Abattoir provision in Scotland and opportunities for Mobile Slaughterhouses

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Scottish Animal Welfare Commission



Scottish Animal Welfare Commission (SAWC)

- Established in 2020

12 members:

Scientists and researchers
Veterinarians
Policy advisors and lawyers
Practitioners



- Independent of Scottish Government
- Advises Ministers and Committees through reports and recommendations
- Provides advice to request but also reports on areas of welfare concern

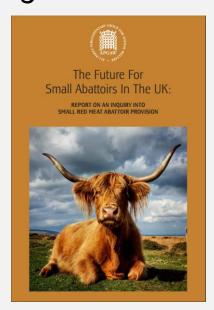
SAWC – Slaughter Working Group - Oct 2023 - Ongoing

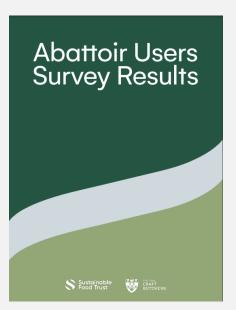
Abattoir provision and opportunities for mobile slaughterhouses

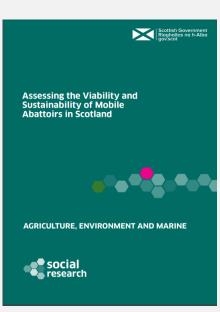
From a Scottish perspective, to review the welfare issues around numbers of abattoirs and their geographical distribution; slaughter journey times; and the welfare of animals killed in mobile slaughterhouses.











Slaughter provision in Scotland - 2019

Abattoir Names and Locations		Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Other e.g. Deer	Private Kill?
Scottish Mainland							
Aberdeen	Kepak McIntosh Donald	Υ	Υ	N	N		No
Paisley, Sandyford	John Scott (Meat) Ltd	Y	Y	N	Y		Yes
Perth	ABP Scotland	Y	N	N	N		Yes
Inverurie	Scotbeef Inverurie Ltd	Y	Y	Υ	Υ		No
Grantown-on Spey	Millers of Speyside	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Wishaw	PR Duff	Y	Υ	Υ	Y		Yes
Bridge of Allan	Scotbeef Ltd (Bridge of Allan)	Υ	Υ	N	N		No
Brechin	Quality Pork Scotland (Brechin)	N	N	Υ	N		No
Turriff	Woodhead Bros	Y	Y	Υ	Y		No
Lockerbie	Border Meats	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Saltcoats	Dunbia Highland Meats (Dawn Meats)	Υ	N	N	N		No
Ayr	AK Stoddart Ltd	Υ	Y	Υ	N		No
Dingwall	John M Munro	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Ardrossan	J. Robertson & Sons (Hamcurers)	N N	N	Y			No No
Shotts	James Chapman `	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Nr Glenrothes	Stagison/Downfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Yes
Nr Meirose	Hardiesmill (Pasture to Plate)	Y	N	N	N		No
Island Abattoirs							
North Uist	Lochmaddy abattoir	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y		Yes
Mull	Mull abattoir	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Barra	Barra abattoir	Y	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Lewis	Western Isles Council	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Islay	Avonvogie abattoir	Υ	Y	Υ	Y		Yes
Shetland	Shetland abattoir	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ		Yes



