

Debate Pack
2 December 2024
Number CDP 2024/0162

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Debate on family farming in Devon

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1 Background

A debate on family farming in Devon has been scheduled in Westminster Hall at 2.30pm on 3 December. The debate will be opened by Sir Geoffrey Cox MP.

1.1 Definition of family farms

There is no single, agreed definition of a family farm in England.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) uses a definition based on its review of over 30 definitions from different countries and contexts:

Farming is a means of organizing agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labour, both women's and men's. The family and the farm are linked, coevolve and combine economic, environmental, reproductive, social and cultural function.¹

For statistical purposes, the European Commission built on the FAO's definition to define a family farm as one where 50% or more of the agricultural labour force is provided by 'family workers':

Based on the FAO's working definition, the term 'family farm' in this article is [...] used to refer to any farm under family management where 50% or more of the agricultural labour force was provided by family workers. In other words, a family farm is operated by a household, where the labour supplied is largely from that household.²

Defra commissions the Farm Business Survey (FBS) to "provide information on the financial, physical and environmental performance of farm businesses in England to inform and evaluate policy decisions".³ The FBS defines family farm income according to the European Commission's definition:

Family farm income (FFI) is a measure of farm income used by the European Commission. Like occupier's net income, it is based upon actual tenure and indebtedness. However, it is a broader measure than either net farm income or occupier's net income in that it represents the return to all unpaid labour (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and directors and their spouses and family workers).⁴

¹ FAO, [Identifying the "family farm"](#), 2015

² Eurostat, [Agriculture statistics - family farming in the EU - Statistics Explained](#), October 2023

³ Defra, [Farm Business Survey](#), 19 September 2024

⁴ Farm Business Survey, [FBS Region Reports](#), accessed 29 November 2024

A 2016 report by the University of Exeter for the Prince's Countryside Fund asking [Is there a future for the small family farm in the UK?](#) (PDF) suggested ways to define small and family farms:

For the purposes of this research, we consider a small farm to be a farm that needs the labour input of up to two people, or to use technical language, a standard labour requirement of two full time labour equivalents. This notion of a one to two-person farm, we feel, best captures the small family farm that characterises the sector we are interested in. The definition of family farming is even more elusive than 'small farm'. We use it because in a common-sense way most people know what they mean by a family farm. The extent of the decline of use of hired labour in agriculture is such that many farm businesses are family farms in terms of being family owned businesses worked both managerially and largely operationally by family members. The majority of small farms are family farms in these terms, but not all family farms are small.⁵

A parliamentary question was tabled in November 2024 on what definitions the government intended "by the use of the terms 'small business', 'family business' and 'family farm' in the Autumn Budget". The government response [did not provide definitions](#).

1.2 Statistics on farms in Devon

Farms, farmed area, livestock and labour

In June 2021⁶ there were 8,634 commercial agricultural farms⁷ in the Devon county council area. The average size of these farms was 56 hectares, they contained 0.5 million cattle, 1.3 million sheep and lambs and 5.6 million poultry. The total labour force on farms in Devon, including casual and part-time workers was just over 20,000.⁸

The number of commercial holdings in Devon⁹ has increased by around 500 since 2010 (when the definition of commercial holdings was introduced), but the total farmed area increased by just under 1%.¹⁰

⁵ Prince's Countryside Fund, [Is there a future for the small family farm in the UK?](#), 2016

⁶ The latest data are for 2021 which was the last time the Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture had a sample size large enough to produce reliable local data

⁷ Agricultural holdings exceeding one of a range of thresholds including size, area of crops or numbers of livestock

⁸ Defra, [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#) (County/unitary authority tables)

⁹ Including Plymouth and Torbay

¹⁰ Defra, [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#) (County/unitary authority tables)

