



Glasgow Food Summit – Towards a good food plan for Glasgow
Wednesday 29th May 2019, Glasgow City Chambers
EVENT REPORT



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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The Food Summit was organised jointly by Glasgow Food Policy Partnership and the Glasgow Centre of Population Health with the help of the Glasgow City Council. The event highlighted the importance of a city-wide, holistic approach to improving our food system for improving health, for reducing food insecurity, for building community resilience and for mitigating our collective impact on the environment. The event wanted to celebrate the great work that is already established in Glasgow, as well as, provide opportunities for shared learning, discussion, networking and to find out about local food businesses/projects.

The main aim of the summit was to start the process of developing a city-wide food strategy for Glasgow. We wanted to tap into the expertise, knowledge and experience of the delegates to help shape and build support for the future strategy' as well as, inspire people about the importance of developing a more sustainable food system, and encourage them to consider what more they can do to achieve this.

AUDIENCE

The conference was fully booked with 152 delegates attending and included a multidisciplinary audience of decision and policy makers, health improvement and public health professionals, community food workers, researchers, food businesses and caterers and those interested in food poverty, sustainable food and/or health.

PROGRAMME

The event was opened by Cllr Baillie Elaine Ballantyne with key note presentations from the world-renowned Food Policy Expert Professor Corinna Hawkes and Andrea Magarini Pellini, Co-ordinator of Milan Food Policy and Chair of Eurocities Food Working Group. Pete Richie, the Executive Director of Nourish Scotland provided a closing for the conference with insights from the day.

The day continued with some parallel sessions each session focusing on one of the key areas of sustainable food. See full and parallel session programmes in **Appendixes 1&2**.

Link to the summit presentations is available [here](#).

Delegates got to choose 1 parallel session to attend in the morning (1-3) and 1 in the afternoon (4-6):

- 1. Good food at home and reducing food insecurity**
- 2. Good food for the economy**
- 3. Good food in the community**
- 4. Good food for children and young people**
- 5. Growing Good Food**
- 6. Good food for the environment**

The sessions consisted of 3 short updates from local, inspiring projects already taking place followed by discussions in small groups about the theme of the sessions aiming to answer the following questions:

1. What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

2. If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

After group discussions we asked the audience to fill out feedback forms answering these questions aiming to gather views of all those attending about what issues they felt would be important to be part of the future strategy. These comments will be taken into account when the planning for the strategy starts.

The day also included a 'Speed Networking' session designed to encourage information sharing and improve networks. Exhibitors for the day included: Glasgow Community Food Network, Soil Association, Nourish Scotland, Great British Food Hubs, Glasgow Allotments Forum and Roving Chef Scotland. Some short films of community projects were also shown in the exhibition area.

FEEDBACK SUMMARY

After going through all the individual and group feedback from the parallel sessions and more general feedback from throughout the day, we have identified the main topics/points the summit audience is hoping will be considered when developing the future strategy. Feedback has been divided into comments relating to overall strategy and specific topics below.

General Feedback

A lot of the feedback from individual sessions is over-arching and has been included below along with the more general comments about the strategy planning process.

- **Food as Human Right** has been identified as an important factor when developing a city-wide strategy
- **Dignity** should be taken into consideration when developing the city-plan
- **Accessibility** of healthy, sustainable food is a vital issue
- **Financial Support** needed for community/growing projects and enterprises
- **Food Waste Reduction** should be made a priority across the city
- **Strategy** needs to be **all inclusive**
- **Emergency Feeding** to become part of Food Hubs
- **Joint Working** between local authority, community, funders and business is essential
- **Important role of schools** in food & waste education, growing & community engagement
- **Learning from other cities** – utilise the information already available
- **Accessing available land** should be made easier for the community
- **Education needed** in health, food growing, food waste, community funding/entrepreneurship
- Need for more sustainable, **longer term funding** for projects/initiatives
- Importance of **procurement rules** in sustainability

Full general feedback is available in **Appendix 3**

Feedback from Session 1 - Good food at home and reducing food insecurity

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- The need for a **joined up system** ensuring people know what benefits they are entitled to and how to access them – better networks, co-ordinated approach, knowledge about services, earlier interventions
- **Need for signposting** for those in need (referrals to specialists, financial support)
- **Best Start Foods** – need for simple information, resources for promotion, involve community projects, need to increase uptake, link to breastfeeding initiatives
- **Role of community hubs** in cookery skills/health/waste/growing/financial advice
- **Need for increased education** for general public, those on low incomes, and those providing advice (community and schools)
- **Support also made available for those without children**
- **Learn from 'Menu for Change'** project findings
- **Focus on Human Right** to access healthy food
- **Strategy Inclusive to all** - consider all groups of people
- **Importance to reduce stigma across issues** (food insecurity, poor diet, obesity)
- **Reduce number of food banks in the city** – integrate with community hubs
- **Connected solutions** – sustainability, improved health outcomes, security
- **Listen to those in need**

- **Need to improve access** -deal with 'food deserts'
- **Continued funding for already existing projects**

Full feedback from session 1 is available in **Appendix 4**

Feedback from Session 2 - Good food for the economy

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- **Need for new procurement processes** at council/NHS level and joint working
- **Funding needed** to increase local food production/allow business start ups
- **Better connection between community and business** (growing, circular economy, food waste)
- **Highlight benefits to local food economy** (evidence base)
- **Need for more local food production**
- **More food markets** (reduced rates for local growers/producers)

