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JUNE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE (LAND USE AND LIVESTOCK ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AT 1 JUNE 2010) ENGLAND – FINAL RESULTS

The latest National Statistics produced by Defra from the June Census of Agriculture and Horticulture were released on 9 December 2010 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority. This release shows the final estimates of land use, crop areas and livestock numbers on agricultural holdings on 1 June 2010.

To ensure comparability, the June Survey 2009 estimates were revised across all land and livestock categories (with the exception of cattle which is sourced directly from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS)) in the provisional statistical release on 16 September 2010. For further information on these revisions please see the methodology and revisions section on page 6. The key results for 2010 are given below.

Agricultural land use and ownership (Tables 1 - 2)
The utilised agricultural area (UAA) is almost 8.9 million hectares in 2010 with the total cropped area of 3.9 million hectares accounting for 44% of this land. Permanent grassland makes up another 43% of UAA and like the cropped area, permanent grassland remained stable between 2009 and 2010.

The area of land owned by the occupiers in June 2010 has remained largely similar to that in 2009, at 5.9 million hectares. The area of land rented in for more than a year decreased by 1.3% from 3.2 million hectares in June 2009 to 3.1 million hectares in 2010.

Arable crops (Table 3)
The total area of arable crops remained stable in June 2010 and stands at just under 3.8 million hectares. There was a large increase (13.7%) in the area of oilseed crops to 644 thousand hectares, while the areas of cereals and potatoes both decreased in 2010 by 1.6% and 4.9% respectively.

Horticultural crops (Tables 4 - 6)
The area of land used to grow horticultural crops at 1 June 2010 was 145 thousand hectares. This is almost unchanged since 2009.

Livestock (Tables 7 - 11)
In 2010 the total number of cattle and calves in England increased by 1.0% to 5.5 million. All cattle data is sourced through the Cattle Tracing System (CTS). The number of pigs and sheep & lambs both decreased in 2010 and now stand at 3.6 million and 14.2 million animals respectively. The number of poultry was 125 million which amounts to an 8.5% rise from 2009.

Defra is extremely grateful to the many farmers who complete the June Survey questionnaire each year. The support of farmers enables the Department to produce timely figures on the latest trends which are important for the Department's business and the industry's market operations.

Enquiries on this publication to Farming Statistics, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Tel: 01904 455332, email: farming-statistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

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. The total utilised agricultural area in England is almost 8.9 million hectares at 1 June 2010. This is a small reduction of 0.8% on the same period in 2009.

Figure 1: Total utilised agricultural area at 1 June 2000 to 2010

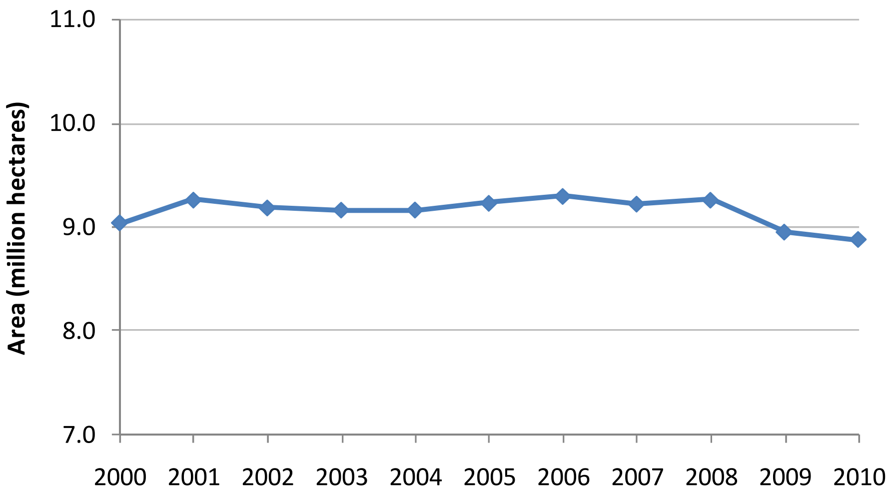
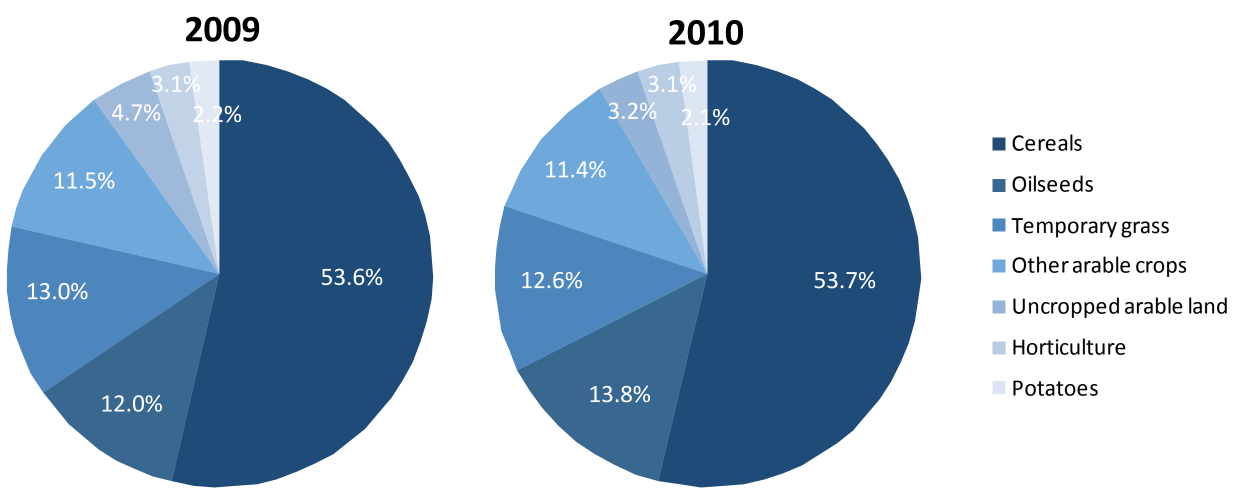


