Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

Livestock Demographic Data Group:
Cattle population report

Livestock population density maps for GB, using July 2023 data

Published 2024

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Document information	
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Report reference	CP23/24
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Data source	Cattle Tracing System (CTS) / Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal related Risk (RADAR) data warehouse, SAM
Data year	July 2023

Published 2024

Contents

Who are these reports for? 1

Who did this work? 1

What do the data show about the population? 1

How accurate are the data? 7

What do the data not show? 7

How were the maps produced? 7

Annex 1: Data quality statement for cattle (December 2023) 8

Introduction 8

Overview and purpose of the source data 8

Annex 2: Additional maps 13

Annex 3: Number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county 17

Annex 4: GB Counties Reference map 22

Published 2024

Who are these reports for?

These reports are suitable for use in animal health and welfare policy work or, by anyone who requires an estimate of the distribution and size of the cattle population at GB level. This type of population level information is often required to provide official statistical returns to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH); assess the economic or social impact of particular animal health policies; for contingency, disease monitoring/control and resource planning; or to provide evidence to trading partners.

Who did this work?

The Livestock Demographic Data Groups (LDDGs) were formed in January 2014 and comprise APHA representatives from data, epidemiology, species expert, and GIS work groups. The cattle LDDG is grateful to British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS), IBM and APHA Weybridge Data Systems Group (DSG) staff who handled the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) data and the APHA Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal Related Risks (RADAR) data warehouse for their assistance in producing this report.

What do the data show about the population?

Table 1 shows the number of cattle and holdings in GB and by country within GB on 1st July 2023 and in the previous year for comparison. **Tables 2, 3 and 4** (Annex 3) show the number of cattle and holdings per county in England, Scotland, and Wales respectively on 1st July 2022 and 2023. The totals include cattle kept in abattoirs on the day of data extraction:

- The number of cattle holdings in GB identified in the dataset has slightly decreased, with a 2.6% reduction in total number of holdings from 2022 to 2023 (61,283 vs 59,720, respectively). Of the three countries, England saw the largest reduction in the number of cattle holdings (2.7%), and in Scotland and Wales the number of cattle holdings reduced by 2.0% and 2.6% respectively in 2023 compared to 2022.

- The total number of cattle in GB has slightly decreased, with a 1.1% decline in total number of cattle from 2022 to 2023, despite the cattle population in England remaining relatively constant (<1% decline in total number of cattle from 2022 to 2023). Of the three countries, Wales saw the largest decline in number of cattle (-1.8%), and in Scotland the number of cattle declined by 1.2%. The data shown in Tables 1-4 were produced using the same method and same data source and are therefore directly comparable.

Table 1: Number of cattle holdings and number of cattle by country in GB, based on 1st July 2022 and 2023 records. The number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county is provided in Annex 3 and a reference map of all counties across GB is provided in Annex 4

Country	Number of holdings			Number of cattle		
	2022	2023	% Change	2022	2023	% Change
ENGLAND	40,452	39,362	-2.7	5,135,928	5,090,334	-0.9
SCOTLAND	10,574	10,368	-2.0	1,704,426	1,683,915	-1.2
WALES	10,257	9,990	-2.6	1,148,642	1,127,789	-1.8
GB TOTAL	61,283	59,720	-2.6	7,988,996	7,902,038	-1.1

Figure 1 shows the density of cattle in Great Britain, with an inset of Figure 2 for comparison. Conversely **Figure 2** shows the density of cattle holdings in Great Britain, with an inset of Figure 1 for comparison. Data for both Figures 1 and 2 were taken at a single timepoint on 1st July 2023. In contrast to other livestock species, there is little difference for cattle between the two distributions. Both the cattle population density and holding maps reflect distribution of the GB cattle industry:

- The greatest density of cattle population (>100 – 186 cattle per km^2) and holdings (>100 – 115 km^2) is generally on the west side of Great Britain; mainly in southwest Scotland, northwest England, northwest Midlands, north and southwest Wales, and southwest England. On the east side of GB, Orkney, Caithness, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire and Kincardineshire in Scotland have high cattle density. Further south in England, North Yorkshire has areas of high cattle density, along with a small section of Norfolk.

- The areas with the sparsest cattle population and holding densities also reflect general understanding of the cattle industry demographic; these include parts of northwest Scotland, the majority of East Anglia, and large urban areas such as London.

