

Health and Wellbeing Board Agenda



NHS
Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire
Integrated Care Board

Date: Thursday, 25 May 2023

Time: 2.30 pm

Venue: Bordeaux Room, City Hall, College Green,
Bristol, BS1 5TR

Issued by: Jeremy Livitt, Democratic Services

City Hall College Green Bristol BS1 5TR

E-mail: democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk

Date: Wednesday, 17 May 2023



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Agenda

1. Welcome, Introductions and Safety Information

2.30 pm

Please note: if the alarm sounds during the meeting, everyone should please exit the building via the way they came in, via the main entrance lobby area, and then the front ramp. Please then assemble on the paved area between the side entrance of the cathedral and the roundabout at the Deanery Road end of the building.

(Pages 5 - 7)

If the front entrance cannot be used, alternative exits are available via staircases 2 and 3 to the left and right of the Council Chamber. These exit to the rear of the building. The lifts are not to be used. Then please make your way to the assembly point at the front of the building. Please do not return to the building until instructed to do so by the fire warden(s).

2. Apologies for Absence and Substitutions

2.35 pm

3. Declarations of Interest

To note any declarations of interest from the Councillors. They are asked to indicate the relevant agenda item, the nature of the interest and in particular whether it is a **disclosable pecuniary interest**.

Any declarations of interest made at the meeting which is not on the register of interests should be notified to the Monitoring Officer for inclusion.

4. Minutes of Previous Meeting held on 23rd March 2023

To agree the minutes of the previous meeting as a correct record.

(Pages 8 - 14)

5. Public Forum

Up to 30 minutes is allowed for this item.

Any member of the public or Councillor may participate in Public Forum. The detailed arrangements for so doing are set out in the Public Information Sheet at the back of this agenda. Public Forum items should be emailed to democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk and please note that the following deadlines will apply in relation to this meeting:-

Questions - Written questions must be received 3 clear working days prior to the



meeting. For this meeting, this means that your question(s) must be received in this office at the latest **by 4.30pm on Friday 19th June 2023.**

Petitions and Statements - Petitions and statements must be received on the working day prior to the meeting. For this meeting this means that your submission must be received in this office at the latest **by 12 Noon on Wednesday 24th June 2023.**

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| 6. Discharge to Assess Better Care Support Fund Diagnostic and Priorities - Rosanna Jones, Sirona Care and Health - Stephen Beet, Bristol City Council | 2.40 pm

(Pages 15 - 18) |
| 7. Better Care Fund 2022/23 - Stephen Beet, Bristol City Council | 3.10 pm
(Pages 19 - 32) |
| 8. CQC Assurance Framework - Stephen Beet, Bristol City Council | 3.40 pm
(Pages 33 - 34) |
| 9. Multiple Disadvantage Strategic Priorities - Katherine Williams, Bristol City Council | 3.55 pm

(Pages 35 - 36) |
| 10. Good Food 2030 - Heloise Balme, Good Food Network | 4.35 pm
(Pages 37 - 101) |
| 11. Food Equality Action Plan - Ped Asgarian and Liz Le Breton, Bristol City Council | 4.40 pm

(Pages 102 - 148) |
| 12. End of Year Performance Report and 2023/24 Plan on a Page - Mark Allen, Bristol City Council | 4.45 pm

(Pages 149 - 154) |
| 13. Health and Well Being Board Forward Plan | (Page 155) |
| To note the HWBB Forward Plan. | |



14. Date of Next Meeting

The next formal Board Meeting is scheduled to be held at 2.30pm on Thursday 13th July 2023 in the Council Chamber, City Hall, College Green, Bristol.



Public Information Sheet

Inspection of Papers - Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

You can find papers for all our meetings on our website at www.bristol.gov.uk.

Public meetings

Public meetings including Cabinet, Full Council, regulatory meetings (where planning and licensing decisions are made) and scrutiny will now be held at City Hall.

Members of the press and public who plan to attend City Hall are advised that you may be asked to watch the meeting on a screen in another room should the numbers attending exceed the maximum occupancy of the meeting venue.

COVID-19 Prevention Measures at City Hall (June 2022)

When attending a meeting at City Hall, the following COVID-19 prevention guidance is advised:

- promotion of good hand hygiene: washing and disinfecting hands frequently
- while face coverings are no longer mandatory, we will continue to recommend their use in venues and workplaces with limited ventilation or large groups of people.
- although legal restrictions have been removed, we should continue to be mindful of others as we navigate this next phase of the pandemic.

COVID-19 Safety Measures for Attendance at Council Meetings (June 2022)

We request that no one attends a Council Meeting if they:

- are required to self-isolate from another country
- are suffering from symptoms of COVID-19 or
- have tested positive for COVID-19

Other formats and languages and assistance for those with hearing impairment

You can get committee papers in other formats (e.g. large print, audio tape, braille etc) or in community languages by contacting the Democratic Services Officer. Please give as much notice as possible. We cannot guarantee re-formatting or translation of papers before the date of a particular meeting.

Committee rooms are fitted with induction loops to assist people with hearing impairment. If you require any assistance with this please speak to the Democratic Services Officer.



Public Forum

Members of the public may make a written statement ask a question or present a petition to most meetings. Your statement or question will be sent to the Committee Members and will be published on the Council's website before the meeting. Please send it to democratic.services@bristol.gov.uk.

The following requirements apply:

- The statement is received no later than **12.00 noon on the working day before the meeting** and is about a matter which is the responsibility of the committee concerned.
- The question is received no later than **5pm three clear working days before the meeting**.

Any statement submitted should be no longer than one side of A4 paper. If the statement is longer than this, then for reasons of cost, it may be that only the first sheet will be copied and made available at the meeting. For copyright reasons, we are unable to reproduce or publish newspaper or magazine articles that may be attached to statements.

By participating in public forum business, we will assume that you have consented to your name and the details of your submission being recorded and circulated to the Committee and published within the minutes. Your statement or question will also be made available to the public via publication on the Council's website and may be provided upon request in response to Freedom of Information Act requests in the future.

We will try to remove personal and identifiable information. However, because of time constraints we cannot guarantee this, and you may therefore wish to consider if your statement contains information that you would prefer not to be in the public domain. Other committee papers may be placed on the council's website and information within them may be searchable on the internet.

During the meeting:

- Public Forum is normally one of the first items on the agenda, although statements and petitions that relate to specific items on the agenda may be taken just before the item concerned.
- There will be no debate on statements or petitions.
- The Chair will call each submission in turn. When you are invited to speak, please make sure that your presentation focuses on the key issues that you would like Members to consider. This will have the greatest impact.
- Your time allocation may have to be strictly limited if there are a lot of submissions. **This may be as short as one minute.**
- If there are a large number of submissions on one matter a representative may be requested to speak on the groups behalf.
- If you do not attend or speak at the meeting at which your public forum submission is being taken your statement will be noted by Members.
- Under our security arrangements, please note that members of the public (and bags) may be searched. This may apply in the interests of helping to ensure a safe meeting environment for all attending.



- As part of the drive to reduce single-use plastics in council-owned buildings, please bring your own water bottle in order to fill up from the water dispenser.

For further information about procedure rules please refer to our Constitution <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/how-council-decisions-are-made/constitution>

Webcasting/ Recording of meetings

Members of the public attending meetings or taking part in Public forum are advised that all Full Council and Cabinet meetings and some other committee meetings are now filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the council's [webcasting pages](#). The whole of the meeting is filmed (except where there are confidential or exempt items). If you ask a question or make a representation, then you are likely to be filmed and will be deemed to have given your consent to this. If you do not wish to be filmed you need to make yourself known to the webcasting staff. However, the Openness of Local Government Bodies Regulations 2014 now means that persons attending meetings may take photographs, film and audio record the proceedings and report on the meeting (Oral commentary is not permitted during the meeting as it would be disruptive). Members of the public should therefore be aware that they may be filmed by others attending and that is not within the council's control.