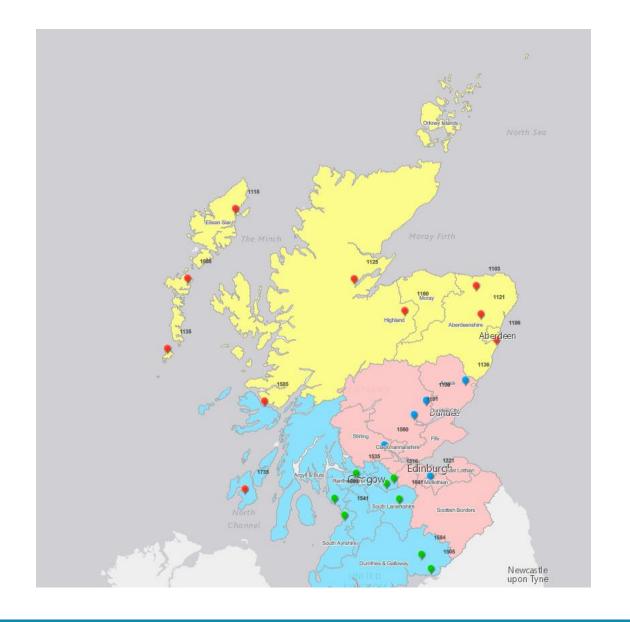


Slaughter provision in Scotland

24 Approved Slaughter Establishments

18 on mainland – 6 on the Islands

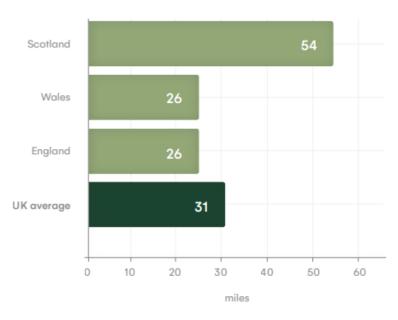
Cattle (cattle only)	17 (3)			
Sheep (sheep only)	18 (1)			
Pigs (pigs only)	11 (1)			
Broilers (poultry only)	2 (2)			
Wild game (wild game only)	4 (0)			
Mixed Species	17			
Emergency Slaughter	6			

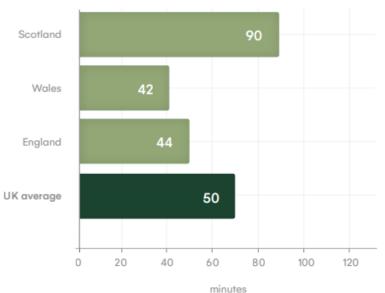


Animal movement to slaughter













EPIC analysed livestock movement data from ScotEID for past 3 years to answer 4 questions.

- 1. Number of animals and journeys, distance and duration (average and maximum) per annum, of animal journeys originating in Scotland broken down by major livestock species, destination (Scotland, England or Wales) and by final activity (market or slaughter).
- 2. Are there certain geographical areas in Scotland from which livestock are more likely to embark on long (over 8-hour duration) journeys?
- 3. Are there particular slaughterhouses in Scotland for which animals arriving are more likely to have undertaken a long (over 8 hour) journey?
- 4. What proportion of livestock journeys originating in Scotland and terminating at a slaughterhouse in Scotland, England or Wales bypass a suitable alternative facility en-route? (i.e. what proportion of animals are not killed at their nearest abattoir?).