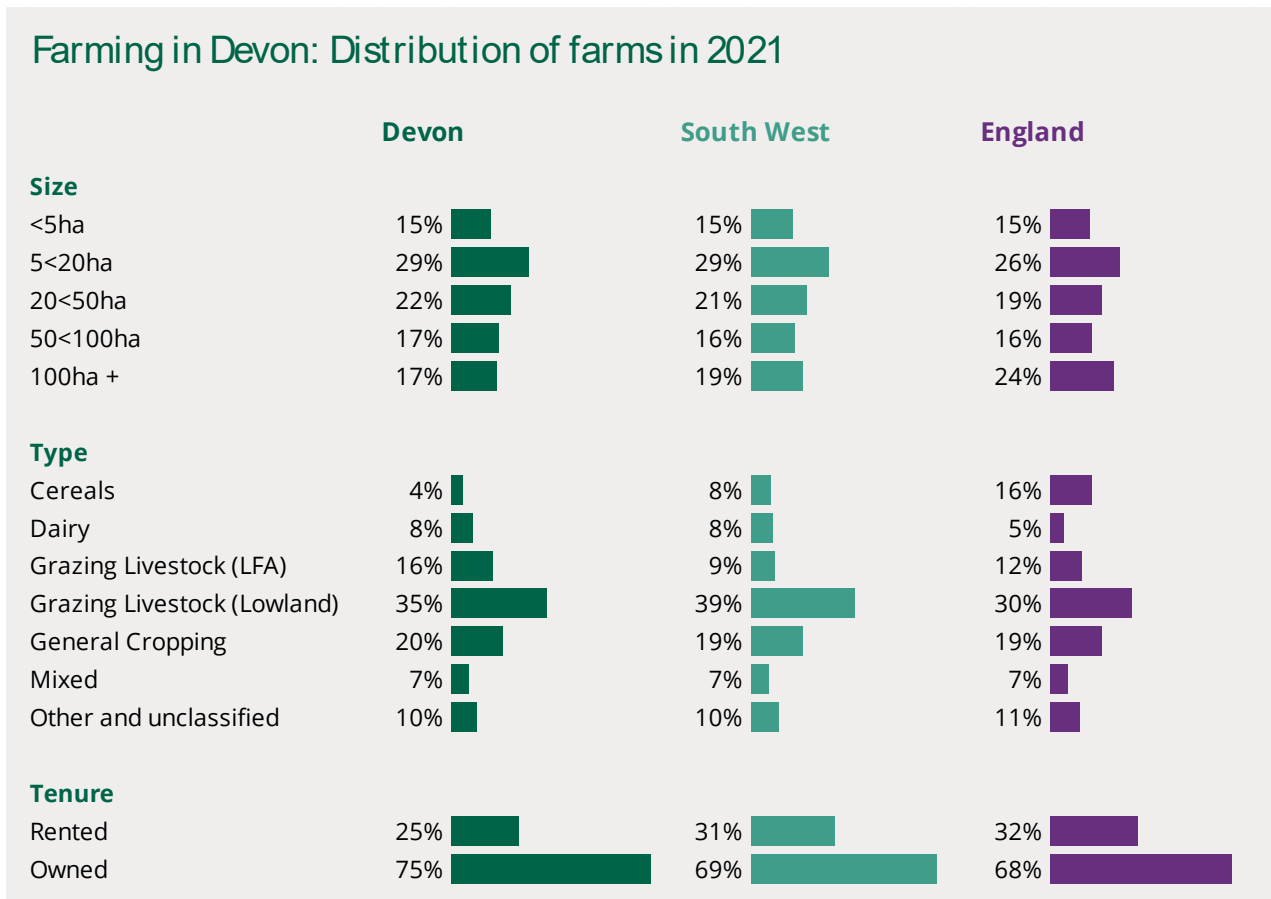
Farming in Devon: Summary statistics, June 2021			
	Devon	South West	England
Commercial holdings			
Number	8,634	26,117	105,220
Total farmed area (ha.)	486,536	1,756,259	8,975,549
Average farmed area (ha.)	56	67	85
Livestock (millions)			
Cattle	0.5	1.6	4.8
Pigs	0.1	0.4	4.2
Sheep and lambs	1.3	3.0	14.6
Poultry	5.6	17.9	141.1
Labour force			
Farmers, partners, directors and spouses	15,014	44,354	179,029
Salaried managers	417	2,097	11,812
Regular workers	3,528	13,264	67,677
Casual workers	1,059	5,899	38,900
Total labour force	20,019	65,614	297,418

Source: Defra, [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#)
(County/unitary authority tables)

The average farm size in Devon in 2021 was 56 hectares. This was 16% smaller than the average for the South West and 34% smaller than the national average farm size.