Figure 1 shows that the utilised agricultural area in England has been fairly stable around the 9 million hectare mark since 2000. The small drop seen between 2008 and 2009 is a result of the register improvements made ahead of the 2010 Census which removed holdings that no longer have agricultural activity. Further details of the register improvements can be found in the revisions section on page 6.

Croppable area

The total area of land on agricultural holdings is 8.9 million hectares as at 1 June 2010. Approximately 52% of this land is considered to be croppable, i.e. land currently under crops, bare fallow, temporary grass or horticulture. The rest is predominantly permanent grassland (either meadow/pasture land or rough grazing).

Figure 2: Total croppable area at 1 June 2010 compared to 2009



The total croppable area in England is just under 4.7 million hectares as at June 2010. Figure 2 shows that over half (53.7%) of the croppable area is taken by cereal crops, as was the case in 2009. The total area of land that was cropped in 2010 remained almost unchanged since 2009 at 3.9 million hectares.

The June Census 2010 estimate of the area of uncropped arable land is 149 thousand hectares, a large decrease (32%) since the 2009 estimate. This decrease brings the area broadly back into line with the 2008 level as the increase in 2009 was largely due to the difficult autumn 2008 planting conditions and the lower cereal prices.

Cereals and Oilseeds

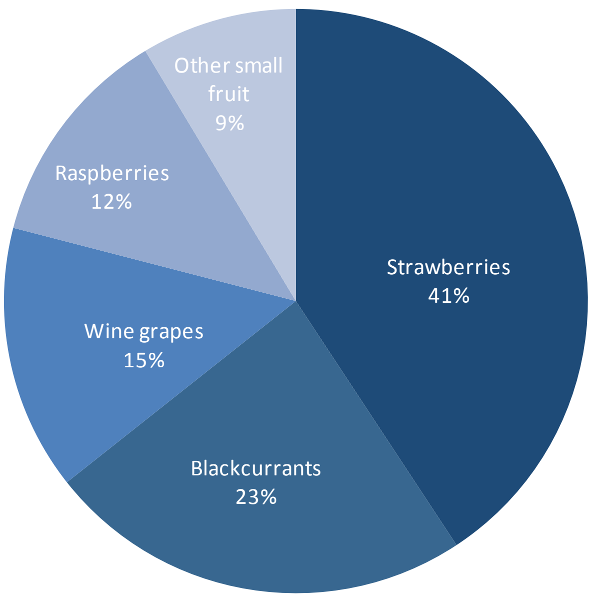
The June 2010 estimate of the area of wheat in England is just under 1.8 million hectares, an increase of 139 thousand hectares (8.4%) since June 2009. The increased area is in part due to the more favourable autumn planting conditions compared with the previous year.

The area of land devoted to oilseed crops increased by 14% from 567 thousand hectares in 2009 to 644 thousand hectares in 2010. This increase was largely due to the 18% increase seen in the area of winter oilseed rape, which rose from 493 thousand hectares in June 2009 to 582 thousand hectares in 2010. This increase was a result of more favourable drilling and establishment conditions compared to the previous year. Conversely the area of spring oilseed rape decreased by 59% and now stands at 18 thousand hectares. This is a return to a level more consistent with previous years following the large increase seen in 2009.

As expected, the areas of winter and spring barley decreased in 2010 to 320 and 266 thousand hectares respectively. This amounts to an overall decrease of 23% in the total barley area, which now stands at 586 thousand hectares. This decrease in the barley areas was due to a combination of high stocks and low prices at time of planting.

