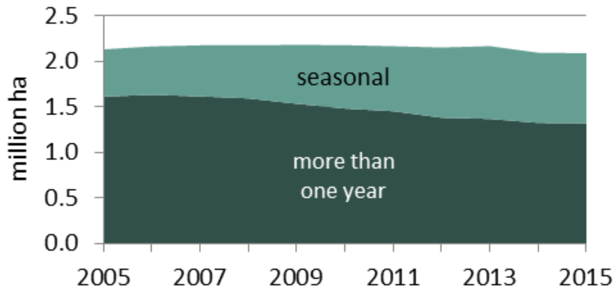
Tenanted Agricultural Land in Scotland 2015

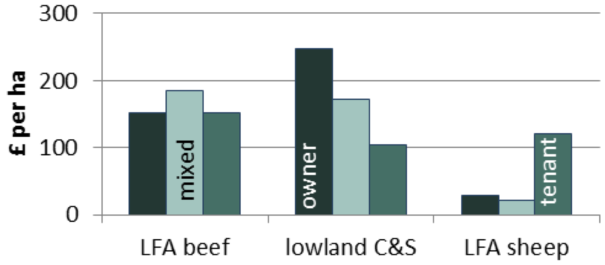
19th April 2016

1. Main Findings

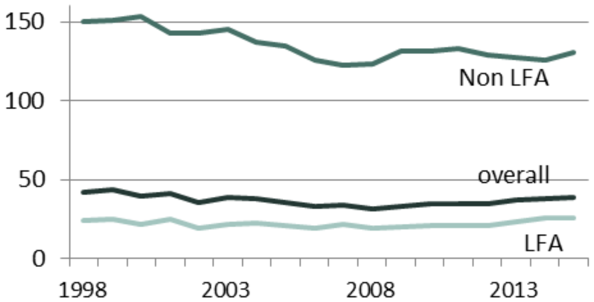
Total area rented source Table 2



Farm business income per area source Table 4



Average rent £/ha source Table 5



In 2015[1] approximately 23 per cent of agricultural land in Scotland was rented on a full tenancy or croft. Data on seasonal lets were unavailable, but in 2014, 13 per cent of land was seasonally let.

The total area of rented agricultural land has remained broadly constant in recent years, but with a move from longer-term to seasonal lets.

There was no clear pattern as to whether tenanted farms were more or less profitable than owned farms.

The average rent in 2015/16 was estimated as £39 per hectare; £26 per hectare for LFA holdings and £130 per hectare for non-LFA farms. On average, rents increased by three per cent in 2015 (two per cent in real terms), three per cent for LFA holdings and five per cent for non-LFA.

The trend shows steady prices until 2008, since when there have been above-inflation increases in rent.

[1] Data first published in September 2015 www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186

Contents

2. Introduction

This publication brings together information on rented agricultural land in Scotland from the following three sources:

1. Annual June Agricultural Census: The census asks farmers to confirm or update the area that they rent under their tenancy arrangements, and to give details of the type of tenancy.
2. December Agricultural Survey: this collects information on rents paid. It samples from larger holdings only.
3. Farm Accounts Survey: Information on farm profitability from the Farm Accounts Survey, which collects detailed information on expenditure, revenue, assets and liabilities from a sample of about 490 farms across all areas other than horticulture, pigs and poultry.

The following symbols are used in this publication
: not available
c too few farms involved to publish

We welcome comments on the content or format of this publication at:
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Terminology: Rented or Tenanted?

Please note that for the purposes of this publication we have used the terms "rented" and "tenanted" as different concepts, to distinguish whether data includes rented crofts.

"Rented" refers to all rented land, including rented crofts.
"Tenanted" does not include crofted land.

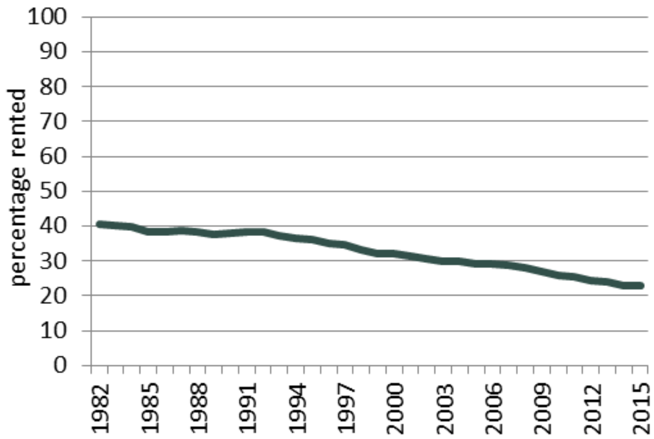
Unless otherwise stated, both refer to arrangements that last for one year or more. Seasonal lets are generally reported separately.

3. Rented Land

3.1 Rented area

In 2015[2] there was a total of 1.32 million hectares recorded as rented under arrangements lasting at least one year, including crofts. This was 23 per cent of agricultural land, or about one sixth of the total area of Scotland.

Chart 1: Percentage of agricultural land that is rented, 1982-2015 source Table 2



While more historical data is recorded on a different basis (a different threshold for farms to be included in the census and a different way of describing the data), the figure has clearly been falling for some time. For example, in the census of 1913, of the 1.94 million hectares of crops and grass, 89 per cent was rented. In 2015, on farms where most land was crops or grass, the proportion of land rented was 22 per cent.

In 2014[3] there were a further 770,000 hectares of land rented out on a seasonal basis. In recent years the amount of land let seasonally has increased, though there was a fall in 2014.

