

An evaluation of the Scottish dairy industry by stakeholders provides a basis for future growth





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Leading the way in Agriculture and Rural Research, Education and Consulting



























#### Scotland to the Azores



#### Atlantic Central area:

- Scotland
- Northern Ireland
- Southern Ireland
- England and Wales
- France (Brittany, Normandy, Pays de la Loire, South West)
- Spain (Basque country and Galicia)
- Portugal (North, South and the Azores)



#### Pilot Farmer Network

| Country/ Region  | Partner                   | No.<br>Farms | SRUC |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|------|
| Scotland   | SRUC                      | 10           |      |
| Northern Ireland   | CAFRE                     | 10           |      |
| Southern Ireland   | Teagasc                   | 10           |      |
| England/Wales  | AHDB                      | 10           |      |
| France (Brittany, Normandy, Pays de la Loire, South<br>West) | Idele                     | 20           |      |
| Basque Country   | Neiker                    | 10           |      |
| Galicia  | INGACAL/ CIAM             | 10           |      |
| North Portugal   | UTAD                      | 10           |      |
| South Portugal/ Azores                                       | ISA/ Lisbon<br>University | 10           |      |
| Total  |                           | 100          |      |

- 100 pilot farmers
- 8 experimental farms

Exchanges between farmer groups

#### Experimental Farms





**Crichton Royal Farm - Scotland** 



**CAFRE Dairy Centre - N. Ireland** 



Kildalton - S. Ireland



**Duchy College- Cornwall** 



**Trévarez – Brittanny** 



**Blanche Maison - Normandy** 



Oasys-Lusignan – New Aquitaine



Mabegondo - Galicia

#### Case Study

- Main actors
- Natural environment
- Demography
  - population, unemployment etc.
- Land cover and land use
- Economic, social, environmental and agricultural issues











## Case Study: Southern Scotland UKM9

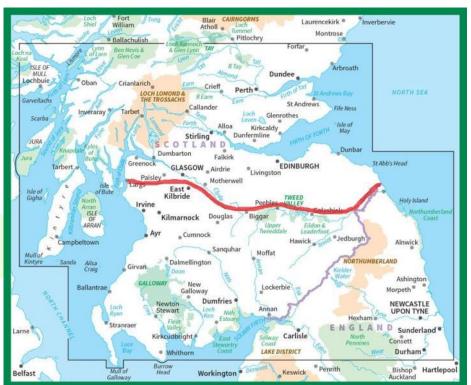


#### **Most dairy heavy area:**

~77% of Scottish dairying in region

#### UKM9 covers:

- North Ayrshire
- South Ayrshire
- East Ayrshire
- South Lanarkshire
- Dumfries and Galloway
- The Scottish Borders







### Case Study: Southern Scotland UKM9

SRUC

- Highest density of dairying
- Grass growing and climate
- Highest number of herds/cows in Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway
- Average herd size of 243
- Total number of herds 688
- Total number of dairy cows 138, 839 (total in Scotland 180, 293)







## Case Study: Southern Scotland UKM9

SRUC

- Population of 945,500 (2014)
- 26% rural
- Average age 46
- 44% tertiary education
- Highest % of gross value added productivity
- Stable employment: above 70% since 2013
- Low long term unemployment (1.2%)
- Range of incomes Dumfries most diverse









## SWOT - Dairying in Southern Scotland



- Structured interviews +
- Interactive SWOT
- 2 large agricultural events
- ScotGrass
- Sustainable Farming Conference
- 150 + participants
- Discussions
- Clear agreement and disagreement
- Wide range of participants





#### SWOT: Strengths

- Climate and good grass growing ability
- 2. SRUC; research, consulting and education
- 3. Dairying community and support network
- 4. Landscape; improves mental health







#### SWOT: Weaknesses

 Supermarkets have too much power

2. Transport poor; particularly further west



3. Lack of people joining the sector

Isolation and loneliness;
 exacerbated by poor signal







## **SWOT: Opportunities**

- 1. Better utilisation of grass
- 2. Farmer adaptability and appetite for innovation
- 3. Improve image; build on the Scottish brand
- 4. Cow with calf dairying; perception









#### SWOT: Threats

SRUC

- 1. Poor public perception
- 2. Losing the family run dairy farm
- 3. Labour availability
- 4. Lack of processors in the area









# Interviews: Positives/Challenges



| Category                             | Description  | Indicators  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Provisioning                         | Positive Good quality food is produced in a large quantities to high standards                     | High standards from regulations and milk contract/supermarket requirements. Farm assurance schemes such as Red Tractor and Arla 360         |
| Provisioning                         | Challenge Global milk price has a large impact on numbers of farms and cow numbers in Scotland     | Loss of farms and cow numbers in response to milk price fluctuation due to global demand  |
| Rural vitality<br>+<br>Socioeconomic | Positive<br>Massive employer in the area, supports rural<br>communities                            | Large number of companies in local AKIS networks, large number of farms and people employed in dairy  |
| Rural Vitality<br>+<br>Socioeconomic | Challenge Can be difficult to encourage new people into the sector with no agricultural background | Lack of people entering from non-ag backgrounds, perception of poor quality of life, lack of awareness of different range of jobs available |

# Interviews: Positives/Challenges



| Category   | Description  | Indicators   |
|--|--|--|
| Environmental, incl.<br>Animal and Human<br>Health | Positive Farming has created the current landscape we see, there would be no rolling hills and meadows without it  | Current landscape, current biodiversity (bees, meadows, woods, hedgerows, birds) and the countryside in general  |
| Environmental, incl.<br>Animal and Human<br>Health | Challenge Dairy is seen as an easy target for the media when considering animal health and welfare and public health; particularly antibiotic resistance | Lots of negative media surrounding<br>the topic of antibiotic use in dairy<br>cattle but little mention of recording<br>and reducing use significantly in the<br>media |
| Cultural Heritage and<br>Quality of Life           | Positive  Communities in the area have a long association with dairying and a large number of well attended agricultural shows                           | Family connections to dairying and farming in general, good attendance by public at agricultural shows   |
| Cultural Heritage and<br>Quality of Life           | Challenge Can be a poor quality of life, lack of holidays, unsociable hours, pressure, debt, isolation   | High suicide rates in farmers,<br>depression, high numbers of<br>farmers dropping out of the sector  |

#### Next steps?

- Exploitation plan for Dairy-4-Future project
- For Scotland SWOT results
- Apprenticeship programmes, research areas, discussions with policy makers









## **Summary**

- Enthusiasm from farmers/stakeholders to be involved and to identify issues
- Common opinions and clear ranking
- Strong positive message of pride in Scottish dairy
- Issues to focus on clear
- Issues are not insurmountable













| Type of participants  | No. participants |
|---|------------------|
| Farmers   | 90               |
| Technicians/technical support                                   | 15               |
| Agrifood industry   | 7                |
| Municipalities/local communities and administrations/government | 3                |
| Parks/natural official office                                   | 3                |
| Universities/Agricultural Schools                               | 15               |
| NGO   | 15               |
| Others (precise)  | 2                |
| TOTAL   | 150              |



