



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



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Farming Statistics

Final crop areas, yields, livestock populations and agricultural workforce At June 2014 - United Kingdom

This release contains the final estimates of land use, crop areas, livestock populations, the agricultural workforce on agricultural holdings in the UK and the size of the UK cereals and oilseed rape harvest for 2014. These results replace those provisional results published on 16 October 2014. The key results are given below.

Agricultural land areas ([Tables 1 - 2](#))

The total utilised agricultural area (UAA) in the UK decreased by 0.1% from 17.3 million hectares in 2013 to 17.2 million hectares in 2014. The area of total crops has increased by 1.2% helping to offset the 37% decrease in uncropped arable land.

Crop yields and production ([Table 3](#))

Wheat: The 2014 wheat harvest for the UK is 16.6 million tonnes, an increase of 39% on 2013. The increase in production is a result of an increase in planted area. The planted area of wheat in 2014 has returned to an area similar to that seen prior to the prolonged wet weather in 2013. The planted area has increased from 1.6 million hectares to 1.9 million hectares in 2014. Yields have been above average in 2014. Wheat yields have increased to 8.6 t/ha from 7.4 t/ha in 2013 an increase of 16%. Yields have been aided by good crop establishment and adequate moisture through spring and summer.

Oilseed rape: The oilseed rape harvest has shown an increase of 16% to nearly 2.5 million tonnes for 2014. This increase in production has been a result of an increase in the yield of oilseed rape by 23%. The reduction in the overall planted area of oilseed rape comes mainly from the fall in the planted area of spring sown oilseed rape in England from 92 thousand hectares in 2013 to 13 thousand hectares in 2014.

Barley: Production for 2014 has shown a decrease of 2.6% to 6.9 million tonnes in 2014 from 7.1 million tonnes. The spring barley planted area has decreased in 2014 by 28% to 651 thousand hectares from 903 thousand hectares in 2013. The area of winter barley has increased by 38% to 429 thousand hectares. These changes can be attributed to the favourable conditions in 2014 allowing a recovery of winter crops from the difficult planting conditions throughout the winter of 2013. Barley yields have benefitted from the favourable conditions in 2014 increasing by 9.5% to 6.4 t/ha from 5.8 t/ha in 2013.

Enquiries on this publication to Jennie Blackburn (crop areas and livestock numbers) or Lisa Richardson (cereal and oilseed production and yields), Farming Statistics, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Tel: 01904 455332, email: farming-statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

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Horticultural crops ([Tables 4 - 6](#))

The total area of horticultural crops remains almost unchanged in 2014 at 164 thousand hectares. Vegetables and salad for human consumption make up the majority of this area at 116 thousand hectares, virtually unchanged from 2013.

Livestock ([Tables 7 - 11](#))

The total number of cattle and calves was almost unchanged between 2013 and 2014 at just over 9.8 million. The breeding herd increased by 0.5% to 3.4 million in 2014. The beef herd continued to decline, however the dairy herd increased by 3.3%, the first rise since 2005.

The total number of pigs in the UK decreased by 1.4% between 2013 and 2014, with fattening and breeding pigs both seeing a reduction in numbers.

The UK population of sheep and lambs has risen by 2.7% to 33.7 million animals, largely due to the 3.4% increase in the number of lambs to 16.9 million.

Total poultry increased by 4.4% to almost 170 million birds in 2014. This increase was largely due to the 5.5% increase in broilers (table chickens) which account for almost two thirds of the total and rose to 110 million birds.

Agricultural workforce ([Table 12](#))

The total number of people working on agricultural holdings in the UK in 2014 is 476 thousand, an increase of 2.6% from June 2013.

Key country level changes

Figure 1 shows how the UK percentage change for certain items compares to the country level changes. The increase seen in the wheat area in England has driven the larger UK level change. This is due to the largest proportion of this crop being grown in England.

Figure 1: Percentage changes between 2013 and 2014 by UK country

	UK % change	England % change	Scotland % change	N. Ireland % change	Wales % change
Wheat area	19.9%	19.4%	25.5%	6.7%	42.0%
Potatoes area	0.9%	1.7%	-2.1%	-3.2%	7.3%
Pigs	-1.4%	-2.8%	0.8%	7.7%	14.0%
Sheep	2.7%	3.1%	1.9%	1.0%	2.9%
Cattle	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%	-1.3%	0.7%

Data uses, next publications and survey methodology ([pages 18 - 22](#))

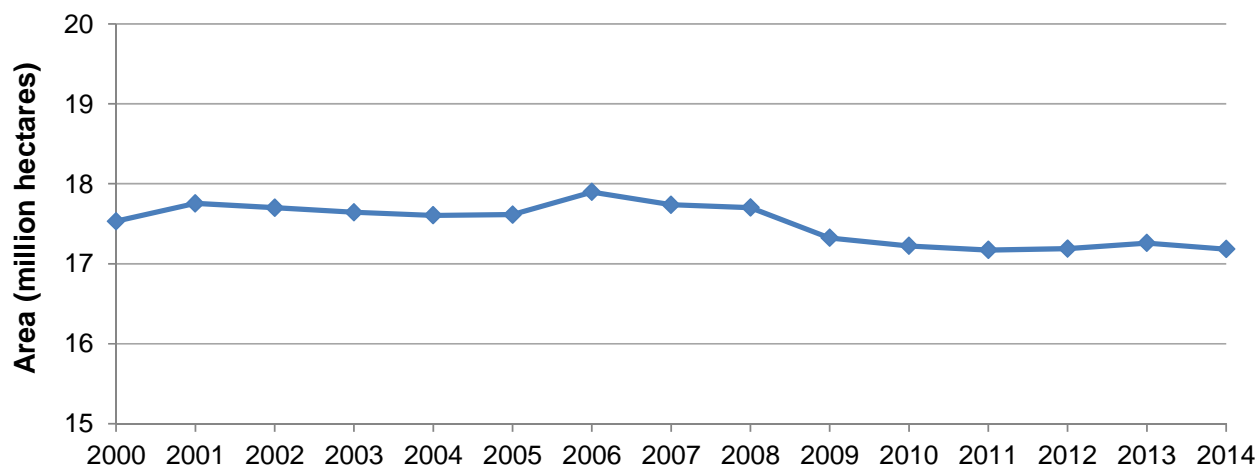
Information on how each of the UK countries runs their surveys can be found on pages 18 to 22 along with data uses and upcoming publication dates.

Detailed results

Utilised agricultural area

The utilised agricultural area is made up of all arable and horticultural crops, uncropped arable land, land used for outdoor pigs, temporary and permanent grassland and common rough grazing. In June 2014 the total utilised agricultural area in the UK was 17.2 million hectares, covering 71% of the UK land area. Figure 2 shows that the total utilised agricultural area has remained between 17 and 18 million hectares since 2000.