The privacy notice for Democratic Services can be viewed at www.bristol.gov.uk/about-our-website/privacy-and-processing-notice-for-resource-services



Public Document Pack

Bristol City Council Minutes of the Health and Wellbeing Board

23 March 2023 at 2.30 pm



Board Members Present: Councillor Helen Holland (Co-Chair), Councillor Ellie King (Deputy Chair), Stephen Beet, Hugh Evans, Tim Poole, Rebecca Mear, Colin Bradbury, Isobel Clement (substitute for Joe Poole), Reena Bhogal-Welsh (substitute for Abi Gbago)

Non-Voting Attendees Present: Penny Gane

Officers in Attendance:-

Mark Allen, Carol Slater, Christina Gray and Jeremy Livitt

Also Attending – Presenting Reports: Rebecca Sheehy and Emma Richards (Agenda Item 9), Joanna Copping and Filiz Altinoluk-Davis (Agenda Item 10), Professor Saffron Karlsen (Agenda Item 11)

Other Attendees: Bethan Loveless and Tara Mistry

1. Welcome, Introductions and Safety Information

The Chair asked all parties to introduce themselves and explained the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

2. Apologies for Absence and Substitutions

Apologies for absence were received from: Councillor Asher Craig, Sharron Norman (Liz Mitchell substituting), Joe Poole (Isobel Clements substituting), Abi Gbago (Reena Bhogal-Welsh substituting), Maria Kane, Cathy Caple, Alun Davies, Steve Rea, Sally Hogg and Sarah Lynch

3. Declarations of Interest

There were no Declarations of Interest.

4. Minutes of Previous Meeting held on 12th January 2023

RESOLVED – that the minutes of the meeting held on 12th January 2023 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.



5. Public Forum

There were no Public Forum items.

6. Winter Bulletin Highlights (Verbal Update) - Mark Allen, Public Health

Mark Allen gave a verbal update concerning the Winter Bulletin Highlights and made the following points:

- Whilst there had been an increase in the number of hospital admissions due to COVID, the numbers remained low
- Booster jabs were recommended for over 75s and those who were immunosuppressed
- The number of people who had been diagnosed with flu or Norovirus had increased
- There was forthcoming strike action in the public sector

Members also noted an invitation for a forthcoming event on 19th April 2023.

7. Integrated Care Partnership (Verbal Update) - Councillor Helen Holland

Councillor Helen Holland advised that there would be a development session next month with the Economy and Skills Board concerning the workforce which would focus on deprived communities. It was important that the Integrated Board reflected the integrated nature of this area of work.

8. Integrated Care Strategy (Verbal Update) - Colin Bradbury, Integrated Care Board

Colin Bradbury made the following points:

- There had been agreement concerning a key set of principles and these had subsequently been signed off. The strategy needed to be owned by all parties
- He referred to the Cambridge multi morbidity index
- A graph was shown illustrating future projections for population and spend relating to different categories of health need. Both are forecast to grow higher than our ability to deal with them. However, many health needs are preventable and manageable and disproportionately affect deprived areas
- If these were not properly addressed, this would snowball into other health care needs. There was a need to build on the strengths of the individual as well as community and local partnership
- A pilot would help to assess means of supporting people with “herald conditions” which were not directly health-related but could have health implications (i.e. Learning Disability) and scaling up work tailored to the individual locality
- BNSSG – Virtual wards were being developed. It was a requirement to be registered with a GP. There was a need to scale up and learn as required
- The document should be seen as a process not an event. A very rough draft of the document would be prepared by the end of the month
- It was acknowledged that there would be a slight hiatus since South Gloucestershire and North Somerset would shortly enter in pre-election periods



In response to Board members' questions, he made the following comments:

- It was acknowledged that there was a proposal to develop a community asset based approach. An example was noted of Connecting Communities work which had provided support to the clinically vulnerable during COVID and had helped someone with onset dementia in Barton Hill to receive the support they needed
- The Mental Health Strategy would need to be discussed at the Health and Well Being Board with the Health Action Network considering this
- Difficulties in the local economy, housing and employment were often a driver of NHS-related issues
- Support for the workforce was important to address problems of mistrust in some communities
- It was acknowledged that services were under pressure and that therefore a One City approach was important. SIRONA needed support to avoid it being swamped with work
- The first principle was to maintain the NHS and contribute to place based funding for it similar to a social prescribing model
- The voluntary sector locality lead had recently met with BNSSG to find out where they sit on the ICP Board

9. Integrated Community Stroke Services: Rebecca Sheehy - Bristol After Stroke and Emma Richards, Sirona Care and Health

Rebecca Sheehy and Emma Richards gave a presentation on the Integrated Community Stroke Services and made the following points which included the following points:

- Details of the reconfiguration of services
- A pioneering approach which was integrated
- Stroke was the fourth biggest killer in the UK and the highest cause of adult disability. It was set to increase with two thirds of patients with the greatest levels of disability. Lives were reduced by 5 years on average and it affected 35% of people of working age
- There was an understanding of increased demand which the existing workforce was trying to mitigate, a need to tackle inequality and an acknowledgement that outcomes could vary
- 18,000 people were living with the impact of strokes throughout the BNSSG area – the numbers for each region were set out
- Following the recent whole stroke pathway review, from May 2023 anyone who had a stroke related issue would be submitted to Southmead by hospital unless there was an additional cardiac issue involved
- There was greater pressure on the service since more people were living with strokes although the level of disability was improving
- Hospital stays for strokes were on average 7 days including weekends – there were 30 rehabilitation beds in South Bristol and 12 beds in Weston Hospital
- The Integrated Community Stroke Service was based on the National Stroke Service model. A team of therapists, a dressing service and meal provision were all part of the service prior to a review of the amount of social care that was required
- A list of different support staff types was provided
- The process of those who had strokes was outlined – a referral was received, there was an initial assessment, a sixth month review, a complete follow up including information on support to



access groups with the details then uploaded to the national data collection database

- Workshops were provided for those people with aphasia and communication group workshops
- Details of the deadlines involved in the process were set out
- The benefits of integration were as follows – it provided a holistic service, it gave access to specialist advice, there was a smooth transition to facilitate discharge and provide referral back in where required, easy access advice to workers, provision of Integration of IT, there was support with wider projects such as the Stoke HIT Education Sessions (an online aphasia group)
- There was a reduction of health inequalities and engagement through partnerships and with local community groups, working closely with health workers, engaging in ICE locality well-being initiatives and provision of cultural awareness training
- Details of the role of stroke key workers was provided
- There were a wide range of after stroke services including emotional support and peer support
- Detail of life after stroke was set out on the Kubler Ross change curve – services were plotted on the curve, with counselling being provided if necessary
- The Board noted the work of self-led volunteer groups and two case studies which were outlined to them
- Details of the number of cases throughout the region were provided, including those still active and those which had been discharged
- Details of services in South Gloucestershire were set out, including a stroke café, physiotherapy groups, weekly in reach into hospitals, stroke co-ordinator services and contribution to core costs
- Opportunities and support – This worked in an integrated way to provide a whole life approach after stroke and proactively support those most in need and avoid delay of social care needs
- Whilst getting people out of hospital was the main priority, there was a rehabilitation programme for longer term stroke victims

Board members made the following points:

- Since stroke was the fourth highest killer, it was important to also work to reduce the three higher forms of death
- The integrated approach was working well – effective engagement was required with the south, north and west of the region
- It was important to address all communities with herald conditions, including the more deprived communities
- The feedback of lived experience was important. Whilst the development of an integrated approach through a memorandum of understanding was not easy, it was key for this service