3.2 Types of rental agreement

There are six different types of rental arrangements recorded on the June Agricultural Census. They are:-

- Rented croft (found only in crofting areas defined in legislation)
- Small Landholders Act Tenancy (only found outside crofting counties)
- 91 Act tenancy: Any tenancy for one year or more with full security of tenure and succession rights.
- 91 Act, Ltd Partnership: Any tenancy for one year or more where the tenant is in a limited partnership.
- Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT): entered into for between one and five years duration.
- Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT): entered into on or after Martinmas (28th November) 2003 for ten years or more and with a specific end date.

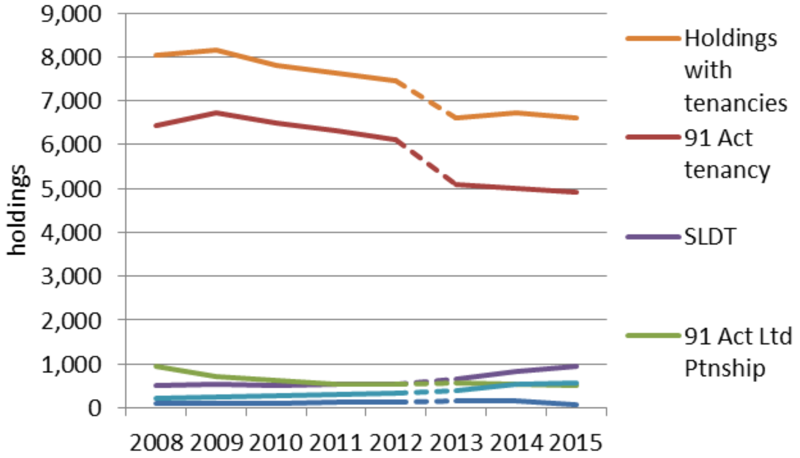
[2] Data first published in October 2015 www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/01186

[3] Data are unavailable for 2015

In 2015 there were 16,691 holdings that reported having rented land. Crofting agreements are based on quite different legal structures, so these are excluded from charts 2a and 2b. Excluding crofts only, there were an estimated 6,616 holdings with full tenancy arrangements. Please note this is the number of holdings with at least one arrangement, not the number of individual tenancies.

Unfortunately the information on the types of tenancies held is not always returned on the census, and it is difficult to gross-up this information based on any other information we have. Various attempts have been made to estimate the number of holdings with each type of tenancy. See the note in section 6.2 on how the figures have been calculated here.

Chart 2a: Number of holdings with tenancy arrangements (excluding crofts), 2008-2015
source: Table 3

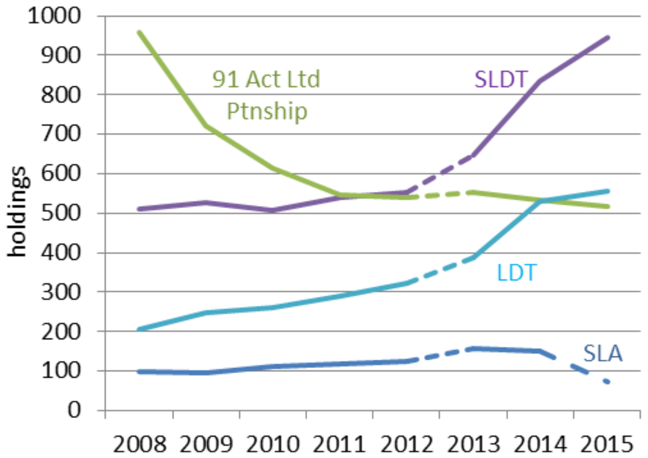


Work has been done on improving the data for 2013 and 2014, and this will account for some of the changes seen between 2012 and 2013.

Chart 2a shows that by far the most common tenancy type is a 91 Act tenancy, with three quarters of holdings with tenancies (excluding crofts) having at least one. This number had been decreasing, both in absolute numbers and in the proportion of holdings with tenancies, since 2009, however this reduction has stopped in the last two years.

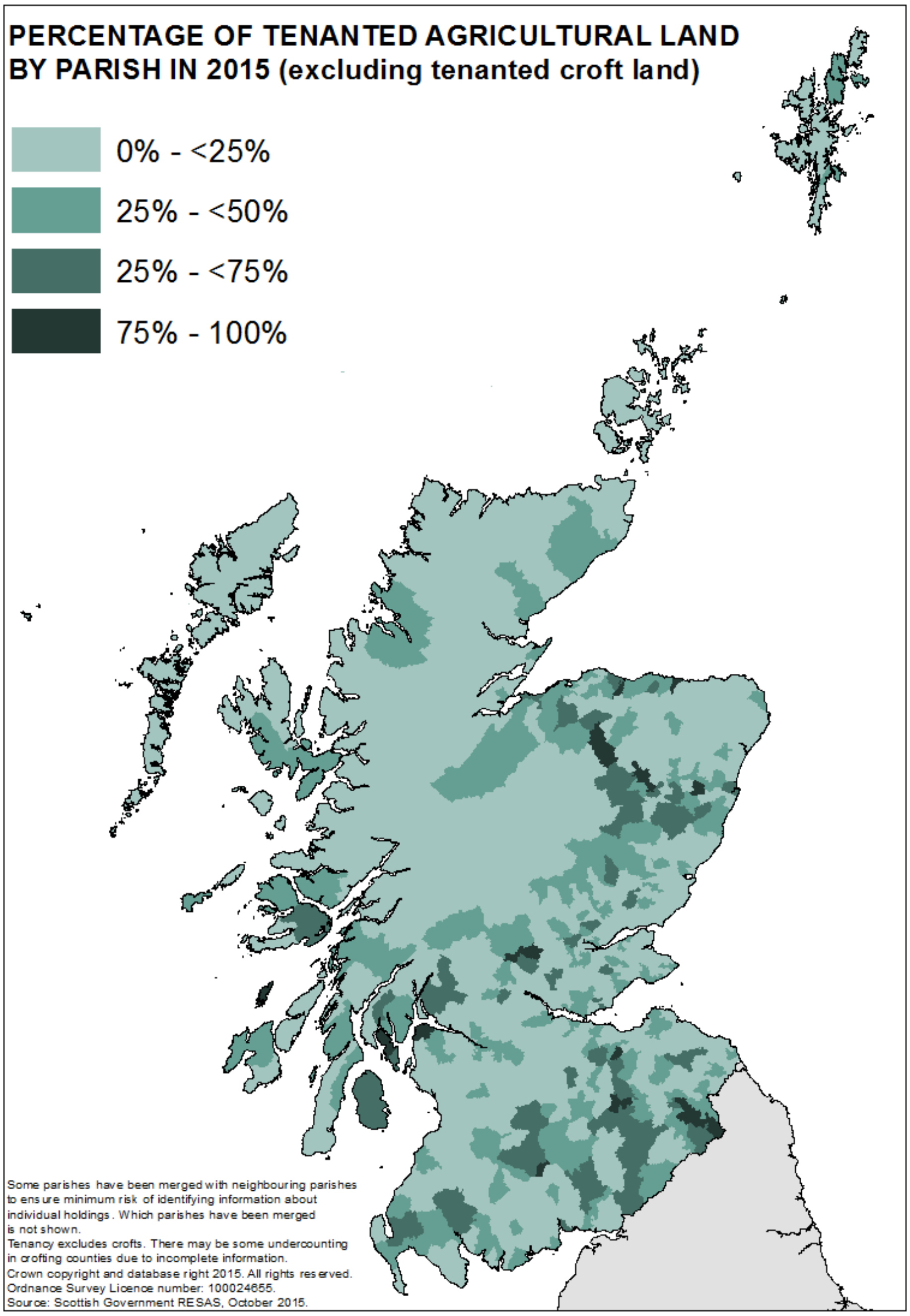
Chart 2b shows the detail of the lower section of chart 2a. 91 Act Ltd Partnerships were, until 2011, the next most common, but saw a sharp decline after 2008, and have now been overtaken by the number of Short Limited Duration Tenancies and, more recently, Limited Duration Tenancies.

