Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

Livestock Demographic Data Group: Cattle population report

Livestock population density maps for GB, using July 2024 data

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Contributors:

Department of Epidemiological Sciences, APHA

Epidemiology and Risk Policy Advice team, APHA

Cattle Expert Group, Surveillance Intelligence Unit, APHA

Science Strategy and Planning Group, APHA

Field Epidemiology Team, APHA

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at:

Freedom of Information (FOI), Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) and Subject Access requests: enquiries@apha.gov.uk

Livestock Demographics Data Groups (LDDG): lddg@apha.gov.uk

Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal related Risk (RADAR) data warehouse: RADAR@apha.gov.uk

Epidemiology and Risk Policy Advice, APHA: erpa@apha.gov.uk

Data source: Cattle Tracing System (CTS) / Rapid Analysis and Detection of Animal related Risk (RADAR) data warehouse, SAM

Data Year: July 2024

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APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and also works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment and the economy.

Contents

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 2024 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 2023 and 2024. 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 2.3% reduction in total number of holdings from 2023 to 2024 (59,720 vs 58,342, respectively). Of the three countries, Scotland saw the largest reduction in the number of cattle holdings (2.7%), and in England and Wales the number of cattle holdings reduced by 2.3% and 2.0% respectively in 2024 compared to 2023.

- The total number of cattle in GB has slightly decreased, with a 1.8% decline in total number of cattle from 2023 to 2024, despite the cattle population in Scotland remaining relatively constant (<1% decline in total number of cattle from 2023 to 2024). Of the three countries, Wales saw the largest decline in number of cattle (-2.5%), and in England the number of cattle declined by 2.0%. 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 2023 and 2024 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	2023 Holdings	2024 Holdings	% Change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% Change
ENGLAND	39,362	38,464	-2.3	5,090,334	4,987,735	-2.0
SCOTLAND	10,368	10,089	-2.7	1,683,915	1,668,332	-0.9
WALES	9,990	9,789	-2.0	1,127,789	1,100,060	-2.5
GB TOTAL	59,720	58,342	-2.3	7,902,038	7,756,127	-1.8

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 2024. 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 – 185 cattle per km^2) and holdings (>100 – 110 km^2) is generally on the west side of Great Britain due to the higher rainfall making these areas less suited to arable crops and more suited to grass and livestock grazing. The density maps of GB cattle and cattle holdings show the locations of the largest cattle populations being in the southwest peninsula of England, the southwest and north of Wales, the northwest midlands, northwest England and southwest Scotland. 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 where geography and harsh conditions preclude cattle farming, the majority of East Anglia which is given over to arable cropping, and large urban areas such as London.