10 BNSSG Sexual Health Needs Assessment - Joanna Copping and Filiz Altinoluk-Davis, Public Health

Joanna Copping and Filiz Altinoluk-Davis gave a presentation on this issue and made the following points:

- Key elements of this were the Health and Well Being Board Strategy, One City Plan, HIV Fast Track City (with a target to end HIV in the city by 2050) and SHIP HIT (the Sexual Health Improvement Programme)
- The specialist sexual health services were commissioned and included pregnancy termination services as well as HIV treatment
- Unity sexual health services provided coils and implants, emergency contraceptives, condoms and



chlamydia screening

- Details of the services provided were set out
- The Needs Assessment provided data from providers with approximately 650 responses and 26 stakeholder interviews
- Following a considerable reduction in face to face consultations in 2020 and guidance concerning early abortions had changed
- Testing for STIs and HIV had peaked following the introduction of postal kits but had since dropped off. Slightly over half test kits between October 2021 and September 2022 had been returned
- The number of HIV tests for women had been particularly low
- New STI's had not reached pre-COVID levels. HIV new diagnoses continued to fall and around 50% were undiagnosed HIV
- Gonorrhoea cases had now increased throughout the country. There had been a significant increase in Bristol between January 2022 and January 2023
- There were inequalities in STI diagnoses in age and gender
- There was a concern relating to access to condoms and ensuring their correct use. It was important to spread the message and ensure better access
- There were inequalities in ethnicity with black populations being 2.5 more times affected nationally and it was likely that there was a big gap in Bristol. This was likely to be as a result of socio-economic factors
- The numbers of late HIV diagnoses had increased
- The number of 15 to 24 year olds who had national chlamydia screening had increased and there was a need for access to free condoms
- Coli and Implant Activity – there was a general recovery post COVID but further improvement was required. There was a need for increased training for nurses
- The number of teenage conceptions remained low but there was significant variation at ward level
- Termination pregnancy rates remained low with postal medication for abortion brought in as law
- There was currently a reprocurring process for the reintegration of the sexual and reproductive health service with the current contract ending in March 2025. Details of the re-procurement process were set out

In response to members' questions, they gave the following responses:

- The women's chapter JSNA was cross referenced in the re-procurement process
- A piece of work concerning engagement had already taken place and a consultation group was considering feasibility options. Public input had been obtained through the survey. However, it was sometimes difficult to get people to come forward.
- Work was also now taking place with colleagues to meet the needs of those aged 8 to 10. There was also work to address those people with mental health and anxiety issues concerning certain factors such as condom use. SIRONA was working with us to address these issues in various ways such as through apps. School nurses also helped with the most vulnerable children
- Sex education needed to address difficulties caused by young people's access to pornography
- Following lobbying with clinical Cabinet, NBT and UHBT were starting to provide support for children's needs in this area. It was considered likely that funding would be obtained locally to help meet the HIV target



11 An Evaluation of the Bristol Race Equality Covid-19 Steering Group - Professor Saffron Karlsen, University of Bristol

Professor Saffron Karlsen introduced this presentation and made the following points:

- In early 2020, a study in the USA and UK had assessed that ethnic minority groups were disproportionately impacted. Following this study, there had been an immediate recognition that there was a need for evidence and a rapid review had been commissioned
- Bristol had an openness to recognise and respond to structural societal inequalities which were more significant than cultural or biological factors
- Councillor Asher Craig had convened 36 key stakeholders in July 2020 and delegated had established a new Race Equality Steering Group to consider issues relating to operation, effectiveness and identified opportunities
- The methods of assessment were a bimonthly analysis of all Steering group minutes between June 2020 and December 2021, a survey of the mailing list (with 31 responses received) and in-depth interviews with specific experts and provision of feedback from Steering Group members
- Details of the interviewees were set out
- Key findings included the motivations to join, key activities, strengths, improvements, future directions and key lessons learned
- The motivation was the emergence of ethnic inequality with the need for an effective and co-ordinated response
- It was acknowledged that issues related to racism and socio-economic inequalities were not being given the attention they deserved with an opportunity to discuss issues such as BLM and the George Floyd murders
- Comprehensive and accessible information was provided with a challenge to address areas where there was misleading or incomplete information. Any evidence gaps had been identified
- Approximately 500 people had attended a webinar on this issue.
- One example of success was a significant increase in the percentage of people from ethnic minorities who had received the COVID-19 vaccine. It had been possible to develop a bespoke, culturally informed response to the pandemic with a series of pop-up clinics and provision of approximately 20,000 vaccines which had significantly reduced the inequality of vaccine uptake in Bristol
- The need for positive and collaborative action through an inclusive and empowering approach had been identified with opportunities for improvement
- Whilst the remit had been formally established, there were some groups such as gypsies and travellers who had not been included as much as they could have been
- Key lessons from this work were the need for effective action, trusted relationships, an open response to membership, proper scrutiny of data and proactive responses to ensure diverse representation. It was acknowledged that the voluntary care sector had been crucial to its success

The Board noted that there was need to assess how a similar approach could be replicated to ensure it fitted into the needs of communities. The work of the University of Bristol had been important in this area and had achieved national recognition. It was also noted that the Independent Advisory Group had been involved at the beginning of the process.



12 Health and Well Being Board Forward Plan - For Information

The Health and Well Being Board Forward Plan was noted.

13 Date of Next Meeting

The Board noted that the next meeting was scheduled to be held at 2.30pm on Thursday 25th May 2023 in the Bordeaux Room, City Hall, College Green, Bristol.

The meeting ended at 5.05 pm

CHAIR _____





**Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire**
Integrated Care Board

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	Discharge to Assess - Better Care Support Fund diagnostic and priorities
Author (including organisation):	Rosanna James – Discharge to Assess Programme Director, Sirona Stephen Beet – Director of Adult Social Care, Bristol City Council
Date of Board meeting:	25 May 2023
Purpose:	Information and discussion

1. Executive Summary

1.1 The ICS Discharge to Assess (D2A) Transformation Programme and wider Home First Portfolio aims to support people to leave hospital and move to the right place for their recovery, care and support needs, in the place they call home, as soon as clinically possible. The programme also supports work to maintain hospital flow, reduce ambulance delays, deliver elective care recovery and ensure that people receive the right long term support at home to support their on-gong health and wellbeing.

1.2 Too many people across Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire spend too long in both acute and community hospital beds, which evidence shows leads to worsening physical and mental health. Similarly, too many people are discharged into community beds, rather than at home, further slowing their rehabilitation and recovery and leading to more people needing long term social care or their opportunity to live independently.

1.3 From July to November 2022, the D2A Programme received support via the Better Care Support Fund to undertake a comprehensive diagnostic of the key causes of these challenges and support the development of a long term improvement plan.

1.4 The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to:

- Note and support the findings of the Better Care Support Fund diagnostic carried on the key causes of challenges delivering effective hospital discharge pathways in Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire.
- Consider and endorse the key priorities identified for continued improvement and transformation work via the Discharge to Assess Transformation programme and wider Home First Portfolio.

2. Purpose of the Paper

2.1 The purpose of this paper is to:

- Update the Board on the D2A Transformation Programme and wider Home First Transformation Portfolio
- Share key findings from the Better Care Support Fund diagnostic and key priorities for the D2A Transformation Programme in 2023/24 and 2024/25
- Request that the Board input to and support delivery of the immediate and long term actions being taken via system transformation work.