Figure 2: Total utilised agricultural area at 1 June 2000 to 2014

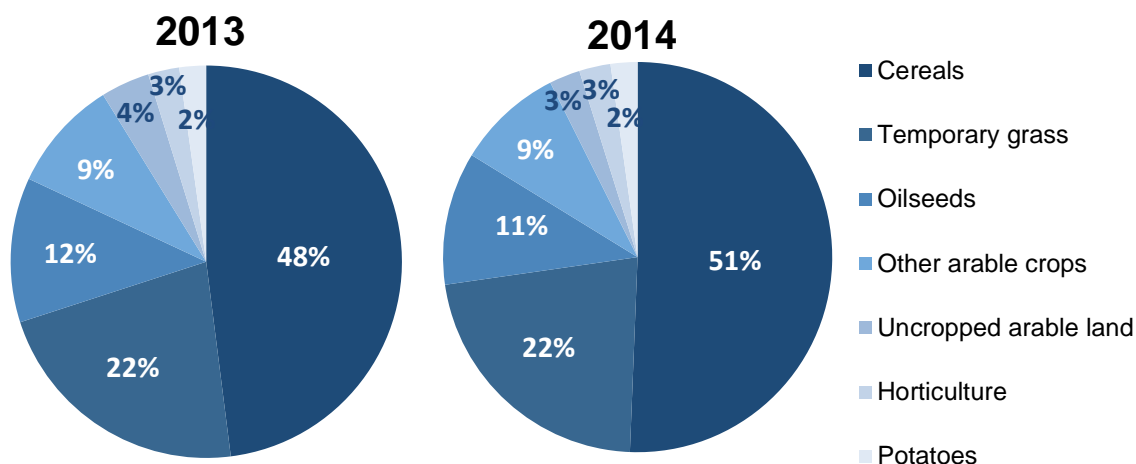


Croppable area

Croppable area consists of cereals, oilseed, potatoes, other arable crops, horticultural crops, uncropped arable land and temporary grass. In 2014 the croppable area decreased by 0.5% to almost 6.3 million hectares. This represents over a third of UK utilised agricultural area.

Figure 3 shows that on the whole the proportion of croppable land used for each purpose remained similar between 2013 and 2014, however some categories did see large value changes (Table 1). The largest change in area was uncropped arable land which decreased by 37.3%, whilst cereals saw the largest increase of 5.0%.

Figure 3: Breakdown of croppable area at 1 June 2014 compared to 2013



Cereals and oilseeds

Figure 4: Crop areas in the UK between 1984 and 2014

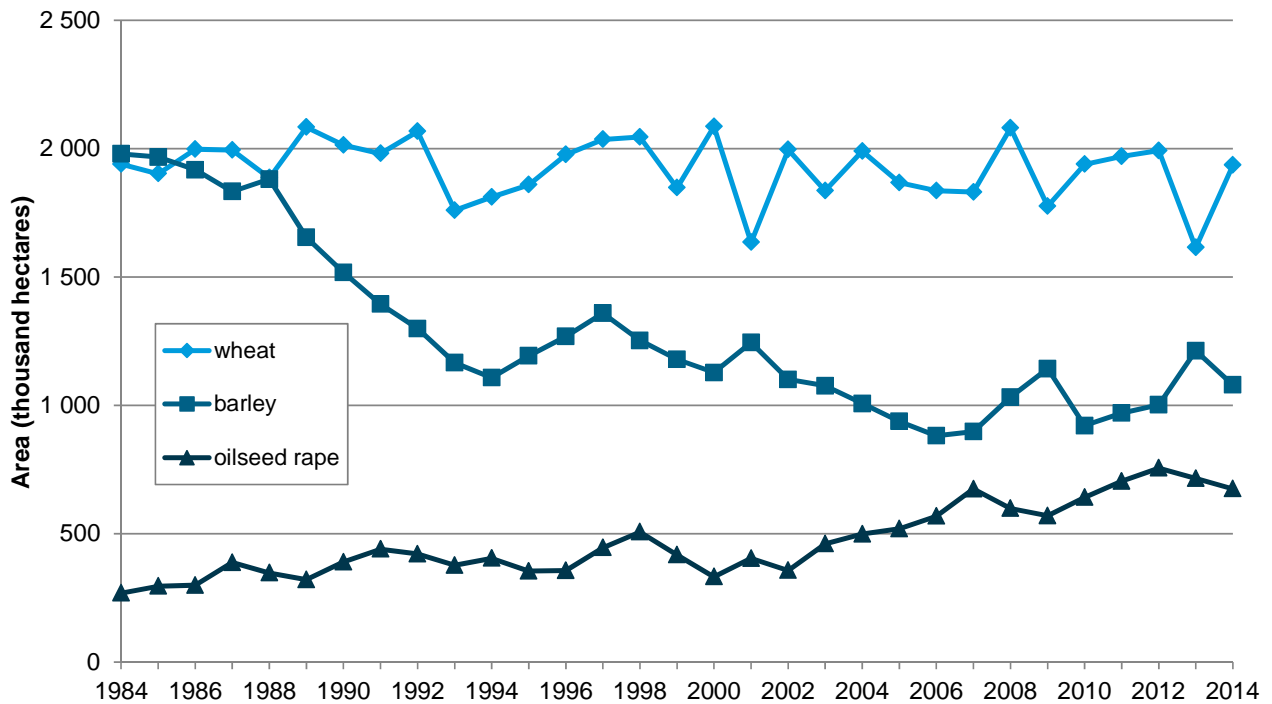


Figure 4 shows the area of the three most popular crops grown in the UK, wheat, barley and oilseed rape. Since 1984 the wheat area has fluctuated between approximately 1.6 and 2.1 million hectares. The area of barley has declined considerably over the years from 2.0 to 1.1 million hectares and despite a large increase of 21% between 2012 and 2013, has again decreased in 2014. The oilseed rape area has increased from 269 to 675 thousand hectares between 1984 and 2014. However, the oilseed rape area has decreased for the last two years after reaching a record high in 2012.

Figure 5: Crop production in the UK between 2013 and 2014

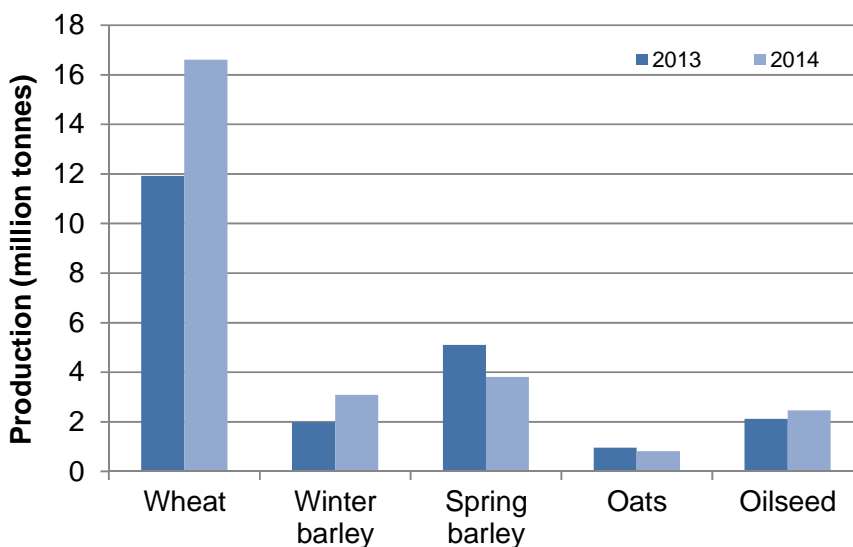


Figure 5 shows that wheat, winter barley and oilseed rape production all increased showing a recovery from the difficult weather conditions of last winter and spring. Oats and spring barley both showed decreases in production, with spring barley showing a decrease of 25% as farmers return to winter planting following the good crop establishment and adequate moisture through spring and summer of 2014.