Chart 2b: Number of holdings with tenancy arrangements (excluding crofts), 2008-2015 (showing detail of lower section of chart 2a)
source: Table 3



Crofts are subject to specific legislation (Crofters' (Scotland) Act, 1993) and only exist in specified Crofting Counties (Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross-shire, Inverness-shire and Argyll), plus some newly designated areas from 2010 in Arran, Bute, Greater and Little Cumbrae, Moray and Highland. According to Crofting Commission data in 2015 there were 14,694 tenanted crofts. Please note that the total number of holdings with rented land (16,691) does not equal the 14,694 crofts plus 6,616 other tenancy holdings, as some holdings comprised several crofts, or a mixture of croft and other tenancies.

Anecdotally, and in some of the data, there also appears to be a large amount of land let without any formal arrangements. This may take the form of land swaps, payment in kind, or land being farmed by the tenant with the owner claiming subsidies. In our data, about nine per cent of rental arrangements were reported as being “payment in kind”. These have been excluded from the analysis in section 5.



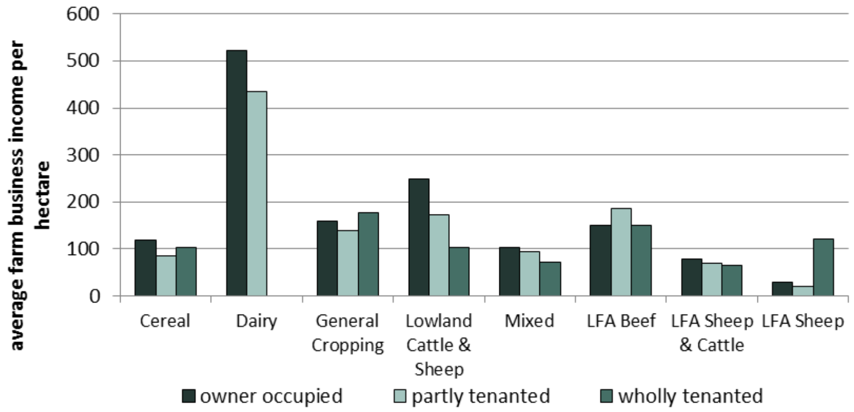
The map illustrates the geographic distribution of tenanted land, though note that in some cases parishes have been merged so as not to disclose information about individual holdings.

4. Farm Profitability

The Farm Accounts Survey provides information on the accounts of about 500 holdings across eight different farm types, excluding horticulture, pigs and poultry. A key measure in the survey results is Farm Business Income (FBI), which represents return on unpaid labour and capital investment for those with entrepreneurial interest. The following results are from the 2014-15 survey, which is based on the 2014 harvest.

Of the 500 holdings, 96 were fully tenanted, and a further 187 had a mix of owned and rented-in land. Chart 3 shows the average FBI per area by tenure-type and farm-type. Data for tenanted dairy farms are not shown, as there were too few included.

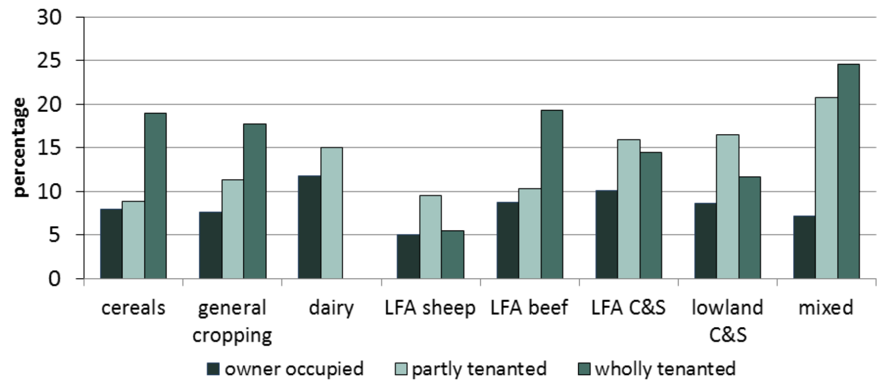
Chart 3: Farm business income per area, by farm and tenure type, 2014-15 source: Table 4



It can be seen that, once the differing sizes of the farms in the sample are taken into account, there is no overall pattern of improved profitability with any tenure-type. Owner-occupied farms appear the most profitable amongst lowland cattle and sheep farms, while tenanted farms appear to outperform others amongst the LFA sheep farms. However, these are dependent on small numbers of holdings (the differences are not generally statistically significant), and in the largest category, LFA beef, there was little difference between tenanted and owner occupied farms.

