






The Challenge: food security & sustainability
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The Uniqueness of the Alliance in Addressing current Challenges

- Alliance of Top-Tier Universities and Institutes in the UK
- Unique combination of skills needed (plant pathology, veterinary sciences, agroecology, climate change science, agricultural economics and social sciences)
- Unique training environment
- Multidisciplinary approach





Alliance Strengths




- Crop Protection (Rothamsted, Bristol, Exeter)
- Crop Breeding (Rothamsted and Bristol)
- Soil Protection and Management (Rothamsted, Bristol, Exeter)
- Water Management (Rothamsted, Bristol, Exeter)
- Ecosystem Services (Rothamsted, Bristol, Exeter)
- Climate Change (Rothamsted, Bristol, Exeter)






Our work on crops is underpinned by:

- Molecular plant pathology research at *Exeter*
- Plant molecular biology at *Bristol*
- Long-term experimental data, sample Archive and eRA database at *Rothamsted*


This is further enhanced by:

- Animal sciences at The Bristol Veterinary School
- Rural social science and humanities spread across Politics, Human Geography, History & English, and the Business School at Exeter
- The Farm Platform at North Wyke






Our Challenge

- Ensuring global food security - one of the biggest challenges facing humanity.
- It can only be achieved by dramatic increases in food availability across the world.
- Requires fundamental research in plant and animal science, sustainable agriculture, land use and ecosystem services.
- Must utilise social science and the humanities in addressing issues of sustainable production and consumption.






Slide 3

MW1 Winter, Michael, 20/10/2011

The issues

- Food price spikes in 2008 and 2011.
- Projected Population increase.
- The Nutrition Transition.
- Increased production of biofuels and other demands on land.
- Pressures on key resources such as oil, water, nitrates, phosphates.
- Soil degradation.
- Climate Change.
- Declining growth in agricultural productivity.




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The consequences of not meeting these challenges

- Unacceptable levels of suffering in the developing world
- Political instability in disadvantaged nations
- Interrupted energy/raw material supplies
- Mass migration
- Major shifts in balance of power/influence



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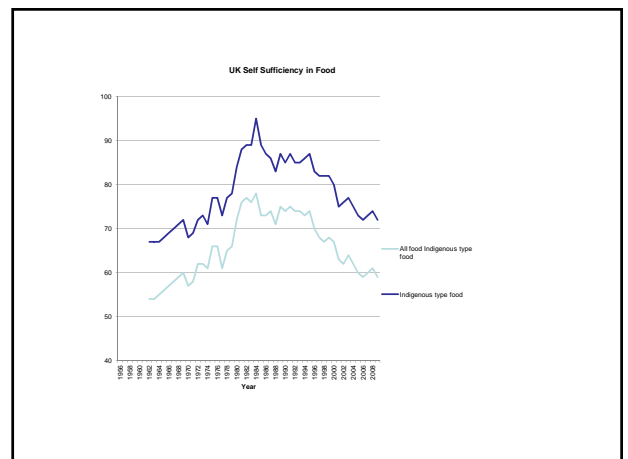
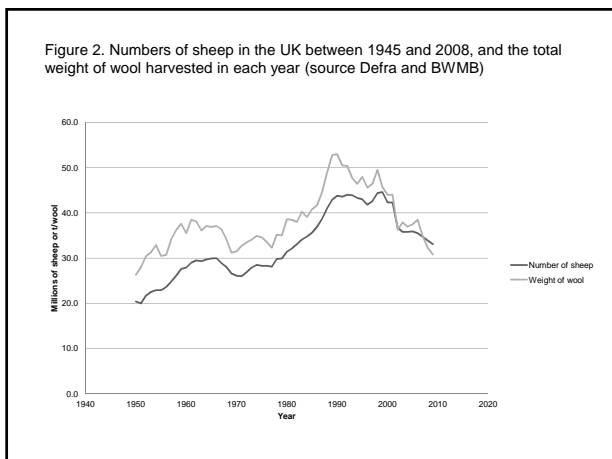
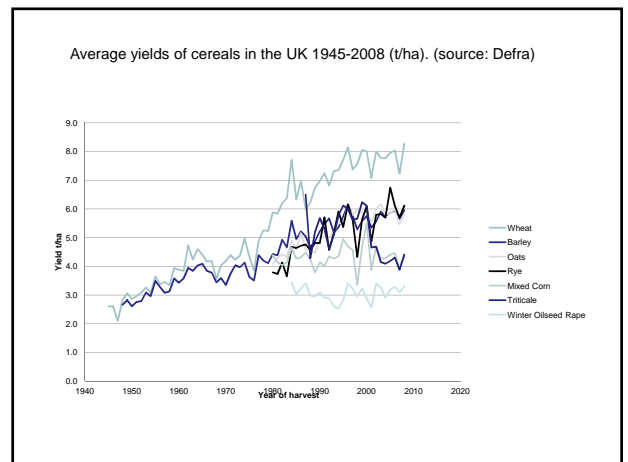
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So where are we in the UK?