Figure 6: UK crop yields between 2000 and 2014

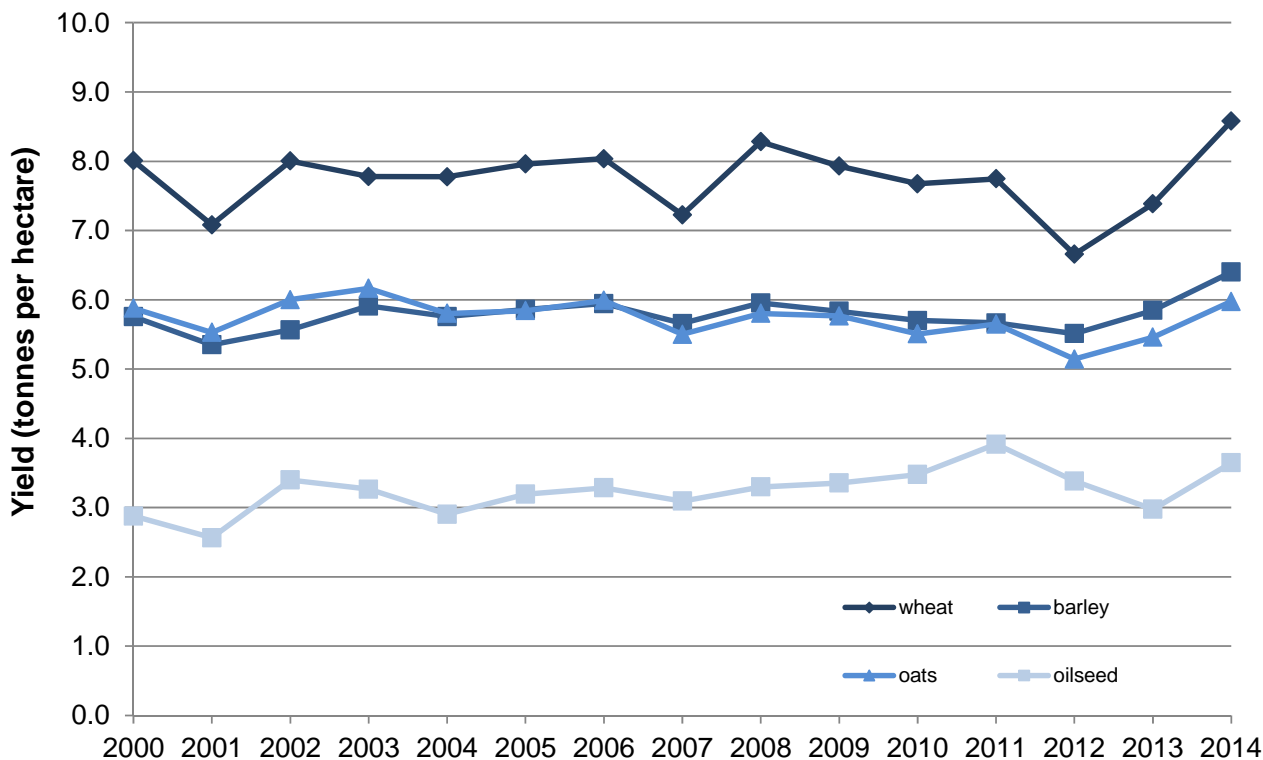


Figure 6 shows that all cereals and oilseed rape have recovered from the poor yields of 2012 with wheat, barley, oats and oilseed all showing increases on last year's yields.

Regional figures are available in the cereal and oilseed dataset on our website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry>.

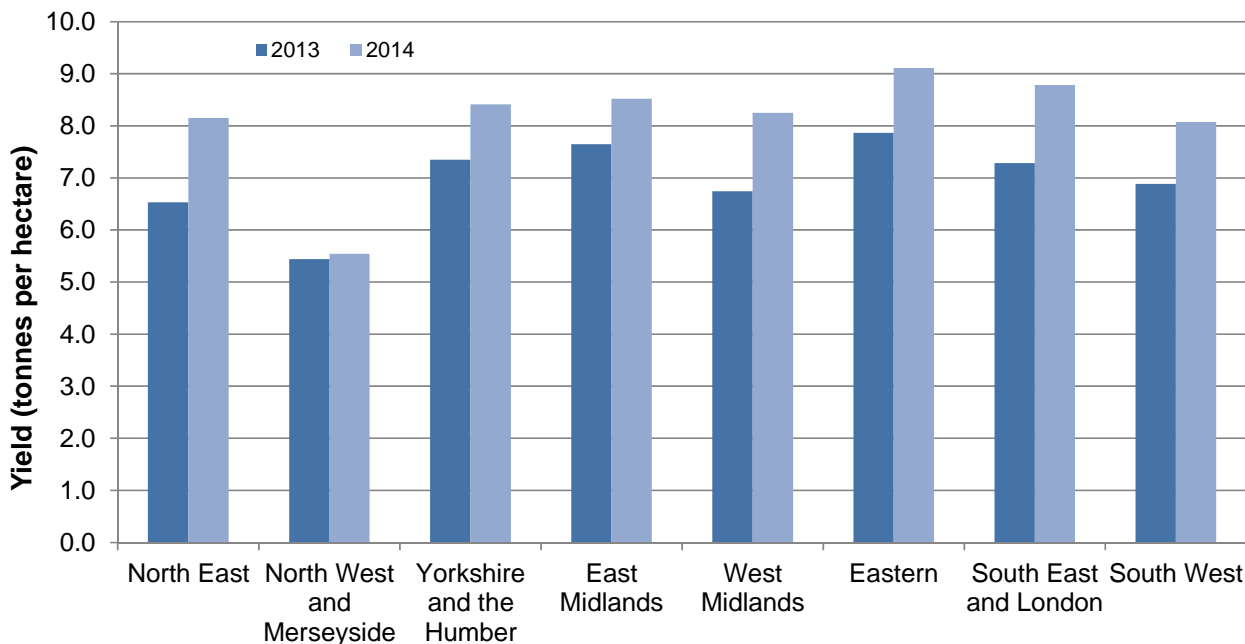
Wheat

The 2014 wheat harvest for the UK is 16.6 million tonnes, an increase of 39% on 2013. This is the highest level of production since 2008 reflecting favourable planting conditions throughout the spring and summer of 2014. The planted area of wheat in 2014 has returned to an area similar to that seen prior to the prolonged wet weather in 2013. The planted area has increased from 1.6 million hectares in 2013 to 1.9 million hectares in 2014. Yields have been above average in 2014. Wheat yields have increased to 8.6 t/ha from 7.4 t/ha in 2013 an increase of 16%. Yields have been aided by good crop establishment and adequate moisture through spring and summer.