Full feedback from session 2 is available in **Appendix 5**

Feedback from Session 3 - Good food in the community

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- **Need to utilise and link up existing good work/projects**
- **Access and availability of land for communities** (asset transfers)
- **Community led** - communities at the heart of policies (bottom up approach)
- **Linking up services/networks** – co-ordinated effort
- **Share good practice**
- **Need for flexibility**
- **Need for more sustainable projects**
- **Better access to food in deprived areas** (community food & supermarkets)
- **Need for longer term funding**
- **Feedback from communities important**
- **Own the strategy** – find the right partners; don't rush it
- **Importance of growing spaces in city planning**
- **More engagement with schools**
- **Role of food connecting people**

Full feedback from session 3 is available in **Appendix 6**

Feedback from Session 4 - Good food for children and young people

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- **Expand the Holiday Food Programme** across the city
- **Food policies to financial insecurity** – more chances to apply for free school meals
- **Importance of education** – food part of the school day/throughout the curriculum
- **Changes needed in schools**
- **Get young people involved in menu planning**
- **Replicate good practice** – learn from Our Lady of the Rosary primary school
- **Use of school resources** - kitchens for community, grounds for growing

Full feedback from session 4 is available in **Appendix 7**

Feedback from Session 5 - Growing Good Food

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- **New Strategies must link up with other policies** – eg. Food Growing Strategy
- **Move away from short-term policy planning**
- **Sustainable, more continuous funding needed**
- **Easier access to land** – eg. asset transfers, reduced rates

- **Introduce food growing to all schools**
- **Support for communities** – how to develop new projects/enterprises/secure funding
- **Develop local participation through community trusts/benefit organisations**

Full feedback from session 5 is available in **Appendix 8**

Feedback from Session 6 - Good Food for the Environment

The points below identify the recurring themes (votes) of feedback:

- **Reduction of food waste a priority** – both commercial and household waste
- **Make more support available for local businesses/start-ups**
- **Importance of education and schools**
- **Need to change procurement rules** – more local produce, link to food waste policy
- **Need to collaborate with industry** – production, supermarkets, packaging
- **New incentives** for food production, food waste reduction, environmentally healthy food

Full feedback from session 6 is available in **Appendix 9**

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

In his closing comments Pete Richie identified learning from the day and some steps for Glasgow going forward:

- People make Glasgow's food
- Food is everybody's business; everyone has a role to play
- Food Policies include all the policies that influence the food system/households
- Policies are reflected in budgets, regulations and use of assets
- Glasgow's Food Plan has to be about change to deliver better outcomes
- The future strategy/plan should be owned by people as well as the council and organisations
- We need to listen, communicate and connect
- It is important to build on our strengths and assets
- We need long term vision and can use food to help us get there
- The plan should be bold; plan for what is actually needed
- Talk with national government and agencies, cities around the world, businesses
- We need to get baseline metrics for key issues we want to measure
- Set flexible, doable, short and long term goals
- Agree on practical actions/timescale/budget needed
- Set up formal annual reporting mechanism
- Publish regular updates
- Make sure to involve people

NEXT STEPS

Glasgow Food Policy Partnership (GFPP), Glasgow Centre for Population Health and Glasgow Community Food Network (along with other GFPP members) will be working closely with the Glasgow City Council to decide the next steps towards making Glasgow Sustainable Food City. We will be researching other food policies from around the UK and the world about the best practice. We will also be liaising with the [Sustainable Food Cities Network](#) which Glasgow Food Policy Partnership and the City of Glasgow are part of. There will be various consultation events regarding the content of the policy and we will do our best to include as many of your comments as possible in the city-wide food strategy. We will keep you updated via newsletters and updates on the website. If you would like to get your views known, you can contact us via the GFPP contact sheet on our website: <http://goodfoodforall.co.uk/>

Appendix 1 Summit Programme

Summit Programme:	
9.30am	Registration, coffee and exhibition
10.00am	Chair's opening comments <i>Abi Mordin, Chair of Glasgow Food Policy Partnership</i>
10.05am	Welcoming Address <i>Cllr Bailie Elaine Ballantyne, Glasgow City Council</i>
10.10 - 10.30	Why every city needs a food strategy? <i>Corinna Hawkes, Professor of Food Policy, Centre for Food Policy, London</i>
10.30 - 10.55	Learning from abroad: Milan Food Policy Experience and European Dimensions <i>Andrea Magarini Pellini, Co-ordinator of Milan Food Policy and Chair of the Eurocities Food Working Group</i>
10.55 - 11.05	Panel Q&A
11.05 - 11.20	Refreshment Break
11.20 - 12.20	Parallel Sessions (please select one): <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Good food at home and reducing food insecurity2. Good food for the economy3. Good food in the community
12.20 - 13.20	Lunch and Exhibition
13.20 - 13.30	Afternoon welcome
13.30 - 14.30	Parallel Sessions (please select one): <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Good food for children and young people5. Growing Good Food6. Good food for the environment
14.35 - 14.50	Glasgow Food 'Speed Networking' , <i>participants to share their learning with others</i>
14.50 - 15.05	Good Food Glasgow: How can we get there...? <i>Pete Ritchie, Executive Director, Nourish Scotland</i>
15.10	Closing comments