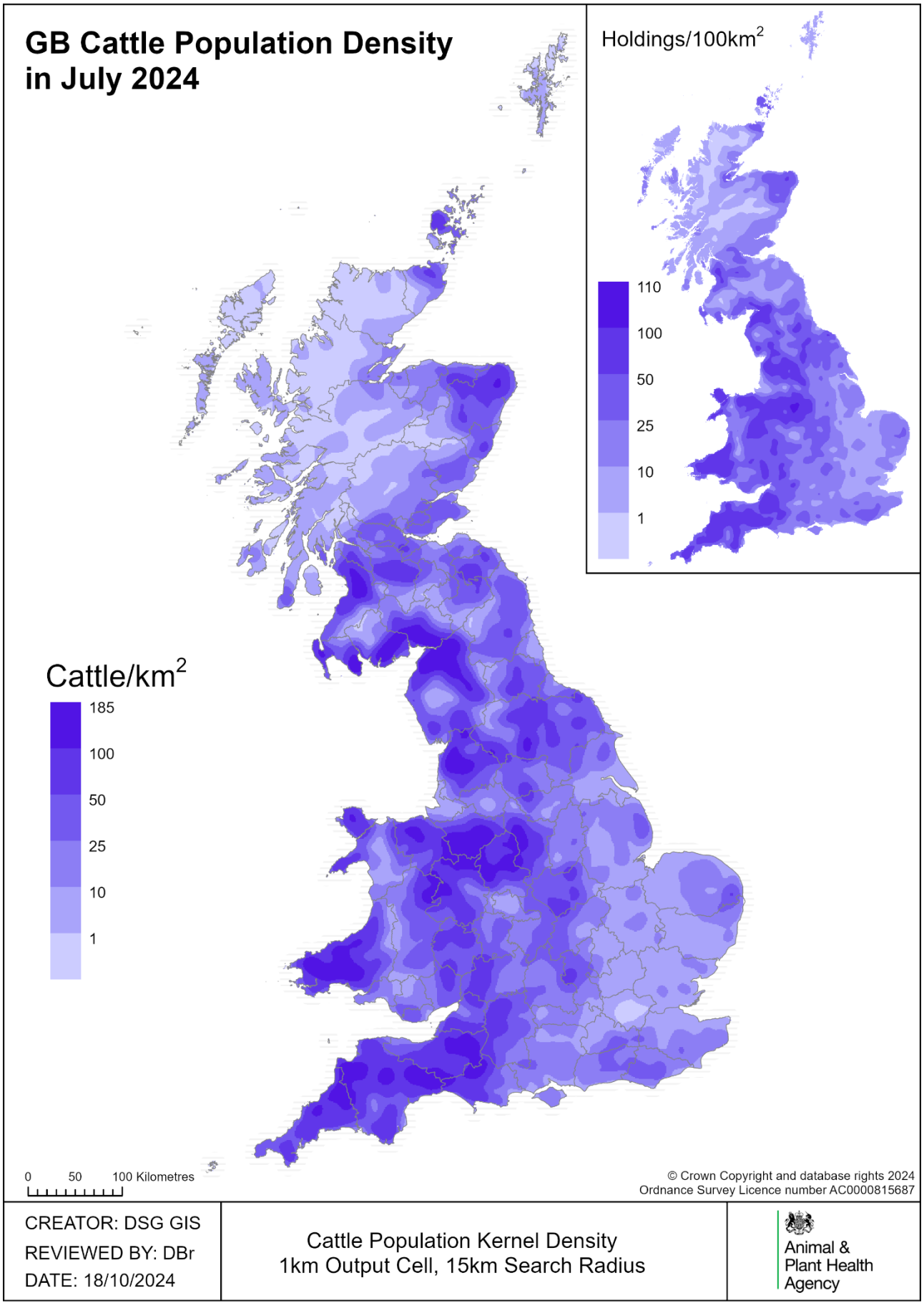

Figure 1: Cattle population density in GB (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2024) with holding density inset.

