

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Northern Ireland
Interim Table June 2016

Domestic Poultry Flock (DPK) egg layers

All valuations expressed in pence per bird

| Age (weeks) | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 574.38 | 603.91 | 634.12 | 665.01 | 696.42 | 728.33 | 760.93 |

| Age | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 747.85 | 734.78 | 721.71 | 708.63 | 695.56 | 682.48 | 669.41 |

| Age | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 656.34 | 643.26 | 630.19 | 617.11 | 604.04 | 590.96 | 577.89 |

| Age | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 564.82 | 551.74 | 538.67 | 525.59 | 512.52 | 499.45 | 486.37 |

| Age | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 473.30 | 460.22 | 447.15 | 434.08 | 421.00 | 407.93 | 394.85 |

| Age | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 381.78 | 368.70 | 355.63 | 342.56 | 329.48 | 316.41 | 303.33 |

| Age | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 290.26 | 277.19 | 264.11 | 251.04 | 237.96 | 224.89 | 211.82 |

| Age | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Valuation | 198.74 | 185.67 | 172.59 | 159.52 | 146.44 | 133.37 | 120.30 |

| Age | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Valuation | 107.22 | 94.15 | 81.07 | 68.00 |

The valuation figures contained in the above table are based on higher costs for chicks and feed typical of an enterprise purchasing small quantities of stock and other key inputs. They assume the purchase of 'conventional' commercial strains of laying hens (e.g. 'Hisex', 'ISA' etc), and the use of conventional feed supplied in bags. They also assume that the flock are disposed of at the end of the first year of egg production.

Where the age of the birds is unknown, valuers will have to use whatever evidence and information that may be available to arrive at an equitable valuation.

Where flocks contain **birds that have been kept for a second or third cycle of production** (more common with DPK flocks), a flat rate valuation of £1.50 per bird should be allowed (irrespective of age). This figure is intended to cover the cost of the birds from end of lay from the previous cycle to the point at which egg revenue begins to flow again. This is in line with the valuation principles used for all egg laying birds.

Whilst there is no strict definition of what constitutes a "domestic" flock (rather than a "commercial" one), a distinction is usually made on the grounds of size of the enterprise and outlet of the products from the birds.

- Where the numbers of birds on the enterprise are counted in tens or hundreds it is likely that it will be the holding of a domestic poultry keeper. Where birds are counted in thousands, it is likely that the enterprise will be a commercial one.

- If the eggs are for the producer's own consumption, or sold at the farm gate or farm shop, then this will indicate domestic poultry production. On the other hand, if the eggs produced are sent to a packing station (e.g. Noble or Stonegate etc.) this would indicate production on a more commercial scale.

The valuations are not specifically intended for use in situations where the cull of a few back-yard birds is being undertaken (e.g. in the case of chickens kept as pets). Similarly, they are not intended to reflect the value of a flock of pure-bred layers (or limited crosses). In this situation guidance will have to be sought through Contingency Planning Division.