The area of planted wheat in England which has been harvested as wholecrop for silage in 2014 was 32 thousand hectares, representing 1.8% of the total planted area. This is an increase on 2013 where the area of wheat taken for wholecrop was nearly 19 thousand hectares which represented 1.2% of the total planted area.

Figure 7 (over the page) shows the variation of wheat yields across the regions with the Eastern region showing the highest average yield of 9.1 tonnes per hectare while the North West and Merseyside continues to show the lowest yield of 5.5 tonnes per hectare. Yields have been aided by the favourable conditions throughout the spring and summer.

Figure 7: Wheat yield by English region 2013 to 2014



Barley

The yield for barley has increased by 9.5% since 2013 to 6.4 t/ha. On a regional basis the highest yields for barley were found in the Eastern region at 7.0 t/ha. The North West and Merseyside had the lowest regional yield at 4.7 t/ha.

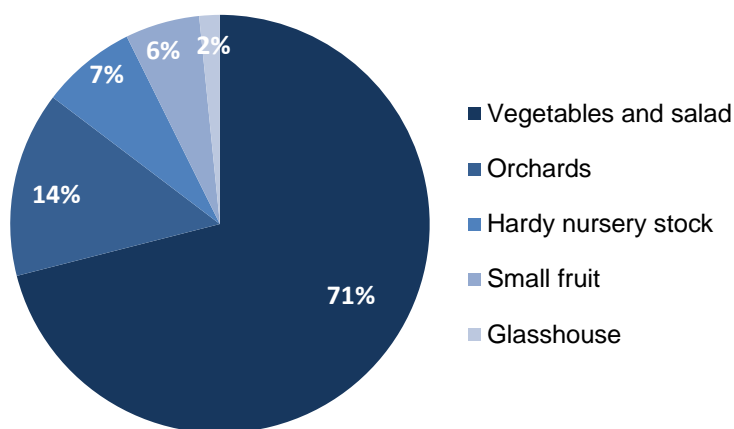
Oilseed rape

The oilseed rape harvest has shown an increase of 16% to nearly 2.5 million tonnes for 2014 following favourable weather conditions in 2014. This increase in production has been a result of an increase in the yield of oilseed rape by 23%.

Horticultural crops

The total area of horticultural crops saw very little change between 2013 and 2014 and now stands at 164 thousand hectares.

Figure 8: Breakdown of total horticultural area at 1 June 2014

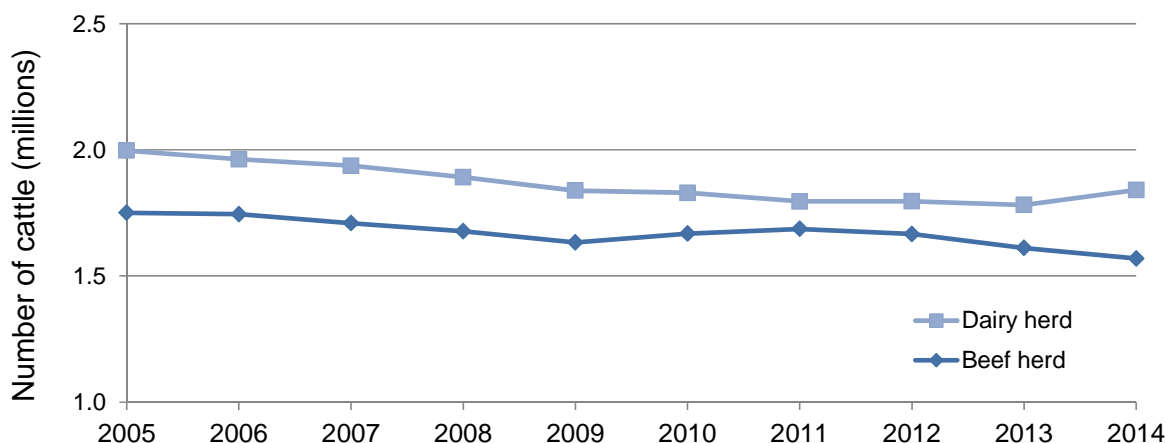


Despite a small decrease this year the area of salad and vegetables for human consumption still accounts for 71% of the horticultural area (see Figure 8). Orchards and small fruit together account for a further 20% of the horticultural area with hardy nursery stock and glasshouse accounting for the remaining 7% and 2% respectively.

Cattle

The total number of cattle and calves in the UK was almost unchanged in 2014 at 9.8 million head. The breeding herd saw a small increase of 0.5% to 3.4 million head in 2014. This was due to a 3.3% increase in the dairy herd to 1.8 million, the first rise since 2015 (see Figure 9). The long term downward trend continued in the beef herd with a decrease of 2.6% to 1.6 million. The main dairy and beef herds are made up of female cattle aged 2 years or more that have calved.

Figure 9: Dairy and beef herd numbers at June 2005 to 2014



Pigs

The total number of pigs in the UK decreased in 2014 by 1.4% compared to 2013, from 4.9 to 4.8 million animals. The main reason for this was the 1.1% decrease in fattening pigs, largely due to the 2.5% fall in the England figures which account for 82% of the UK fatteners. The female breeding herd fell by 3.5% to 406 thousand animals. Despite some positivity in the Northern Ireland pig industry resulting in increases, the English female pig breeding herd saw a decrease of 4.8% and is at its smallest for around 60 years.

Sheep

Sheep figures have seen an increase of 2.7% in 2014 with almost 34 million sheep and lambs in the UK. The female breeding flock has increased by 3.0% to 16.0 million, whilst the number of other sheep and lambs has increased by 2.4% to 17.7 million.

Poultry

The total number of poultry in the UK increased by 4.4% to almost 170 million birds in 2014 compared to 163 million in 2013. Laying and breeding fowl saw an increase of 2.9% but with continued consumer demand, the largest rise was seen in the number of table chickens which increased by 5.5% to just over 110 million birds.

Other livestock

The number of horses, goats and farmed deer in the UK all increased between 2013 and 2014. Horses saw the largest increase in number rising by 3.4% to 303 thousand. The number of goats increased by 2.5% to 100 thousand and farmed deer rose by 0.5% to 32 thousand.

Agricultural workforce

The total labour force on agricultural holdings has increased by 2.6% to 476 thousand this year compared to 464 thousand in 2013. The largest increase was seen in the number of casual workers which rose by 8.7% to 66 thousand. As might be expected the number of casual workers in agriculture can vary greatly and the increase seen in 2014 followed a large drop seen last year as a result of terrible weather causing large areas of land to be left uncropped in 2013.

Comparisons to other EU countries

Data on livestock populations are collected each year under EU Regulation 1165/2008 (cattle, pigs and sheep) and 543/2009 (crops and land). Therefore, results can be compared across EU Member States. Data are available to search and download on the Eurostat website at http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/main_tables.