Fruit

Figure 3: Breakdown of small fruit as at 1 June 2010



The areas of orchards and small fruit have increased between 2009 and 2010. Nearly 22 thousand hectares are covered by orchards and small fruit is grown on a total area of over 8 thousand hectares.

Figure 3 shows a breakdown of small fruit areas. Strawberries account for the largest proportion with 41% of the total area, however wine grapes have shown the largest increase from 2009, rising by 56% to just over 1.2 thousand hectares. There was also a 17% increase in the area of other small fruit, which includes gooseberries and blackberries.

Cattle

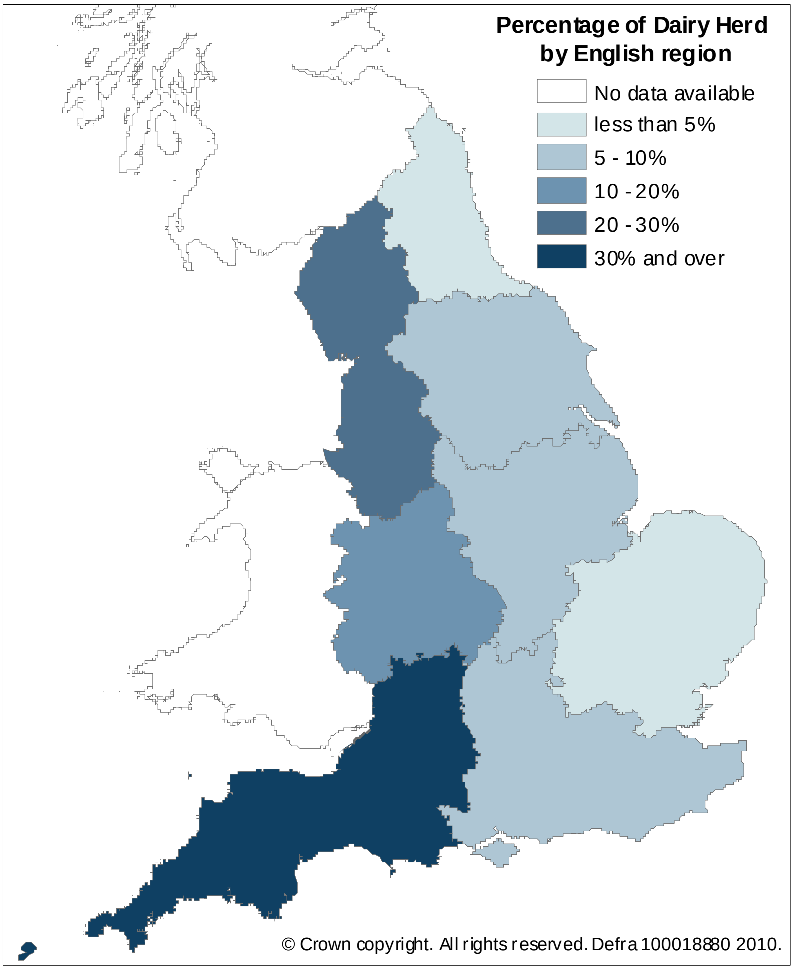
Final cattle figures were published on 16 September 2010 and remain unchanged.

The total number of cattle and calves in England increased by 1.0% on 2009 and now stands at 5.5 million. Of these 4.0 million are female.

The female breeding herd accounts for almost half of the female cattle in England with 1.9 million animals in 2010 (an increase of 0.9% on 2009). Within the breeding herd the beef herd increased by 2.8% from 735 thousand animals in June 2009 to 756 thousand animals in 2010. The dairy herd remained almost unchanged in 2010 at just under 1.2 million.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of the total dairy herd that falls into each of the English regions. The largest proportion of the dairy herd is located in the South West region with the North West & Merseyside and the West Midlands having the next largest proportions respectively. The North East and the Eastern region account for less than 5% each of the dairy herd.

Figure 4: Proportion of dairy herd (>2yrs with offspring) by English region



Pigs

The number of pigs has fallen by 2.2% since 2009 to 3.6 million. The fall is a slight surprise given the good market conditions (prices are below the 2009 level, but input costs are substantially lower). There was however a small increase of 0.6% in the total number of breeding pigs, which may reflect optimism in the sector.

Sheep

At June 2010 there were 14.2 million sheep on commercial holdings, a 1.0% decrease from the same time in 2009. The harsh winter of 2009 affected lambing rates which accounts for some of this reduction. The large (11.1%) increase in sheep intended for first time breeding would suggest that higher prices are prompting both expansion within the sector and the replacement of older, less productive stock.