Appendix 2 - Parallel Session Programme

Session 1 - Good Food at Home & Reducing Food Insecurity

CHAIR: Colin Edgar, Glasgow City Council

TITLE	SPEAKER
Understanding and tackling food inequality in Glasgow	Louise MacKenzie, Group Manager, Strategic Policy and Planning, Glasgow City Council
The introduction of Best Start Foods Payment Card	Tony McGale, Promoting Prevention Team, Scottish Government
A Menu for Change: cash, rights, food	Maryanne McLeod, Research and Policy Officer, Menu for Change

Session 2 - Good Food for Economy

CHAIR: Jill Muirie, Glasgow Centre for Population Health

TITLE	SPEAKER
Sustainable Food Business	Reuben Chesters, Managing Director, Locavore CIC
Jaw Brew Circular Beer	Mark Hazell, Jaw Brew
The Great British Food Hub	Gillian Mackay, Founder, The Great British Food Hub

Session 3 - Good Food in the Community

CHAIR: Bill Gray, Community Food and Health Scotland

TITLE	SPEAKER
Food Resilience in the Community	Max Johnson, One of the Directors, Glasgow Community Food Network
Growing in Rough Ground - how a community is tackling food insecurity through growing and eating together	Neil Young, Youth Team Leader, Blackhills Growing
Cooking Programmes in the Community; improving access to nutritious food	John Casey, Health Improvement Practitioner, NHSGGC

Afternoon Sessions

Session 4 - Good Food for Children and Young People

CHAIR: Fiona Crawford, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

TITLE	SPEAKER
Good Practice in a school setting	Deborah McGroarty, Our Lady of the Rosary Primary School
Good Food for Children & Young People The Challenge – How do we get them to eat it!	Gillian Pagani, Operations Support Manager, Glasgow City Council
Holiday food programme	Paul Fletcher, Deputy CEO, Achieve More

Session 5 - Growing Good Food

CHAIR: Emma Halliday, Greenspace Scotland

TITLE	SPEAKER
A Food Growing Strategy for Glasgow	Ken Harris, Sustainable Development Officer, Glasgow City Council
Community Gardens: Community Benefits	Professor Deirdre Shaw, Professor of Marketing and Consumer Research, The University of Glasgow Dr Helen Traill, Post-doctoral research assistant, Adam Smith Business School at Glasgow University
Food growing with children and young people	Thomas Malone, Shettleston Community Garden

Session 6 - Good Food for the Environment

CHAIR: Russell Jones, Glasgow Centre for Population Health

TITLE	SPEAKER
Scotland's Food Waste Prevention Action Plan	Ylva Haglund, Food Waste Campaigns Manager, Zero Waste Scotland
Redistribution of Food	Scott Crawford, Development Manager, Fareshare
Good Food for Nature: What does it mean to eat a nature-friendly diet?	Anna Brand, Land Use Policy Officer, RSPB

Appendix 3 – General Feedback

What do you wish to be considered in developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

- Action and accountability
- Food as a human right
- Breastfeeding needs to be included
- Equity
- Realism
- Role of schools
- Children and young people
- They are our future
- Person centred
- Dignity
- Organic growing
- Happiness
- Accessibility
- Include diverse communities
- Supporting local food enterprise
- We need to make access to healthy, nutritious, affordable food more equal access across the city. Planners and licencing boards need to think about capping take-away shops and incentivise healthier cheaper options.
- Stopping food waste in the first place
- No child (or anyone really) goes hungry – especially during the holidays.
- Need to consider those facing food insecurity/poverty who don't have children as well – this will impact young and old in society positively.
- If the poorest are included and have their needs met then the strategy will work for everybody.
- Emergency feeding needs to be included in short term strategy – development of food banks into local hubs – benefits advice, café, healthy advice, linking into other longer term solutions (x2)
- Make Scottish Welfare Fund more effective – issues re access – lines sometimes down. Also crisis grant 1 working day – not addressing crisis when at crisis point. Interaction re community care grants – delay – 15 working days too long = people not having access to necessary food related items (cooker/fridge etc) meantime – if delay moving into tenancy can cause arrears – poverty/homeless cycle.
- Facilitating involvement of small –scale community-led food producers in local supply chain.
- How we can work together to set a target to reduce the number of food bank in Glasgow (and Scotland) by redistribution of society's wealth.
- Mapping food growing spaces and community gardens
- (food) waste reduction
- A wide reaching change in society – values and what we see as progress.
- Renaming food 'waste' to something more positive ☺ - change the perception!
- Glasgow City Council not given food recycling bags for 18 months – I want to recycle my food waste buy cannot afford to buy the bags as I live in poverty.
- Get all demographics of our population involved – people with more tend to buy more and throw away more.
- Longer term aim should be sustainable affordable food but need to address short term crisis – difficult given wider Scotland wide and UK wide issues. Use devolved power to fullest effect and campaign at UK level (aware this is probably out with GCC scope).
- The answer does rely on teaching people to make pots of soup!