According to the data from 2013, the UK is the 7th largest cereal producer, the largest producer of sheep and the 3rd largest producer of cattle of the EU 28 Member States. Figures 10 to 12 below show the comparison of these activities across all Member States.

Figure 10: Cereal areas in 2013 by EU Member State

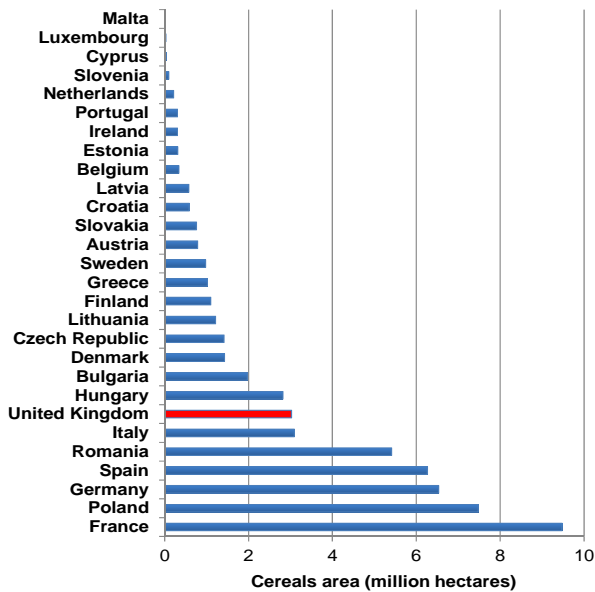
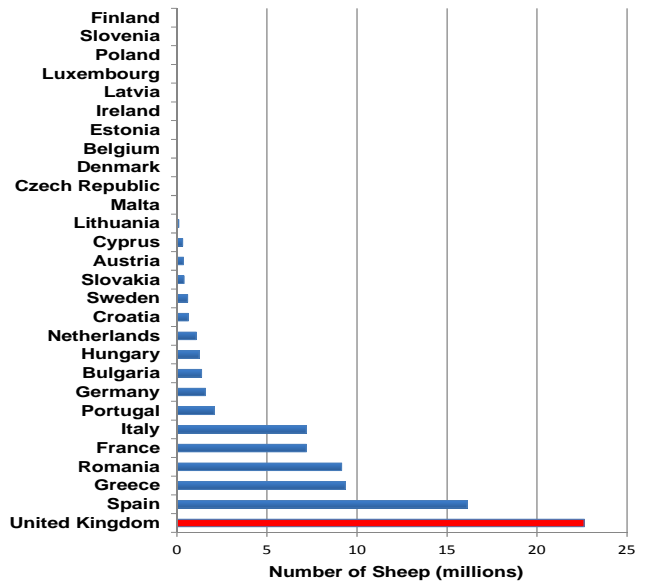


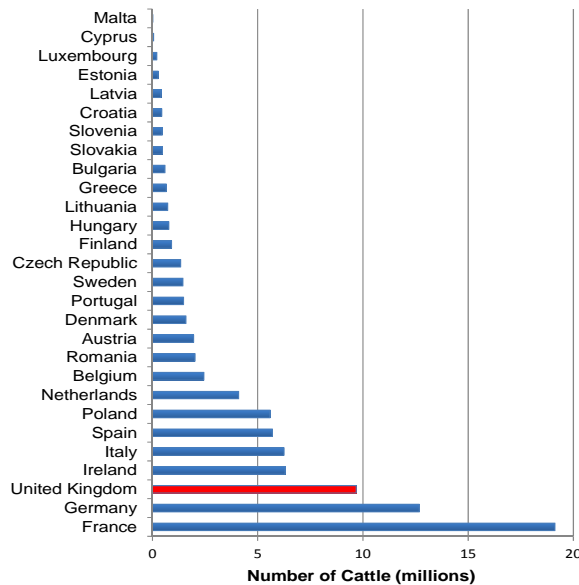
Figure 11: Number of sheep in 2013 by EU Member State



(data in figures 11 and 12 refer to December 2013, not June 2013)

Source: Eurostat

Figure 12: Number of cattle in 2013 by EU Member State



Source: Eurostat

Results Tables

Table 1: Summary of land use on agricultural holdings on 1 June

Thousand hectares

	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Utilised agricultural area ^(a)	17 190	17 259	17 240	-0.1%
Total agricultural land (including common rough grazing)	18 349	18 449	18 456	0.0%
Common rough grazing	1 200	1 198	1 199	0.1%
Total area on agricultural holdings	17 149	17 250	17 257	0.0%
Total croppable area	6 258	6 310	6 278	-0.5%
Total crops	4 748	4 665	4 722	1.2%
Arable crops	4 576	4 502	4 559	1.3%
Cereals	3 142	3 028	3 179	5.0%
Oilseeds	785	752	691	-8.1%
Potatoes	149	139	141	0.9%
Other arable crops	500	582	548	-5.9%
Horticultural crops	172	163	164	0.1%
Uncropped arable land ^(b)	153	255	160	-37.3%
Temporary grass under 5 years old	1 357	1 390	1 396	0.4%
Permanent grassland (incl. rough grazing)	9 725	9 742	9 755	0.1%
Grass over 5 years old	5 799	5 802	5 824	0.4%
Sole right rough grazing ^(c)	3 926	3 940	3 930	-0.2%
Other land on agricultural holdings	1 166	1 198	1 224	2.1%
Woodland	827	865	897	3.7%
Land used for outdoor pigs	7	9	8	-7.1%
All other non-agricultural land	332	324	318	-1.8%

(a) Includes all arable and horticultural crops, uncropped arable land, common rough grazing, temporary and permanent grassland and land used for outdoor pigs (excludes woodland and other non-agricultural land).

(b) Includes all arable land not in production, including GAEC12 land, game strips, wild bird cover and game cover.

(c) Classified as mountains, hills, heathland or moorland.

Table 2: Area of arable crops on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousand hectares			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total arable crops	4 576	4 502	4 559	1.3%
Cereals	3 142	3 028	3 179	5.0%
Wheat	1 992	1 615	1 936	19.9%
Barley	1 002	1 213	1 080	-11.0%
winter	385	310	429	38.5%
spring	618	903	651	-27.9%
Oats	122	177	137	-22.3%
Minor cereals ^(a)	26	24	26	8.3%
Oilseed crops	785	752	691	-8.1%
Oilseed rape	756	715	675	-5.7%
winter	744	621	661	6.4%
spring	12	95	14	-85.2%
Linseed	28	34	15	-57.9%
Borage	1	3	2	-18.2%
Potatoes	149	139	141	0.9%
Other (non-horticultural) crops	500	582	548	-5.9%
Sugar beet (not for stock feeding)	120	117	116	-0.6%
Field beans	96	118	107	-9.4%
Peas for harvesting dry	24	29	32	8.6%
Maize (incl. fodder and grain maize)	158	194	183	-5.7%
Root crops, brassicas and fodder beet for stock feeding	32	48	39	-18.4%
Other crops for stock feeding ^(b)	38	40	40	0.3%
All other arable crops ^(c)	32	35	30	-14.2%

(a) Minor cereals are a total of rye, mixed corn and triticale.