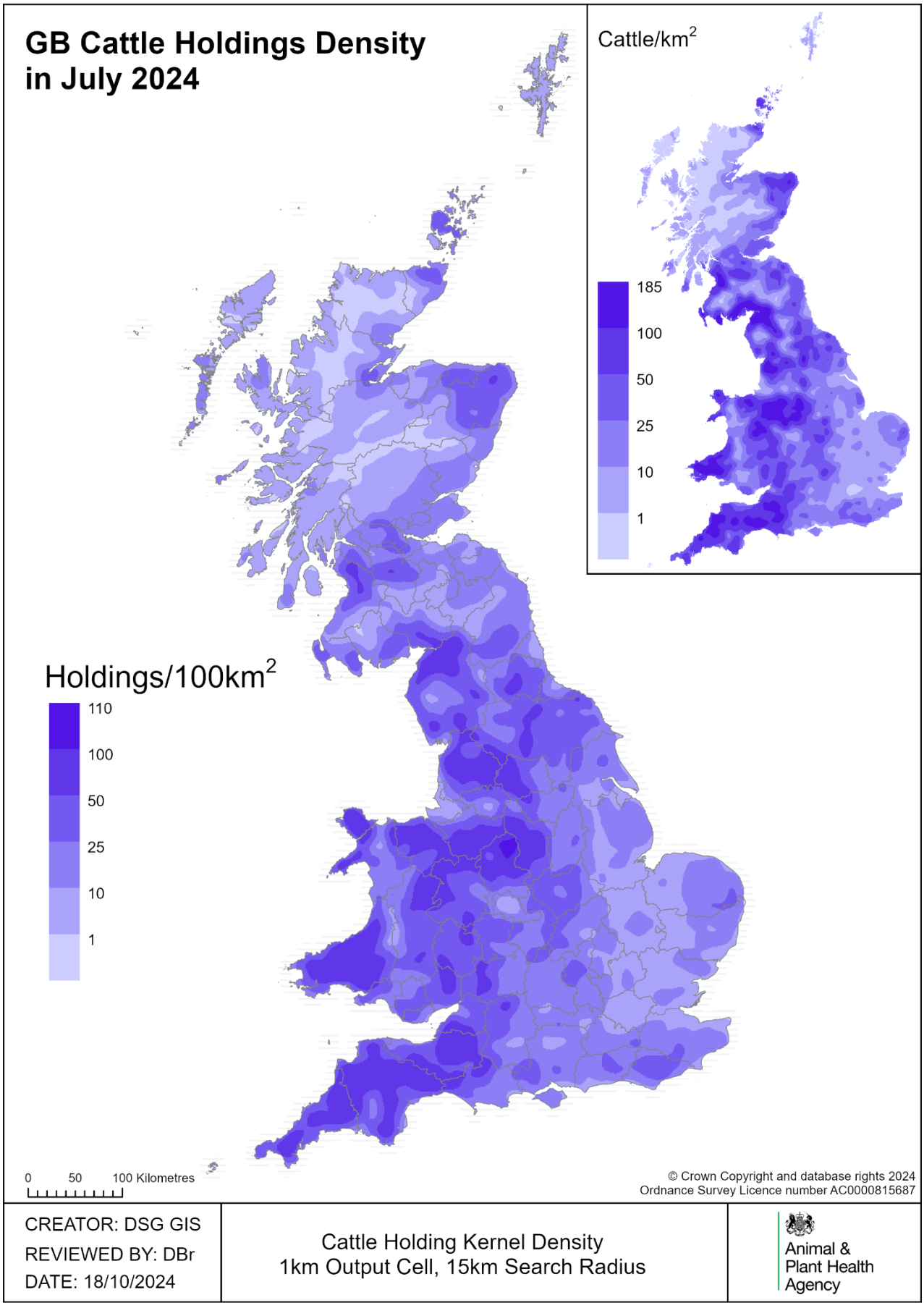

Figure 2: Cattle holding density in GB (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2024) with population density inset.

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 2024. Similarly, a dairy holding was defined as a cattle holding with at least one dairy breed cattle present on the 1st of July 2024. 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: beef cattle populations have a greater geographic distribution especially in England and Wales (Figure 3). 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.

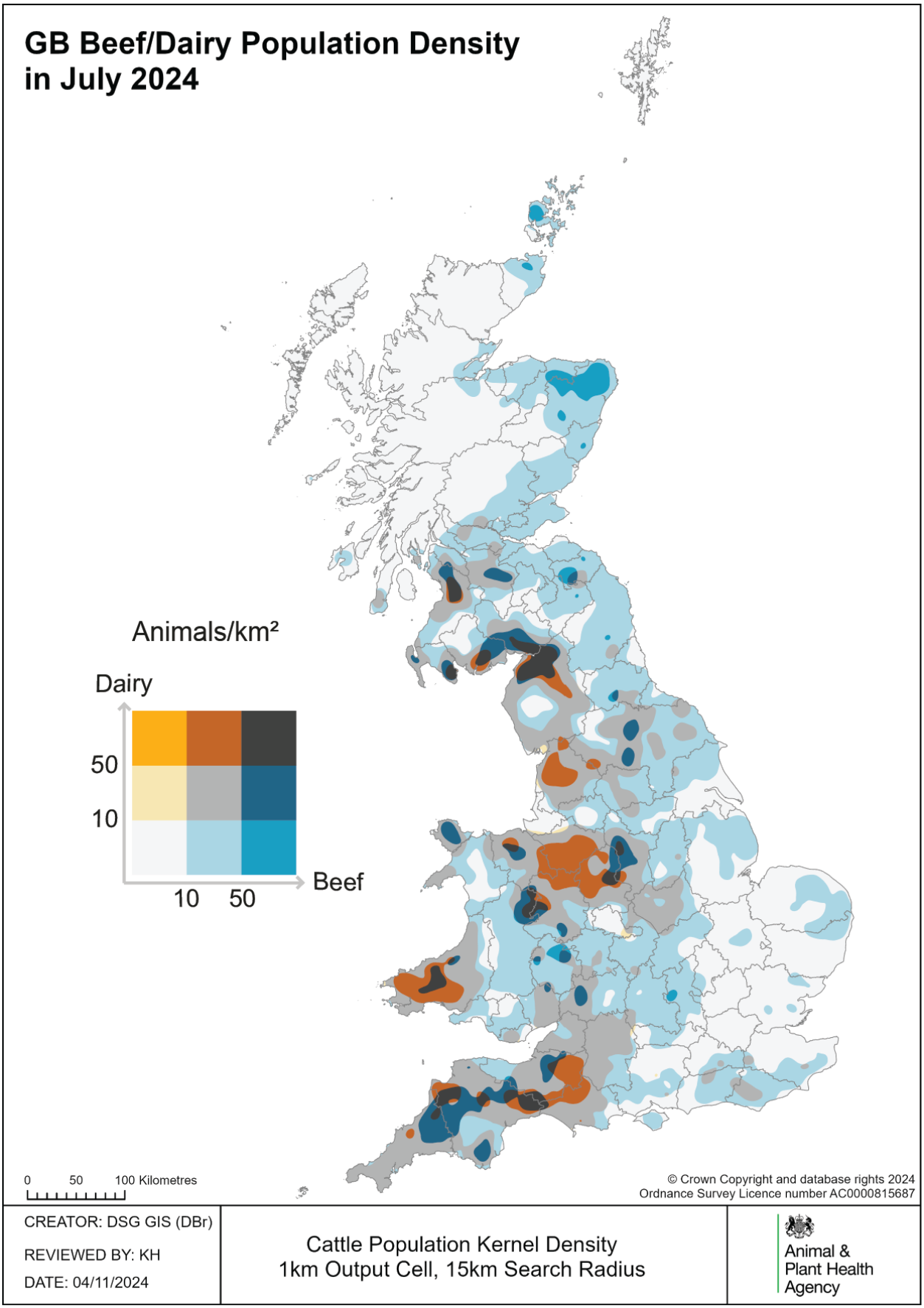

Figure 3: Bivariate map showing both Beef and Dairy population density (as recorded in CTS on 1st July 2024) in GB. Beef and dairy cattle according to breed purpose as defined in RADAR.

