	10	6	
Other preparation /	0		Farmers' markets	16		
packing	8		Box scheme	7		
Processing			Egg sales	35	4	
Milled cereals	7	1	Milk round	7	6	
Milk products – cows	3	8	Garden centre/plant sales	15	4	
Milk products –	2	(Hay, straw sales	94	3	
goats/sheep	2	6	Miscellaneous supplies	13	6	
Game butcher	6	1	Other marketing/retail	26	4	
Meat butcher	7	12	_			
Fish processing	1	1				
Cider/fruit juice	3	2				
Winemaking	3	1				
Skins/hides/clothmaking	2	1				
Other food processing	7	4				
Iiscellaneous						
Fuel and timber			Craft work			
Fuel wood	45	19	Rural crafts	10	7	
Timber products	17	6	Teaching of crafts	4	1	
Other			Building/machinery			
Secretarial services	8	1	Machinery hire	29	2	
Consultancy and			Hire of buildings	69	1	
management	24	2	Vehicle storage	29	2	
Stone extraction/land fill	3	1	Cold storage	5	0	
Agricultural sundries			Haulage	23	3	
supply	2	1	Alternative technology	3	0	
Other miscellaneous	25	13	Showground	6	0	

APPENDIX G

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM DIVERSIFICATION ON SELECTED FARM TYPES, BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION

Гable G1	The distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Cereal' farms, by GO region
Гable G2	The distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Dairy' farms, by GC region
Гable G3	The distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Lowland cattle and sheep' farms, by GO region
Гable G4	The distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Other' farms, by

Table G1 Distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Cereal' farms by GO region

	North West	North East	Yorkshire & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	South East	South West	All regions
Unweighted count	5	17	11	11	10	18	31	54	157
Enterprise groups				Percent o	of diversified	holdings			
Agricultural services	0	26	18	18	10	23	25	25	22
Trading enterprises	20	19	18	36	20	25	20	18	21
Accommodation and catering	20	26	27	0	10	15	14	31	21
Equine enterprises	60	29	27	55	40	60	61	34	44
Recreation and leisure	20	32	18	36	10	21	28	23	24
Crops and crop-based processing	20	6	18	18	0	6	19	21	15
Livestock and livestock processing	g 20	26	18	9	20	13	8	13	14
Miscellaneous services	20	26	45	36	40	48	35	33	35
Number of enterprises				Percent o	of diversified	holdings			
One	40	36	55	55	60	46	49	53	50
Two	40	51	18	9	30	13	14	18	21
Three	20	6	18	18	10	27	23	18	18
Four or more	0	6	9	18	0	15	14	12	11
Average per diversified holding	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0

Table G2 Distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Dairy' farms by GO region

	North West	North East	Yorkshire & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	South East	South West	All regions
Unweighted count	3	58	4	19	21	2	17	89	213
Enterprise groups				Percent o	of diversified	holdings			
Agricultural services	66	32	50	52	39	0	65	42	42
Trading enterprises	34	29	25	28	28	0	16	24	25
Accommodation and catering	33	24	50	20	5	0	18	35	26
Equine enterprises	0	7	25	0	15	49	12	10	9
Recreation and leisure	0	22	50	19	30	49	30	14	20
Crops and crop-based processing	0	10	0	9	19	0	6	16	13
Livestock and livestock processing	0	20	0	10	9	51	6	11	13
Miscellaneous services	34	19	25	22	18	49	46	16	21
Number of enterprises				Percent o	of diversified	holdings			
One	33	56	50	53	61	51	30	58	55
Two	67	26	25	32	24	0	52	26	29
Three	0	16	0	15	5	49	12	7	11
Four or more	0	1	25	0	10	0	6	8	6
Average per diversified holding	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7

Table 3 Distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Lowland cattle and sheep' farms by GO region

	North West	North East	Yorkshire & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	South East	South West	All regions	
Unweighted count	7	25	0	15	26	10	29	123	235	
Enterprise groups	Percent of diversified holdings									
Agricultural services	30	32		40	39	50	54	37	39	
Trading enterprises	45	20		46	27	48	33	32	32	
Accommodation and catering	70	28		7	19	10	30	40	33	
Equine enterprises	42	4		55	12	31	27	13	18	
Recreation and leisure	31	28		14	22	21	15	20	20	
Crops and crop-based processing	0	9		22	23	10	14	17	16	
Livestock and livestock processing	15	17		7	23	10	17	23	20	
Miscellaneous services	46	25		20	40	40	37	19	26	
Number of enterprises	Percent of diversified holdings									
One	12	63		23	50	40	32	42	42	
Two	42	25		49	23	21	35	31	31	
Three	31	8		20	7	19	17	14	14	
Four or more	15	4		7	20	21	16	12	13	
Average per diversified holding	2.8	1.6		2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	

Table G4 Distribution of diversified enterprises on 'Other' farms, by GO region

	North West	North East	Yorkshire & the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	South East	South West	All regions		
Unweighted count	5	17	11	11	10	18	31	54	157		
Enterprise groups	Percent of diversified holdings										
Agricultural services	0	26	18	18	10	23	25	25	22		
Trading enterprises	20	19	18	36	20	25	20	18	21		
Accommodation and catering	20	26	27	0	10	15	14	31	21		
Equine enterprises	60	29	27	55	40	60	61	34	44		
Recreation and leisure	20	32	18	36	10	21	28	23	24		
Crops and crop-based processing	20	6	18	18	0	6	19	21	15		
Livestock and livestock processing	20	26	18	9	20	13	8	13	14		
Miscellaneous services	20	26	45	36	40	48	35	33	35		
Number of enterprises	Percent of diversified holdings										
One	40	36	55	55	60	46	49	53	50		
Two	40	51	18	9	30	13	14	18	21		
Three	20	6	18	18	10	27	23	18	18		
Four or more	0	6	9	18	0	15	14	12	11		
Average per diversified holding	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0		



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