

# Food in the UK

## Learning Objective:

**-Examine** the provision of food in the UK



# Learning Outcomes:

- Identify** changes in the demand for food
- Explain** the impact of importing food
- Assess** how the UK is responding to food challenges



*"Before you've finished  
your breakfast this  
morning, you'll have  
relied on half the world"*

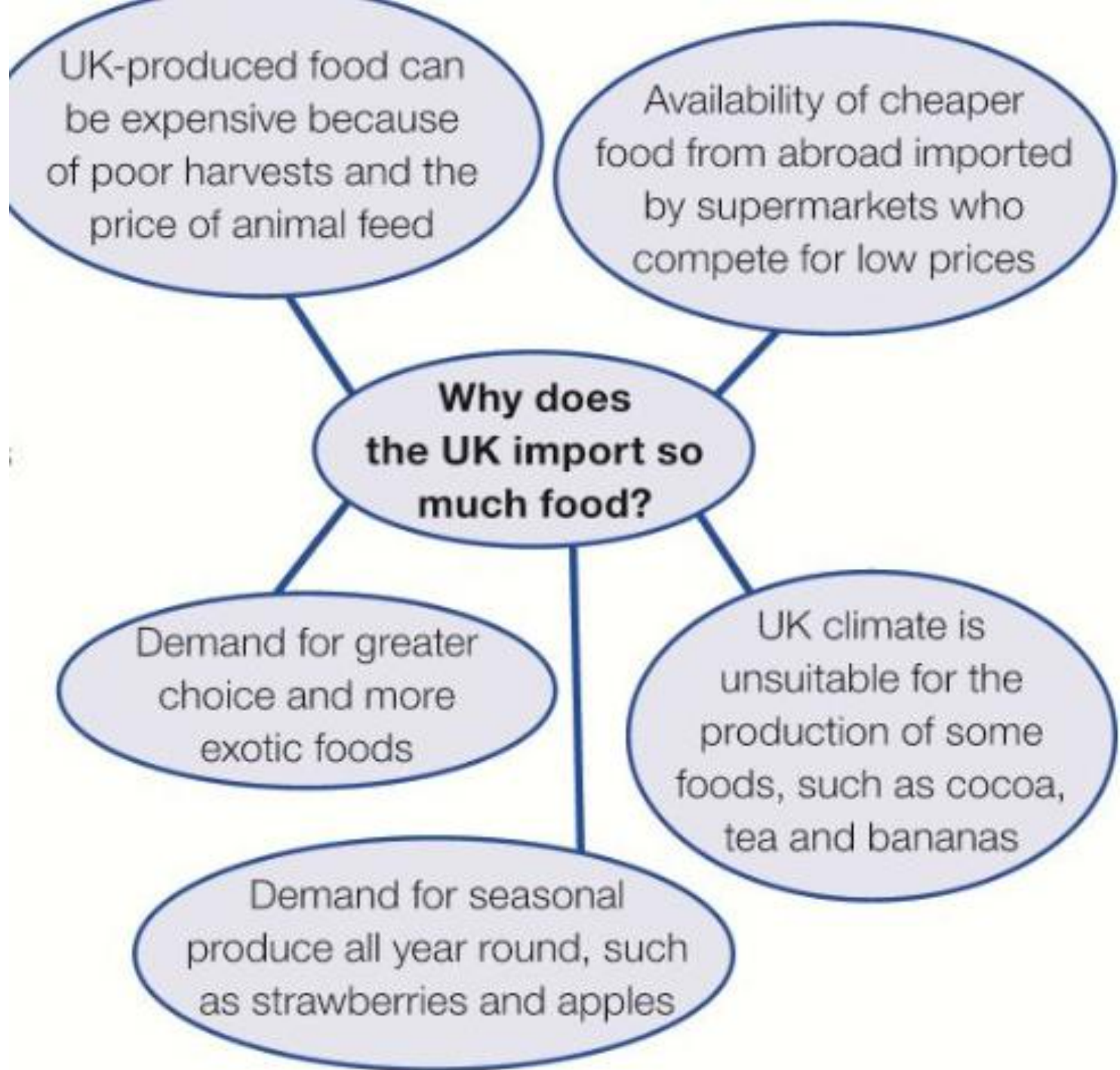
Martin Luther King

# How is demand changing?

UK population in **2037 = 73 million** people? (up from 64 million in 2015)

Why are we ***having*** to import more food?

We import **40%** of total food consumed!





# Kenyan mangetout – huge source of income



# One tonne of Kenyan mangetout

Stage	Price per tonne (£)	% of final price
Producer	630	12
Exporter	290	6
Packaging	280	5
Air freight/handling	1040	20
Importer	620	12
Supermarket	2500	45
<b>Total price</b>	<b>5360</b>	<b>100</b>

A pack costs **£2**. It is a seasonal vegetable. Why does the producer receive a small share?

# Distances travelled by UK imported food



**Which foods travel over 9000 km to reach the UK?**



**Food mile =**



Distance that food travels to the UK.

**Carbon Footprint =**



The amount of carbon dioxide you are responsible for making.

Explain the **environmental impact** of importing food to the UK.

## ***Lynford House Farm – an agribusiness***

Lynford House Farm in East Anglia is a large arable farm of 570 hectares. As an agribusiness it has high inputs of chemicals, machinery and other investments.

- ◆ The flat, fertile land is intensively farmed to maximise productivity and profitability.
- ◆ The main crops are wheat, sugar beet and potatoes which are well suited to the fertile soils and a warm, sunny climate.
- ◆ Chemicals are widely used as pesticides and fertilisers.
- ◆ Machinery costs are high but make the farm efficient. It only employs a small number of workers.
- ◆ The farm has invested in a 54-million litre reservoir to tackle frequent water shortages in this dry area.

## **Agribusiness:**

intensive farming to maximise production (technology and chemicals used).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E1FLgvjKWW8>

## **Organic farming:**

no chemicals, but high labour costs means it is expensive.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ex6FU2s1fvA>

## ***Riverford Organic Farms***

Riverford Organic Farms began as an organic food and dairy farm in rural Devon. It supplied local people with fresh boxes of food delivered weekly. The company now delivers boxes of vegetables around the UK from its regional farms in Devon, Yorkshire, Peterborough and Hampshire. These farms help Riverford to:

- ◆ reduce food miles
- ◆ support local farmers
- ◆ provide local employment
- ◆ build a strong link between grower and consumer.

**Draw this in your book**

<b>Agribusiness</b>		<b>Organic farming</b>	
Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons

Imagine you were a 40yr old farmer, with 3 children to support and you were a member of the National Trust.

**Which type of farming would you choose to start up and why?**



**Outline** how the UK has **responded** to the changing demands of food. (4 marks)

**Hint:**

- Use data and link to food miles
- Don't explain, only describe the differences
- Use the **CATT** to link your statements
- 2 linked statements, well written = 4 marks



Vs



A Granny Smith apple from New Zealand can have a lower carbon footprint than an Orange Pippin apple from England.....how?