- Learn from others – cities, policies, cultures; don't be scared to be radical; don't give up... we will make positive changes because we care.
- More food education in primary schools and consequences of poor diet.
- Forbid vending machines in schools
- I love the first speaker using the word 'exciting' so much! Let's make this exciting!
- When developing the strategy don't feel local government has all the answers – also reach out to National Government for more support and resources – this is something that should not be only Glasgow centric but should help all of the people in Scotland – let's not create a 'food' lottery. This is **too** fundamental on so many levels.
- All primary schools to have a 'growing area' linked to local community growing project so that children learn how to grow healthy food.
- Invest in appropriate services so people receive advice/support when needed – not appointment in 1-3 weeks or more – this will prevent or at least minimise effect of food insecurity due to poverty or other issues getting worse.
- Access to government (local and national) buildings/spaces for community activities and support – both food based (education/growing/sustainability) and practical/issue based – advice, support, information.
- Consider broader issues – many will be unable to cook certain items for various reasons e.g. only enough energy for microwave, lack access to cooking facilities (certain homeless accommodation, or sofa surfing/rough sleeping), no power, impact of lack of money /food/isolation on mental health.
- Let's celebrate our food success – increase water intake, decrease salt intake. Success breeds success. Make our Good Food News, headline news 😊

Appendix 4 – Feedback from Session 1

Good Food at Home and Reducing Food Insecurity

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Ensuring people know about and access the benefits they are entitled to - joined up system	6
2. Mapping opportunities to access affordable/free food in communities (including community cafes)	1
3. Need to make those in need are identified and supported? Ensure proper signposting & referrals to specialists/join up financial advice routes across Health/SC, DWP & education	5
4. Investment needed to ensure support and advice available for all	1
5. Make sure support also available to low income households without children (eg pregnant students, disabled people)	3
6. Need to respond to problems before the foodbanks become the only option	1
7. Need to tap into local resources out with the Glasgow Food Network (eg retailers, convenience stores stocking healthy food and giving out recipes) to promote the Food Strategy.	2
8. Process for local growers to engage with suppliers (remuneration)	1
9. Community hubs/projects giving cookery lessons; also improves social inclusion	5
10. Children/parents cookery lessons at local schools	1
11. Need for food education (both for general public , those on low incomes and those providing advice)	7
12. The importance of political backing from GCC	1
13. Promote Best Start Foods card through networks & information sessions (what can you do with £4.25?); need resources, simple information, posters in foodbanks	7
14. How can this be monitored/how can we make sure people choose/prepare 'good foods'	1
15. Collaboration is KEY	1
16. Need to learn from 'Menu for Change' project findings	3
17. Make food more available and easier to access	3
18. Need to maximise individual income (need close links)	2
19. Put in place metric targets/measures to assess progress and ensure forward momentum	1
20. Strategy needs to be written in plain English	1
21. Planning needs to be coherent	2
22. Don't call unsold food waste, but something more positive	1
23. The thought and consideration that went into designing the Best Start debit card; this needs to be taken through the Food Strategy	2
24. The importance of listening and understanding those we are trying to help	3
25. Focuses on the human right to access healthy safe food (right of food)	3
26. Managing infrastructure without imbedding food aid	1
27. Support for Community Food Projects to provide food for Best Start Foods (bulk buying for decreased cost, local food hubs)	1
28. Need to address food desserts; how will city planning contribute to strategy?	2
29. Should measure impact	1
30. Co-ordinated approach (eg BSF sign up/application)	3
31. Inclusive to all	4
32. Meaningful and relevant for local citizens	1
33. Tackle fast food promotion near schools	1
34. Don't over-emphasise diet	1
35. Staggering amount of food banks in the city (over 50)	1
36. Need to increase uptake of BSF (60% now)	3

37. Lack of knowledge about wider community services (interventions/support services)	1
38. Extensive reach of an effective food policy	1
39. Possible role of new 'open-air food markets	1
40. £17/month (£4.25/week) not enough to cover certain costs (infant formula for example)	1
41. Build on existing work/projects (eg. Knowledge & networks of community groups)	2
42. Importance of reducing stigma across issues (food insecurity, poor diet, obesity)	2
43. Think of alternative ways to access healthy diet (eg. Fruit in schools)	1
44. Linking BSF with breastfeeding initiatives could help with health/finance issues	1

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. No more/reduced number of food banks in Glasgow (to be used only for 'crisis'), lower use	9
2. Individuals and 3 rd sector organisations have knowledge and capacity to access benefits and support services available to them	3
3. People have knowledge to choose, buy and cook good, healthy food	3
4. Issues of food insecurity are connected with isolation and social connections	1
5. System beginning to develop better networks – joined up approach	6
6. People are getting access to food they need in long term (healthy, sustainable food)	3
7. Investment in front-line advice accessible to those in need (investment in SWF??); include homeless people, provide advice in foodbanks	2
8. People have a clear idea what support is available to them (including advice, cooking activities/lessons, resources)	3
9. Maximisation of people's income	2
10. Reduced food inequalities in short term	1
11. Reduced use of processed baby foods & formula milk	1
12. Improved child health in long term (reduced obesity)	2
13. Families empowered to make good food choices	1
14. Earlier intervention & access to a variety of solutions (from both GCC& Scot Gov)	3
15. Signposting to community growing instead of foodbanks	2
16. More dignified approach	1
17. Food to become pride of Glasgow (not an afterthought)	1
18. Increased food education (eg. Cooking skills/food knowledge, community food hubs)	6
19. Funders helping keep successful projects going – consistent funding (instead of only funding 'new' projects)	3
20. Improved health outcomes, lower obesity levels, decreased diet-related ill health	5
21. Redistribution of food is seen as a positive, respectful action	1
22. Considers all groups of people (prioritises the most vulnerable groups)	3
23. Higher uptake of Best Start Foods (can award of this be automated?)	2
24. More support for Community projects/Food Hubs	2
25. Food banks to be integrated (eg. into community food hubs) supporting food system	2
26. Emerging partnerships	1
27. Common focus and objectives	1
28. 'Right of food' in Scottish law	1
29. Works in tandem with existing community/cookery projects/afterschool clubs	1
30. College/University groups included	1
31. Should get data on what BSF spent on to know if successful	1
32. Solutions should be connected to solve several issues (eg. Sustainability, health, insecurity)	1