- Ensure that the principles of the Home First portfolio continue to align with the Health & Wellbeing board priorities

3. Background, evidence base, and what needs to happen

3.1 The Home First Portfolio is a group of change programmes that bring health and care partners together across the ICS to either keep people at home when they need extra support; or get people back home as quickly as possible if they need to be displaced from their home environment for their needs to be met. This might be unplanned and needed in response to managing an existing condition or a change in the home circumstances (e.g. carer or housing), as an alternative to being admitted to hospital, or to support an earlier discharge from hospital.

The Home First Portfolio includes Discharge to Assess and NHS @ Home (virtual wards) alongside a range of programmes focused on specific conditions, for example CVD and end of life care.

3.2 The Home First Portfolio aligns closely with the main Better Care Fund priorities to: provide people with the right care, in the right place at the right time and enable people to stay well, safe and independent for longer. Although the Better Care Fund covers all Intermediate Care services, in the last year the the Department of Health and Social Care's key focus has been on hospital discharge, and this will be a key focus for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

3.2 The D2A Programme and Home First Portfolio are closely linked to the One City Plan 2050 vision of strong communities formed of resilient and independent people, integrated health and social care which seamlessly meets the ever-changing needs of our communities with a focus on early help, prevention, and person-centred support.

3.3 The aim of the D2A Programme is to address the significant and urgent pressures on the health and social care system across BNSSG. These include:

- Too many people in the BNSSG system are discharged from hospital into community beds. Many of these people could be treated in a home first setting with wrap around support with greater integration and joint working between health and social care services.
- There are also too many people in hospital beds who no longer require acute medical care.
- Delays and the high number of people in post-acute care beds is having a significant impact on our ability as a system to maintain hospital flow, reduce ambulance delays, and deliver elective recovery.
- A number of areas to improve integration across D2A pathways in BNSSG and joint working between health and care services.
- Average length of stay remains significantly higher than targeted across all D2A pathways.

3.4 Following a Local Government Association Peer Review of hospital discharge pathways in Summer 2022, BNSSG received diagnostic support from the national Better Care Support Fund to understand the causes of these challenges and develop a long term improvement plan. The diagnostic was carried out from July to November 2022.

3.5 A refreshed system improvement and transformation plan is being developed via the D2A Programme with input from all system partners. Key priorities for investment identified following the diagnostic include:

- Focusing the social care workforce in hospitals to achieve the cultural shift and reduce the number of times a non-ideal pathway is chosen.
- Expanding domiciliary care/reablement to support anticipated increase in the Home First model
- Matching community assessment and therapy/ case management support to the community short stay bed base to meet new capacity plans
- Providing recurrent funding for VCSE infrastructure in the acutes and community to support extended use of Pathway 0 (support to go straight home from hospital).
- Investing in change capacity to support delivery in the short term.

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

4.1 Across the Home First Portfolio, Ethical Healthcare Consultancy undertook engagement and gathered insights from citizens and frontline staff across the system to better understand the challenges.

4.2 Ethical Healthcare Consultancy have developed a comprehensive communications campaign designed to address the key findings from their insights work. This includes a wide range of resources including posters, podcasts, leaflets that have been co-produced with frontline staff and citizens. Under the bonnet events have also been held to bring together frontline staff from across the health and social care system to build trust and understanding of how D2A pathways can work better. The campaign is due to launch in Summer 2023 and the impact will be evaluated via the D2A Programme.

4.2 The D2A Programme Steering Group has met with the Bristol Healthwatch team and incorporated action to address their recommendations into the programme.

4.3 The D2A Programme is being delivered via several task and finish groups that allow changes to be co-designed with frontline staff from across the system.

5. Recommendations

5.1 It is recommended that the Health and Wellbeing Board:

- Notes and supports the findings of the Better Care Support Fund diagnostic on the key causes of challenges within hospital discharge pathways.
- Considers and endorses the key priorities identified to improve outcomes and flow through D2A pathways via the system transformation programme.

6. City Benefits

6.1 The end goal of the D2A Programme and Home First Portfolio is that people are supported to stay well, in their own communities and independent for as long as possible.

6.2 In May 22, Bristol Healthwatch collated the experiences of 141 patients, families, carers and NHS staff involved in the hospital discharge process with a specific focus on Pathway 3. They identified that more than 75% of respondents felt delays in admission or discharge had

a negative psychological effect and identified transition from one care location to another as the biggest area of concern.

6.3 The D2A Programme is expected to benefit Bristol citizens by:

- Reducing the amount of time people spend in hospital and supporting more people to go home first on Pathway 0 or Pathway 1 and regain their independence rather than going into P2/P3 beds, making use of Technology Enabled care to increase independence.
- Improving support for people and their families/carers to remain independent and avoid hospital admissions.
- Reducing waiting lists and delays going into and exiting hospital discharge pathways
- Freeing up acute hospital capacity and improving ambulance response times for other citizens who need urgent and emergency care
- Reducing the number of people receiving a Tier 3 (long term) care service, and increasing the percentage of these people being supported in their own home or tenancy.

7. Financial and Legal Implications

7.1 No immediate financial or legal implications for the Board to consider at this time.

8. Appendices

8.1 No appendices

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	Better Care Fund 2022/23
Author (including organisation):	Stephen Beet, Bristol City Council
Date of Board meeting:	25 th May 2023
Purpose:	Decision / oversight and assurance /

1. Executive Summary

The report provides an overview of the Better Care Fund (BCF) outturn expenditure position for 2022-23 and seeks Health and Wellbeing Board approval and submission of the end of year finance and performance return. It includes information on Adult Social Care Discharge Funding which was added into the BCF in 2022. Details are provided in Appendix 1.

2. Purpose of the Paper

For a decision on submission of the BCF 202/2/23 return and for the board to note 2023/24 planning submission deadlines.

3. Background, evidence base, and what needs to happen

The Better Care Fund was launched in 2015 to join up the NHS, social care and housing services so that older people, and those with complex needs, can manage their own health and wellbeing and live independently in their communities for as long as possible.

The BCF requires local authorities to pool budgets, including £4.5 billion of NHS funding, £2.1 billion from the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) grant to local authorities and £573 million from the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG). It also includes funding for Adult Social Care discharge newly introduced in 2022/23 to support timely hospital discharges.

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

The Better Care Fund is jointly produced with NHS partners to strengthen the integration of commissioning and delivery of services and providing person-centred care, as well as continuing to support system recovery from the pandemic.

5. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. The Health and Wellbeing Board approve the Better Care Fund end of year submission for 2022/23 taking into account the investment and outturn details, as outlined in this report including the Adult Social Care discharge funding.
2. The 2023/24 planning submission be brought back to a future Health and Wellbeing Board for discussion and approval to meet the submission planning deadline.

6. City Benefits

It will strengthen focus on person-centred outcomes by focussing on the following 2 overarching objectives reflecting the priorities for health and social care integration:

- enable people to stay well, safe and independent at home for longer
- provide the right care in the right place at the right time

7. Financial and Legal Implications

Financial implications are set out in the report.

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 Report to Health and Wellbeing Board on Better Care Fund 2022/23

Appendix 2 Adult Social Care Discharge Expenditure 2022/23

Appendix 3 BCF Submission (draft)

Better Care Fund – 2022/23 Outturn and Performance Submission

1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the Better Care Fund (BCF) outturn expenditure position for 2022-23 and seeks Health and Wellbeing Board approval for the end of year finance and performance return.

2. Background

Since 2013 the Better Care Fund (BCF) has been a programme spanning both the NHS and local government which seeks to join-up health and care services, so that people can manage their own health and wellbeing and live independently in their communities for as long as possible.