Poultry

Total poultry numbers have increased by 8.5% to around 125 million. This indicates strong growth in the sector, which may be due to an increased demand for cheaper meat and fast-food during the recession. Indeed, table chickens have increased by 6.9% and continue to dominate the industry, accounting for 63% of total poultry. Meanwhile, the number of turkeys has fallen by 11.6% to 3.6 million owing to a long-term reduction in turkey sales.

Comparisons to other EU countries

Data on livestock populations is 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 is 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 latest data from 2009, the UK is the 7th largest cereal producer, the largest producer of sheep and the 3rd largest producer of cattle of the EU 27 Member States. Figures 5 to 7 below show the comparison of these activities across all Member States.

Figure 5: Cereal areas in 2009 by EU Member State

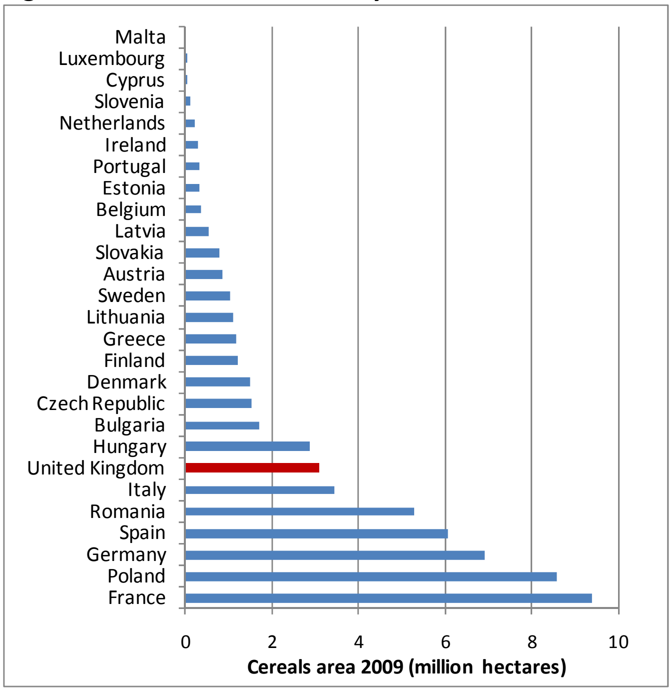


Figure 6: Number of sheep in 2009 by EU Member State

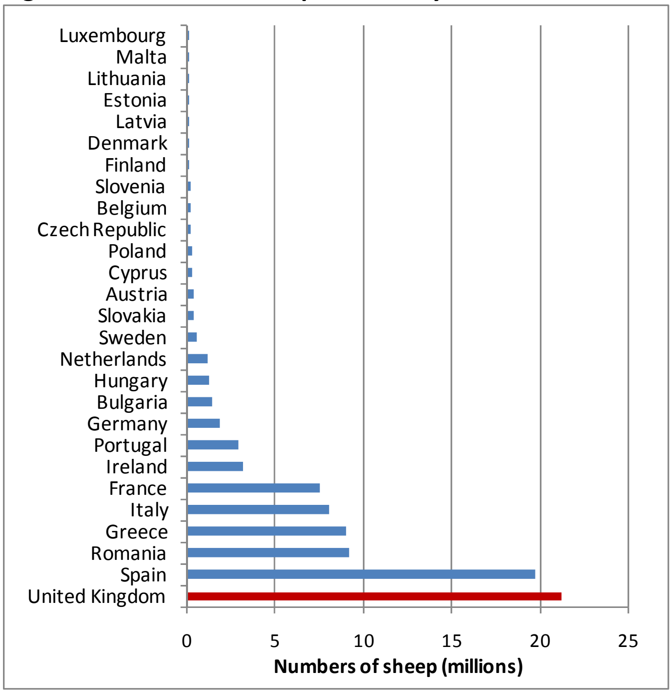
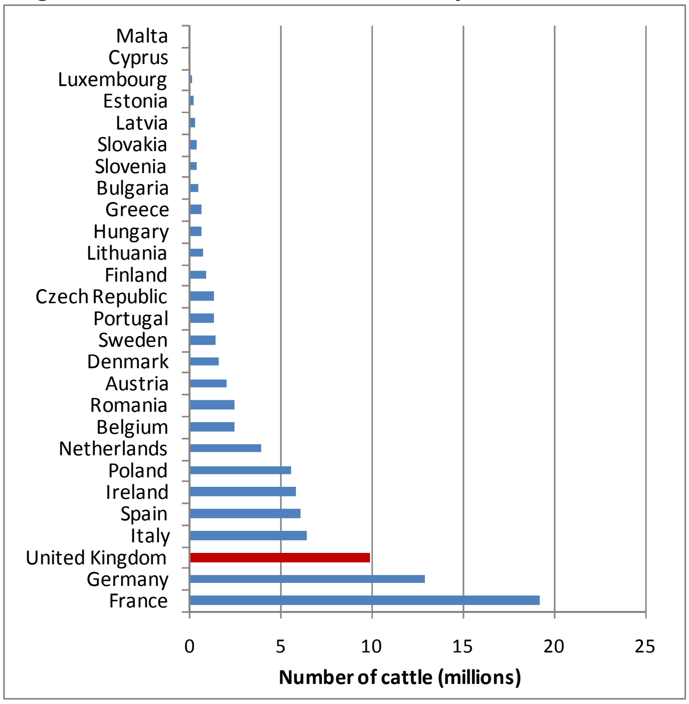