Appendix 5 – Feedback from Session 2

Good Food for Economy

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Independent programmes are of the upmost importance, but we need supply chains and resources available for wider communication	1
2. People need to take responsibility for facilitation	1
3. The scale of the challenge and the very small number of existing models in operation	1
4. Urgent holistic action needed	1
5. There is huge potential to use skills and aspiration for a more connected local food economy	1
6. Need to find solutions based on the widest possible input	1
7. Support for a wide range of initiatives is the key	1
8. Need to create policy environments which enable start-ups	1
9. Need for policies that include all food cultures (not just affluent middle-class community)	2
10. Need to consider procurement for GCC & NHSGGC; Scotland Excel, Local Authority Procurement	2
11. How can small co-operatives compete in the tendering process?	2
12. Need to change procurement restrictions/processes	2
13. Education needed to emphasise impact of client's requirements	1
14. Need incentives for low wage families to purchase local produce (local=more expensive)	1
15. Seeing opportunities around a range of outcomes	1
16. Seeing food as a solution	1
17. 'What if' strategic thinking is the key	1
18. Need to connect with supermarkets to change the system for the better (corporate social responsibility)	1
19. Joined up approach/stakeholder engagement	1
20. Budget restraints; funding needed (eg. Participatory Budgeting for North Ayrshire Council)	3
21. More varied menu options	1
22. Capability & capacity for council spend	1
23. Need for increased food production locally (supply)	3
24. More local food enterprises needed	1
25. Need for campaigns (GCFN)	1
26. Introducing policies that lessen the power of supermarkets	1
27. Distribution needs to be addressed	1
28. Need to work with economic development	1
29. Link up with the Chamber of Commerce	1
30. Andrew Noble	1
31. Local food can't be purely cost driven	1
32. Set procurement targets for environment, food miles, cost, local benefit & employment	1
33. Check Aberdeen Procurement Partnership	1
34. Recruit Masters students to do research into food production & supply	1

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. More independent shops working alongside tech based systems to reduce food waste and over consumption	1
2. More land allocated and cultivated for food production (City planning)	1
3. Small independent retailers & social enterprises (inc producers) have the majority share of the food market	1
4. More money in the local economy	1
5. Waste is a thing of the past	1
6. More money available for food based start-ups	1
7. Better connections between community and business (local growing, circular food economy & food waste)	5
8. Metrics in place to monitor success/progress of strategies	1
9. Assistance in developing a procurement activity	1
10. Development in local communities	1
11. Better food education	1
12. Tax breaks for local food businesses	1
13. Evidence base for benefits of local food economy; supply chain & Procurement (North Ayrshire)	2
14. Procurement groups working together	1
15. Nutritious, locally produced food available to all including those in the most deprived areas	1
16. Regular City Centre markets for local producers (George Square?)	2

Appendix 6 - Feedback from Session 3

Good Food in the Community

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Flexibility – being able to easily adapt to changing conditions (environmental and social)	2
2. Sharing good practice in a systematic way.	2
3. One size doesn't fit all.	1
4. Support required	1
5. Issues around accessibility dilemma of supermarket vs small shops/food deserts/affordability/access	1
6. Availability/access/local ownership of land in deprived areas (pride)	5
7. Capacity of producers in Glasgow (volume of usage of Glasgow)	2
8. Infrastructures, utilising existing supply changes that are in place	1
9. Start small and expand	1
10. Extensive participation	1
11. Agree the initial targets and monitor regularly.	1
12. There is a lot of examples of good practise throughout the world	1
13. The opportunities in Glasgow for more growing enterprises	1
14. The importance of working with youth organisations (eg. the importance of health and nutrition)	2
15. Cooking – using local mentors/trainers	1
16. Lots going on; need to link up networks and support existing work	6
17. Food is a natural way of bringing people together.	2
18. Need to think beyond short term grant projects to develop sustainable resilient projects	2
19. Networking community organisation with Council and NHS initiatives in ways which work for both – not a top down approach	1
20. Building and sustaining networks takes <u>vision</u> (clarity of aims) and resources (time/money from all involved).	1
21. Community led – not doing things TO the community. Communities involved in creating strategy (motivation/drive for community to take over = sovereignty)	6
22. Legal structures – barriers to profit making but also questions about purity of community work. Possible lack of business skills in community groups.	1
23. Possibility of thinking intergenerationally e.g. connecting food and tech	1
24. Working in partnership – creating collaborations	1
25. Space for community growing aspect of the strategy – must be a long term commitment to provision of adequate, good quality space for growing in <u>all</u> areas/neighbourhoods of the city (use of Community empowerment act)	2
26. How education regarding cooking and nutrition can impact shopping habits and have economic impacts.	1
27. Resilience of ALL stakeholders to continue when evaluating impact is difficult – for GFS how do you ensure this happens?	1
28. Food poverty and food insecurity is not an isolated problem	1
29. Knowing the community – what skills/interests are there	1
30. Bringing everything that's out there together; whole systems approach (don't work in silos)	2
31. Access to food – Pollokshields (night time economy, asian foods) contrasts with other areas. Why no food markets?	1
32. Lack of good quality food.	1
33. Shettleston – fresh food closes. Getting it back, cost of cooking.	1
34. Culture of food instilled more/teach	1
35. Community cohesion and connection created through the connection of food	1
36. Having food accessible to neighbourhoods especially more deprived areas.	1
37. Policy changers need to be involved – when action is stopped due to policy there needs to be more scope for change	1