The survey also provides data on assets and liabilities. The data show that tenanted businesses, where relatively little capital is owned, generally have higher debt ratios, though on average assets still outweight liabilities by about six to one. For owner occupied farm businesses assets are on average around 12 times greater than liabilities.

Chart 4: Liabilities as a percentage of assets, by farm and tenure type, 2014-15
source: Annual Estimates of Scottish Farm Business Income 2014



5. Rents

5.1 Background

Rental values for agricultural land will differ depending on a range of variables. The agricultural quality of land varies widely across Scotland, as recognised by the LFA status applied to much of the land. However, within LFA and non-LFA there will be a wide variation. The topology of the land, the remoteness, and the weather are other geographic determinants of a likely rent. Other variables to be considered would be the facilities included in the rent, such as farm-buildings and equipment, and the amount of land rented.

Prices are also likely to be linked to the availability of rented land. It is therefore important to look at the range of rents paid for a given category, rather than just concentrating on an average rate, acknowledging that they cover the variation due to a range of factors.

5.2 Rents paid – methodology

The data on rents paid for tenancies (including crofts) were collected as part of the December Survey of Agriculture. This survey went to about 14,000 holdings, including 4,519 identified as having non-seasonal rented-in land. The response rate for the non-seasonal rental value questions (2,100 returns, or 46 per cent) was lower than the overall response rate (69 per cent).

Charts 5 to 7 show the range in rents per hectare, by region, farm-type and tenancy type. Please note the following:

- The rent per hectare value relates to the rates for separate arrangements, not the average rent paid on a holding (which may be made up of several different tenancies). The rent per hectare for a tenancy covering a large area of land is treated equally to one covering a small area.
- Rents reported as “in kind” have been excluded from the analysis as we cannot know the value of this payment. About nine per cent of arrangements were reported as being paid “in kind”.
- Rents reported as zero have been included.
- Seasonal lets are excluded, other than in chart 7 where they are shown in separate categories.
- The charts do not show the highest and lowest values, but start ten per cent of the way through and end at 90 per cent. So ten per cent of rents are higher than the top of the bar and ten per cent are lower than the bottom of the bar. Then there are lines at the quarter-points (between which half of rents are to be found), and the dark area in the middle is around the median value.

The regions, farm-types and tenancy-types are ordered with the lowest median value to the left going to the highest on the right. The farm-types used are based on the standard EU farm-type categories. Due to the small number of pig and poultry holdings, it has been necessary to combine these.

In interpreting the charts it is important to remember that other variables, perhaps not included in the analysis, will be influencing the range of values reported in some categories more than others.

5.3 Rents paid – findings

Chart 5 shows the range of rents paid in different sub-regions (see table 1 for the make-up of geographies), with the North West reporting the lowest rents. The number of returns in some areas are quite small but they suggest that Shetland and Na h-Eileanan Siar have the lowest rates, even after crofts are excluded from the analysis, explained by their remoteness and quality of land. Highland showed a wider spread of values. Orkney showed higher rents than elsewhere in the North West, more in line with those in the South West, reflecting the fact that location alone does not drive prices, Orkney sustaining strong cattle and cereal sectors.

The South West contained the next lowest group of rents, although with rents in Argyll & Bute being more in line with those in the North West.

Rents in the North East and South East were then generally higher, with Fife and Lothian having the highest rents, with 75 per cent of those sampled paying over £70 per hectare.

Chart 5: Range of rents paid per hectare, by sub-region, 2015/16

Bars show 90 per cent, upper quartile, median, lower quartile and 10 per cent values. The figure below the label shows approximate number of leases for which data were returned. Excludes crofts and seasonal lets. source: Table 6