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 2024. 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, 2024). 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 (November 2024)

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).

1. **Relevance of data** [degree to which data meets user needs in terms of currency, geographical coverage, content and detail]

Spatial coverage: The data cover Great Britain.

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

Temporal coverage: The data are representative of July 1st, 2024, as recorded in CTS and were accessed via RADAR in October 2024.

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.

2. **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, 2024. 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 6 holdings in the 2024 report (all of which were beef), representing 0.00125% of the total number of animals.

3. **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 58,342 CPH records within the CTS database that had at least one bovine animal on the holding, as of 1st July 2024. A holding is defined as any location with cattle on 1st July 2024 (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 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

[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)

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.

4. **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.

5. **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 has 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.

6. **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 2024). 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 2024 (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.

7. **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

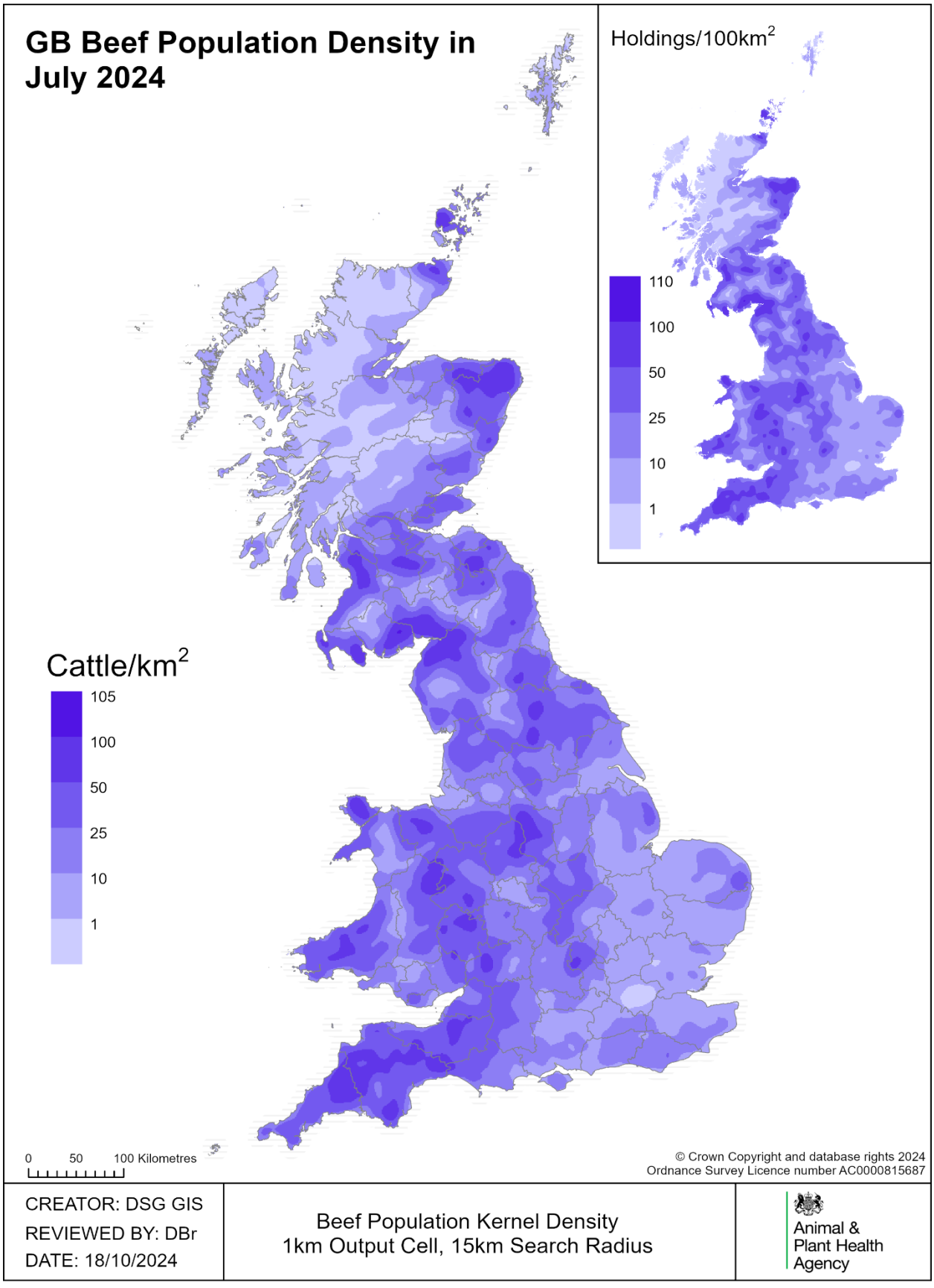

Figure 4: Beef population density in GB with holding density inset.