(b) Includes leguminous forage crops.

(c) Includes short rotation coppice, miscanthus and crops for aromatic or medicinal use.

Table 3: Yield and production of cereals and oilseed rape on agricultural holdings ^(a)

	Yield (tonnes per hectare)			Production (thousand tonnes)		
	2013	2014	% change 2014-13	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total cereals ^(b)	6.6	7.7	16.0	20 084	24 468	21.8
Wheat	7.4	8.6	16.2	11 921	16 606	39.3
Barley	5.8	6.4	9.5	7 092	6 911	-2.6
winter	6.4	7.2	12.7	1 983	3 094	56.0
spring	5.7	5.9	3.7	5 110	3 817	-25.3
Oats	5.5	6.0	9.5	964	820	-14.9
Minor cereals ^(c)	4.4	5.0	13.2	107	131	22.6
Oilseed rape ^(d)	3.0	3.6	22.5	2 128	2 460	15.6

(a) Regional results for cereal and oilseed rape production are available on our website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry>.

(b) All cereal production estimates have been standardised to 14.5% moisture content.

(c) Minor cereals are a total of rye, mixed corn and triticale.

(d) Oilseed rape production estimates have been standardised to 9% moisture content.

Table 4: Area of fruit and vegetables grown in the open on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousand hectares			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total fruit and vegetables	157	149	149	0.0%
Orchards ^(a)	24.2	23.4	23.4	0.2%
Small fruit ^{(b)(c)}	9.3	9.6	9.4	-2.1%
Strawberries	3.3	3.5	3.1	-8.9%
Other small fruit (incl. gooseberries and blackberries)	6.1	6.1	6.2	1.7%
Vegetables and salad for human consumption ^{(b)(d)}	123	116	116	0.2%
Peas and beans	37	37	38	4.0%
All other vegetables and salad	87	79	78	-1.6%

(a) Includes both commercial and non-commercial. Commercial orchards are those from which growers intend to sell fruit.

(b) Due to the small areas grown, some UK countries do not collect data on individual crops in this category. For these countries the areas are included in this total estimate only. Therefore the total estimate does not always sum to the component parts.

(c) Small fruit includes crops grown in Spanish tunnels.

(d) These figures relate to land usage on 1 June and are not necessarily good indicators of annual production as more than one crop may be obtained in each season, a crop may overlap two seasons, or may be planted after 1 June.

Table 5: Area of hardy nursery stock on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousand hectares			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers ^(a)	12.3	11.9	12.0	0.9%
Hardy nursery stock	6.1	5.8	5.8	-0.4%
Bulbs and flowers grown in the open	5.9	5.8	5.9	1.9%

(a) Due to the small areas grown, some UK countries do not collect data on individual crops in this category. For these countries the areas are included in this total estimate only. Therefore the total estimate does not always sum to the component parts.

Table 6: Area of glasshouses and protected crops on agricultural holdings on 1 June ^{(a) (b)}

	Hectares			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total glasshouse area on 1 June ^(c)	2 586	2 555	2 594	1.5%
Vegetables, salad and fruit	1 717	1 799	1 869	3.9%
Flowers, foliage and other plants	601	594	568	-4.4%
Not in use on 1 June	234	132	127	-3.7%

(a) These figures relate to land usage on 1 June and are not necessarily good indicators of annual production as more than one crop may be obtained in each season, a crop may overlap two seasons, or may be planted after 1 June.

(b) 'Glasshouse' includes any fixed or mobile structure high enough to walk through, which is glazed or clad with film, rigid plastics or other glass substitutes. It excludes lights, low plastic tunnels, French and Spanish tunnels. These are reported as crops grown in the open (table 4).

(c) Due to the small areas grown, some UK countries do not collect data on individual crops in this category. For these countries the areas are included in this total estimate only. Therefore the total estimate does not always sum to the component parts.

Changes to cattle data

Cattle data for England and Wales has been sourced from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) since 2005 and the equivalent APHIS system in Northern Ireland. Scottish results have been based on June Survey data (as explained in the methodology section).

In 2013 Scotland changed the source of cattle figures from survey data to the Cattle Tracing System and has since revised results back to 2006. Therefore UK totals for 2012 have been revised here to take account of these changes. Earlier results will be available in the UK annual time series:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june> .

Table 7.2 (over the page) shows the UK cattle results for 2012 as previously published alongside the revised figures. The scale of the change is also shown.

Table 7.1: Cattle and calves on agricultural holdings on 1 June ^{(a) (b)}

	Thousands			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total cattle and calves	9 952	9 844	9 837	-0.1%
All female cattle	7 172	7 083	7 100	0.2%
Aged 2 years or more	4 229	4 177	4 228	1.2%
Total breeding herd	3 463	3 393	3 411	0.5%
- Beef herd	1 666	1 611	1 569	-2.6%
- Dairy herd	1 796	1 782	1 841	3.3%
Other female cattle	766	784	817	4.2%
- Beef	379	398	409	2.8%
- Dairy	388	387	408	5.6%
Aged between 1 and 2 years	1 394	1 414	1 373	-2.9%
- Beef	871	876	834	-4.7%
- Dairy	524	538	539	0.0%
Less than 1 year	1 549	1 492	1 499	0.5%
- Beef	1 001	938	936	-0.1%
- Dairy	548	554	563	1.5%
All male cattle	2 779	2 761	2 737	-0.8%
Aged 2 years or more	369	384	424	10.4%
Aged between 1 and 2 years	1 030	1 060	1 011	-4.6%
Less than 1 year	1 381	1 316	1 302	-1.1%

(a) These figures have been sourced from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) in England, Wales and Scotland and the equivalent APHIS system in Northern Ireland.

(b) In 2013 Scotland changed the source of cattle figures from survey data to the Cattle Tracing System and has since revised results back to 2006. More information about these changes can be found in the Scottish June release here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus>

Table 7.2: Cattle and calves on agricultural holdings on 1 June 2012 - revisions

Thousands

	2012 ^(a)	2012 ^(b)	% change
Total cattle and calves	9 900	9 952	0.5%
All female cattle	7 151	7 172	0.3%
Aged 2 years or more	4 216	4 229	0.3%
Total breeding herd	3 469	3 463	-0.2%
- Beef herd	1 657	1 666	0.6%
- Dairy herd	1 812	1 796	-0.9%
Other female cattle	748	766	2.5%
- Beef	370	379	2.4%
- Dairy	378	388	2.7%
Aged between 1 and 2 years	1 398	1 394	-0.3%
- Beef	845	871	3.0%
- Dairy	553	524	-5.3%
Less than 1 year	1 537	1 549	0.8%
- Beef	991	1 001	1.0%
- Dairy	546	548	0.4%
All male cattle	2 749	2 779	1.1%
Aged 2 years or more	360	369	2.6%
Aged between 1 and 2 years	1 021	1 030	0.9%
Less than 1 year	1 369	1 381	0.9%

(a) These figures have been sourced from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS) in England and Wales, the equivalent APHIS system in Northern Ireland and June survey data in Scotland.