The majority of the pooled resources for the Better Care Fund come from existing activity and expenditure within the health and social care system such as Disabled Facilities Grants used for aids and adaptations, and additional contributions from Local Authority or NHS budgets. Also, other grants from central government have been included such as the Improved Better Care Fund, which is used for meeting adult social care needs, reducing pressures on the NHS and ensuring that the social care provider market is supported.

More recently the Better Care Fund has included the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund to support people to leave hospital in a timely manner with the care and support they need and includes grant funding for the NHS and social care. The BCF is therefore a key delivery vehicle in providing person centred integrated care with health, social care, housing and other public services, which is fundamental to having a strong and sustainable health and care system.

Local BCF plans are subject to national conditions, guidance and monitoring. The end of year template asks for confirmation that the BCF national conditions continued to be met throughout the year, including confirmation of actual income and expenditure in BCF section 75 agreements for 2022-23 (covering the whole of the BCF plan including the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund monies), details of significant successes and challenges during the year and details on actual numbers of packages and spend in relation to the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund.

There are two deadlines for submission:

- By **Tuesday 2 May** – for the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund return which is a subset of the final return below.
- By **Tuesday 23 May** – For the whole template for all BCF spend. This must also be signed off by the Health and Wellbeing Boards in line with normal Better Care Fund requirements. The form includes details of the date of this approval.

3. National Conditions

The template seeks confirmation that National Conditions have been fulfilled. These include:

- Confirmation that a plan for the Health and Wellbeing area that includes all mandatory funding in a pooled fund governed under a section 75 agreement.
- A planned contribution to social care from the NHS minimum contribution has been agreed.
- Agreement to invest in NHS commissioned out of hospital services.
- Plan for improving outcomes for people being discharged from hospital

4. Metric Performance

The tables below include the BCF metrics and draft outturn performance for 2022/23 which cover avoidable admissions, discharge to normal place of residence, residential admissions and reablement.

Metric	Definition	For information - Your planned performance as reported in 2022-23	Assessment of progress against the metric plan for the reporting period	Challenges and any Support Needs
Avoidable admissions	Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions (NHS Outcome Framework indicator 2.3i)	756.0	Not on track to meet target	Currently on 896.3 for YTD, with March's data still outstanding (Bristol had a high Q2 and Q3)
Discharge to normal place of residence	Percentage of people who are discharged from acute hospital to their normal place of residence	96.1%	On track to meet target	Currently on 95.99% for YTD, with March's data still outstanding
Residential Admissions	Rate of permanent admissions to residential care per 100,000 population (65+)	895	Not on track to meet target	We had 674 permanent admissions to care. The Nomis mid-year population estimate for 65+ in Bristol in 2021 is 61,000. So the admissions per 100,000 population is 1104.9. This is higher than
Reablement	Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement / rehabilitation services	88.4%	Not on track to meet target	85.1% Q3

5. Income and Expenditure

The planned BCF pooled fund was £87.3m for 2022/23. The following tables set out the different elements of the fund, which includes disabled facilities grant £3.5m, Improved Better Care Fund £17m, NHS minimum contribution £36.8m and additional local authority £28.6m and NHS contribution of £1.3m to the pooled budget. In addition, the Adult Social Care Discharge Fund which was announced in December 2022 was included in the BCF. This added a further £5m to the fund being composed of a Bristol City Council discharge grant of £1.66m and an ICB discharge grant of £3.4m. This gave a total budget of £92.3m Final outturn expenditure figures are being worked through, to meet the planned template submission date but it is not envisaged that there will be any significant variances from planned spend. Final details will be shared with the Health and Wellbeing Board on the 25th May.

Income			
2022-23			
Disabled Facilities Grant	£3,528,349		
Improved Better Care Fund	£17,015,720		
NHS Minimum Fund	£36,842,940		
Minimum Sub Total			£57,387,009
	Planned		
NHS Additional Funding	£1,308,438		
LA Additional Funding	£28,588,631		
Additional Sub Total			£29,897,069
	Planned 22-23	Actual 22-23	
Total BCF Pooled Fund	£87,284,078	£87,284,078	
ASC Discharge Fund			
	Planned		
LA Plan Spend	£1,658,400		
ICB Plan Spend	£3,440,292		
ASC Discharge Fund Total			£5,098,692
	Planned 22-23	Actual 22-23	
BCF + Discharge Fund	£92,382,770	£92,382,770	

Actual		
additional actual NHS funding?	No	
Do you wish to change your additional actual LA funding?	No	

Actual		
Do you wish to change your additional actual LA funding?	No	
Do you wish to change your additional actual ICB funding?	No	

6. Adult Social Care Discharge

Appendix 2 sets out details of the Adult Social Care discharge expenditure, totalling c£5m. It sets out by scheme type, spend in comparison to plan, the activity delivered e.g. number of packages of care and whether the scheme had the intended impact that was expected. It goes on to further explain, either how the impact was achieved and if not why this was not possible. The main areas of expenditure can be summarised as follows.

Adult Social Care Discharge - Expenditure by Scheme

Scheme Type	£
Residential Placements	753,648
Reablement to a persons home	95,276
Local recruitment initiatives	37,500
Increase hours worked by existing workforce	31,055
Home Care or Domiciliary Care	1,592,649
Homeless Multi Agency Team	42,000
Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	1,848,421
Assistive Technologies and Equipment	183,400
Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	502,000
TOTAL	5,085,949

7. Planning Submission 2023/24

The planning submission for planned spend, for 2023/25 is due in on the 28th June 2023. Work is in progress to develop this. The HWB need to consider and approve this plan, ahead of the final submission

8. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 1.The Health and Wellbeing Board approve the Better Care Fund end of year submission for 2022/23 taking into account the investment and outturn details, as outlined in this report including the Adult Social Care discharge funding.
- 2.The 2023/24 planning submission be brought back to a future Health and Wellbeing Board for discussion and approval to meet the submission planning deadline.

Adult Social Care Discharge Fund - Outturn Expenditure 2022/23

Scheme Name	Scheme Type	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
Additional capacity care homes	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	27,500	27,500
Additional discharge support	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	290,000	340,000
Administration	Other	7,500	0
Advance CHC dom care annual pay award to 1 Jan 2023	Improve retention of existing workforce	60,000	0
Bed based P3	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	82,800	82,800
Brokerage administration capacity	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	10,000	0
Crisis response funding for MH/LDA community packages	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	80,000	195,149
Discharge Support Grant	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	43,950	31,055
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	100,000	100,000
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	60,000	60,000
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	1,200,000	1,200,000
Domiciliary care	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	300,000	0
Facilitation of discharges during BH and weekends	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	10,725	0
Fast Track EOL CHC beds	Residential Placements	160,000	137,302
Homeless multiagency team	Contingency	42,000	42,000
Mental Health	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	60,000	60,000
Mental Health and homelessness	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	100,000	0
Night sitting	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	110,981	95,276
Scheme Name	Scheme Type	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
Proud to Care	Local recruitment initiatives	30,000	30,000

Reablement beds	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	508,000	501,221
Recruitment campaigns	Local recruitment initiatives	7,500	7,500
Redeploy CHC nurses to improve identification of Fast Track EOL cases.	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	29,500	27,000
Referrals into meal services	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	10,000	10,000
Supporting complex discharges	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	95,436	0
Supporting Complex Discharges	Residential Placements	50,000	50,000
Supporting Complex Discharges	Residential Placements	50,000	0
Supporting homeless patients to be supported with earlier facilitated discharge	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	1,250,000	0
Supporting step down from D2A	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	14,400	14,400
System support: extension Medequip 7 days week.	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	30,000	30,000
TEC	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	24,000	24,000
TEC	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	129,400	129,400
Training support	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	50,000	0
workforce Agency	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	75,000	75,000
Schemes added since Plan			
Care Hotel / Abi Care	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services		1,250,000
Care home placements (residential - short term - up to 6 weeks)	Residential Placements		566,346
		5,098,692	5,085,949

Better Care Fund 2022-23 End of Year Template

5. Income and Expenditure actual

Selected Health and Wellbeing Board:

Bristol, City of

Income

		2022-23	
Disabled Facilities Grant	£3,528,349		
Improved Better Care Fund	£17,015,720		
NHS Minimum Fund	£36,842,940		
Minimum Sub Total		£57,387,009	
		Planned	Actual
NHS Additional Funding	£1,308,438		
LA Additional Funding	£28,588,631		
Additional Sub Total		£29,897,069	£29,897,069
		Planned 22-23	Actual 22-23
Total BCF Pooled Fund	£87,284,078	£87,284,078	£87,284,078

ASC Discharge Fund

		Planned		Actual	
LA Plan Spend	£1,658,400				
ICB Plan Spend	£3,440,292				
ASC Discharge Fund Total		£5,098,692		£5,098,692	

Do you wish to change your additional actual LA funding?