Devon has a higher proportion of grazing livestock farms¹¹ in Less Favoured Areas (LFAs) and fewer cereal farms than either the regional or national averages. Farms in Devon were more likely to be owned (rather than rented) than those across the region or nationally. There were also a smaller proportion of farms of 100 hectares or larger in Devon at 17%, compared to 19% in the South West and 24% nationally.

¹¹ Farm type is based on the predominant farming activity across the whole business



Source: Defra, [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#) (County/unitary authority tables)

1.3 Farm incomes

Total Income from Farming (TIFF) is the total profit from all farming businesses on a calendar year basis. More specifically, TIFF is income generated by production within the agriculture industry, including subsidies, and represents business profits and remuneration for work done by owners and other unpaid workers.

TIFF excludes changes in the values of assets, including stocks, due to price changes but includes non-agricultural activities such as further processing or tourist activities where these cannot be separated from the agricultural business.¹²

Total income from farming in Devon in 2023 was £145 million. This was 26% lower in current prices than in 2022, similar to TIFF in 2021 and above levels in the late 2010s. Russia's full scale invasion of Ukraine led

¹² [DEFRA, Total income from farming for the regions of England, 10 February 2022](#)

to higher output prices in 2022 and hence increased TIFF. The fall in 2023 in Devon was largely in the value of output of milk and cereals.¹³

Livestock made up 77% of the gross value of farming output in Devon in 2023. Crops were 13%, other agriculture and diversification 10%. Subsidies (direct payments) were worth £92 million to farmers in Devon in 2023, this was 66% of TIFF in 2023. Subsidies made up a higher share of TIFF in Devon than in the South West (51%) and England as a whole (38%).¹⁴

1.4

Farm Business Income

Farm Business Income (FBI) is the value of output generated by the farm business minus total farm costs. Unlike TIFF it is mainly presented as the average per farm. For sole traders and partnerships represents the financial return to all unpaid labour (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and directors and their spouses and family workers) and on all their capital invested in the farm business, including land and buildings. For corporate businesses it represents the financial return on the shareholders capital invested in the farm business.¹⁵

Farm Business Income (FBI) data is published at a national and regional level, but not for individual local authorities or counties.

In the South West, the average FBI was £62,800 for all types of farms in 2022/23. This was 35% lower than the average England FBI and the lowest of any English region. This reflects differences in the average size and type of farm as well as their underlying profitability. The South West FBI for dairy and grazing livestock farms were much closer to, but still below, the national average levels.

¹³ DEFRA, [Total Income from Farming in the South West of England](#), 30 October 2024

¹⁴ DEFRA, [Total Income from Farming in England in 2023](#) – dataset and [Total Income from Farming in the regions of England in 2023](#), 30 October 2024

¹⁵ [DEFRA, Definitions used by the Farm Business Survey \[PDF\]](#)

Farm business income by type in the South West £ per farm in 2022/23

	South West	England
Cereals	128,400	150,400
General Cropping	..	125,200
Dairy	225,200	229,200
Grazing Livestock		
Lowland	20,800	21,600
Less Favoured Area	23,200	25,400
Specialist Pigs	..	67,900
Specialist Poultry	86,900	105,900
Mixed	39,400	68,000
Horticulture	78,700	95,600
All Types	62,800	96,100

Source: DEFRA, [Farm accounts in England data sets](#)

Average FBI increased by 3% in the South West in 2022/23, this was the smallest increase of any region.

1.5 Farm funding in England

Following the UK's departure from the EU's [Common Agricultural Policy](#) (CAP, a system of farm subsidies and other programmes), the government has been introducing the most significant changes in how it supports farmers financially since the 1940s.