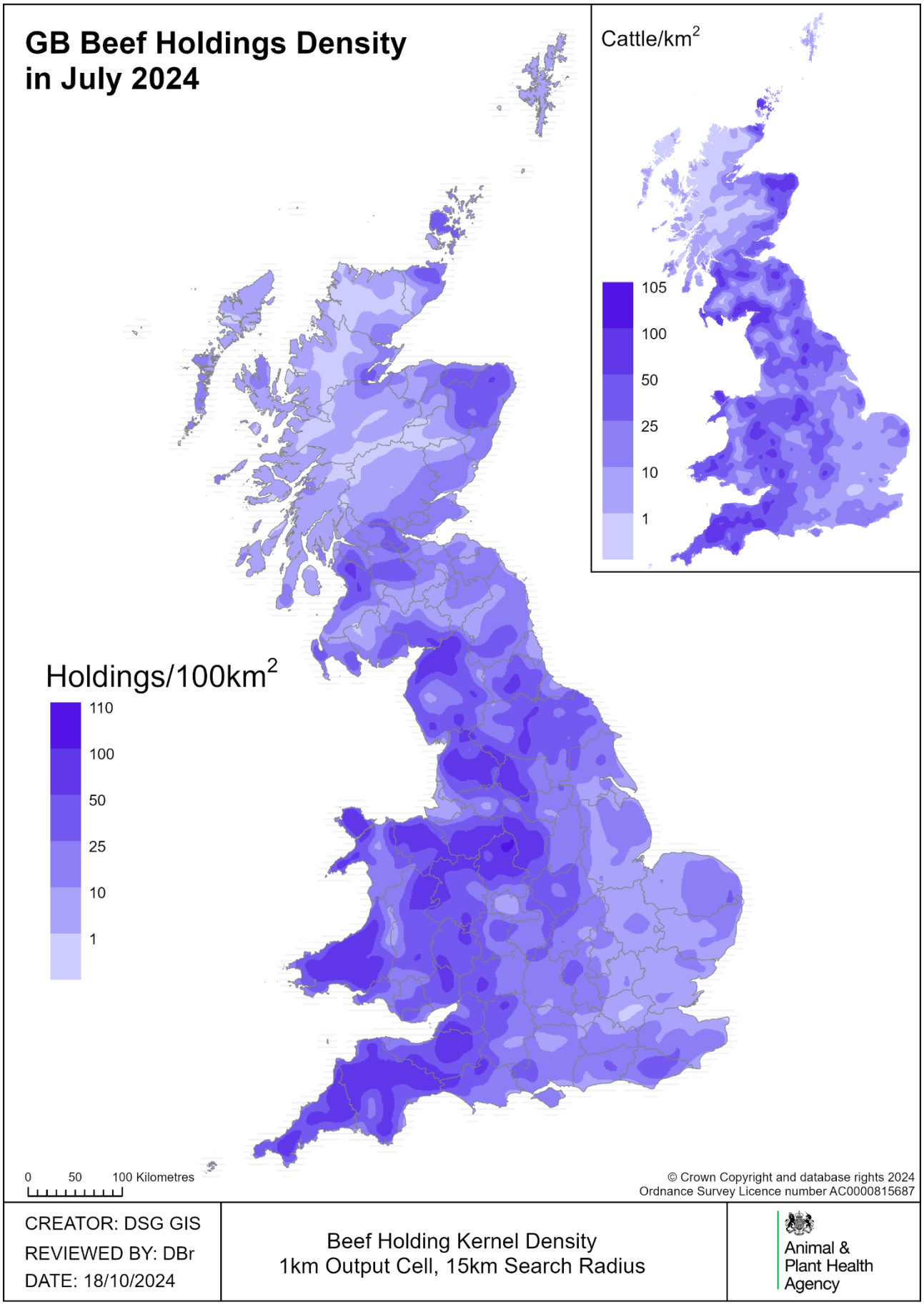

Figure 5: Beef holding density in GB with population density inset.