No

Do you wish to change your additional actual ICB funding?

No

Checklist

Complete:

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

	Planned 22-23	Actual 22-23
BCF + Discharge Fund	£92,382,770	£92,382,770

Please provide any comments that may be useful for local context where there is a difference between planned and actual income for 2022-23

Expenditure

	2022-23
Plan	£87,284,078

Do you wish to change your actual BCF expenditure? No

Actual	
--------	--

	ASC Discharge Fund
Plan	£5,098,692

Do you wish to change your actual BCF expenditure? No

Actual	
--------	--

Please provide any comments that may be useful for local context where there is a difference between the planned and actual expenditure for 2022-23

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Better Care Fund 2022-23 End of Year Template

6. Year-End Feedback

The purpose of this survey is to provide an opportunity for local areas to consider and give feedback on the impact of the BCF. There is a total of 5 questions. These are set out below.

Selected Health and Wellbeing Board:

Bristol, City of

Part 1: Delivery of the Better Care Fund

Please use the below form to indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements and then detail any further supporting information in the corresponding comment boxes.

Statement:	Response:	Comments: Please detail any further supporting information for each response
1. The overall delivery of the BCF has improved joint working between health and social care in our locality	Disagree	The current system remains fractured with the ICB having separate arrangements between the three LAs. As a result the inconsistency of agreement creates barriers to integration and whole system development. Because the fund is made up of a top slice of existing funding that was already committed it hasn't freed up new investment or joint
2. Our BCF schemes were implemented as planned in 2022-23	Agree	In the main spend in BCF is already committed to bottom line core funding for health and social care.
3. The delivery of our BCF plan in 2022-23 had a positive impact on the integration of health and social care in our locality	Agree	The recent discharge grant has been used to supported our D2A processes, Building Healthier Communities programme which is focused on building partnerships with VSCE organisations where initiatives include coordinated VCSE support for discharge.

Part 2: Successes and Challenges

Please select two Enablers from the SCIE Logic model which you have observed demonstrable success in progressing and two Enablers which you have experienced a relatively greater degree of challenge in progressing.

Please provide a brief description alongside.

Checklist

Complete:

Yes

Yes

Yes

4. Outline two key successes observed toward driving the enablers for integration (expressed in SCIE's logical model) in 2022-23	SCIE Logic Model Enablers, Response category:	Response - Please detail your greatest successes
Success 1	6. Good quality and sustainable provider market that can meet demand	Since the discharge grant came in from December coupled with the fact that BCC increased the Homecare rates through use of the market sustainability we have seen a change of 1500 hours of homecare at the end of this year.
Success 2	9. Joint commissioning of health and social care	Discharge grant being the first time new money was injected into the BCF allowed us to work with the D2A programme to commission new schemes into the existing system. These were the link worker project supported by Age UK and the trusted assessor project supported by Care and Support West

Yes

Yes

5. Outline two key challenges observed toward driving the enablers for integration (expressed in SCIE's logical model) in 2022-23	SCIE Logic Model Enablers, Response category:	Response - Please detail your greatest challenges
Challenge 1	1. Local contextual factors (e.g. financial health, funding arrangements, demographics, urban vs rural factors)	The BCF has never created enough new invest across commissioners to fully address problems in the D2A offer. The discharge grant started to do that in 22-23 however at the time it was not recurrent so delayed or stopped some of the more innovative projects that were proposed.
Challenge 2	Other	COVID continued to impact on our plans and implementation last year. In terms both of actual outbreaks, on workforce, on system pressures and on social care providers. Resource availability to deliver innovative programmes alongside business as usual during the Winter pressures.

Yes

Yes

Better Care Fund 2022-23 End of Year Template

ASC Discharge Fund

Scheme Name	Scheme Type	Sub Types	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Actual Number of Packages	Unit of Measure	Did you make any changes to planned spending?	If yes, please explain why	Did the scheme have the intended impact?	If yes, please explain how, if not, why was this not possible	Do you have any learning from this scheme?
Additional capacity care homes	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Other	£27,500	£27,500	5	Hours of care	No	N/A	Yes	Upskilling care home staff, enabling to support more complex discharges.	20 This is being reported as scheme number 20 -
Additional discharge support	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	Redeploy other local authority staff	£290,000	£340,000	55	hours worked	No	N/A	No	We could not step up 5WTE capacity in the 16 weeks. But the pilot has now been taken into the discharge hub model and is being supported as a priority through the system D2A	2 & 3 This is being reported as schemes number 2 & 3
Administration	Other		£7,500	£0		N/A					30 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Advance CHC dom care annual pay award to 1 Jan 2023	Improve retention of existing workforce	Bringing forward planned pay increases	£60,000	£0	0	number of staff	Yes	Insufficient staff capacity to complete the work required.	No	N/A	24 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Bed based P3	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	Step down (discharge to assess pathway 2)	£82,800	£82,800	2	Number of beds	Yes	Could not secure nursing that ICB wanted to extend to 10 beds. But we are utilising 9 beds.	No	Could not secure nursing that ICB wanted to extend to 10 beds. But we are utilising 9 beds.	11 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Brokerage administration capacity	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	Overtime for existing staff.	£10,000	£0	0	hours worked	Yes	Could not recruit to post.		N/A	26 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Crisis response funding for MH/LDA community packages	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care packages	£80,000	£195,149	3	Hours of care	Yes	Three highly complex young people were sustained in the community as a result of this intervention.	Yes	Yes - as stated to the left.	21 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Discharge Support Grant	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	Overtime for existing staff.	£43,950	£31,055	260	hours worked	Yes	Did not manage to implement EMIS element in time therefore did not claim funding for this.	Yes	We were not able to implement the amount of extra discharges planned because there weren't enough referrals received. However the app we've commissioned will have a positive impact in that supply remains good and care hours increased by 1,418 between start of dec and beginning of march	27 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care packages	£100,000	£100,000	1,418	Hours of care	No	N/A	No	In that supply remains good and care hours increased by 1,418 between start of dec and beginning of march Still being piloted with one provider to some success with	18 & 19 This is being reported as schemes number 18 & 19
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care to support hospital discharge	£60,000	£60,000	1,418	Hours of care	No	N/A	Yes	This was reported as a positive by providers and has helped restarts but waiting on further data from acutes to evidence.	17 This is being reported as scheme number 17 -
Domiciliary care	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care workforce development	£1,200,000	£1,200,000	1,418	Hours of care	No	N/A	Yes	Over delivered what one off retention payment can achieve but was a factor to increased provision.	16 This is being reported as scheme number 16 -
Domiciliary care	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	Reablement to support to discharge – step down	£300,000	£0	0	Hours of care	Yes	Funded via alternative route.			31 This is being reported as scheme number 31-test
Facilitation of discharges during BH and weekends	Increase hours worked by existing workforce	Overtime for existing staff.	£10,725	£0	0	hours worked	No	N/A	No	No voluntary uptake.	25 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22