Under the Agriculture Act 2020, a [new farm support policy](#) is being rolled out in England between 2021 to 2027 to replace previous support under the common agricultural policy. A key part of this pays farmers for providing 'public goods' such as environmental improvements rather than paying them for farming an area of land as under the common agricultural policy. There are three main tiers of [Environmental Land Management schemes](#) in the new policy:

- the [Sustainable Farming Incentive \(SFI\)](#) pays farmers to adopt and maintain sustainable farming practices that can protect and enhance the natural environment alongside food production. Examples include improving soil quality or planting hedgerows.
- [Countryside Stewardship](#) pays for more targeted actions relating to specific locations, features and habitats, with an extra incentive

through ‘Countryside Stewardship Plus’ for land managers to join up action across local areas.

- [Landscape Recovery](#) pays for bespoke, longer-term, larger scale projects to enhance the natural environment.

The government is closing the previous area-based ‘[direct payments](#)’ scheme, which pays farmers based on the amount of land they farm. It intends to phase out these payments completely by 2027. These direct payments made up more than 80% of government support for farmers under the common agricultural policy; the rest was paid mainly to support [rural development and agri-environmental schemes](#).

At the Autumn Budget on 30 October 2024, the government announced changes to the rate at which direct payments would be phased out. The changes mean that farmers who historically received the largest payments will experience the fastest reduction in subsidies, whereas farmers who received lower payments will see a more gradual reduction. For further information, see Defra’s farming blog on [Budget 2024: maintaining momentum](#), 30 October 2024.

The overall farming budget didn’t change at the Autumn Budget. However, the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB) has suggested that inflation had reduced its real value:

Although the Chancellor announced that the farming budget would remain unchanged at £2.4bn for the next financial year, our analysis shows that the real value of this money has been significantly reduced by inflation, with farm business costs rising on average by 44% since 2019.¹⁶

For further information on changes to farm funding in England, see the Library briefings [New approaches to farm funding in England](#) (May 2024) and [Farm funding: implementing new approaches](#) (March 2023).

1.6 Changes to agricultural property relief

Currently, agricultural property relief (APR) and business property relief (BPR) are available to qualifying agricultural or business assets, at a rate of 100% or 50% (based on eligibility criteria) with no cap to the total amount of relief. The two reliefs operate independently of each other.

At the Autumn Budget in October 2024, the government announced changes to the treatment of agricultural and business assets for inheritance tax purposes:

[...] We will reform agricultural property relief and business property relief. From April 2026, the first £1 million of combined business and

¹⁶ AHDB, [AHDB response to Budget 2024](#), 31 October 2024

agricultural assets will continue to attract no inheritance tax at all, but for assets over £1 million, inheritance tax will apply with a 50% relief at an effective rate of 20%. This will ensure that we continue to protect small family farms, with three quarters of claims unaffected by these changes.¹⁷

For further information on the proposed changes to APR and BPR and reactions from farmers, see section 4.4 of the Library briefing on [Inheritance tax: Current policy and debates](#) (November 2024). The Lords Library has also published a briefing on [Budget 2024: Inheritance tax and family farms](#) (November 2024).

Farming organisations have disputed the government’s figures about how many farms could be affected by the changes. An article by BBC Verify on the [Farming tax row](#) summarises the different views.

Farmers from Devon have joined in recent protests about the changes. For further information, see the news items in section 3 of this briefing.

A petition entitled [Don't change inheritance tax relief for working farms](#) has gained over 100,000 signatures and will therefore be considered by Parliament for a debate.

1.7

Biosecurity on farms

The government published the [UK Biological Security Strategy](#) in June 2023. This sets out information on “protecting the UK and its interests from significant biological risks, including future infectious disease outbreaks, antimicrobial resistance, accidental releases of pathogens, and deliberate biological attacks”.¹⁸

There are several diseases of concern for farms in England. These include avian influenza, bluetongue, and African swine fever. Both Defra and the APHA list [notifiable diseases](#) in animals, where there is a legal requirement to immediately report any outbreaks to the APHA. These include species-specific diseases (such as African swine fever in pigs) and diseases that can affect more than one species (such as foot-and-mouth disease in all cloven-hoofed animals).

Additionally, livestock can be affected by wider non-notifiable diseases. The National Animal Disease Information Service (NADIS, formed by livestock vets) [lists diseases affecting different livestock](#).