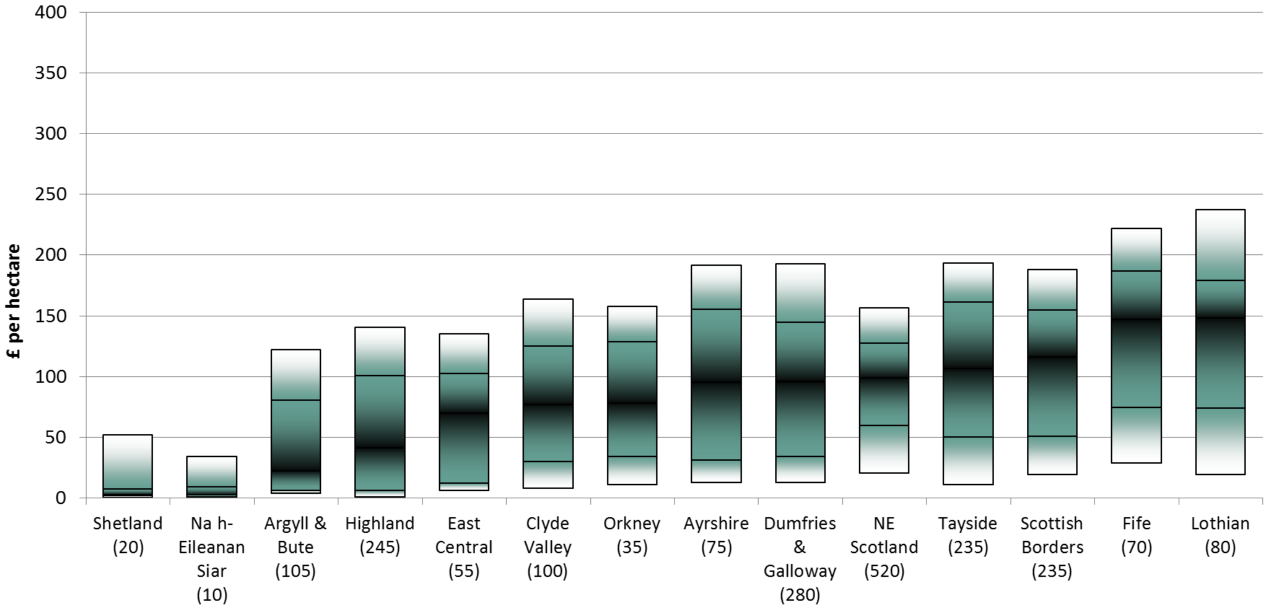


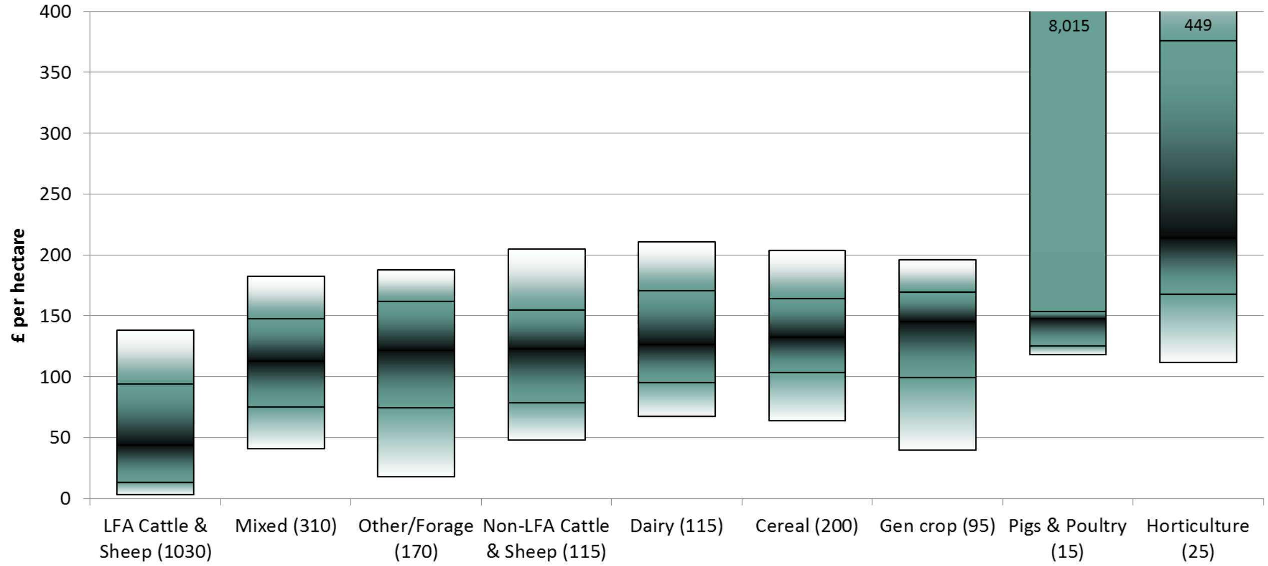
Chart 6, on the same scale as chart 5 for comparability, also excluding crofts and seasonal lets, shows the rents paid by farm-type[4].

Farm-type is, to a certain extent, determined by the quality of land, and so it would be understandable if some differences appeared between categories in this chart. However, there is little difference between farm types, with the exception of LFA cattle & sheep farms showing predictably lower rents, and the range of rents for pigs & poultry and horticulture extending much higher. The larger values of rent per hectare in these latter categories generally relate to rents of a few thousand pounds for quite small areas, presumably with sheds and glasshouses.

Chart 6: Range of rents paid per hectare, by farm-type, excluding crofts and seasonal lets, 2015/16

Bars show 90 per cent, upper quartile, median, lower quartile and 10 per cent values. The figure below the label shows approximate number of for which data were returned.