Figure 7: Numbers of cattle in 2009 by EU Member State



Source: Eurostat

Data uses

Livestock

- Census data helps 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 country help assess the risk of veterinary disease and to control outbreaks.
- The data is also used heavily in calculations of the greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions inventories.

Land

- Data on crop areas (both arable and horticultural) helps 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 and for monitoring the progress of the Campaign for the Farmed Environment.
- The data will enable us to assess how land areas vary across the English regions and in different geographic areas (such as the Uplands, National Parks, River Basin Districts).
- The crop areas, combined with yield data, provide harvest estimates which 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 for all farmers, it is a way of life. We also use the data to estimate the numbers of tenant farmers so we know the impacts of any changes in their sector.

Revisions to 2009 survey results

The 2010 Census provided a good opportunity to ensure our statistical register of agricultural holdings is up to date and accurate. We identified a large number of holdings with whom we have not had contact for a number of years and do not appear recently on any other Defra administrative system. This suggests these holdings are very small, inactive or in non-agricultural use and so we have removed them from the register and, as these holdings have been inactive for a number of years, adjusted the 2009 June Survey results to reflect this.

June Survey methodology

Results presented in this release are from the June Census of Agriculture and Horticulture in 2010. This is carried out under EU legislation once every ten years to capture detailed information about the structure of the agricultural industry. In other years, we run smaller sample surveys to provide annual updates and a long running time series.

The survey is postal, though farmers are given the option to complete the survey on-line via the Defra Whole Farm Approach website. In 2010, we received around 10% of responses via this route.

The survey questionnaire was sent to all 127,000 holdings above a threshold which defines “commercial” levels of farming activity (discussed in the next section). We received responses from 73% of the agricultural population and estimates were made for the remainder.

To maximise response rate, we sent out two sets of reminder postcards at fortnightly intervals following survey day (1 June) and a third reminder targeted at particularly important non-responding holdings (with either previous high levels of activity or from specialist sectors such as horticulture where a small number of non-responses can cause greater unreliability in the results).

Thresholds

Holdings were only surveyed where they had previously recorded "commercial" levels of farming activity (on their latest June survey response). In this instance, we have defined "commercial" by the thresholds specified in EU Farm Structure Survey Regulation EC 1166/2008. This means any holding 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.

This change in methodology came into effect this year (2010) and will be applied to all our future farm surveys. It offers many benefits in reducing the administrative burden on the smallest holdings, shows a clearer picture of the trends in commercial farming structures over time and reduces costs to government of sending survey forms to these holdings.

Over 40% of registered holdings in England have activity below these thresholds. Removing them from the analysis has only a very small effect for crops, sheep, pigs etc. (less than 1% of national totals are excluded).

Data analysis

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-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) the sample estimates are raised according to the inverse sampling fraction.

All percentage changes are based on un-rounded figures. Totals may not necessarily agree with the sum of their components due to rounding.

Confidence indicators

Tick based confidence indicators have been shown against the June 2010 figures, ranging from 3 ticks (good) to 1 cross (poor). The ranges relate to the Relative Standard Errors (RSE) as follows:

✓✓✓	RSE <2.5%
✓✓	RSE 2.5–5%
✓	RSE 5–10%
⍁	RSE 10-20%
☒	RSE >20%

We have also shown confidence intervals against the figures. They are based on the Standard Error (SE) multiplied by 1.96 which gives a 95% confidence interval. We are 95% confident that the true value lies within this range either side of the estimate. The standard errors only give an indication of the sampling error. They do not take into account any other sources of survey error, such as non-response bias or administrative data errors.

Other survey results and next publications due

Results from all the Defra farming surveys can be viewed on the Defra website via the following link: http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/foodfarm/index.htm. This also contains details of future publication dates and datasets from previous surveys. The next publications due from the June Census of Agriculture are:

- Final England Agricultural workforce results: 9 December 2010
- Final UK results (land use, crops, livestock populations and UK agricultural workforce): 16 December 2010
- 2010 results published at small area level (e.g. Local Authority, County and Region) March 2011
- Detailed labour estimates of time spent on farm work, age, gender of holders and workers based on the 2010 census data collection will be published at the end of 2011.