The Autumn Budget included an announcement that [over £200 million would be provided to transform the APHA’s facilities](#) in Weybridge:

¹⁷ HC Deb, [Financial Statement and Budget Report](#), 30 October 2024, c819

¹⁸ Cabinet Office, [UK Biological Security Strategy](#), 12 June 2023

[Defra will be] Providing £208 million across 2024-25 and 2025-26 to support the transformation of the government's biosecurity facilities at Weybridge. This will enhance our ability to respond to the threat disease outbreaks pose to health, farming, food security, trade, and the economy.¹⁹

Devonshire is a high risk area for bovine tuberculosis (TB). This means there is a relatively high incidence of bovine TB, more repeat cases among herd and “a recognised reservoir of infection in wildlife (badgers)”.²⁰ In September 2025, the government announced a [TB Eradication Strategy refresh to end the badger cull](#).

For further information on government strategy, the role of the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and key animal and crop diseases of concern, see the Library's debate pack for the [Debate on biosecurity](#), scheduled for 4 December 2024.

¹⁹ Gov.uk, [Autumn Budget 2024](#), 30 October 2024

²⁰ TB Hub, [Bovine TB Breakdown Map - Risk Areas, Great Britain](#), accessed 2 December 2024

2 Parliamentary material

2.1 Debates

Lords debate - [Farming Families](#)

HL Deb 21 November 2024 | Vol 841 cc383-398

Commons debate - [Mental Health: Farming and Agricultural Communities](#)

HC Deb 11 November 2024 | Vol 756 cc612-620

Commons Urgent Question - [Budget: Implications for Farming Communities](#)

HC Deb 4 November 2024 | Vol 756 cc23-44

Lords debate - [Rural Communities](#)

HL Deb 15 October 2024 | Vol 840 cc166-190

Lords debate - [Flood Prevention: Farmers](#)

HL Deb 10 October 2024 | Vol 839 cc2167-2181

2.2 PQs

[Agriculture: Inheritance Tax](#)

Asked by: Easton, Alex

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if she will make it her policy to reverse the proposed tax changes to (a) agricultural property relief and (b) business property relief on family-owned (i) farms and (ii) businesses.

Answering member: James Murray | Department: Treasury

The Government set out its policy at Autumn Budget 2024 and that remains the Government's policy.

HC Deb 27 November 2024 | PQ 15065

Agriculture: Inheritance Tax

Asked by: Amesbury, Mike

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for what reason Agricultural Property Relief will be reduced by 50% for farms worth more than £1 million.

Answering member: James Murray | Department: Treasury

At Autumn Budget 2024, the Government took a number of difficult but necessary decisions on tax, welfare, and spending to restore economic stability, fix the public finances, and support public services.

The Government published information about the reforms to agricultural property relief and business property relief at www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-property-relief-and-business-property-relief-reforms, and further explanatory information at <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/what-are-the-changes-to-agricultural-property-relief>.

The government believes this approach strikes the right balance between protecting family farms and fixing the public finances in a fair way. The government's commitment to farmers and the vital role they play in feeding our nation remains steadfast.

HC Deb 26 November 2024 | PQ 14640

Agriculture: Inheritance Tax

Asked by: The Lord Bishop of Norwich

To ask His Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the impact of the Budget's changes to agricultural property relief from inheritance tax on the ability of future generations of a family to farm the same land.

Answering member: Lord Livermore | Department: Treasury

The Government published information about the reforms to agricultural property relief and business property relief at GOV.UK.

It is expected that up to around 2,000 estates will be affected by the changes to APR and BPR. Up to around 520 of these are expected to relate to claims for APR (including those that also claim for BPR), and this number falls to around 430 when claims that include AIM shares are excluded. Almost three-quarters of estates claiming agricultural property relief (or those claiming agricultural property relief and business property relief together) each year are expected to be unaffected by these reforms.

In accordance with standard practice, a tax information and impact note will be published alongside the draft legislation before the relevant Finance Bill.

Alongside these tax reliefs, the Government has also confirmed that the existing scope of agricultural property relief will be extended from 6 April 2025 to land managed under certain environmental agreements.