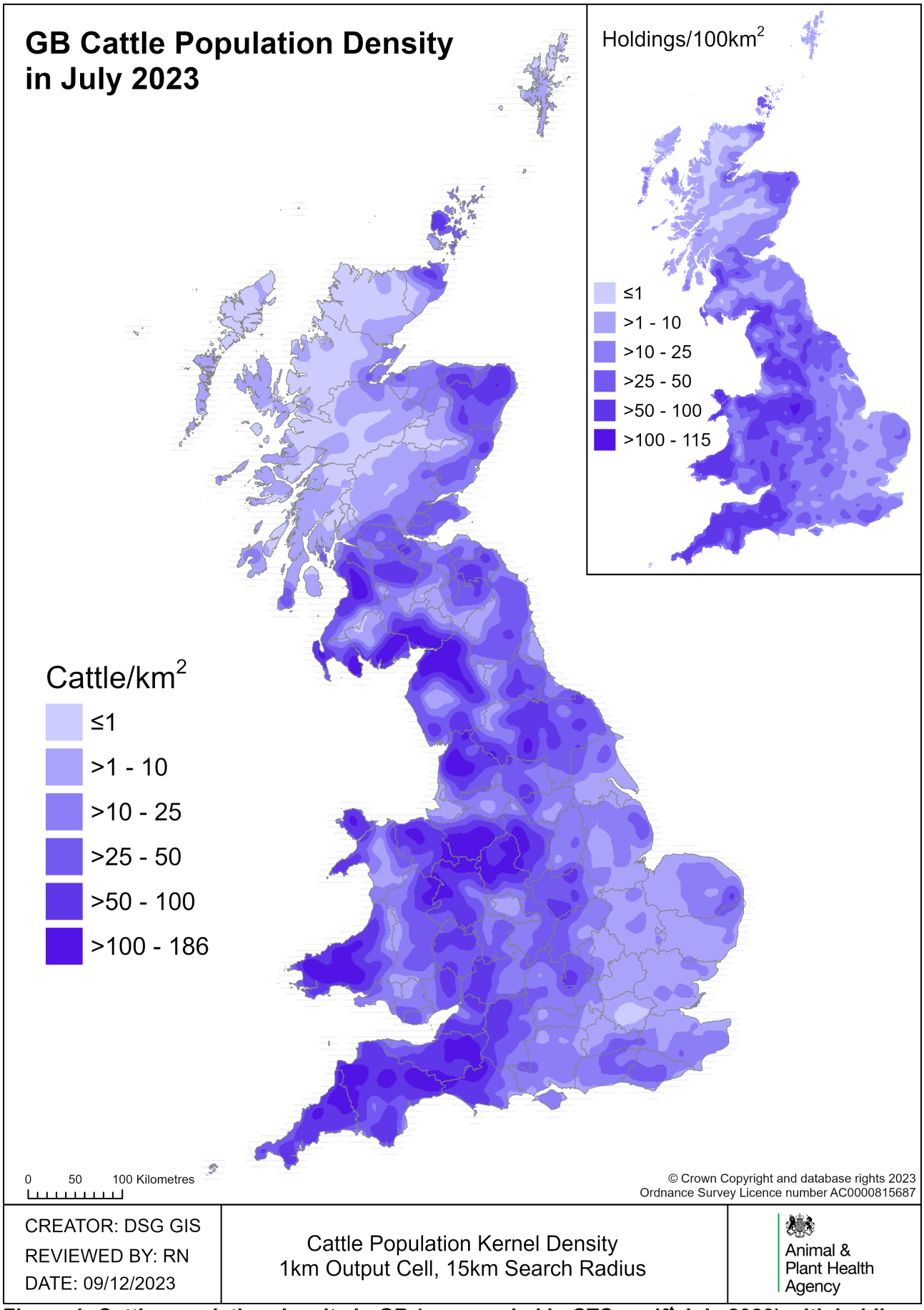

Figure 1: Cattle population density in GB (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2023) with holding density inset.

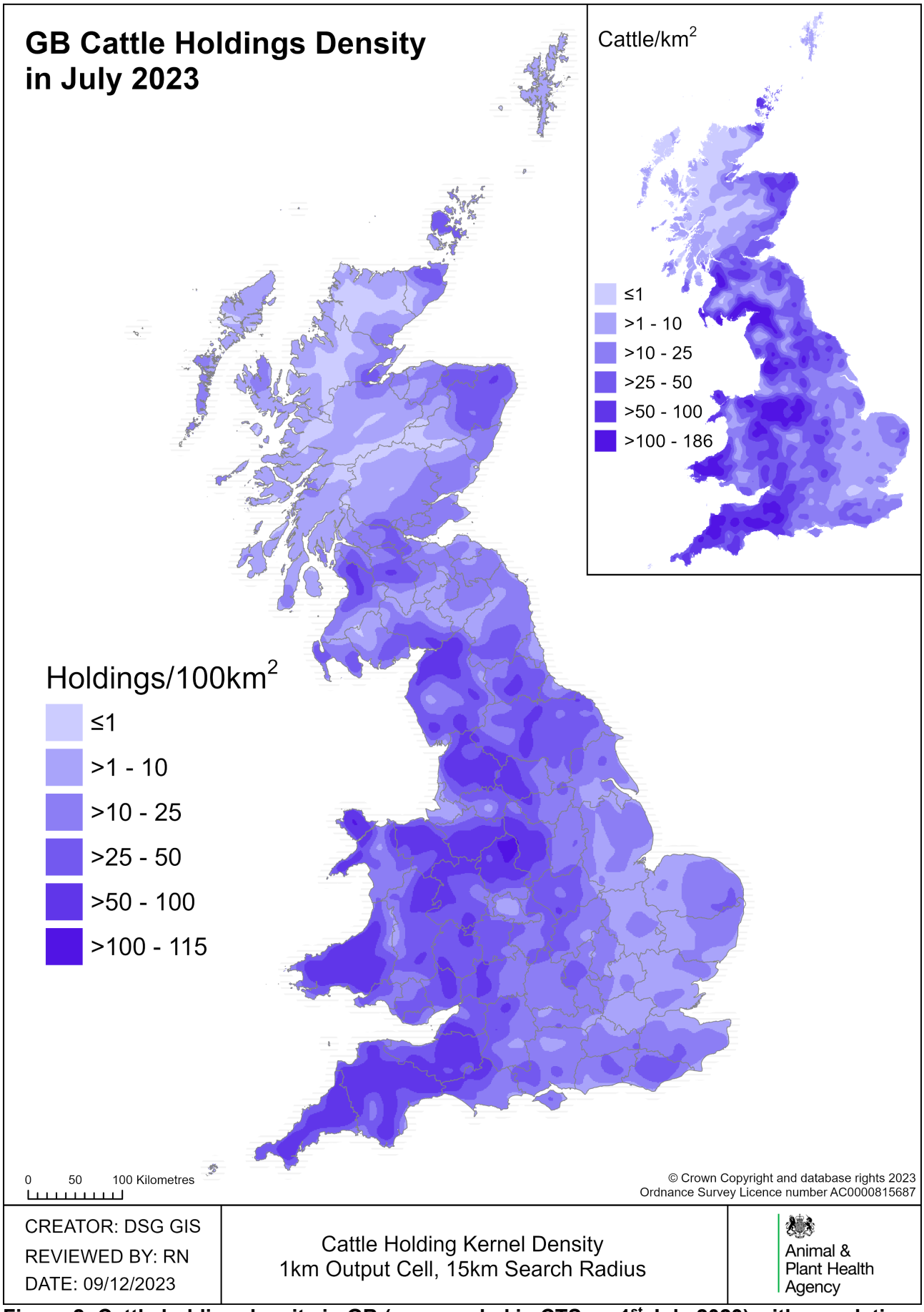

Figure 2: Cattle holding density in GB (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2023) with population density inset.

Figure 3 also shows population density across Great Britain. This however is split into beef and dairy cattle and combined as a single bivariate population density map, showing the spatial distribution of the beef and dairy populations. For the purpose of this report, information on cattle breed purpose as defined in RADAR was used to define beef and dairy breed populations.

Separate beef and dairy population and holdings density maps can be seen in **Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7** in Annex 2. A beef holding was defined as a cattle holding with at least one beef breed animal present on the 1st of July 2023. Similarly, a dairy holding was defined as a cattle holding with at least one dairy breed cattle present on the 1st of July 2023. Holdings with a mix of both dairy and beef cattle are featured in both the maps for dairy and the maps for beef production.