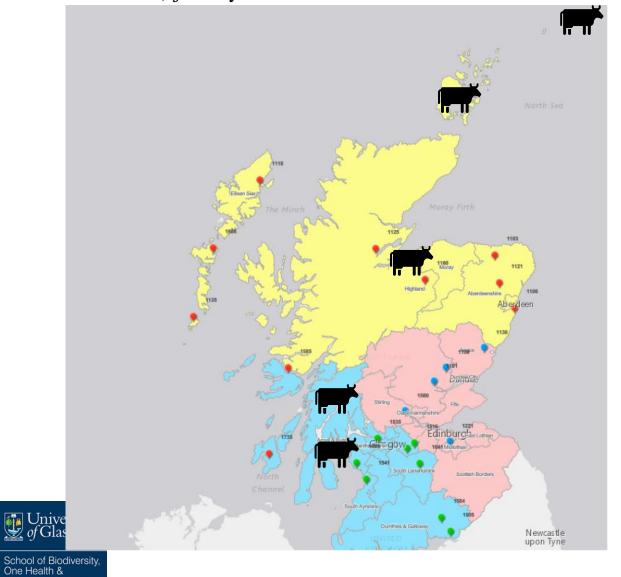
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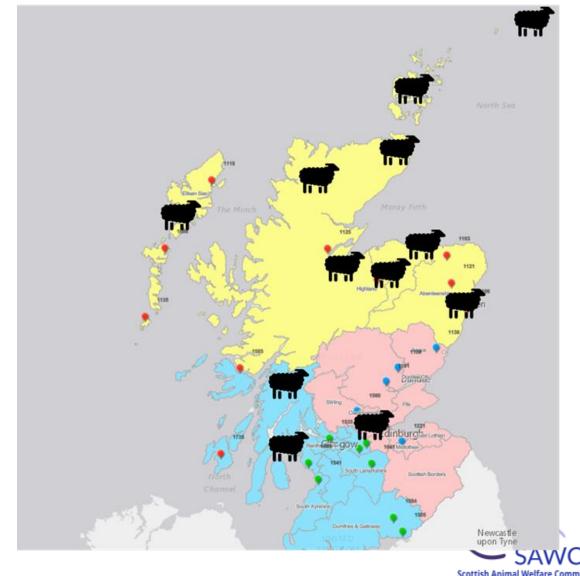
Number 2021-2023	420,000	2 million	530,000
% slaughtered in Scotland	92%	46%	44%
Travel distance to slaughter in Scotland	Median – 58 miles	Median – 37 miles	Median – 58 miles
	Max – 637 miles	Max – 561 miles	Max – 363 miles
Travel duration to slaughter in Scotland	Median – 1.2 hours	Median – 1 hour	Median – 1.2 hours
	Max – 20.7 hours	Max – 19 hours	Max – 19.1 hours
Travel distance to slaughter in England/Wales	Median – 280 miles	Median – 264 miles	Median – 228 miles
	Max – 854 miles	Max – 852 miles	Max – 414 miles
Travel duration to slaughter in England/Wales	Median – 5.5 hours	Median – 5.5 hours	Median – 4.6 hours
	Max – 23.1 hours	Max – 24 hours	Max – 7.7 hours





2. Are there certain geographical areas in Scotland from which livestock are more likely to embark on long (over 8-hour duration) journeys?





3. Are there particular slaughterhouses in Scotland for which animals arriving are more likely to have undertaken a long (over 8 hour) journey?

Two slaughterhouses with >2% long journey (very small numbers)

No other had >0.5% long journey



Four slaughterhouses with >8% long journeys. One slaughterhouse - 37% of annual moves were over 8 hours.





4. What proportion of livestock journeys originating in Scotland and terminating at a slaughterhouse in Scotland, England or Wales bypass a suitable alternative facility en-route? (i.e. what proportion of animals are not killed at their nearest abattoir?).

On average, approximately 71% of cattle, 77% of sheep, and 71% of pigs departing from Scottish holding to slaughter did not go to the slaughterhouse nearest to their point of departure.





Discussions with Stakeholders





















Discussions with Stakeholders

<u>Vulnerability</u>

- Pigs/Poultry/Goats/Rare Breeds
- Reliance on 'big players'
- Once SH shut very hard to reopen
- Being a small producer is challenging

Wider Economy

- Slaughter provision underpinning economy in Highlands and Islands
- Livestock farming sustains auxiliary industries
- Rural areas reliance on producing livestock
- Local service sought

Private Kill

- Logistics
- Private kill coordinator
- Small/Medium abattoirs service provision more difficult to add value

Transportation

- Ferries
- Number of transport companies decreasing, therefore increasing costs
- Overnight transport, need licence facility to unload animals
- Small producers take own vehicle

Investment

- Small margins
- A new SH may take away from current kill of small/medium SH
- Build new vs maintain current
- Small abattoir grant scheme in England





Discussions with Stakeholders

<u>Labour</u>

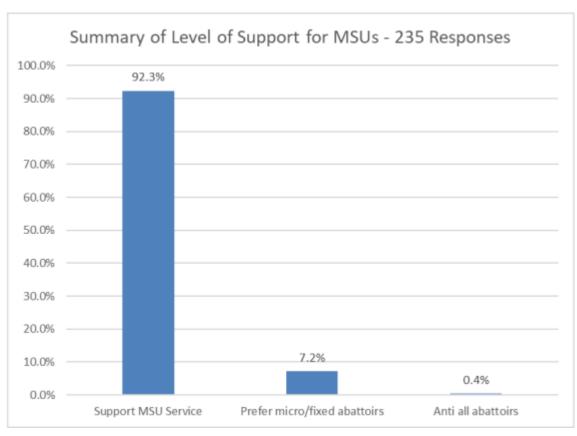
- Visas for overseas workers
- Lack of affordable housing
- Haulage drivers
- FSS costs/discounts
- Butchers