HL Deb 25 November 2024 | PQ HL2415

[Agriculture: Inheritance Tax](#)

Asked by: Glen, John

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to paragraph 2.51 of the Autumn Budget 2024, HC295, whether an (a) equality impact assessment, (b) family test assessment, (c) regulatory impact assessment, (d) rural impact assessment, and (e) environmental principles assessment were produced for the changes to Agricultural Property Relief on family farms.

Answering member: James Murray | Party: Labour · Cooperative Party | Department: Treasury

The government publishes tax information and impact notes (TIINS) for tax policy changes when the policy design is final or near final.

TIINS for tax measures with legislation published at Autumn Budget 2024 have been published and can be found here: [Tax information and impact notes - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

TIINS for other announcements made at Autumn Budget 2024 will be published at the appropriate time when the policy design is final or near final.

This has been successive Government's policy since the introduction of TIINS in 2011.

HC Deb 22 November 2024 | PQ 14300

[Agriculture: Inheritance Tax](#)

Asked by: Atkins, Victoria

To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pursuant to the Answer of 11 November 2024 to Question 12741 on Business: Inheritance Tax, how many and what proportion of the estates that claimed both agricultural property relief and business property relief (a) were family farms and (b) would have paid inheritance tax under the changes made at the Autumn Budget 2024.

Answering member: James Murray | Department: Treasury

When estates include a claim for both APR and BPR, the estate may not consist entirely of a farming business and its working capital. HMRC estimates that of the population of estates that claimed both APR and BPR in 2021-22, almost a quarter included a BPR claim for shares on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM). It is likely that those particular assets contained within those estates represent, at least in part, investment portfolios set up in order to minimise inheritance tax liabilities, rather than being comprised solely of farming businesses. It is also possible that any claim for BPR is for a business unconnected to any farming activities.

More information is available in the Chancellor's recent letter to the Chair of the Treasury Select Committee:

<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/45691/documents/226235/default/>.

HC Deb 19 November 2024 | PQ 14313

[Agriculture: Inheritance Tax](#)

Asked by: Anderson, Lee

To ask the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, what plans his Department has to support farmers who are affected by the changes made to inheritance tax regulations at the Autumn Budget 2024.

Answering member: Daniel Zeichner | Department: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The Government's commitment to our farmers remains steadfast. We are reforming the Agricultural Property Relief on Inheritance Tax in way which protects small family farms. Changes are expected to only affect around 500 claims for agricultural property relief in 2026-27.

The Government has committed to support farmers through a farming budget of £5 billion over two years – more money than ever for sustainable food production. This will include the largest ever budget directed at sustainable food production and nature's recovery in our country's history: £1.8bn for environmental land management schemes in 2025/26. This funding will deliver improvements to food security, biodiversity, carbon emissions, water quality, air quality and flood resilience.

Environmental Land Management schemes will remain at the centre of our offer for family-owned farms and other farmers, with the Sustainable Farming Incentive, Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier and Landscape Recovery all continuing. These offer funding streams for farmers to make their businesses more sustainable and resilient, including those who have been often ignored such as small, grassland, upland and tenant farmers. We will work with the sector to continue to roll out, improve and evolve these schemes, to make them work for farming and nature.

The Government will invest a further £2.4bn over the next two years to protect communities across the country from the devastating impacts of flooding by maintaining, repairing and building flood defences.

This range of support forms part of the government's New Deal for Farmers. The Government is also supporting family-owned farms and other farmers by protecting them from being undercut by low welfare and low standards in trade deals, by lowering energy bills for farmers by switching on GB Energy, and by using the Government's own purchasing power to back British produce so that 50% of food brought in hospitals, army bases and prisons is locally produced or certified to high environmental standards.

HC Deb 15 November 2024 | PQ 13238

Topical Questions

Asked by: Edward Morello

Family farms across West Dorset fear closure as a result of the Government's planned changes to agricultural property relief and business property relief, and I urge Ministers to rethink the policy. The Budget also included the announcement of a UK carbon border adjustment mechanism to be introduced on 1 January 2027. That will place a carbon price on goods imported to the UK, including fertiliser. A carbon tax on fertiliser will only increase the cost of production for

farmers struggling to compete with cheap imports, and drive up costs for consumers. What assessment has been made of that?