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Indicative British self-sufficiency ratios over different periods

1750 – 1830s	- around 90-100%
1870s	- around 60%.
1914	- around 40%
1930s	- 30 - 40%
1950s	- 40 - 50%
1980s	- 60 – 70%
2000s	- 60%


Source: Defra (2006) Food Security and the UK: An Evidence and Analysis Paper



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DIG FOR VICTORY







Your own vegetables all the year round...

if you **DIG FOR VICTORY NOW**

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- Actually it was less about 'digging' and more about the application of technology and knowledge,
- And a tough, patriotic jurisdiction.

FARM SURVEY

County: DEVON Code No: 12/168/3

Parish: ERMOUTH

State of holding: 100% Farm State of farmer: B.S. 11.12.4

Address of farmer: 1018 FARM, ERMOUTH, GERRARDSON

Number and relation of each Outcrop Survey Sheet enclosing farmstead: L.P.M. W. 2nd. Ed. 1936

A. TENURE		C. WATER AND ELECTRICITY	
1. Is tenancy tenancy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water supply ---	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. If tenancy, name and address of owner ---	None of them	1. To farmhouse	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. To farmer, full time farmer part time farmer	part time farmer	2. To farm buildings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Does farmer occupy other land?	Yes	3. To fields	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. CONDITIONS OF FARM		D. MANAGEMENT	
1. Proportion (%) of ---	Heavy (Medium) Light	1. Is farm classified as A, B or C?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Is farm permanently laid out?	Yes	E. Reasons for B or C ---	

Other occupation, if any ---





If personal holdings, details ---

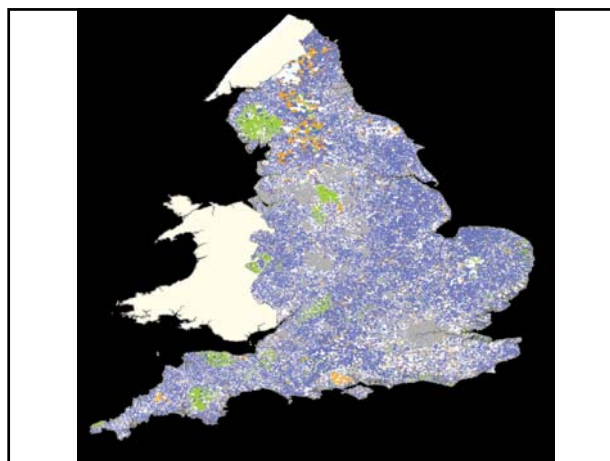
Looking Southward



A return to 'dig for victory' ?

- Compromised by other pressures on land use, notably energy; by thirty years of a 'consumer countryside'; and by public concerns over biodiversity, climate change, and agro-food sustainability.
- In particular the agri-environmental consensus forged in the 1980s and 90s may be under pressure but it is deep-rooted as seen in current CAP reform process.



Question marks over a new productivism in the UK

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- 'Obvious' technological solutions, such as genetic modification, remain contested.
- Organic farming on the backfoot but deeply rooted in our agri-politics.
- The recognition of the importance of Ecosystem Services to human wellbeing.
- Our land occupancy arrangements.






Where now?

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- 'Sustainable intensification' is the new mantra – dismissed by some as an oxymoron and embraced by others seeking 'smart solutions'.
- To me there is no alternative to 'SI' – maximising production that does not compromise the environment on some land and maximising other ecosystem services on other land.
- We won't be going back to 'Dig for Victory' but we do need farmers and scientists to work together again in common cause to face the challenges.