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 – to date
Total CoCs issued (of which born in/after 1980).	116 (31)	304 (97)	114 (53)	78 (42)	72 (46)	69 (46)	66 (43)	102 (67)	69 (52)	34 (27)
Only small plants - (of which born in/after 1980).	12 (3)	69 (19)	21 (12)	15 (4)	7 (5)	10 (9)	14 (11)	26 (20)	11 (8)	8 (6)





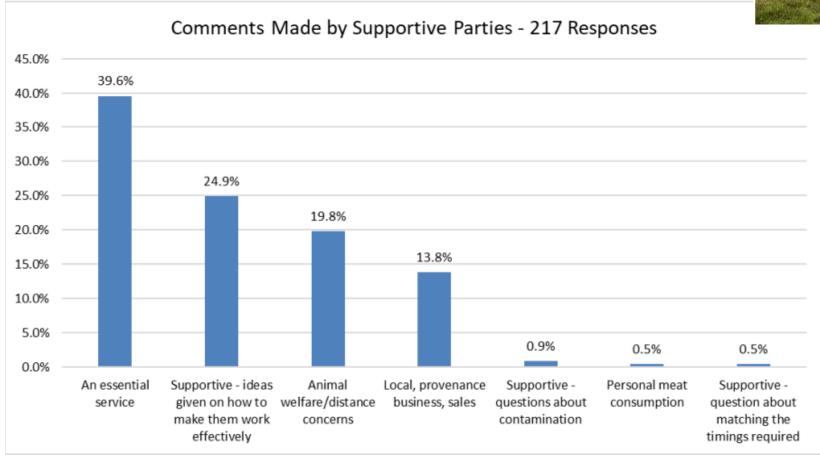








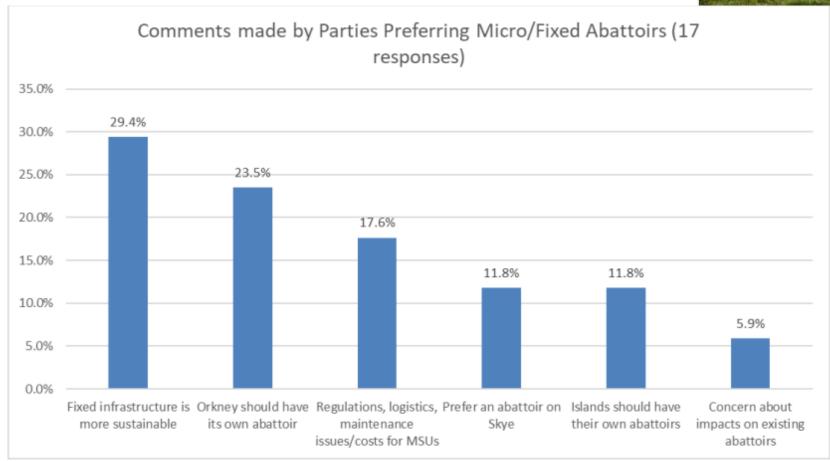


















Benefits

- Providence can add value niche products
- Can have excellent welfare with experienced people and no time pressure
- Go places/slaughter animals not sought by permanent plants role in regenerative farming
- Collection centres/Hubs/seasonal market facilities

Challenges

- Economics labour, energy, economies of scale
- Logistics Chilling storage waste disposal – Health and safety.
- Can't be at the end of everyone's lane
- Timing needed at the same time in every place.





Summary

- Scottish livestock can experience extensive transport times to slaughter
- Small and medium producers and slaughter sector both vulnerable
- Slaughter provision especially in rural areas is integral to economic and social prosperity
- Mobile slaughterhouses not necessarily favoured solution
- Full SAWC report first half of 2025

Thanks for your attention

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