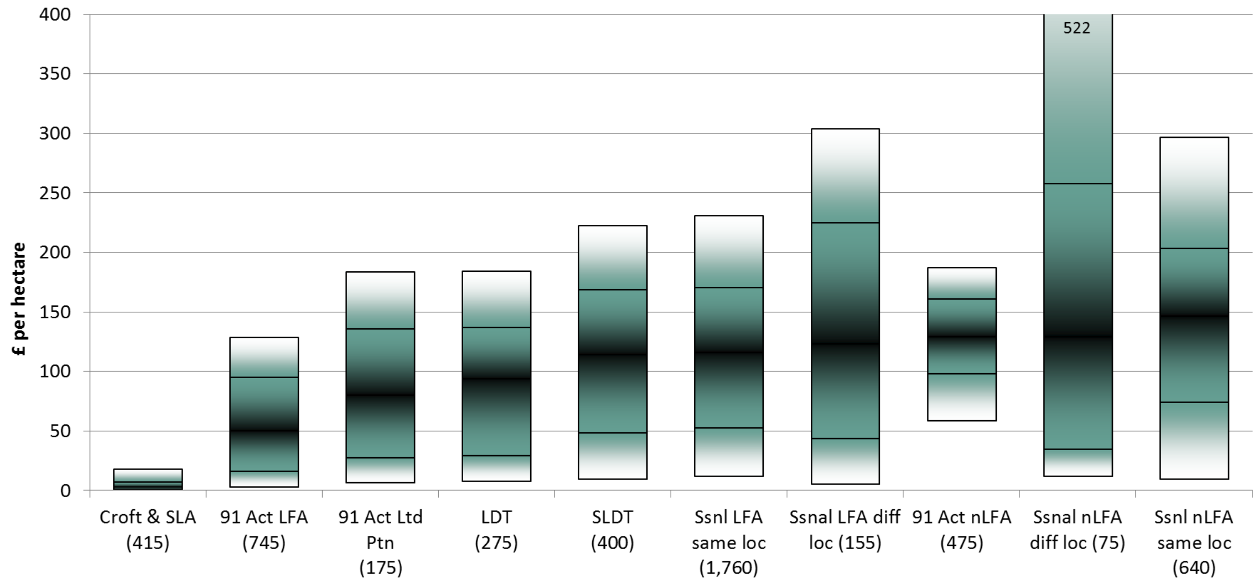
source: Table 6



[4] Most crofts were LFA cattle & sheep, or LFA other. See chart 7 for croft rents.

Chart 7, on the same scale as charts 5 and 6 for comparability, shows the range of rents by type of tenancy, with seasonal lets split between LFA and non-LFA and whether on a recurring location, and traditional 91 Act tenancies split by LFA and non-LFA. The chart shows the low rents on crofts and the few returns from Small Landholders Act (SLA) tenancies. This was followed by 91 Act tenancies on LFA land. There is little difference in the rates between the two longer fixed-term arrangements, and then again little difference in the median value of SLDTs, seasonal lets and 91 Act tenancies on non-LFA land. However, there was much less variation in the 91 Act tenancies, and greater variation in the non-LFA seasonal lets on new locations.

Chart 7: Range of rents paid per hectare, by tenancy-type, 2015/16
Bars show 90 per cent, upper quartile, median, lower quartile and 10 per cent values. The figure below the label shows approximate number of returns. source: Table 6



5.4 Rents paid – overall average per hectare

As detailed in section 5.2, in the above analyses, rent per hectare for a tenancy covering a large area of land is treated equally to one covering a small area, and results from different farm-types are not weighted to make data for each farm-type representative of their size in the industry. However, in order to estimate the overall cost of rent for the estimate of Total Income from Farming, the data have been weighted accordingly to produce a total rent figure. This results in an estimated overall average (including crofts but excluding seasonal lets and rents paid in kind) of £39 per hectare, £26 per hectare for LFA and £130 for non-LFA.

5.5 Historical trend

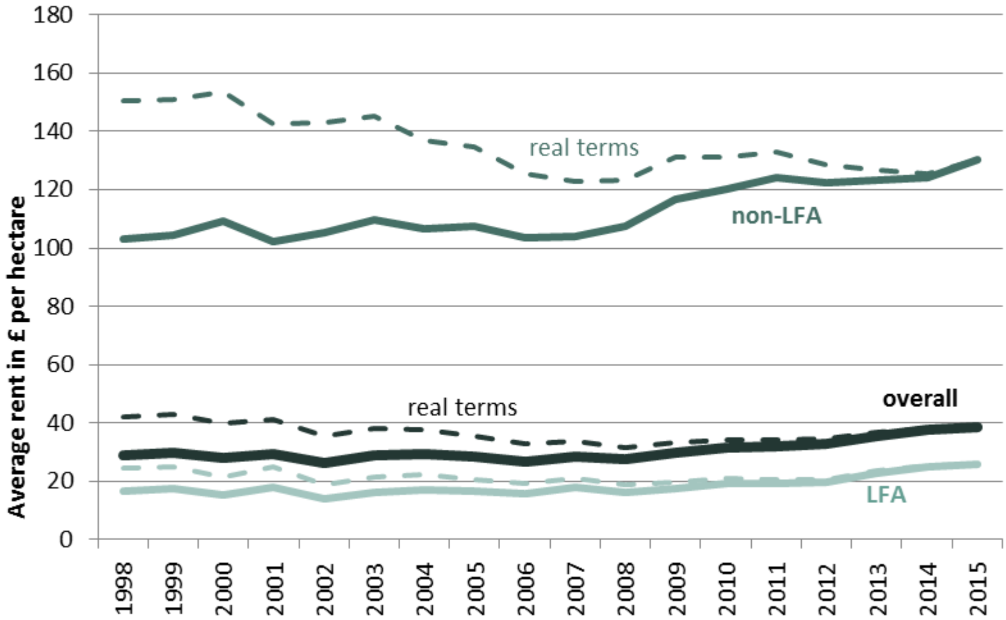
Chart 8 shows the trend in estimated average rent per hectare from 1998 to 2015.

Prior to 2013, information was collected in the Tenanted Land Survey. This was a stratified sample survey which, in 2012, was sent to 850 holdings with about 600 responses (70 per cent) covering 560 full tenancy arrangements, plus 300 seasonal/short term lets. Since 2013 this has now been replaced by the much larger sample of the December Agricultural Survey. However, the transition between the smaller sample survey, which historically relied on five year average rates, and the new fuller dataset, has led to some changes to methodology, as well as some instability in the historical estimates.

In estimating the average rent per hectare, survey data have been weighted-up so that, for example, the importance given in the calculation to the rent of LFA cereal holdings is in proportion to the actual area of tenancies on LFA cereal holdings in the census. This means that the calculation would not be affected by having too few or too many of a certain type of farm in our survey responses. However, due to the comparatively high non-response rate for this question, there are still some strata where values are based on best estimates.

The chart shows that between 1998 and 2008 there was very little change in the overall average rent paid per hectare (and hence a reduction in real terms, once inflation is taken into account). Since 2008 there has been an above-inflation increase in rent (41 per cent or 23 per cent after accounting for inflation), particularly on LFA land which has risen 57 per cent (36 per cent in real terms).