(b) In 2013 Scotland changed the source of cattle figures from survey data to the Cattle Tracing System and has since revised results back to 2006. More information about these changes can be found in the Scottish June release here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus>

Table 8: Pigs on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousands			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total pigs	4 481	4 885	4 815	-1.4%
Breeding pigs	523	522	501	-4.1%
Female breeding herd	425	421	406	-3.5%
Sows in pig	293	284	282	-0.9%
Gilts in pig	69	66	57	-12.9%
Other sows ^(a)	64	70	67	-5.1%
Other breeding pigs	98	101	95	-6.7%
Boars being used for service	16	15	14	-4.5%
Gilts intended for first time breeding	82	86	80	-7.0%
Fattening pigs (incl. barren sows)	3 958	4 363	4 315	-1.1%

(a) Either being suckled or dry sows being kept for further breeding.

Table 9: Sheep and lambs on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousands			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total sheep and lambs	32 215	32 856	33 743	2.7%
Female breeding flock	15 229	15 561	16 026	3.0%
Ewes intended for further breeding or for slaughter	12 799	12 998	13 515	4.0%
Ewes intended for first time breeding	2 431	2 564	2 511	-2.0%
Other sheep and lambs	16 985	17 295	17 717	2.4%
Lambs under 1 year old	16 229	16 381	16 936	3.4%
Rams	392	432	417	-3.4%
Other sheep 1 year and over	364	482	364	-24.5%

Table 10: Poultry on agricultural holdings on 1 June ^(a)

	Thousands			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total poultry	160 061	162 609	169 684	4.4%
Total breeding and laying fowl	46 633	47 024	48 404	2.9%
Hens and pullets laying eggs for eating	36 646	35 841	37 146	3.6%
Breeding flock	9 987	11 184	11 258	0.7%
Table chickens (broilers)	102 558	104 576	110 374	5.5%
Other poultry	10 870	11 008	10 907	-0.9%
Ducks	2 294	2 354	1 998	-15.1%
Geese	92	86	103	20.8%
Turkeys	3 747	4 113	3 772	-8.3%
All other poultry	4 737	4 455	5 033	13.0%

(a) Due to production cycles, subgroups within the poultry population are often volatile as the 'point in time' nature of the June Survey can lead to large variations in the numbers in each category.

Table 11: All other livestock on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Thousands			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total other livestock	466	447	453	1.5%
Goats	98	98	100	2.5%
Farmed deer	31	32	32	0.5%
Horses	315	293	303	3.4%
Any livestock not recorded elsewhere ^(a)	21	24	18	-24.2%
- of which alpacas	14	11	9	-15.5%
- of which llamas	2	1	2	12.8%

(a) Includes camelids, donkeys and mules.

Table 12: Number of people working on agricultural holdings on 1 June

	Number of people (thousands)			
	2012	2013	2014	% change 2014-13
Total number of people working on agricultural holdings	481	464	476	2.6%
Farmers, partners, directors and spouses	298	290	294	1.4%
Full time	141	138	140	1.0%
Part time ^(a)	158	152	155	1.8%
Salaried managers	11	11	11	1.6%
Regular and casual workers	172	162	170	4.7%
Regular workers	105	101	104	2.3%
- Full time	65	63	64	1.4%
- Part time ^(a)	41	39	40	3.7%
Casual workers	67	61	66	8.7%
- Male	48	40	47	17.7%
- Female	19	21	19	-8.1%

(a) Part time is defined as working less than 39 hours per week.

Data uses and users

Land

- Data on crop areas (both arable and horticultural) help us monitor the long term trends in cropping. Amongst many other things, this helps us assess the impacts of the abolition of formal set-aside.
- The data will enable us to assess how land areas vary across the UK regions and in different geographic areas (such as the Uplands, National Parks, River Basin Districts).
- The cereals and oilseed rape harvest estimates are heavily used by the cereals industry to monitor the availability of grain throughout the year.
- Any changes in the agricultural sector also affect people. For many, it is their livelihood and a way of life.

Livestock

- Data from the June Survey help us monitor changes in livestock populations over time and the effects of e.g. CAP reform on the industry.
- The numbers are also used to make forecasts of meat and milk production to inform industry of the availability of supply which affects prices.
- Livestock distributions across the UK help assess the risk of veterinary disease and to control outbreaks.
- The data are also used heavily in calculations of the greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions inventories.

Results from the England June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture also have a wide range of uses and users with requests for data being made on a daily basis. A document providing information of specific uses and users can be found via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>.

Other survey results and publications

Results from all the Defra farming surveys can be viewed on the Defra website via the following link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?publication_filter_option=statistics. This also contains details of future publication dates.

The next Farming Statistics publications due from the June Survey of Agriculture and the Cereal and Oilseed Rape Production Survey are shown below. Please note that the publication dates are provisional and subject to change.

England Publications

- August 2015: Farming Statistics provisional arable crop areas at 1 June 2015 – England.
- September 2015: Farming Statistics final crop areas and cattle, sheep and pig populations at 1 June 2015 – England.
- October 2015: Farming Statistics final land use, livestock populations and agricultural workforce at 1 June 2015 – England.

UK Publications

- October 2015: Farming Statistics provisional crop areas, yields, livestock populations at 1 June 2015 – United Kingdom.
- December 2015: Farming Statistics final crop areas, yields, livestock populations and agricultural workforce at 1 June 2015 – United Kingdom.

More detailed results from the June Survey can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>. This includes various time series of crop areas and livestock numbers dating back as early as 1866 and detailed geographical breakdowns of the results.

Methodology: June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture

Data on crop areas and livestock populations are collected in the June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture carried out by each of the UK agriculture departments. The methodology adopted by each country is below.

England

England results are the final results from the June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture in 2014. The June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture was historically a postal survey run annually. However from 2011 onwards, the survey has been run predominantly online with an option for farmers to complete a paper form if they preferred.

Approximately 30 thousand 'commercial' holdings were asked to complete the survey in 2014. Commercial holdings are defined as those with significant levels of farming activity, i.e. holdings with more than five hectares of agricultural land, one hectare of orchards, 0.5 hectares of vegetables or 0.1 hectares of protected crops, or more than 10 cows, 50 pigs, 20 sheep, 20 goats or 1,000 poultry.

Checks were carried out to ensure the sample was representative across farm size. The size of a farm is determined by its Standard Labour Requirement (SLR). In the SLR system, each livestock type and land-use has a theoretical amount of labour required each year. This value is multiplied by the land area or livestock numbers and then summed to give the SLR for the holding. The SLR represents the typical number of full time workers required on the holding.

The small farms (those with low SLRs) were sampled at a lower rate and the sampling rate increased with farm size as in table 13 below. This method minimises the burden on farmers whilst maximising the coverage. To improve the coverage of the pig and poultry sectors, a special data collection exercise was run to collect data from a central point for some of the largest companies.