38. When taking a systematic approach to developing a food policy, networks are key i.e. linking up organisation working in similar areas and cross sector networks.	1
40. Cooking in nurseries	1
41. Circular economy is vital	1
42. Wildlife to principles	1
Other comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for supermarkets in some areas – example (Castlemilk) but no chain wants to open one there. Little shops more expensive. - Do not assume all modern style foods are bad. Burgers can be made healthily, for example. Pizzas too. - Possibility for ‘cross subsidisation’? – supporting community work through social enterprise? - Funding?? Complex/costs of different streams - The link between sports services and the catering offer within the sports, cultural and leisure venues – at an affordable price. - Difficulty getting in contact with allotments - Scaling it up? - Access to food and knowledge - Eating together - Homework stopping cooking together - Talks in schools - Paying for home economics Scaling up and linking organisations - What is the capacity - Supermarket have a grip – buildings - Would people use these? - A strapline with punch “ people make Glasgow; food makes Glasgow” - Food as a continuum - Include shifts around packaging standards 	

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. Longer term funding for local needed for sustainability (10 years?)	3
2. Participatory – again in a systematic way.	3
3. Speak to people in communities/wider community involvement/ communities feeding back (like in Milan)	3
4. Not everyone wants food pantries but a supermarket	1
5. Everyone should be included (housing, infrastructure)	1
6. Include licensing to prevent new take away places from opening – community planning	1
7. More land put aside for growing projects (especially in North East of Glasgow)	1
8. More engagement with schools – growing on schools grounds, good food on offer and served in school meals “food for life” accredited, parent involvement	3
9. Involve aging populations	1
10. Greater engagement in growing	1
11. Food shared in communities with dignity. A firm move away from traditional food banks.	1
12. Short term: local community involvement; local authority promotion	1
13. Long term: major infrastructure in place to service the city; elimination of food poverty; health; citizens	1
14. People would be familiar with healthy fruit and veg, aspire to better quality food. Supported by a wide, connected network of suppliers and producers locally.	1
15. Systematic working that allows joined up, <u>longstanding</u> , resilient approaches e.g. children learn about nutrition, food, cooking at school whilst families are supported to have access to affordable healthy food (by longstanding I mean that the grassroots community projects are able to offer long-term, continual support to those who need it).	1
16. Coordinated effort to facilitate community projects, including releasing land (publicly owned) for community growing/allotments (land/asset transfers), food as a legitimate use of land, simplify and <u>promote</u> the process	4

17. Short term - Support for GCC for provision of community food growing .g. when land becomes available, economic priorities dictate that it is used for housing rather than community food growing.	1
18. Short term - Greater flexibility re Cordia sourcing – working with smaller producers e.g. community enterprises	1
19. Constant refining of food policy to keep it relevant and current.	1
20. Ownership by communities; policy leads; regional /national organisations (bottom up and top down)	2
21. Strategy should result in action – action led	1
22. Learn from the best practice – don't reinvent the wheel unnecessarily	1
23. Agreed and shared longer objectives and reporting	1
24. Proper ownership – not rushing the strategy – taking time to consult properly with communities	3
25. Statutory organisations not getting the very land that could be turned over to growing – thinking beyond development of housing	1
26. Good communication around development and including planning growing space/green space	1
27. Better support for allotments from the Council – working to stop attrition of sites x allotment holders – learning from other local authorities – training for committees, arbitration when there are disputes - invest in an increase in access to.	1
28. Long term remediation of land but also getting meanwhile use.	1
29. Long term action and long term funding – 10 year minimum.	1
30. Council development plans/social housing must build in a commitment to growing spaces within new developments.	1
31. Short term – better knowledge regarding nutrition; reduced youth crime etc.	1
32. Long term – community cohesions and groups.	1
33. Long term – commitment from partners to work together	1
34. Systems of communication between partners – improved ways to find partner organisations	1
35. Fair, developed, policy that reaches all people, and food insecurity.	1
36. Coproduce the strategy with the community in Glasgow - ensure we get it right.	1
37. Link into resources – Scottish Agricultural colleague	1
38. Food producing businesses	1
39. Move back to producing our own food on scale	1
40. Food with dignity – *ensure this is informed by those with experience*	1
41. Food forum – meets regularly for all people involved in food provision in local area to meet and network. Steering Group.	1
42. Mandatory for children to eat meals in school grounds	1
43. Long term - Community awareness and demand for 'Good Food'	1
44. Food cooking skills training delivered from local people not from on high up	1
45. Allotments need more support from council – less committee led	2
46. Raised beds on contaminated land	1
47. More tree planting/orchards	1
48. Improved focus on seasonal food	1
49. More accessible low carbon produced food	1
Other comments: - Wester Hailes 'Edible Estates' is a good example? - What are our barriers to local production on scale?	

