



What we eat and how we use the land

Assembly members looked at food, farming and land use together because of the impact they have on one another. In total, about a tenth of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions currently come from farming and ways we use the land.

Key recommendations

- 1 Assembly members put forward **eight considerations for government and Parliament to bear in mind when making decisions about food, farming, land use and the path to net zero.** These focussed on (for the full, detailed wording please see Chapter 6):
 1. Providing support to farmers;
 2. Information and education;
 3. Using land efficiently;
 4. Rules for large retailers and supermarkets;
 5. More local and seasonal food;
 6. Making low carbon food more affordable;
 7. **Some, just less, meat;**
 8. Considering net zero as part of planning policy and new developments, including support for allotments.

What the future should look like

- 2 Assembly members recommended a future for food, farming and land use in the UK centred around:
 - **Local produce and local food production** – assembly members noted potential community benefits, fairer prices for farmers, a ‘feel good factor’ and reduced environmental impacts;
 - **A change in diet to reduce meat and dairy consumption by between 20% and 40%** – the assembly stressed the significance of education, saying these changes should be voluntary rather than compulsory;
 - **A “managed diversity” of land use**, including steps such as restoring woodlands, peatlands and gorselands.

Assembly members highlighted the need for the above to be combined with measures to **support farmers to make the transition**, and ensure changes do **not disproportionately affect the less well off**. Assembly members said changes