Table 13: June 2014 sample design

Stratum	Description	Sampling rate (%)	Population size
1	SLR < 0.5	13	45 383
2	SLR >= 0.5 and < 1	18	14 945
3	SLR >= 1 and < 2	30	15 903
4	SLR >= 2 and < 3	45	8 853
5	SLR >= 3 and < 5	65	7 972
6	SLR >= 5	78	7 724
10	SLR unknown	35	4 232
All		28	105 012

The results in this statistical release are based on responses from just over 20 thousand commercial holdings, representing a response rate of 67%.

The data are subject to rigorous validation checks which identify inconsistencies within the data or large year-on-year changes. Any records that have not been cleaned by the results production stage are excluded from the analysis.

Population totals are estimated for each question on the survey to account for the non-sampled and non-responding holdings. This survey uses the technique known as ratio raising, in which the trend between the sample data and base data (previous year's data) is calculated for each stratum. The calculated ratio is then applied to the previous year's population data to give England level estimates. For holdings where we do not have base data (new holdings or long-term non-responders) the sample estimates are raised according to the inverse sampling fraction.

Cattle results are sourced from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS). The data include returns from all holdings with cattle so are not subject to survey error. More information on the use of this administrative data can be found on the "survey notes and guidance" web page via the following link: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/182225/defra-stats-foodfarm-landuselivestock-june-results-BovineRegisters.pdf

Final crop areas and cattle, sheep and pig populations from the England 2014 June Survey were published on 18 September 2014 and can be viewed on our website via the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry>.

More details on the June Survey methodology can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-survey-notes-and-guidance>.

Scotland

Data collection

The June Agricultural Census is conducted annually by the Scottish Government's Rural & Environment Science & Analytical Services (RESAS). Data for the June Census is collected from three sources:

- Land data extracted from the Single Application Form (SAF) database for around 24,600 holdings that are claiming Single Farm Payment (SFP). These data are accurate as farmers can face penalties for supplying incorrect data. A cut-down survey form is sent to all the 24,600 holdings that completed a SAF in 2013 (as this year's SAF data was unavailable at the time census forms were issued) so that additional data on livestock and labour can be collected.
- From the remaining 27,700 holdings who didn't complete a SAF in 2013, 8,800 holdings were sampled and sent a full census form covering land, livestock and labour. This includes 500 holdings that completed a SAF for the first time in 2014.
- Cattle data for the 2014 census were obtained through the Cattle Tracing System (CTS), an administrative data source held by the British Cattle Movement Service (BCMS) which records cattle movements across Great Britain.

There are around 52,300 agricultural holdings in Scotland. In 2014 a total of 32,900 holdings were surveyed with either a full or cut-down form. Results in this release are based on the 22,800 census forms that were returned, the information collated via the SAF database, and data obtained from the CTS database.

Table 14 below gives a breakdown for forms returned for each category of holding. In terms of area, returns were received for 94 per cent of land-use data (shaded grey), 100 per cent of cattle data, and 72 per cent of other data (the final column in the table).

Table 14: Survey responses by category

	number	selected ^(a)	returns ^(b)	area	selected ^(a)	returns ^(b)
SAF	24 588	24 027	17 594	4 973 073	4 937 729	3 748 434
full		463	290		46 490	29 927
part		23 564	17 304		4 891 239	3 718 507
Non-SAF	27 689	8 837	5 191	622 895	428 557	275 630
full		8 295	4 929		394 584	259 207
part		542	262		33 973	16 423
Total	52 277	32 864	22 785	5 595 968	5 366 286	4 024 064

(a) The numbers selected are slightly lower than the total number eventually identified due to annual changes in the list of holdings.

(b) The return numbers quoted here relate to the number of survey forms received. For SAF holdings this masks the fact that we effectively receive 100 per cent response for all land items. Cattle data, from the CTS database, is also effectively 100 per cent complete. Response rates based on these figures therefore relate to other livestock and employment data.

Final results for Scotland were published on 07 October 2014 by the Scottish Government Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services (RESAS) division and are available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Agriculture-Fisheries/PubFinalResultsJuneCensus>.

Contact details - Saughton House (Q Spur), Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh, EH11 3XD (telephone: 0300 244 9709, email: agric.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

Wales

The Welsh population currently stands at around 42,000 holdings. In 2014 a total of 12,800 survey forms were sent out. Final results were based on a response rate of 56.1%. Final results for Wales were published by the Welsh Government on 13 November 2014 at: www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

For further details contact Agricultural & Rural Affairs Statistics, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ (telephone: Cardiff (02920) 825082). E-mail: stats.agric@wales.gsi.gov.uk

Northern Ireland

In 2014 the Northern Ireland Agricultural and Horticultural Survey was conducted as a sample survey. A total of 19,900 forms were issued with final results based on 13,400 returned forms. Data for the cattle section is a complete census as it is extracted from the APHIS cattle tracing database. Data for the pig and poultry sections are extracted from the Northern Ireland Annual Inventory of Pigs and Northern Ireland Bird Register Update respectively. Final results were published on 27th November 2014 by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland, Dundonald House, Belfast, BT4 3SB (telephone: (02890) 525450) and are available on the internet at: www.dardni.gov.uk/statistical-bulletins.

Methodology: Cereal and Oilseed Rape Production Survey

England

Cereals and Oilseed Rape yield and production estimates

Results are based on provisional results from the Cereal and Oilseed Rape Production Survey, a representative sample of cereal and oilseed rape growers across English regions and farm sizes. These final results are based on responses from 2,707 farms (77% response rate) across the country (see table 15).

Table 15: Response rate for Cereal and Oilseed Rape Production Survey 2014 by region

English region	Number sampled	Number of responses	Response rate (%)
North East	160	124	78%
North West and Merseyside	249	193	78%
Yorkshire and the Humber	527	371	70%
East Midlands	460	357	78%
West Midlands	242	179	74%
Eastern	894	712	80%
South East and London	388	303	78%
South West	594	468	79%
Total	3 514	2 707	77%

The Cereal and Oilseed Rape Production Survey gathers data on production tonnages and moisture content for the various cereal and oilseed rape crops and seeks confirmation of the planted areas for these crops gathered from the June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture. All moisture contents are standardised to ensure production estimates are comparable. Cereal production estimates are standardised to 14.5% moisture content and oilseed rape to 9% moisture content, with production tonnages being adjusted accordingly. These data are then used to calculate regional yield estimates for each crop type. Yield estimates are applied to regional June crop areas to derive England production estimates for each of the cereal and oilseed rape crops.

Wales

No yield data were collected for Wales. The Welsh production figures have been estimated on a regional basis within Wales using the final results of the June 2014 Survey along with the yields for the English regions bordering Wales.

Scotland

The 2014 estimates of production are based on final crop areas from the 2014 June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture, along with crop yield estimates from Scottish Government Agricultural Staff, supplemented by discussions with industry experts and trade organisations.

Northern Ireland

Areas are based on final estimates from the 2014 June Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture. Production figures are based on yield estimates from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland.

Data notes

The cereal production (tonnage) figures include tail corn, cereals still to be harvested for grain, grain to be crimped and cereals intended for seed production. The figures exclude crops which have become unfit for harvesting, carry over stocks from the 2013 harvest, bought in grain and crops harvested as wholecrop for silage.