Appendix 7- Feedback from Session 4

Good food for Children and Young People

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Need to roll out the Holiday Food programme consistently across the city, all year round and perhaps evenings and weekends too (e.g. via after school clubs)	7
2. Making changes in schools, leaders, including teachers, need to be prepared to take the flak in decision making and show leadership, bravery and grit when making changes and see them through.	5
3. Universality of interventions decreases stigma	1
4. Food policies can address financial insecurity; income is a driver of hunger	3
5. Some parents find cooking a challenge because of lack of cookers or energy costs	1
6. There needs to be more communication across the city as a whole. The South of the city seems to be ignored compared with the North.	1
7. It's important for the Food Strategy to begin with small steps and as well as more ambitious aims as cultural change can take time.	2
8. There should be a least 2 or 3 periods in the year when you can apply for free school meals because circumstances change throughout the year, especially with Universal Credit fluctuating.	2
9. School kitchens should be a community resource that is open and usable all year round.	3
10. Young people should be involved in coproducing menus in schools and their voices should be heard.	5
11. Lunch in a school setting should be a continuation of learning that happens to be outside the classroom. Food and eating should be part of the school day. Dining rooms and practices should reflect that. Young people should have cutlery, places, table cloths etc. The default should be that young people have lunch in school not outside.	9
12. Partnerships with business/brands are not always aligned with Public Health best practice.	2
13. Good food in schools shouldn't just be about meeting the minimal nutritional guidance – it should also be in the spirit of good food. E.g. giving pizzas at lunch time (albeit low fat/salt) ones, just indicates to children that it is ok to eat pizza every day. This is not a positive message to give young people.	1
14. Health and wellbeing through food should start at an early age and throughout the curriculum. Teachers should be empowered to teach skills such as cooking.	9
15. Fast food outlets outside schools should be licensed and should not be allowed to sell to kids.	1
16. School food provision should be more sustainable	1
17. The model used by teacher presenting should be rolled out across the city.	4
18. Catering staff need to be passionate about food.	2
19. Combine food with other activities.	1

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. Healthier choices in schools	1
2. Ideally no need for holiday food programmes	1
3. Local authorities should reduce rates for fruit and veg shops	1
4. There would be improvements in child health including dental health and weight	1
5. Catering staff should be better paid and skilled.	1
6. Food would be grown locally and used in schools.	1

Appendix 8 - Feedback from Session 5

Growing Good Food

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Must link with other policies	1
2. Need for risk-averse people who can influence policy	2
3. How can we get local produce to schools/local establishments?	1
4. Tension between community gardens as spaces for community/individual health and as part of economic/scaling up/sustainability angle	1
5. Other council departments need to be on board with food growing to free up land (their duty)	2
6. 'The boss is my community and the community is everyone in it'	1
7. Changes to policy need to actually produce change	1
8. Projects doing great work can hit issues trying to change policy which halts change	1
9. Need to emphasise why we need good food – what is the alternative/what is in our food?	1
10. Need to network with all initiatives	1
11. Access to land (rent-free policy for communities)	2
12. Community groups/gardens need help with funding/more continuous funding in order to become sustainable; empowerment & resilience through funding (think outside of the box)	4
13. Discussions with Government departments about 'social prescribing'	2
14. Community projects have a power to educate, transform food understanding and change behaviours	1
15. Can learn from other local authorities	1
16. Work of the 'Smelly Welly club is fantastic; roll out in other areas (health, wellbeing & life skills)	1
17. Need to reduce allotment food waste by creating a hub that can pass it on for free or for sale (Great British Food Hubs?); don't restrict selling of food	2
18. Different ideas of approach	1
19. Could there be a joined up approach looking towards developing more local participation in all developments through community land trust/community benefit organisations?	3
20. Need for more locally centered regeneration giving ownership to locals	1
21. Food can be an option	1
22. Council to provide seeds, tools & soil for individuals to grow in flats/tenements (if in poverty)	2
23. Community gardens and social enterprises located in the same area to collaborate/support each other	1
24. Skill up communities to develop projects, allotments and fundraising	2
25. Support for community groups to become more enterprising (offer of unused land for example)	2
26. Without sustainable/long term funding even the most amazing Food Growing Strategy would not succeed	1
27. Ringfencing is a current problem with Glasgow schools food	1
28. Outdoor policy for all schools	1
29. No proper long-term strategy to support the new growing spaces which get built under short-term projects	1
30. Move away from short-term polily planning linked to political cycles	1
31. Policy currently driven by quantitative stats	1
32. Metric needed to prove impact/value of community growing so it's better supported and recognised	1

33. New housing developments to include personal/commercial food production	1
34. Allotment sites to be used for 'mixed land use' – personal & market	1
35. Community supported agriculture – help grow the food you will receive (instead of foodbanks)	1
36. More growing of food and fruit trees in public (provision)	1
37. Registrar for 'land availability and soil condition'	1
38. Benefits community growing on mental health	1
39. Less regulation	1
40. Multiple use of space better for the community	1