Answered by: Daniel Zeichner | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The proposal for a carbon border adjustment mechanism was supported by the previous Government, and we have confirmed it. It is complicated in the way it will work, and it will not affect people before 2027-28. The Liberal Democrats have shown once again that when it comes to environmental issues, they cannot be trusted.

HC Deb 14 November 2024 | Vol 756 c896

Topical Questions

Asked by: Sir Jeremy Wright

The Government have justified their inheritance tax changes for farmers on the basis that they are concerned about people gaining short-term tax advantage by buying agricultural land. May I therefore ask whether, instead of the sweeping changes that they made, the Government considered an approach that would limit the IHT exemption to those who could demonstrate that the family farm had been in family ownership for a certain number of years? If that approach was explored, why was it not pursued? If it was not explored, why not?

Answered by: Daniel Zeichner | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

We have had a lot of debate about this issue, and I am perfectly happy to have discussions with hon. Members about the tax regime in general. One of the beneficial aspects of this policy may be to get the generational shift that farming in this country needs so much. There are many parts to this policy. It is a complicated policy, and in future we will have further discussions.

HC Deb 14 November 2024 | Vol 756 c898

Topical Questions

Asked by: Victoria Atkins

I wish His Majesty the King a very happy birthday.

The Chancellor, the Secretary of State and the Food Minister claim that their family farm tax will affect only a quarter of farms, yet after informed questioning by the National Farmers Union, the Country Land and Business Association, the Tenant Farmers Association and Conservative Members, the Minister has now admitted that the Government need to check their figures. Should the cost of the family farm tax to farming families not have been checked before the Budget?

Answering member: Steve Reed | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The data from His Majesty's Revenue and Customs is crystal clear: three quarters of farmers will pay nothing as a result of the changes. Family farming will continue into future generations, as it should.

HC Deb 14 November 2024 | Vol 756 c895

Government Support for Farmers

Asked by: Dr Mullan

My local NFU representative, Gillian van der Meer, makes clear her concerns and those of many other local farmers about the impact of Labour's family farm tax. I find it extraordinary that the Minister seems to think that, even if we accept his figures, it is okay that hundreds of farms will be affected. I appreciate that a U-turn can be difficult in the Westminster bubble, but I find the public are much more understanding and would welcome the Government realising that they have got this wrong. Does he agree that they have got this policy wrong and that it is time for a rethink?

Answered by: Daniel Zeichner | Department: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

What I would say is that I have had more meetings with Tom Bradshaw over the past few weeks than I have had for a long, long time, for reasons that are entirely obvious. I was grateful to him for congratulating the Government on getting a very good financial settlement for farmers when he addressed the egg and poultry industry conference on Monday in Newport, Wales. I was grateful that he recognised that.

HC Deb 14 Nov 2024 | Vol 756 c891

3

News items

Crediton Courier

27 November 2024

[Urgent call by Devon politician for 'family farm tax' U-turn](#)

Voice

24 November 2024

[Farmers of Devon and Cornwall unite to send a message over agricultural tax plans](#)

Devon Live

23 November 2024

[Exmoor farmers warn of tax's threat to food security](#)

North Devon Gazette

20 November 2024

[North Devon MP urges government to axe 'family farm tax'](#)

Devon Live

19 November 2024

[Farmers march on London amid call to end 'family farm tax'](#)

Mid-Devon Advertiser

18 November 2024

[Devon MPs under pressure over Budget's anti-farming measures](#)

Crediton Courier

17 November 2024

[North Devon Motion to support farmers 'incensed' by inheritance tax changes](#)

Devon Live

9 November 2024

[Westcountry MPs rally against new inheritance tax on farms](#)

Southwest Farmer

9 November 2024

[MP Caroline Voaden demands more support for Devon farmers](#)

Devon Live

8 November 2024

[Devon farmers warn of budget stress](#)

Devon Live

8 November 2024

[Furious farmers plan slurry tanker protest over 'tractor tax'](#)

Devon Live

3 November 2024

[Devon farm shops named among the best in Britain](#)

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