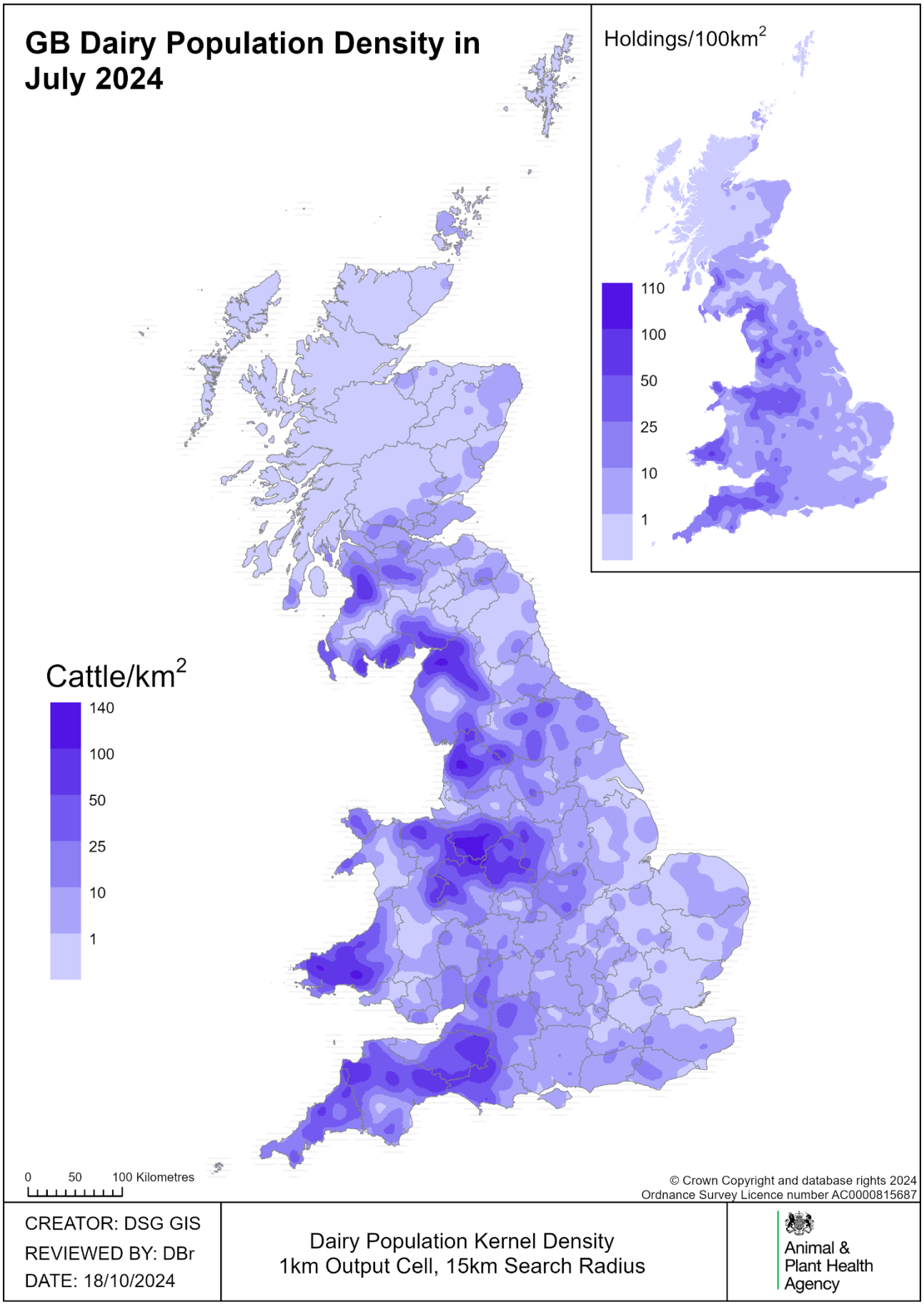

Figure 6: Dairy population density in GB with holding density inset.