In addition to the results contained within this release there is also a long England time series showing how land areas and livestock numbers have changed over time since 1983. This time series is available via the following link: http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/foodfarm/landuselivestock/junesurvey/index.htm.

Table 1: Summary of land use on agricultural holdings

Thousand hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised (a)	2010	% change 2010/2009 (b)	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Utilised agricultural area (c)	**9 317**	**8 947**	**8 874**	**-0.8**	**+/- 37**	✓✓✓
Total agricultural area	**9 846**	**(f) 9 404**	**9 315**	**-0.9**	**+/- 37**	✓✓✓
Common rough grazing	**428**	**428**	**428**	**0.0**	**-**	**-**
Total area on agricultural holdings	**9 418**	**(f) 8 976**	**8 887**	**-1.0**	**+/- 37**	✓✓✓
Total croppable area	**4 860**	**4 738**	**4 654**	**-1.8**	**+/- 18**	✓✓✓
Total crops	**3 992**	**3 901**	**3 918**	**0.4**	**+/- 16**	✓✓✓
Arable crops	3 839	3 754	3 773	0.5	+/- 15	✓✓✓
Cereals	2 596	2 538	2 497	-1.6	+/- 12	✓✓✓
Oilseeds	579	567	644	13.7	+/- 7	✓✓✓
Potatoes	108	105	100	-4.9	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Other crops	556	545	532	-2.4	+/- 6	✓✓✓
Horticultural crops	153	146	145	-0.9	+/- 5	✓✓✓
Uncropped arable land (d)	**231**	**221**	**149**	**-32.3**	**+/- 4**	✓✓✓
Temporary grass under 5 years old	**637**	**617**	**587**	**-4.9**	**+/- 6**	✓✓✓
Permanent grassland (incl. rough grazing)	**4 029**	**3 781**	**3 781**	**0.0**	**+/- 23**	✓✓✓
Grass over 5 years old	3 439	3 223	3 228	2.0	+/- 19	✓✓✓
Sole right rough grazing (e)	590	558	493	-11.6	+/- 12	✓✓✓
Other land on agricultural holdings	**528**	**(f)458**	**452**	**-1.3**	**+/- 23**	✓✓
Woodland	357	(f)304	295	-2.8	+/- 22	✓✓
Land used for outdoor pigs (g)	n/c	n/c	10	-	+/- 1	✓✓
All other non-agricultural land	172	(f)154	146	-5.1	+/- 7	✓✓✓

n/c: not collected

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(c) 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 land).

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

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

(f) Results have been corrected leading to a minor amendment to the areas of woodland and all other non-agricultural land in 2009. This led to a small decrease of 8 thousand hectares in the total agricultural area.

(g) Land used for outdoor pigs is a new category for 2010 and was previously included in 'All other land'.

Table 2: Areas of owned and rented land on agricultural holdings

Thousand hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised [(a)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(b)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Land owned	**6 290**	**5 769**	**5 868**	**1.7**	**+/- 28**	✓✓✓
Land rented in for 1 year or more	**3 273**	**3 167**	**3 124**	**-1.3**	**+/- 24**	✓✓✓
Full Agricultural Tenancies	1 681	1 637	1 590	-2.9	+/- 12	✓✓✓
Farm Business Tenancies	1 094	1 056	1 063	0.6	+/- 17	✓✓✓
Other Agreements	498	473	472	-0.3	+/- 12	✓✓✓
Seasonally rented in land [(c)]	**416**	**396**	**410**	**3.5**	**+/- 9**	✓✓✓
Seasonally let out land [(c)]	**704**	**515**	**485**	**-5.8**	**+/- 10**	✓✓✓

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(c) Land rented for less than 1 year, including grazing licences.