Fast Track EOL CHC beds	Residential Placements	Nursing home	£160,000	£137,302	896	Number of beds	Yes	Match required demand - Reduced planned bed numbers.	Yes	896 additional bed days delivered within the community. Targeted block capacity is effective in supporting rapid discharge – particularly for Fast Track End of Life patients.	35 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Homeless multiagency team	Contingency		£42,000	£42,000	30	N/A	No	N/A	Yes		15 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Mental Health	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	Redeploy other local authority staff	£60,000	£60,000	900	hours worked	No	N/A	Yes	Extra agency short term capacity was recruited to and used in AHMP team.	5 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Mental Health and homelessness	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	Step down (discharge to assess pathway 2)	£100,000	£0	0	Number of beds	Yes	Didn't happen, not one of the schemes that progressed.	No	CB looking at wider MH system response.	12 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Night sitting	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	Reablement to support to discharge – step down	£110,981	£95,276	486	Hours of care	Yes	Scheme started late due to low referrals.	No	Not enough referrals between Jan-Mar, however this is now increasing quickly.	32 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Proud to Care	Local recruitment initiatives		£30,000	£30,000		number of additional staff					29 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Reablement beds	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	Step down (discharge to assess pathway 2)	£508,000	£501,221	34	Number of beds	No	N/A	Yes	These are extra beds on top of the commissioned beds stood up as required.	13 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Recruitment campaigns	Local recruitment initiatives		£7,500	£7,500	6	number of additional staff	No	N/A	Yes	Project started late. Procurement issues. Final event is being held on 14th April.	28 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Redeploy CHC nurses to improve identification of Fast Track EOL cases	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	Costs of agency staff	£29,500	£27,000		hours worked	No	N/A	Yes	The additional external capacity released ICB CHC nurse capacity to support with complex hospital and community patients.	1 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Referrals into local services	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care to support hospital discharge	£10,000	£10,000	9	Hours of care	No	N/A	No	Not to the scale we were wanting more like 25-30 referrals from this scheme.	23 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Supporting complex discharges	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	Reablement service accepting community and discharge	£95,436	£0	0	Hours of care	Yes	Didn't happen, not one of the schemes that progressed.	No		34 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Supporting Complex Discharges	Residential Placements	Nursing home	£50,000	£50,000	0	Number of beds	No	N/A	Yes	Money paid out end of March. Nursing retention was good over the period.	36 This is being reported as scheme number 36
Supporting Complex Discharges	Residential Placements		£50,000	£0	0	Number of beds					37 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Supporting homeless patients to be supported with earlier facilitated discharge	Reablement in a Person's Own Home	Reablement to support to discharge – step down	£1,250,000	£0	0	Hours of care					33 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
Supporting step down from D2A	Bed Based Intermediate Care Services	Step down (discharge to assess pathway 2)	£14,400	£14,400	0	Number of beds	Yes	Didn't happen, not one of the schemes that progressed.	No	N/A	14 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on

System support: extension Medequip 7 days week.	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	Community based equipment	£30,000	£30,000	42	Number of beneficiaries	No	N/A	Yes	Because the extra funds will have helped mitigate extra spend on higher speeds' usage, over what would have been cheaper lower speeds.	9 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
TEC	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	Community based equipment	£24,000	£24,000	0	Number of beneficiaries	No	N/A	No	The equipment took more time to procure than expected but is now all being tested and planned to be utilised on the new D2A tec discharge pathway being tested on 3 wards.	10 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
TEC	Assistive Technologies and Equipment	Telecare	£129,400	£129,400	0	Number of beneficiaries	No	N/A	No	The equipment took more time to procure than expected but is now all being tested and planned to be utilised on the new D2A tec discharge pathway being tested on 3 wards.	6, 7 & 8 This is being reported as schemes number 6, 7 & 8
Training support	Home Care or Domiciliary Care	Domiciliary care workforce development	£50,000	£0	0	Hours of care					22 - Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22
workforce Agency	Additional or redeployed capacity from current care workers	Redeploy other local authority staff	£75,000	£75,000	1,800	hours worked	No	N/A	Yes	Recruited all SW agency posts - didn't get OT post but used up the funding on the 4 agency staff for longer.	4- Scheme ID from the original plan submitted on 16/12/22



**Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire**
Integrated Care Board

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	New assurance framework for adult social care
Author (including organisation):	Stephen Beet, Bristol City Council
Date of Board meeting:	25th May 2023
Purpose:	information and discussion

1. Executive Summary

The Health and Care Act 2022 gave the Care Quality Commission (CQC) new regulatory powers to undertake independent assessment of local authorities' delivery of regulated care functions set out in Part 1 of the Care Act 2014. The CQC will undertake the assessment and will start assessing local authorities from 1st April 2023. It also introduces a requirement for the CQC to assess integrated care systems (ICSs).

The CQC's new Single Assessment Framework provides the framework for the assessment of providers, local authorities and integrated care systems. The assessment framework for local authority assurance was published in March 2023 and includes four themes and nine quality statements.

The lead officers for assurance in each of the BNSSG local authorities meet monthly to share information, learning and details of preparation activity. This group has recently been extended to include lead officers from the ICS. The development of the of the assurance framework for ICSs has been slower and implementation has been delayed to April 2024

2. Purpose of the Paper

To provide the Health and Wellbeing Board with an introduction to the new assurance framework for adult social care including the legislative background and the details against which the Council's adult social care practice will be assessed.

3. Legislative context and assurance framework

Legislative context

The Health and Care Act 2022 gave the Care Quality Commission (CQC) new regulatory powers to undertake independent assessment of local authorities' delivery of regulated care functions set out in Part 1 of the Care Act 2014. High level enabling legislation was introduced through amendments to the Health and Social Care Act 2008. This created a new duty for the CQC to review local authorities' performance in discharging their adult social care functions under the Care Act 2014. Alongside this, the Health and Social Care Act gives the CQC powers to have oversight of Integrated Care Systems.

Single Assessment Framework

In 2022 the CQC developed a new Single Assessment Framework. The framework will be used to assess providers, local authorities and integrated care systems.

Assessment framework for local authority assurance

In March 2023 the CQC published a draft version of the assessment framework to assess how well local authorities are performing against their duties under Part 1 of the Care Act 2014. It includes a subset of the quality statements from the single assessment framework

because local authorities are being assessed against a different set of statutory duties to registered providers.

The assessment framework for local authorities comprises nine quality statements mapped across four overall themes:

Theme 1: Working with people	Theme 2: Providing support	Theme 3: Ensuring safety	Theme 4: Leadership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Assessing needs•Supporting people to live healthier lives•Equity in experiences and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Care provision, integration and continuity•Partnerships and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Safe systems, pathways and transitions•Safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Governance, management and sustainability•Learning, improvement and innovation

Working across the ICS

The lead officers for assurance in each of the BNSSG local authorities meet monthly to share information, learning and details of work being undertaken to prepare for inspection. This group has recently been extended to include lead officers from the ICB. The development of the of the assurance framework for ICSs has been slower and implementation has been delayed to April 2024

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

We are gathering evidence to support our self-assessment from people with lived experience, staff, partners and other stakeholders. There are 6 evidence categories for each theme and quality statement: people; staff/leaders; partners; observation; processes; outcomes. Each evidence category will be weighted equally by the CQC.

5. Recommendations

Board members are asked to note the report.