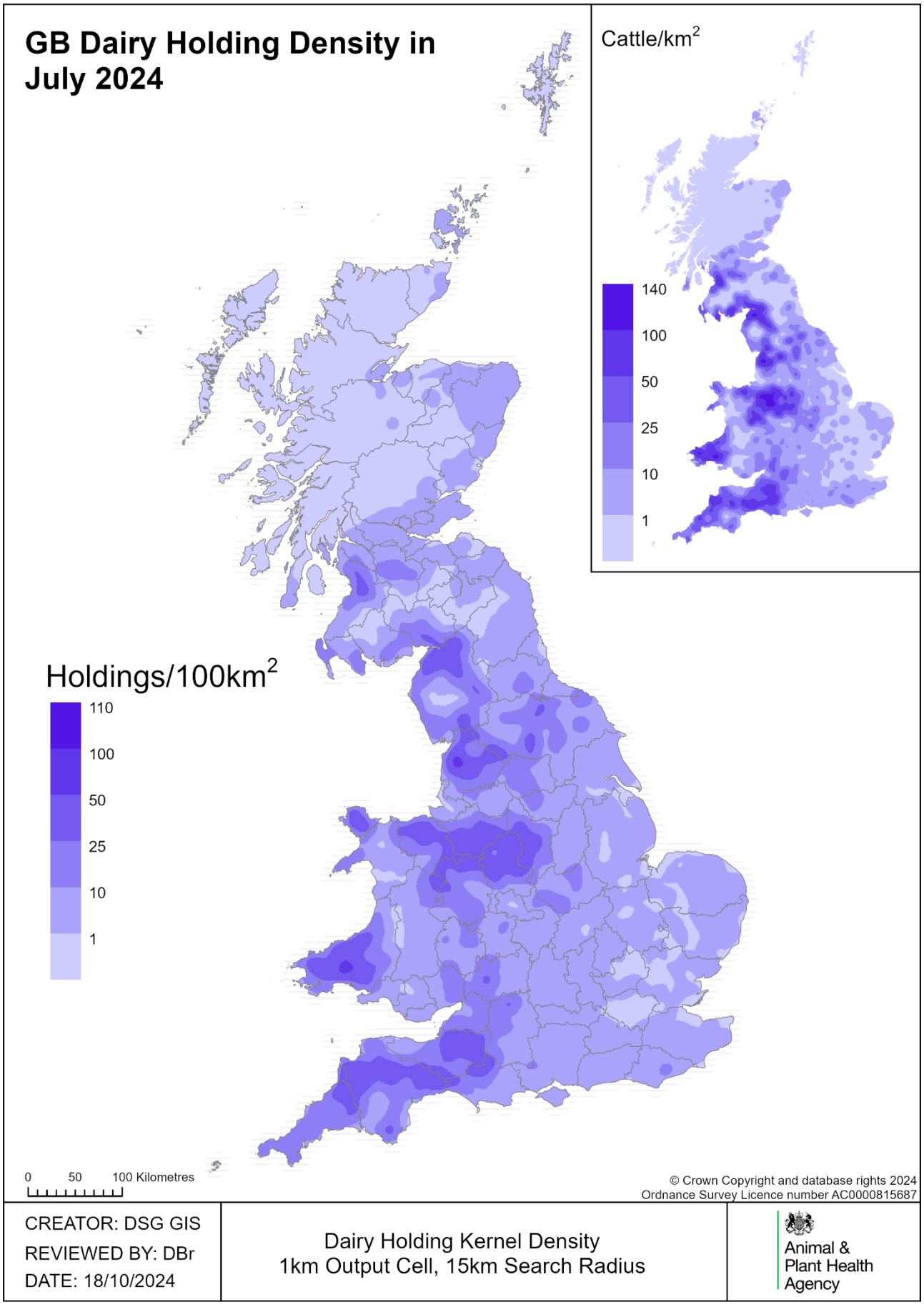

Figure 7: Dairy holding density in GB with population density inset.

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 2024 records. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
AVON	611	595	-2.6	75,073	72,019	-4.1
BEDFORDSHIRE	142	136	-4.2	10,750	10,738	-0.1
BERKSHIRE	166	167	0.6	14,686	14,234	-3.1
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	390	392	0.5	55,438	53,951	-2.7
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	286	274	-4.2	27,034	27,155	0.4
CHESHIRE	1,219	1,185	-2.8	233,696	229,728	-1.7
CLEVELAND	123	112	-8.9	14,961	13,810	-7.7
CORNWALL	2,310	2,202	-4.7	317,069	305,666	-3.6
CUMBRIA	2,815	2,780	-1.2	440,543	437,675	-0.7
DERBYSHIRE	1,469	1,429	-2.7	167,445	165,581	-1.1
DEVONSHIRE	3,870	3,799	-1.8	581,377	568,669	-2.2
DORSET	940	919	-2.2	173,628	168,757	-2.8
DURHAM	820	804	-2.0	86,600	84,656	-2.2
EAST SUSSEX	494	480	-2.8	42,831	43,095	0.6
ESSEX	339	336	-0.9	29,043	26,749	-7.9
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	840	830	-1.2	113,830	111,683	-1.9
GREATER LONDON	56	58	3.6	1,764	1,791	1.5
GREATER MANCHESTER	368	355	-3.5	21,184	20,351	-3.9
HAMPSHIRE	718	703	-2.1	56,815	54,942	-3.3

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
HEREFORD	935	925	-1.1	108,185	108,433	0.2
HERTFORDSHIRE	179	177	-1.1	11,016	10,280	-6.7
HUMBERSIDE	609	604	-0.8	55,486	54,954	-1.0
ISLE OF WIGHT	114	108	-5.3	9,674	9,086	-6.1
ISLES OF SCILLY	19	18	-5.3	253	254	0.4
KENT	573	557	-2.8	52,410	51,543	-1.7
LANCASHIRE	1,660	1,638	-1.3	231,727	229,450	-1.0
LEICESTERSHIRE	816	784	-3.9	108,244	106,528	-1.6
LINCOLNSHIRE	703	688	-2.1	78,994	77,200	-2.3
MERSEYSIDE	49	46	-6.1	4,544	4,231	-6.9
NORFOLK	781	759	-2.8	71,694	68,825	-4.0
NORTH YORKSHIRE	2,929	2,898	-1.1	377,324	371,431	-1.6
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	461	442	-4.1	51,518	49,581	-3.8
NORTHUMBERLAND	930	906	-2.6	138,223	133,941	-3.1
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	416	409	-1.7	43,616	42,352	-2.9
OXFORDSHIRE	448	427	-4.7	61,937	59,578	-3.8
SHROPSHIRE	1,629	1,594	-2.1	246,099	242,125	-1.6
SOMERSET	1,933	1,874	-3.1	294,936	289,403	-1.9
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	378	366	-3.2	33,006	32,977	-0.1
STAFFORDSHIRE	1,687	1,633	-3.2	211,910	208,179	-1.8
SUFFOLK	429	423	-1.4	31,618	31,126	-1.6
SURREY	283	289	2.1	29,182	27,768	-4.8
TYNE & WEAR	72	65	-9.7	6,034	5,577	-7.6