Table 3: Arable crops

Thousand hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised [a]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [b]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total arable crops	**3 839**	**3 754**	**3 773**	**0.5**	**+/- 15**	✓✓✓
Cereals	**2 596**	**2 538**	**2 497**	**-1.6**	**+/- 12**	✓✓✓
Wheat	1 691	1 653	1 792	8.4	+/- 11	✓✓✓
Barley	777	760	586	-22.9	+/- 5	✓✓✓
winter	354	347	320	-7.5	+/- 4	✓✓✓
spring	423	413	266	-35.7	+/- 4	✓✓✓
Oats	103	101	95	-5.8	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Rye, mixed corn and triticale	25	24	24	-0.3	+/- 1	✓✓✓
Oilseed crops	**579**	**567**	**644**	**13.7**	**+/- 7**	✓✓✓
Oilseed rape	548	536	600	11.8	+/- 7	✓✓✓
winter	503	493	582	18.1	+/- 7	✓✓✓
spring	44	43	18	-58.9	+/- 1	✓✓
Linseed	29	28	44	57.9	+/- 3	✓✓
Borage	3	3	1	-71.9	+/- 0	⊠
Potatoes	**108**	**105**	**100**	**-4.9**	**+/- 2**	✓✓✓
Early crop (harvested on or before 31 July)	15	14	10	-30.1	+/- 1	✓✓
Main crop (harvested after 31 July)	93	91	90	-1.0	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Other (non-horticultural) crops	**556**	**545**	**532**	**-2.4**	**+/- 6**	✓✓✓
Sugar beet [c]	116	114	118	3.7	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Field beans	184	180	161	-10.3	+/- 4	✓✓✓
Peas for harvesting dry	41	40	40	-0.4	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Maize [d]	148	145	146	0.4	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Root crops, brassicas and fodder beet for stock feeding	24	24	20	-16.8	+/- 1	✓✓
Leguminous forage crops	n/c	n/c	9	-	+/- 1	✓
Other crops for stockfeeding	13	13	8	-38.1	+/- 1	✓✓
All other arable crops	29	28	30	4.4	+/- 2	✓✓
- of which short rotation coppice	4	4	3	-30.4	+/- 0	✓
- of which miscanthus	9	9	9	-6.0	+/- 1	✓
- of which crops for aromatic or medicinal use	7	7	2	-67.3	+/- 1	⊠

n/c: not collected

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(c) Not for stockfeeding.

(d) Includes fodder and grain maize.

Table 4: Fruit and Vegetables grown in the open

Thousand hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised [(a)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(b)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total fruit and vegetables	**140**	**135**	**133**	**-1.4**	**+/- 3**	✓✓✓
Orchards	**22**	**20**	**22**	**7.8**	**+/- 1**	✓✓✓
Commercial orchards [(c)]	19	18	19	7.8	+/- 1	✓✓✓
Non-commercial orchards	3	2	3	7.6	+/- 0	✓✓
Small fruit [(d)]	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8.2**	**+/- 0**	✓✓✓
Strawberries	3	3	3	4.0	+/- 0	✓✓
Raspberries	1	1	1	0.2	+/- 0	✓✓
Blackcurrants	2	2	2	-2.3	+/- 0	✓✓✓
Wine grapes	1	1	1	55.9	+/- 0	✓✓
Other small fruit (incl. gooseberries and blackberries)	1	1	1	16.7	+/- 0	✓✓
Vegetables and salad for human consumption [(e)]	**110**	**107**	**103**	**-3.8**	**+/- 3**	✓✓✓
Vining peas for processing	33	32	23	-29.3	+/- 1	✓✓
Other peas and beans	3	3	3	6.8	+/- 0	✓
Culinary plants for human consumption (incl. herbs)	2	2	2	-9.3	+/- 0	✓
All other vegetables and salad	72	69	75	7.7	+/- 2	✓✓✓

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(c) Commercial orchards are those from which growers intend to sell fruit.

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

(e) 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: Hardy Nursery Stock

Hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised [(a)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(b)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total hardy nursery stock, bulbs and flowers	**10 518**	**9 836**	**10 366**	**5.4**	**+/- 342**	✓✓✓
Christmas trees	2 042	1 874	1 769	-5.7	+/- 80	✓✓✓
Perennial herbaceous plants	366	273	299	9.2	+/- 28	✓✓
Other hardy nursery stock	3 318	3 101	3 609	16.4	+/- 134	✓✓✓
Bulbs and flowers grown in the open	4 793	4 588	4 690	2.2	+/- 303	✓✓

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

Table 6: Glasshouses and protected crops [(a) (b)]

Hectares

	2009 published	2009 revised [(c)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(d)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total glasshouse area on 1 June	**1 752**	**1 501**	**1 490**	**-0.8**	**+/- 33**	✓✓✓
Vegetables, salad and fruit	791	731	761	4.1	+/- 22	✓✓✓
Flowers, foliage and other plants	667	582	556	-4.5	+/- 22	✓✓✓
Mushroom sheds [(e)]	n/c	n/c	7	-	+/- 3	☒
Not in use on 1 June	295	188	166	-11.9	+/- 11	✓✓

n/c: not collected

(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) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(d) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(e) Mushroom sheds were a new category in 2010 and were previously included in all other land on agricultural holdings.