As with the total cattle distributions, the highest densities of both beef and dairy population and holdings tend towards the west of Great Britain. Some differences in distribution between beef and dairy are seen, however. Areas with the highest dairy population density, for example in the southwest peninsula of England, Dyfed, northeast Wales, the northwest Midlands, Lancashire, Cumbria, Dumfries & Galloway, and Ayrshire, all coincide with either the highest or moderate densities of beef cattle. No areas of high dairy population density are coincident with low beef population density. Whereas, in Scotland, for example, Orkney, Caithness, Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Berwickshire and Roxburgh all show areas of high (>50 cattle per km^2) beef population density and low (0-10 cattle per km^2) dairy population density. This can also be seen locally in northeast England, in Northumberland, Durham and North Yorkshire, as well as Buckinghamshire.

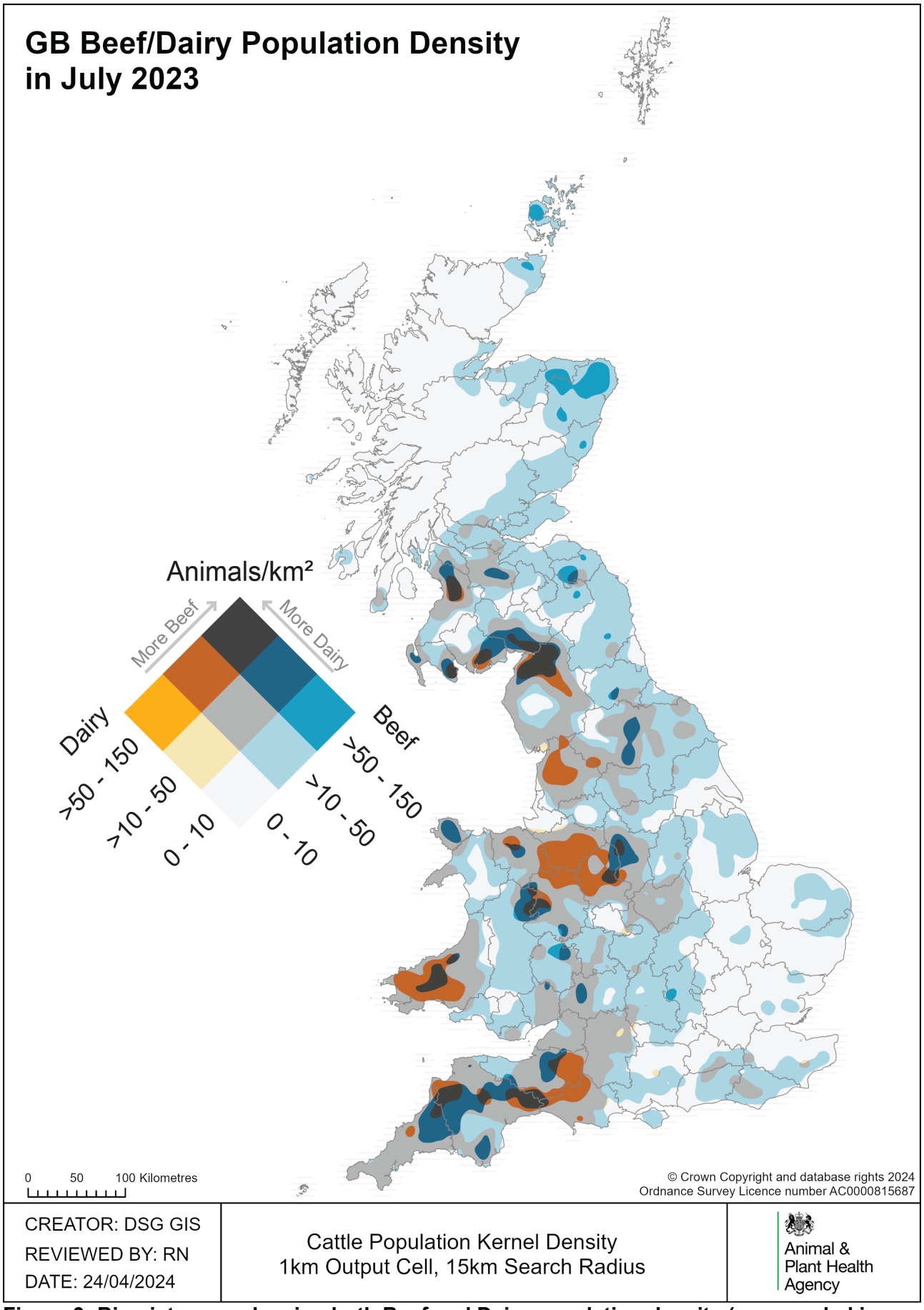

Figure 3: Bivariate map showing both Beef and Dairy population density (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2023) in GB. Beef and dairy cattle according to breed purpose as defined in RADAR.

How accurate are the data?

The data are derived from the CTS by analysis of all the reported movements, birth, and death registrations of cattle on and off holdings in Great Britain on 1st July 2023. The output of this analysis is stored in 'RADAR', an APHA information management system; where location data are missing in the record due to subsequent updates, new location records have coordinates generated from the postcode of their address. Therefore, there can be a discrepancy between the 'RADAR' location and that provided originally through CTS; 88% of RADAR and CTS locations are within 2km, but notably 3% are > 20km apart. The supporting quality statement provides further detail on the limitations in the data (Annex 1).

What do the data not show?

The population dataset represents a single snapshot in time as recorded in CTS (on July 1st, 2023). It does not draw out the pattern of movements between cattle herds, or the effect of seasonal breeding on the number of young calves or seasonal grazing.

The representation of the cattle demographic by data from CTS is near complete, but not perfect. A small number of movements are not recorded, either due to non-compliance or are not required to be recorded. However, these are believed to not significantly impact the data presented.

There is uncertainty inherent in the information displayed. Limitations in the dataset are discussed in the supporting quality statement (Annex 1) and it is important that the user considers these in the context of their work. Similarly, population and holding density maps are classified to different scales and units; and due care must be taken regarding their interpretation.

How were the maps produced?

Figures 1 & 2 have been created using the kernel density function in *ArcGIS* software. This tool spatially distributes population information (the populations at holdings and their point locations), over a defined radius (15km radius for the figures presented within this report), creating a smooth density surface. Two key parameters that require adjustment are the "*search radius distance"* and the size of the "*output surface grid"*. Discussion at the LDDG meetings informed these criteria, and their selection is recognised as a subjective process[1]. A search radius of 15km was deemed sufficient to enable distinction between categories and a 1km grid square was used for the density surfaces themselves. The classification bins were limited to six, to aid in cross referencing areas of the map to the

[1] Pfeiffer, D. Spatial Analysis in Epidemiology, 2008. p47.

key. Note that the ArcGIS Kernel Density tool does not take into account edge effects[2], and as such density estimates in and around coastal areas may be underestimated. Such holdings are however incorporated into the Country and County figures shown in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Annex 3.