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. Small scale asset transfers – short term & long term leases available for communities	3
2. Ways of dealing with contaminated land – short term	1
3. The city has local, accessible places to grow food	1
4. Funding in place to support growing & change if infrastructure	2
5. Food Growing Strategy is part of the Glasgow Food Strategy	2
6. Community growing includes conversations about sustainability and politics	2
7. Assistance available for community/other groups to work with the Council (eg. Procurement, using land)	2
8. Healthier eating leading to improvements in health outcomes, better health	2
9. All primary schools have an area for food growing and links to community gardens (food used in school kitchens)	2
10. Early intervention in primary schools (healthy food, meals cooked on premises, food education)	1
11. Meals cooked on hospital premises	1
12. Long-term commitment from local authority and the government	1
13. Local food to supplement food bank services	1
14. Large network of different kinds of growing groups	1
15. Council to allocate land for food producing businesses (support to 'community enterprise')	1
16. Qualitative stats used to inform policy	1

Appendix 9 - Feedback from Session 6

Good Food for the Environment

What struck you from the presentations that will be important for consideration when developing a Glasgow Food Strategy?

ANSWER	votes
1. Need for linking up whole production to disposal	1
2. Importance of supermarkets to help with solutions.	1
3. Importance of education; schools MUST be included	2
4. Larger companies have the privilege of choosing low less fortunate benefit from the system	1
5. Currently the environmental impact a concern of the privileged	1
6. City wide campaign needed to help consumers (provenance, waste, sustainable eating)	1
7. The food strategy is linked to all aspects of lives and needs to include equal input from experts and research across social, environmental and economic sectors	1
8. Importance of circular economy; 1/3 of food is wasted	1
9. Food security, environment, health, animal welfare and waste equally important and interlinked	1
10. Importance of partnerships, collaboration and networking	1
11. Food waste education	1
12. Make supermarkets accountable for waste they generate. Role of multi-buys /pre-packed food in generating household waste.	2
13. What are the gaps that limit the use of organisations (Such as Fareshare/200 Waste); why do communities pay, but supermarkets don't?	2
14. Lack of industry input	1
15. Lack of funding	1
16. Reducing waste a priority – Zero Waste education (what to do with items about to go to waste/reduce packaging)	3
17. Contradiction of Scottish Government Policy of Good Food Nation (Eat locally, yet drive to increase exports)	1
18. How to prevent food to be wasted in a biodigester instead of eaten	1
19. Voucher system across Glasgow to get free food	1
20. How to redistribute food in joined up collaboration (Council's role)	1
21. Promote seasonal produce	1
22. Education of kitchen staff re. local, organic procurement; procurement policies	1
23. Local producer 'hubs' for locally produced goods	1
24. Should the food sector be trying to solve food poverty? Surely this is an economic issue, not a food system one...	1
25. Where is the private sector at this event?	1
26. Need for City Food strategies to drive and join up with rural policies (incentives for sustainable food that we need)	1
27. Healthy diets need to be healthy for the planet (Live well place guidelines)	1
28. Need to reduce greenhouse gasses	1

If the Food Strategy was successful with regards to the theme of this session what would that look like in the short and long term?

ANSWER	votes
1. Waste reduced (including commercial & household waste)	4
2. Tighter supply line	1
3. Education needs to begin earlier	1
4. Compulsory education throughout schooling will allow members of society the choice	1
5. Improved cooking skills	1
6. A food scene where sustainable and healthy choices are easy to make and the default option	1
7. More local produce sold locally; local food economies	2
8. More mindfulness on environment matters	1
9. Animal welfare prioritised	1
10. People buy less, but more local food (make this a law?)	1
11. Better educated communities	1
12. People/communities looking after things themselves	1
13. Procurement challenges overcome (education)	2
14. Local producers able to satisfy demand (including local authorities/NHS)	1
15. Those with limited income teach the others about good use of resources	1
16. Incentives that don't encourage or move food waste (no costs passed on)	1
17. More measurement and discussion of gaps	1
18. Procurement rules addressed	1
19. Local powers over relevant taxation (breaks/hikes)	2
20. Small business strategy and support for start ups (eg discounted stands at farmers markets)	3
21. More menus using locally available ingredients	1
22. National hub for Fareshare to improve consistent supply of ingredients	1
23. People on benefits get 2 for 1 local/organic produce	1
24. Glasgow's public food procurement is founded on healthy and sustainable principles	1
25. Food deserts eliminated; healthy, environmentally friendly food available to all	1
26. Incentives for organic farming	1
27. Extensive land use management in place (including growing)	1
28. Incentives for eating a more environmentally friendly diet	1
29. Growing space included in other open space strategies (habitat networks, eg. allotments as stepping stones to wildlife)	1
30. Wider consideration of ecological aspects in general and ecological aspects in general and linkage to other ecologically focused plans/strategies/programmes	1

Appendix 10 – Summit Pictures



WHAT DO YOU WISH TO BE CONSIDERED IN
DEVELOPING A GLASGOW FOOD STRATEGY?

Equity
Realism

Person Centred.

FOOD AS A
HUMAN RIGHT

- Role of Schools
- Children &
Young People.