Chart 8: Average rent per hectare, 1998 to 2015 source: Table 5



It should be noted that most rents are not reviewed each year; for example, 1991 Act tenancies can be reviewed no more than every three years. Hence the overall average increase comprises those with no increase this year and those with increases above five per cent.

6. Notes

6.1 Data sources

Agricultural census: Data on the number and area of tenancies are taken from the June Agricultural Census. For further details on the methodology used for the census please refer to the original publication of census results, available at the following link:
http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/10/6201

December Agricultural and Horticultural Survey 2015: Data on the rents paid are taken from the December Survey, an annual sample survey of about 14,000 holdings. The survey is stratified by size and region. Approximately 9,700 holdings returned the survey, including 2,100 holdings that reported renting-in land in 5,150 leases (excluding seasonal lets). The following shows the approximate number of returns with non-seasonal rented land, by stratum, received in the 2015 survey. The random nature of the sampling within strata resulted in between 86 (East Central) and 683 (North East Scotland) tenancies arrangements (including seasonal lets) per sub-region.

	0-<50ha	50-<200ha	200-<500ha	500-<1000ha	1000ha+
North East	7	2	215	160	43
North West	165	34	270	85	24
South East	9	4	135	229	123
South West	10	20	165	221	92

The Farm Accounts Survey, referred to in Section 4, collects detailed information on expenditure, revenue, assets and liabilities from a sample of about 490 farms across all types other than horticulture, pigs and poultry.

6.2 Methodology

Tenancy-types

Various methods have been used in the past to estimate the number of holdings with different types of rental arrangement (chart 4, table 3). The current method was designed to also most accurately determine the number of holdings with any type of tenancy.

To obtain the estimates, the 16,690 holdings (2015 data used here for illustrative purposes) with rented land were divided into three categories; i. those on the crofting register that also have tenancies, ii. those not on the crofting register that have tenancies, and iii. those with just rented crofts.

i. There were 10,170 holdings with rented land that are on the crofting register, and of the 7,770 of these that have provided information on arrangement-type on their census return, 70 (one per cent) have a tenancy. Hence we assume that one per cent of the remaining 2,400 (that have not provided us with the arrangement-type information) also have a tenancy, making a total of 90 holdings on the crofting register having a tenancy. The arrangement-type data for the 70 are scaled-up to give data for the 90.

ii. Subtracting the 10,170 from the 16,690 gives the 6,500 holdings with rented land that are not on the crofting register. The data for the 4,880 of which we have the arrangement-type split is scaled up to estimate for the 6,500.

iii. The remaining 10,080 holdings (10,170 with rented land on the crofting register, less the 90 with tenancies) have rented croft and no tenancies.

Average rent

Average rental value is calculated by weighting the survey data using farm-type and size, and land-type. The sample is not originally stratified by farm-type, however the following table shows the breakdown of land-area used in calculations. It is clear that the overall average rate is heavily dependent on the rental value of LFA cattle & sheep farms.

area in 1,000 hectares

	LFA					non-LFA				
	0-<50ha	50-<200ha	200-<500ha	500-<1000ha	1000ha+	0-<50ha	50-<200ha	200-<500ha	500-<1000ha	1000ha+
Cereals	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.5		1.2	11.3	4.3	1.9	
Gen Cropping	0.0	0.5				0.5	5.0	2.4		
Horticulture	0.1	0.1				0.2	0.8	0.3		
Pigs and poultry	0.1	0.1				0.1				
Dairy	0.6	4.5	1.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.5		
Cattle & Sheep	10.4	42.4	67.1	78.0	246.4	1.0	5.1	1.9	1.2	
Mixed	0.8	5.6	4.8	6.1	1.1	1.4	10.5	9.0	1.2	1.7
Forage/other	0.6	3.4	1.7			0.8	7.0	4.5		

Prior to 2013, calculations were based on the much smaller Tenanted Land Survey (see the previous versions of this publication[5]), with values often built up from five-year averages or best estimates for those farm-types with only small representation within the sample.

For 2013 onwards, farm-type, including the LFA/non-LFA split, and size band were again used to stratify the data. The larger dataset means that average rents based on a single year can be used for a greater number of cells within the stratification, with a best estimate provided for others. However, all of the strata covering the largest amounts of rent have useable one-year data.

[5] www.gov.scot/stats/bulletins/00976

6.3 Uses of the data

Land tenure and conditions for renting have for long been an important issue in Scottish life and this publication seeks to present data for use in the on-going discussions about tenant farming. The uses of the information in this publication include the following:-

- Rent information is included as a cost to farming in calculating the total net income from farming (TIFF), as part of the national accounts. The rents reported in the December Survey for each category are grossed up to the total areas reported in the census, to calculate the total amount of rent paid. This estimate is published each year in the *Total Income from Farming Estimates for Scotland* publication.
- The information on the number and area of tenancies is used to monitor the use of tenancy and different types of tenancy, in order to inform policy-making, particularly in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Legislation Review Group, published last year.
- The information on rents may be used to monitor the cost of land rental in different categories of land.