Comparison between the maps was optimised by assigning similar parameters between the species in this series of reports to those used in previous reports.

Figure 3 was also created using the kernel density function in *ArcGIS* software to create separate beef cattle and dairy cattle density surfaces. Contours of these surfaces were then extracted at the intervals shown on the maps, the contours were then merged into a single set of polygons using the union tool in ArcGIS. This allowed the values of both contour sets to be preserved as a series of overlapping polygons. These were then styled according to their dairy and beef values.

Annex 1: Data quality statement for cattle (December 2023)

Introduction

This data quality statement provides an overview of the quality of the data used to underpin the kernel density holding and livestock figures. This statement is written in the context of the data being used to provide an overview of the livestock demographics within Great Britain. The statement may not necessarily relate to data quality for other purposes.

Overview and purpose of the source data

Data were supplied by the APHA's Data Systems Group (DSG) and sourced from the Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal-related Risks (RADAR) data warehouse, the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) database and APHA's Sam database. The CTS dataset describes cattle movement, birth and death registration data, contributing to the overall cattle count and location data, within GB and is captured by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS).

Category [definition]	Quality description
Relevance of data	**Spatial coverage:** The data cover Great Britain.

[2] https://www.e-education.psu.edu/geog586/l5_p15.html

[degree to which data meets user needs in terms of currency, geographical coverage, content and detail]	**Temporal coverage:** The data are representative of July 1st, 2023, as recorded in CTS and were accessed via RADAR in December 2023. **Key data items available:** The dataset includes births, deaths, and movements for registered cattle. It can provide the number and location of cattle at any one point in time based on these movement records. It also includes data on breed and sex. Information on breed purpose (i.e., beef or dairy) available in RADAR was used to define cattle population as beef or dairy, and to produce the beef and dairy figures behind the bivariate population map seen in Figures 3. A dual-purpose breed was also identified in the data. This represented around 3% of overall cattle and was included in the total cattle maps but was excluded from the beef and dairy bivariate map in Figure 3.
Timeliness [the degree to which data represent reality from the required time point]	**How often are the data collected?** A continuous stream of on-line reports or completed movement forms are submitted to the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) by farmers and entered into CTS. Location co-ordinates of holdings are uploaded to CTS from APHA's operational database called SAM only once per holding. Data are uploaded to RADAR monthly. **When do the data become available?** Data become available in RADAR up to one month after collection. **Data reference period:** The database is fed continuously but the population data are a snapshot extracted from July 1st, 2023. This month was chosen because the cattle population drops slightly over winter but is most stable during summer. Also, 1st of July has been used historically and therefore allows comparison of patterns with the previous cattle population reports. **How often are the data updated?** Movements are recorded online directly to CTS or are reported by phone or by post to BCMS within the 3-day legal reporting period. Holding location coordinates for a CPH are not updated in CTS, and if SAM does not have a record of that holding no coordinates are assigned. Gaps in the initial upload of SAM location coordinates into CTS are filled by the RADAR 'best co-ordinates' algorithm which imputes the location from other data including the address, and has done this regardless of data missing initially from Sam. This though ceased for new locations from around the end of 2017 and so the coordinates are now generated outside of RADAR from the postcode given for the address, though will use the BCMS map ref if that is within a couple of km of the postcode

	central map reference. If that does not exist, it is taken from the map reference given in SAM for the corresponding herd. No location is assigned if that still fails to determine a coordinate, but these are few, only four holdings in the 2023 report (all of which were beef), representing 0.0006% of the total number of animals.
Accuracy and precision [extent of data error and bias and how well data portrays reality]	**How were the data collected?** Cattle population estimates on each holding are calculated from cattle movement information. Farmers and other cattle keepers, i.e., market operators, agricultural shows and abattoirs, are legally required to submit completed records of cattle movements online or via forms to BCMS. Separate movement forms are submitted as movements off and movements on; these are 'paired' by algorithm prior to being made available, i.e., the from and to herd forms are combined into a single record. 'New' keepers should register with APHA before reporting moves to BCMS. However, occasionally they can report moves without having done so, in which case geolocation data will be missing from CTS. Location coordinates are assigned to a holding from SAM when a submitted form has a new location, but location data will be missing if SAM has no record at the time. SAM amendments to the location are not usually fed back to BCMS, which is because BCMS does not actively use the holding geolocation, only the physical address. **Sample & collection size:** There are approximately 59,286 CPH records within the CTS database that had at least one bovine animal on the holding, as of 1st July 2023. A holding is defined as any location with cattle on 1st July 2023 (i.e., production holdings, markets, shows, slaughterhouses, etc.). A holding can have one or more cattle herds. There are approximately 762,000[3] movement records per month (including movements to slaughter but not the additional death movement acknowledging the slaughter itself) which are used to calculate changes in the cattle population on each holding. **What steps have been taken to minimise processing errors?** DSG monitors the monthly CTS upload by checking that the file is complete and holds expected data. Checks are made monthly by IBM to ensure the data have loaded into RADAR correctly. BCMS investigate and resolve any cattle movements which appear to be either suspicious or inaccurate. **What are the non-reporting or non-response rates?** It has been

[3] This presents the median monthly number of movements between 2019 and 2023 (varies a lot from month to month but the median varies little)