Table 7: Cattle and calves on agricultural holdings on 1 June [(a)]

Thousands

	2009	2010	% change 2010/2009
Total cattle and calves	**5 484**	**5 542**	**1.0**
All female cattle	**3 961**	**3 984**	**0.6**
Aged 2 years or more	**2 379**	**2 405**	**1.1**
Total breeding herd	1 899	1 916	0.9
- Beef herd	735	756	2.8
- Dairy herd	1 163	1 160	-0.3
Other female cattle	481	489	1.6
- Beef	227	236	4.2
- Dairy	254	252	-0.6
Aged between 1 and 2 years	**764**	**764**	**0.0**
- Beef	475	446	-6.2
- Dairy	289	319	10.3
Less than 1 year	**817**	**815**	**-0.3**
- Beef	490	485	-0.9
- Dairy	327	330	0.7
All male cattle	**1 523**	**1 557**	**2.2**
Aged 2 years or more	227	237	4.2
Aged between 1 and 2 years	575	578	0.5
Less than 1 year	721	743	3.0

(a) These figures have been sourced from the Cattle Tracing System (CTS). The data includes returns from all holdings with cattle so are not subject to survey error.

Table 8: Pigs on agricultural holdings on 1 June

Thousands

	2009 published	2009 revised [(a)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(b)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total pigs	**3 872**	**3 689**	**3 606**	**-2.2**	**+/- 88**	✓✓✓
Breeding pigs	**444**	**421**	**423**	**0.6**	**+/- 12**	✓✓✓
Female breeding herd	**371**	**352**	**346**	**-1.7**	**+/- 10**	✓✓✓
Sows in pig	264	250	228	-9.1	+/- 8	✓✓✓
Gilts in pig	43	41	54	31.7	+/- 3	✓✓
Other sows [(c)]	65	61	64	6.5	+/- 5	✓✓
Other breeding pigs	**73**	**69**	**77**	**12.2**	**+/- 6**	✓✓
Boars being used for service	16	15	14	-3.2	+/- 1	✓✓✓
Gilts intended for first time breeding	57	54	63	16.3	+/- 6	✓✓
Fattening pigs (incl. barren sows)	**3 428**	**3 268**	**3 183**	**-2.6**	**+/- 87**	✓✓✓

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

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

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

Thousands

	2009 published	2009 revised [(a)]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [(b)]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total sheep and lambs	**14 984**	**14 390**	**14 240**	**-1.0**	**+/- 57**	✓✓✓
Female breeding flock	**6 672**	**6 395**	**6 447**	**0.8**	**+/- 35**	✓✓✓
Ewes intended for further breeding	5 550	5 313	5 257	-1.1	+/- 31	✓✓✓
Breeding ewes intended for slaughter	326	312	334	7.0	+/- 10	✓✓✓
Ewes intended for first time breeding	797	770	856	11.1	+/- 13	✓✓✓
Other sheep and lambs	**8 312**	**7 994**	**7 793**	**-2.5**	**+/- 44**	✓✓✓
Lambs under 1 years old	7 776	7 489	7 296	-2.6	+/- 43	✓✓✓
Rams	171	165	160	-3.2	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Other sheep 1 year and over	364	340	337	-0.7	+/- 11	✓✓✓

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

Table 10: Poultry on agricultural holdings on 1 June [a]

Thousands

	2009 published	2009 revised [b]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [c]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total poultry	**121 855**	**115 320**	**125 173**	**8.5**	**+/- 3 577**	✓✓✓
Total breeding and laying fowl	**33 119**	**31 060**	**35 630**	**14.7**	**+/- 1 397**	✓✓✓
Table chickens (broilers)	**77 684**	**73 679**	**78 788**	**6.9**	**+/- 3 243**	✓✓✓
Other poultry	**11 053**	**10 581**	**10 755**	**1.6**	**+/- 575**	✓✓
Ducks	2 553	2 451	2 358	-3.8	+/- 213	✓✓
Geese	127	116	122	5.8	+/- 15	✓
Turkeys	4 220	4 094	3 620	-11.6	+/- 305	✓✓
All other poultry	4 153	3 920	4 655	18.7	+/- 438	✓✓

(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.

(b) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(c) Compared to 2009 revised results.

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

Thousands

	2009 published	2009 revised [a]	2010	% change 2010/2009 [b]	June 2010 Confidence Interval	Indicator
Total other livestock	**420**	**312**	**330**	**5.8**	**+/- 5**	✓✓✓
Goats	87	69	79	15.1	+/- 4	✓✓
Farmed deer	23	21	21	-0.9	+/- 2	✓✓
Horses	285	206	214	3.8	+/- 2	✓✓✓
Camelids	n/c	n/c	11	-	+/- 1	✓
Of which: alpacas	n/c	n/c	10	-	+/- 1	✓
llamas	n/c	n/c	1	-	+/- 0	✓✓
Any livestock not recorded elsewhere [c]	26	17	5	-67.5	+/- 0	✓✓

n/c: not collected

(a) 2009 results have been revised to be on a comparable basis with 2010. For more information please see the methodology and revisions sections on page 6.

(b) Compared to 2009 revised results.

(c) Camelids were included in any other livestock up until 2010.