6.4 Other publications

Results from all Scottish Government agricultural surveys can be accessed here:
www.gov.scot/agricstats

Results from previous June censuses can be accessed here:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus
Previous publications relating to tenancy can be accessed here:
www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/agtenancy

More information on tenancy policy in Scotland can be accessed here:
www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Rural/rural-land/agricultural-holdings

Appendix of tables

Table 1: Regions, sub-regions and local authority areas

Region	Sub-regions	Local Authority
North West	Shetland	Shetland
	Orkney	Orkney
	Na h-Eileanan Siar	Na h-Eileanan Siar
	Highland	Highland
North East	NE Scotland	Aberdeen City
		Aberdeenshire
		Moray
South East	Tayside	Angus
		Dundee City
		Perth & Kinross
	Fife	Fife
	Lothian	East Lothian
		City of Edinburgh
		Midlothian
		West Lothian
	Scottish Borders	Scottish Borders
South West	East Central	Clackmannan
		Falkirk
		Stirling
	Argyll & Bute	Argyll & Bute
	Clyde Valley	East Dunbartonshire
		East Renfrewshire
		City of Glasgow
		Inverclyde
		North Lanarkshire
		Renfrewshire
		South Lanarkshire
		West Dunbartonshire
	Ayrshire	East Ayrshire
		North Ayrshire
		South Ayrshire
	Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway

Table 2: Rented land and seasonal lets, 2000 to 2015 (million hectares)

	rented: over one year	seasonal lets
2000	1.76	:
2001	1.74	:
2002	1.69	:
2003	1.66	:
2004	1.65	:
2005	1.61	0.52
2006	1.63	0.53
2007	1.62	0.56
2008	1.59	0.58
2009	1.54	0.65
2010	1.48	0.69
2011	1.45	0.71
2012	1.38	0.77
2013	1.37	0.80
2014	1.33	0.77
2015	1.32	(1)0.77

(1) data not available for 2015. 2014 data used as an estimate

Table 3: Number of holdings with tenancy and rental arrangements, 2008 to 2015

Number of holdings with one or more…	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
91 Act tenancy	6,441	6,723	6,497	6,327	6,100	5,086	4,993	4,904
91 Act Ltd Partnership	958	721	613	546	539	553	532	518
SLDT	509	526	506	539	551	648	834	945
LDT	205	247	259	289	322	389	528	557
SLA	98	94	112	119	124	156	149	74
Holdings with tenancies	8,047	8,144	7,806	7,637	7,450	6,598	6,725	6,616
percentage of holdings	*15.6*	*15.7*	*14.9*	*14.5*	*14.2*	*12.5*	*12.9*	*12.6*
Holdings with rented land	17,996	17,875	16,645	16,627	16,483	17,257	16,760	16,691
percentage of holdings	*35.0*	*34.4*	*31.8*	*31.6*	*31.3*	*32.7*	*32.1*	*31.9*

Note: the total number of holdings with rented land does not equal the sum of the holdings with each tenancy type as a holding may hold more than one type of tenancy.
More accurate data are available since 2013 which will account for some of the large changes between 2012 and 2013. However, there are still known issues with the data, and hence these figures should be regarded as our best estimates. Improvement were made in data on SLAs prior to the 2015 dataset.

Table 4: Farm Business Income by farm- and tenure-type, 2014/15

	owner occupied	partly tenanted	wholly tenanted
Cereal	120	86	103
Dairy	523	434	c
General Cropping	159	138	178
Lowland Cattle & Sheep	248	172	103
Mixed	102	95	72
LFA Beef	151	186	151
LFA Sheep & Cattle	78	69	64
LFA Sheep	30	21	122

Table 5: Average rent per hectare for full tenancies, including crofts, 1998/99 to 2015/16

	Actual prices			Real terms		
	LFA	Non-LFA	Total	LFA	Non-LFA	Total
1998	17	105	29	24	148	41
1999	17	106	30	25	148	42
2000	15	111	28	21	151	39
2001	18	104	30	25	140	40
2002	14	107	26	18	140	35
2003	16	111	29	21	143	38
2004	17	108	29	22	135	37
2005	16	110	29	20	133	35
2006	16	105	27	19	124	32
2007	18	106	29	21	121	33
2008	16	108	27	19	122	31
2009	17	117	30	19	130	33
2010	19	120	31	21	130	34
2011	19	124	32	20	131	34
2012	20	122	33	21	127	34
2013	23	123	36	24	127	37
2014	25	124	38	25	126	38
2015	26	130	139	26	130	49

Table 6: Median, quartile and decile rents by category, 2015/16

	10%	lower quartile	median	upper quartile	90%	sample size
Sub-region						
Shetland	0	2	3	7	52	20
Orkney	40	71	113	148	162	35
Na h-Eileanan Siar	1	1	3	9	34	10
Highland	1	6	41	101	140	245
NE Scotland	21	60	99	128	157	520
Tayside	11	50	107	161	193	235
Fife	29	74	147	187	222	70
Lothian	19	74	148	179	237	80
Scottish Borders	19	51	116	155	188	235
East Central	6	12	70	102	135	55
Argyll & Bute	4	6	22	80	122	105
Clyde Valley	8	30	77	125	164	100
Ayrshire	13	31	95	155	191	75
Dumfries & Galloway	13	34	96	145	193	280
Farm type						
Cereal	64	103	133	164	204	200
General Cropping	40	99	146	169	196	95
Horticulture	112	168	214	376	449	25
Pigs and poultry	118	126	148	154	8,015	15
Dairy	67	95	127	171	211	115
Cattle and Sheep (LFA)	3	13	44	94	138	1,030
Cattle and Sheep (non-LFA)	48	79	123	155	205	115
Mixed	41	75	113	148	183	310
Forage/other	18	75	122	162	188	170
Rental type						
Crofting/ Small Landholders Act	1	1	3	7	18	415
91 Act LFA	3	16	50	95	128	745
91 Act non LFA	59	98	129	161	187	475
91 Act Ltd Partnership	6	28	80	136	184	175
Short Limited Duration Tenancy (SLDT)	9	49	114	169	222	400
Limited Duration Tenancy (LDT)	8	29	94	137	184	275
Seasonal LFA on same location	12	52	116	170	231	1,760
Seasonal LFA on different location	6	44	123	225	304	155
Seasonal non-LFA on same location	10	74	146	203	297	640
Seasonal non-LFA on different location	12	35	129	258	522	75

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How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

☐ are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

☐ are available via an alternative route

☐ may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact agric.stats@gov.scot for further information.

☒ cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis.

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