	assumed that very few cattle keepers fail to report cattle movements, births and death. It is a legal requirement to do so. Unrecorded movements may lead to incomplete data, so inferred movements are calculated when the animal next appears on a movement submission. These movements are unlikely to impact the population counts significantly. **More precise and accurate data resulting from changes to CPH and movement reporting rules.** Throughout GB, 'links' which previously allowed movements not to be reported between paired holdings have been phased out. In England and Wales, new rules mean that larger businesses, with cattle kept at different locations, must register them separately and report moves. Also, all businesses keeping cattle at further locations on a seasonal basis must report moves if the distance is significant (using tCPHs; if within ten miles the land-use can rather be reflected as a Temporary Land Association, TLA, and moves are not reported). As a result, the total cattle population count is unaffected, but there is greater accuracy of cattle location data. In Scotland TLAs and tCPHs are not used; rather movements within businesses are captured via "Scot moves" on its ScotEID system. However, these data do not feed to CTS nor to RADAR and so do not feature in this report.
Comparability [how well these data can be compared with data taken from the same dataset and with similar data from other sources]	**Within dataset comparability:** Routine checks show that data extracted at different times are highly comparable. **Other dataset comparability:** The CTS data appear to be the most accurate for placing cattle in a place at a point in time. SAM and RADAR may have more up to date information on location coordinates. This will have minimal impact on county level summaries or kernel density smoothed maps.
Coherence [degree to which data can be or have been merged with other data sources]	**How consistent are the data over time? If there are differences, what are they and what is their impact? Have there been changes to the underlying data collection?** We are not aware of any change in collection methods during recent years other than already mentioned changes to how "links" between paired holdings have previously been reported but assume minimal bias has been caused. Current location details may be different from when location was first recorded but should still be of similar geographic location. **Have any real-world events impacted on the data since the previous release?** None have been identified. **What other data sources are these data comparable with?** Location data are comparable between CTS, SAM and RADAR.

	There are not thought to be any other datasets that would hold information on cattle movements.
Interpretability [how well the data is understood and utilised appropriately]	**Is there a particular context that these data need to be considered within?** This dataset can be used to obtain information regarding animal movements and animal population counts. The cattle population peaks during the summer and dips during the winter. These data are from the summer peak (1st of July 2023). As registration of movements is legally enforced, we expect the data to be a near complete representation of cattle within the agricultural industry. **What other information is available to help users better understand this data source?** We have documentation of what the tables and data represent. IBM have technical documentation for the compilation of the data. **Are there any ambiguous or technical terms that may need further explanation?** A holding is defined as any location with cattle on 1st July 2023 (i.e., agricultural holdings, markets, shows, slaughterhouses, etc.). A holding can have one or more cattle herds. The data used for this report are at a holding level and care should be taken when comparing these data with other sources that report data at herd level.
Accessibility [availability of relevant information and access to the data in a convenient and suitable manner]	**What data are shared and with whom?** Addresses and coordinates of individual locations cannot be released without Confidentiality Agreements. However, summary cattle movement outputs and aggregated data can be shared. The dataset is very large, so provision of individual records would not be easy even with Confidentiality Agreements in place. Aggregated data are a better option. Data are stored within SQL (Structured Query Language) tables on secure servers. **Contact details for data source queries** British Cattle Movement Service: bcmsenquiries@rpa.gov.uk Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal related Risk (RADAR) data warehouse: RADAR@apha.gov.uk Data Systems Group (DSG) Animal and Plant Health Agency Weybourne Building, Level 2, Area F, Woodham Lane Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3NB

Annex 2: Additional maps

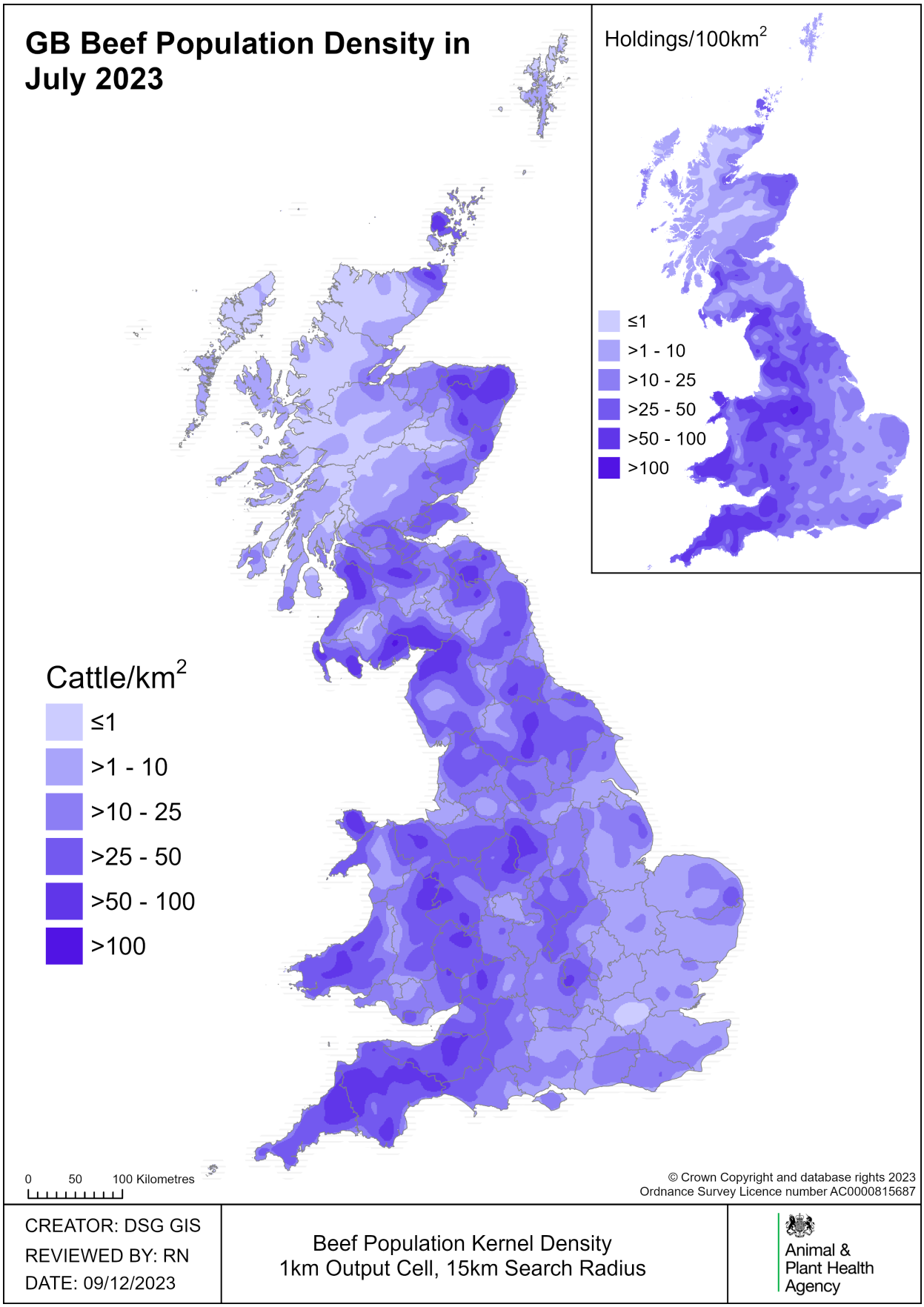

Figure 4: Beef population density in GB with holding density inset.