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
WARWICKSHIRE	501	490	-2.2	55,371	54,906	-0.8
WEST MIDLANDS	70	68	-2.9	6,442	6,419	-0.4
WEST SUSSEX	364	361	-0.8	39,133	37,920	-3.1
WEST YORKSHIRE	900	885	-1.7	65,539	64,214	-2.0
WILTSHIRE	919	911	-0.9	150,023	146,573	-2.3
WORCESTERSHIRE	599	563	-6.0	52,429	51,631	-1.5

Table 3: **Total number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county for Scotland, based on July 2024 records**. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
ABERDEENSHIRE	1,237	1,209	-2.3	198,575	200,967	1.2
ANGUS	251	245	-2.4	41,040	41,034	0.0
ARGYLL	599	592	-1.2	49,473	48,927	-1.1
AYRSHIRE	792	770	-2.8	176,981	177,004	0.0
BANFFSHIRE	372	364	-2.2	49,101	47,487	-3.3
BERWICKSHIRE	185	191	3.2	60,209	58,671	-2.6
BUTE	80	78	-2.5	12,040	12,457	3.5
CAITHNESS	363	348	-4.1	42,702	41,806	-2.1
CLACKMANNANSHIRE	25	25	0.0	2,548	2,560	0.5
DUNBARTONSHIRE	82	80	-2.4	11,088	10,636	-4.1
DUMFRIESSHIRE	658	648	-1.5	161,088	159,507	-1.0
EAST LOTHIAN	82	79	-3.7	16,450	16,122	-2.0
FIFE	259	255	-1.5	51,954	51,496	-0.9
INVERNESS-SHIRE	828	789	-4.7	32,753	31,832	-2.8

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
KINCARDINESHIRE	169	164	-3.0	38,719	37,752	-2.5
KINROSS	50	49	-2.0	7,651	7,550	-1.3
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	401	394	-1.7	130,260	130,853	0.5
LANARKSHIRE	545	531	-2.6	93,967	95,478	1.6
MIDLOTHIAN & EDINBURGH	111	104	-6.3	19,932	18,994	-4.7
MORAY	135	129	-4.4	20,876	20,735	-0.7
NAIRN	43	42	-2.3	8,115	7,215	-11.1
ORKNEY	483	476	-1.4	75,769	74,444	-1.7
PEEBLES	95	94	-1.1	15,724	16,103	2.4
PERTH	469	458	-2.3	59,212	57,269	-3.3
RENFREW	155	153	-1.3	25,271	24,678	-2.3
ROSS & CROMARTY	485	468	-3.5	23,956	22,821	-4.7
ROXBURGH	241	229	-5.0	48,285	46,851	-3.0
SELKIRK	55	50	-9.1	10,007	9,786	-2.2
SHETLAND	152	139	-8.6	4,684	4,403	-6.0
STIRLING	250	245	-2.0	38,115	37,483	-1.7
SUTHERLAND	216	208	-3.7	6,915	6,848	-1.0
WEST LOTHIAN	72	69	-4.2	12,920	12,357	-4.4
WIGTOWNSHIRE	428	414	-3.3	137,535	136,206	-1.0

Table 4: Total number of cattle holdings and number of cattle per county for Wales, based on July 2024 records. Data for counties with 6 or fewer holdings have been excluded from this table for data protection reasons.

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
CLWYD	1,379	1,364	-1.1	183,364	182,792	-0.3

County	2023 holdings	2024 holdings	% change	2023 Cattle	2024 Cattle	% change
DYFED	3,529	3,458	-2.0	484,002	466,677	-3.6
GWENT	616	602	-2.3	58,566	55,649	-5.0
GWYNEDD	1,834	1,783	-2.8	169,853	166,386	-2.0
MID GLAMORGAN	308	307	-0.3	19,175	18,872	-1.6
POWYS	1,910	1,880	-1.6	179,704	178,664	-0.6
SOUTH GLAMORGAN	138	127	-8.0	16,257	15,598	-4.1
WEST GLAMORGAN	276	268	-2.9	16,868	15,422	-8.6

Annex 4: GB Counties Reference map

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