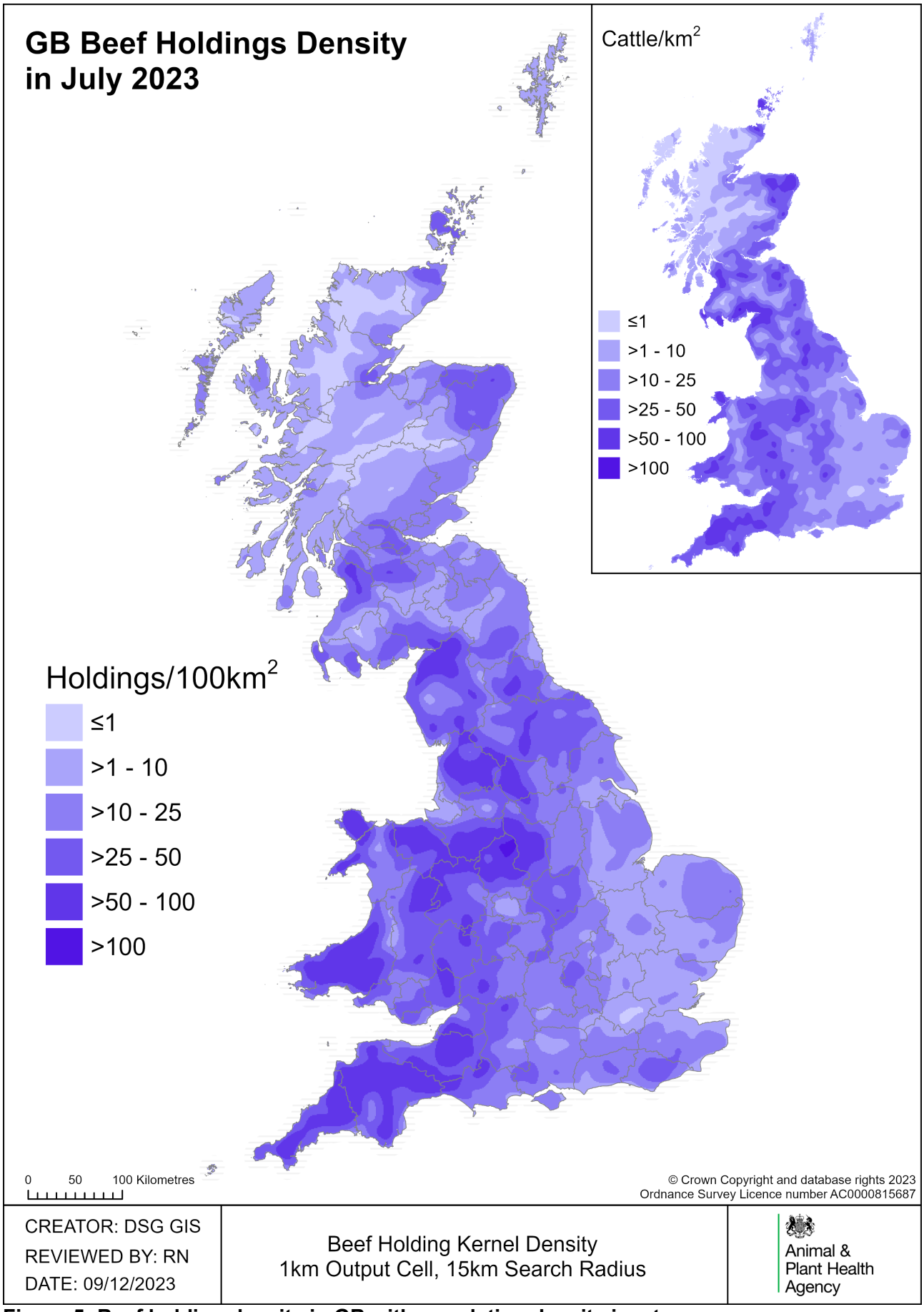

Figure 5: Beef holding density in GB with population density inset.

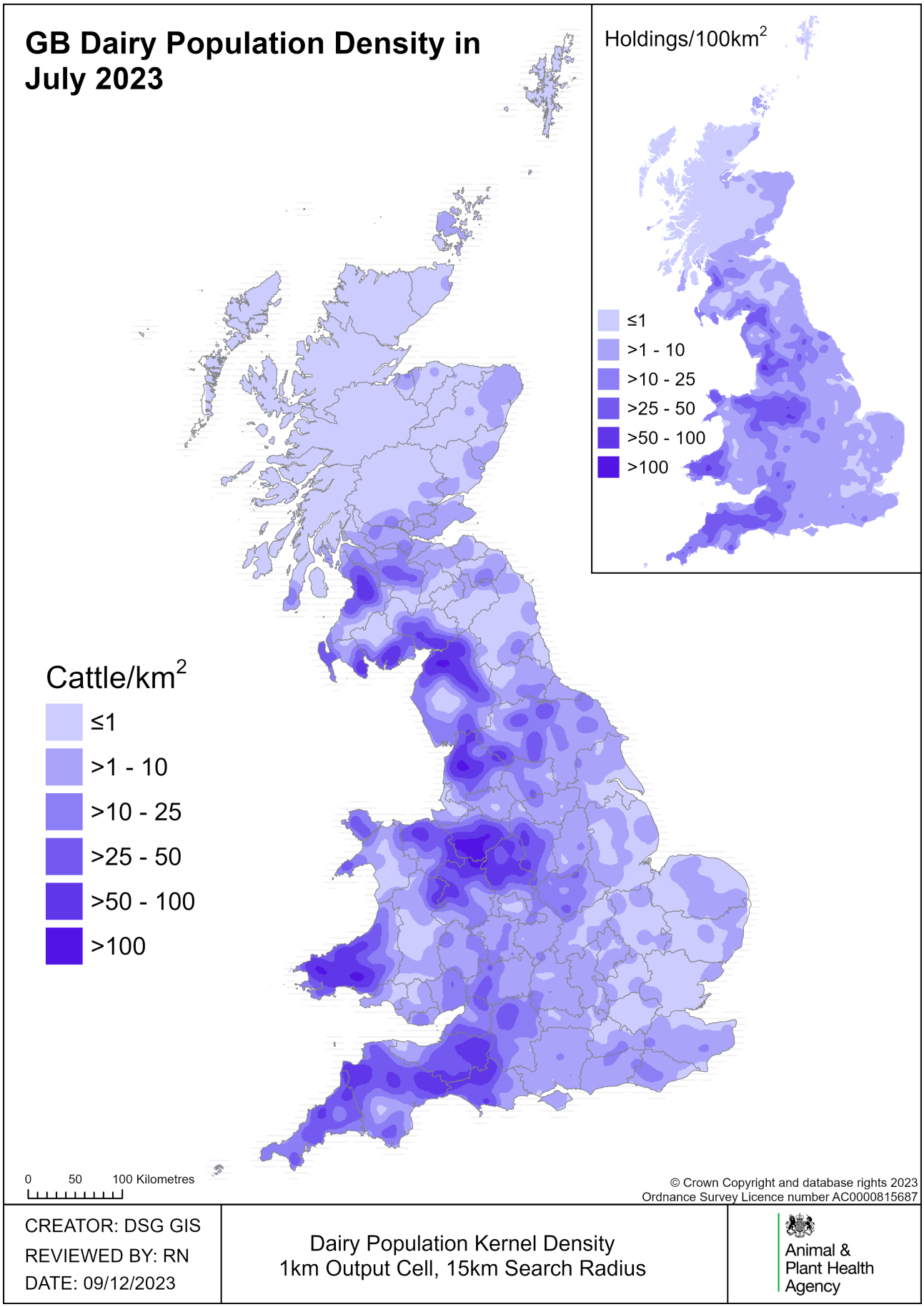

Figure 6: Dairy population density in GB with holding density inset.

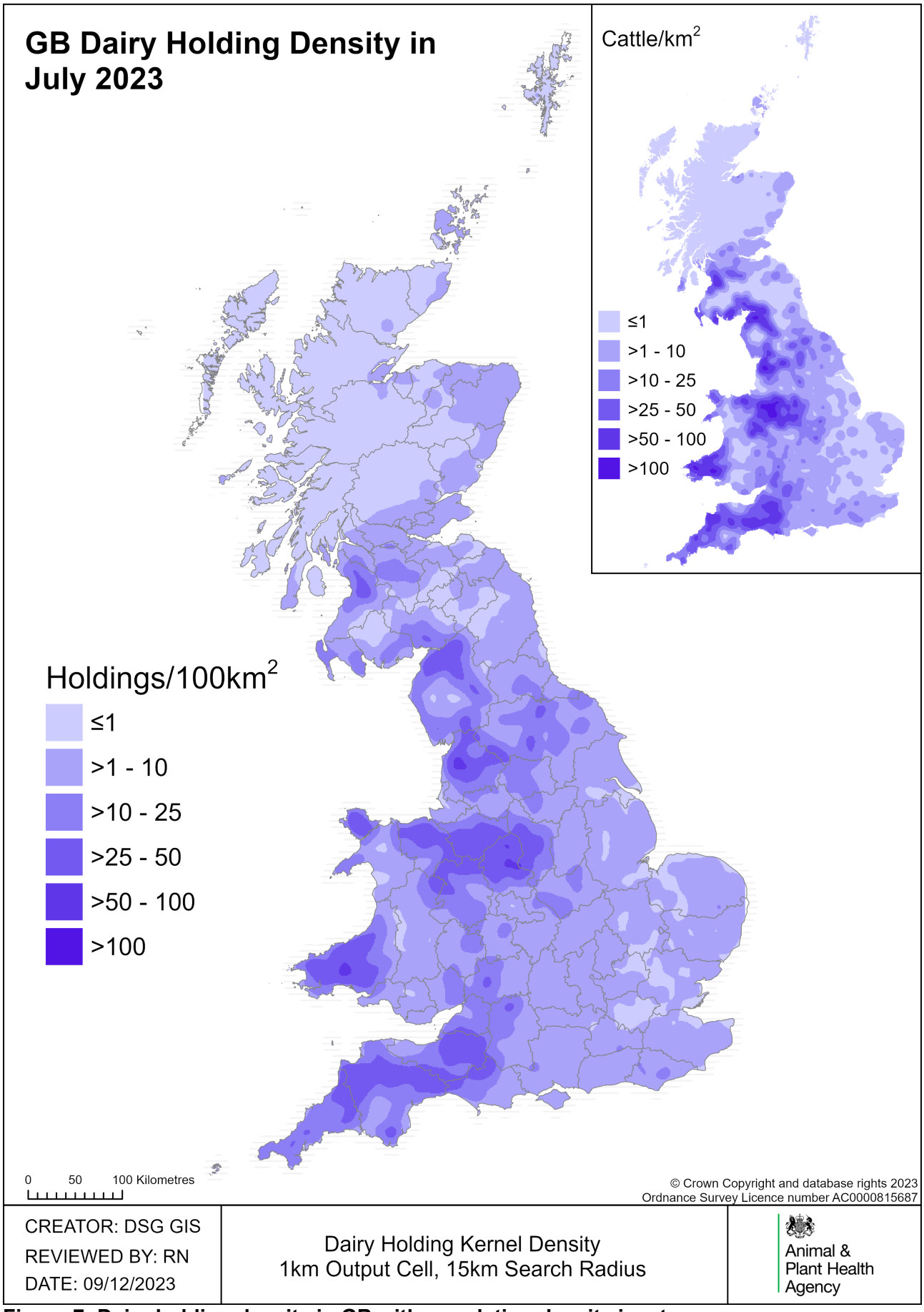

Figure 7: Dairy holding density in GB with population density inset.

Annex 3: Number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county

Table 2: Total number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county for England, based on July 2023 records. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	Number of holdings		% change from 2022	Number of cattle		% change from 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
AVON	636	611	-3.9	77,216	75,073	-2.8
BEDFORDSHIRE	147	142	-3.4	10,423	10,750	3.1
BERKSHIRE	174	166	-4.6	15,877	14,686	-7.5
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	406	390	-3.9	55,772	55,438	-0.6
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	302	286	-5.3	29,561	27,034	-8.5
CHESHIRE	1,255	1,219	-2.9	233,283	233,696	0.2
CLEVELAND	125	123	-1.6	15,016	14,961	-0.4
CORNWALL	2,341	2,310	-1.3	319,662	317,069	-0.8
CUMBRIA	2,884	2,815	-2.4	438,803	440,543	0.4
DERBYSHIRE	1,486	1,469	-1.1	167,946	167,445	-0.3
DEVONSHIRE	3,986	3,870	-2.9	589,248	581,377	-1.3
DORSET	969	940	-3.0	176,459	173,628	-1.5
DURHAM	848	820	-3.3	87,840	86,600	-1.4
EAST SUSSEX	511	494	-3.3	44,096	42,831	-2.9
ESSEX	346	339	-2.0	28,177	29,043	3.1
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	896	840	-6.4	117,158	113,830	-2.9
GREATER LONDON	59	56	-5.1	1,734	1,764	1.7
GREATER MANCHESTER	388	368	-5.2	21,415	21,184	-1.1

County	Number of holdings		% change from 2022	Number of cattle		% change from 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
HAMPSHIRE	713	718	0.7	59,446	56,815	-4.4
HEREFORD	964	935	-3.0	110,750	108,185	-2.3
HERTFORDSHIRE	190	179	-5.8	10,521	11,016	4.7
HUMBERSIDE	637	609	-4.4	55,906	55,486	-0.8
ISLE OF WIGHT	118	114	-3.4	9,823	9,674	-1.5
ISLES OF SCILLY	19	19	0.0	271	253	-6.6
KENT	579	573	-1.0	52,964	52,410	-1.0
LANCASHIRE	1723	1,660	-3.7	229,040	231,727	1.2
LEICESTERSHIRE	824	816	-1.0	110,261	108,244	-1.8
LINCOLNSHIRE	732	703	-4.0	80,039	78,994	-1.3
MERSEYSIDE	53	49	-7.5	4,784	4,544	-5.0
NORFOLK	811	781	-3.7	72,459	71,694	-1.1
NORTH YORKSHIRE	3013	2,929	-2.8	379,242	377,324	-0.5
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	472	461	-2.3	53,252	51,518	-3.3
NORTHUMBERLAND	956	930	-2.7	139,862	138,223	-1.2
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	428	416	-2.8	44,082	43,616	-1.1
OXFORDSHIRE	455	448	-1.5	62,679	61,937	-1.2
SHROPSHIRE	1656	1,629	-1.6	246,468	246,099	-0.1
SOMERSET	1966	1,933	-1.7	296,201	294,936	-0.4
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	383	378	-1.3	34,566	33,006	-4.5
STAFFORDSHIRE	1754	1,687	-3.8	213,456	211,910	-0.7
SUFFOLK	444	429	-3.4	32,854	31,618	-3.8

County	Number of holdings		% change from 2022	Number of cattle		% change from 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
SURREY	294	283	-3.7	30,015	29,182	-2.8
TYNE & WEAR	73	72	-1.4	6,363	6,034	-5.2
WARWICKSHIRE	511	501	-2.0	56,243	55,371	-1.6
WEST MIDLANDS	71	70	-1.4	6,440	6,442	0.0
WEST SUSSEX	377	364	-3.4	38,389	39,133	1.9
WEST YORKSHIRE	929	900	-3.1	65,587	65,539	-0.1
WILTSHIRE	938	919	-2.0	151,789	150,023	-1.2
WORCESTERSHIRE	608	599	-1.5	52,526	52,429	-0.2

Table 3: **Total number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county for Scotland, based on July 2023 records**. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	Number of holdings		% change from 2022	Number of cattle		% change from 2022
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
ABERDEENSHIRE	1,284	1,237	-3.7	202,436	198,575	-1.9
ANGUS	263	251	-4.6	41,183	41,040	-0.3
ARGYLL	610	599	-1.8	50,277	49,473	-1.6
AYRSHIRE	809	792	-2.1	177,607	176,981	-0.4
BANFFSHIRE	381	372	-2.4	50,000	49,101	-1.8
BERWICKSHIRE	191	185	-3.1	60,422	60,209	-0.4
BUTE	78	80	2.6	12,154	12,040	-0.9
CAITHNESS	374	363	-2.9	43,889	42,702	-2.7

CLACKMANNANSHIRE	23	25	8.7	2,544	2,548	0.2
DUNBARTONSHIRE	82	82	0.0	11,217	11,088	-1.2
DUMFRIESSHIRE	670	658	-1.8	161,591	161,088	-0.3
EAST LOTHIAN	77	82	6.5	16,921	16,450	-2.8
FIFE	264	259	-1.9	52,488	51,954	-1.0
INVERNESS-SHIRE	847	828	-2.2	34,364	32,753	-4.7
KINCARDINESHIRE	174	169	-2.9	38,875	38,719	-0.4
KINROSS	48	50	4.2	7,683	7,651	-0.4
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	415	401	-3.4	133,657	130,260	-2.5
LANARKSHIRE	554	545	-1.6	94,460	93,967	-0.5
MIDLOTHIAN & EDINBURGH	115	111	-3.5	21,154	19,932	-5.8
MORAY	132	135	2.3	21,215	20,876	-1.6
NAIRN	43	43	0.0	8,173	8,115	-0.7
ORKNEY	488	483	-1.0	77,027	75,769	-1.6
PEEBLES	96	95	-1.0	15,347	15,724	2.5
PERTH	477	469	-1.7	61,490	59,212	-3.7
RENFREW	162	155	-4.3	25,424	25,271	-0.6
ROSS & CROMARTY	488	485	-0.6	24,422	23,956	-1.9
ROXBURGH	250	241	-3.6	49,237	48,285	-1.9
SELKIRK	56	55	-1.8	10,149	10,007	-1.4
SHETLAND	153	152	-0.7	4,998	4,684	-6.3
STIRLING	249	250	0.4	37,332	38,115	2.1
SUTHERLAND	218	216	-0.9	7,129	6,915	-3.0
WEST LOTHIAN	74	72	-2.7	13,152	12,920	-1.8
WIGTOWNSHIRE	430	428	-0.5	136,435	137,535	0.8

Table 4: Total number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county for Wales, based on July 2023 records. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	Number of holdings		% change from 2022	Number of cattle		% change from 2022
	2022	2023		2023	2023	
CLWYD	1,411	1,379	-2.3	183,474	183,364	-0.1
DYFED	3,631	3,529	-2.8	491,343	484,002	-1.5
GWENT	626	616	-1.6	60,450	58,566	-3.1
GWYNEDD	1,889	1,834	-2.9	175,766	169,853	-3.4
MID GLAMORGAN	325	308	-5.2	20,845	19,175	-8.0
POWYS	1,959	1,910	-2.5	182,698	179,704	-1.6
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	134	138	3.0	16,837	16,257	-3.4
WEST GLAMORGAN	281	276	-1.8	17,220	16,868	-2.0

Annex 4: GB Counties Reference map

CREATOR: DSG GIS REVIEWED BY: RN DATE: 19/04/2024	APHA Counties across GB	Animal & Plant Health Agency