6. Appendices

[Single assessment framework](#), Care Quality Commission, July 2022

[Assessment framework for local authority assurance](#), Care Quality Commission, March 2023



**Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire**
Integrated Care Board

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	Multiple Disadvantage Strategic Objectives
Author (including organisation):	Katherine Williams – Bristol City Council
Date of Board meeting:	25th May 2023
Purpose:	Oversight and assurance

1. Executive Summary

Bristol’s Changing Futures programme committed to developing a Multiple Disadvantage Needs Assessment and Strategy for the City, as a key vehicle for achieving long-term, positive, sustainable change and impact for people experiencing multiple disadvantage.

The definition of multiple disadvantage (MD) is people who are experiencing three or more combinations of the following: homelessness, substance misuse, mental ill-health, criminal justice involvement, domestic abuse.

We will present the key findings from our work which include furthering our understanding of:
The scale of MD in Bristol
The complexity and impact of MD
The demographic profile of people facing MD

We will also discuss how members of the H&WBB can play a role in supporting the recommendations within the strategy against the following strategic objectives:

Objective 1: embed service and system improvements for people experiencing three or more MD needs, including a new approach for those with the highest levels of acuity, to transform the support they receive, reduce inequalities, and improve people’s lives.

Objective 2: intervene earlier at all stages of the life course, taking a trauma-informed approach, to reduce the incidence, duration and impact of MD.

Objective 3: Strengthen and embed co-production with people with lived experience of MD, so that their diverse voices and expertise continue to influence positive change.

Objective 4: Improve data on MD, so we have a ‘whole system view’ of people’s diverse and intersecting needs and strengths, to drive earlier intervention, influence policy, and deliver truly person-centred support.

Objective 5: Continue to work in partnership, building our collective skills, capacity, leadership, and resilience, to achieve cultural and system change.

2. Purpose of the Paper

Part of this work is about awareness raising as we develop our understanding of multiple disadvantage, the connections to trauma informed approaches, helping us take a person centred view and addressing inequalities in terms of access and outcomes.

We are seeking commitment from the Health and Wellbeing Board to take an active role in improving how systems work for vulnerable people. We would welcome creativity from board members to explore the opportunities to influence and embed learning.

3. Background, evidence base, and what needs to happen

No single agency ‘sees’ the whole person and the system does not ‘see’ or understand the whole person, or equalities and intersectionality. We lack ‘whole system’ data.

We will present data from the needs assessment and hear from people with Lived Experience of MD to establish the evidence base and next steps. Headlines include:

- There is a strong evidence base that demonstrates MD has a significant and lasting impact on people's lives
- The impact is felt disproportionately, with gender, age and ethnicity imbalances
- The inter-generational nature of MD is striking
- There is a higher prevalence of brain injury, autism and learning difficulties amongst people experiencing MD which effects engagement with services

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

The strategy has been developed with the involvement of people with lived experience of MD, commissioners, and service providers, and overseen by Bristol's MD Transformation Board, and Changing Futures Programme Board. As part of this we will be delivering our H&WBB report with people with lived experience of MD.

5. Recommendations

To be developed.

6. City Benefits

This work directly highlights the disproportionate impact that MD has on some of the more vulnerable citizens in our city.

7. Financial and Legal Implications

Include if applicable.

8. Appendices

Slides to be presented.

MD Strategy to be circulated.



**Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire**
Integrated Care Board

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	Bristol Good Food 2030 Approval
Author (including organisation):	Heloise Balme, Bristol Food Network
Date of Board meeting:	25th May 2023
Purpose:	Decision

1. Executive Summary

Following the joint Health & Wellbeing Board and Environment Board workshop in March, the Framework has been further developed and adjusted based on feedback received in the workshop and from other BGF2030 stakeholders. Changes include:

- Exec Summary & Vision added
- Key Indicators section added
- Food Waste - changes regarding single use packaging
- Procurement – definitions for local, regional, sustainable
- Added detail on where pathways should focus on deprived wards
- Crossover pathways with Food Equality Action Plan highlighted

2. Purpose of the Paper

To enable the Health and Wellbeing Board to approve the updated version of the Bristol Good Food 2030 Framework.

3. Background, evidence base, and what needs to happen

n/a

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

Over 80 individuals were engaged in developing the framework, including many working at community and grassroots level.

5. Recommendations

The Framework should support ongoing collaboration on food matters with the HWBB.

6. City Benefits

The further development of a resilient food system for Bristol.

7. Financial and Legal Implications

n/a

8. Appendices

Please refer to the updated Framework document provided.

Bristol Good Food 2030
A Framework for Action on Food
May 2023



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Foreword

Written by Cllr Ellie King and Angelina Sanderson-Bellamy – to be added.

Executive Summary

Bristol has a history of successful, collaborative food systems development stretching back over a decade. We are one of only two places in the UK to hold a Sustainable Food Places Gold Award. Whilst our food system is deeply affected by environmental, political and economic turbulence, and remains hugely unjust, we are committed to continually moving Bristol's food system towards resilience; the diagram below sets out the key pathways towards resilience identified by the Bristol Good Food 2030 programme.

Over the past 12 months, Bristol Food Network, in collaboration with Bristol City Council and a diverse range of partners – from grassroots organisations to businesses and academics – has developed the Bristol Good Food 2030 Framework for Action, to guide and drive forward further change in our local food system.

Drawing on the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact methodology, Bristol's goals in the One City Plan, Climate Strategy and Ecological Emergency Strategy, and on food systems best practice, a Framework has been developed for five food themes, with two additional themes underpinning these. In addition, detailed Action Plans covering 2023-2024, with agreed actions and owners, have been developed for the five themes. These are not included in this document but can be accessed on the Bristol Good Food 2030 website, or via the appendices.

The ability to track and measure progress has been a key goal of this work and a suite of Indicators has been developed for each of the five themes, drawing on the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact methodology. These Indicators are the first steps towards Bristol developing a robust approach to understanding and tracking change within its food system.

Whilst only the pathways for 2023-2024 are currently funded, it is hoped that this document which will support future funding bids and new collaborations, to realise the Bristol Good Food 2030 ambitions. It is recommended this Framework for Action is reviewed every two years (alongside the development of any subsequent detailed Action Plans), to ensure it remains relevant and valuable, in the face of changing context.

A Vision for Good Food

As well as being tasty, healthy, affordable and accessible, the food we eat should be good for nature, good for workers, good for local communities, good for local businesses, and good for animal welfare. This is what we mean by Good Food.

Eating Better

People of all ages and backgrounds can learn new skills and experience the pleasure and benefits of growing, cooking and choosing good, nutritious food.

Skills to cook, grow and choose good food are taught in all schools

Opportunities for developing climate-friendly, healthy food skills are available to all communities

Healthy and climate-friendly meals are served in catering, retail and hospitality settings

Early years nutrition support for parents has increased

Local Food Economy – Procurement

Procurement from suppliers of local, regional and sustainable provenance is widespread.

Procurement from local and regional suppliers has increased, across the public, private and third sectors

Organisations across all sectors have sustainable food procurement standards

Food retail, hospitality and catering organisations use carbon footprinting to reduce the emissions of food they procure

Local Food Economy – Infrastructure

Independent food businesses are supported to sustain and grow, whilst local, regional and sustainable food is available at affordable prices

Training opportunities and employment conditions have improved with more diversity amongst staff

Carbon emissions from food distribution have reduced

Local, sustainable, culturally appropriate and nutritious food is accessible and affordable for all

The local food economy continues to grow and more food businesses remain open

Food Waste

Food waste and packaging waste is minimised through education and improvements to infrastructure.

Household food waste in black bins has reduced to under 10% of residual waste

Catering and retail food waste reduces and the volume of food waste recycled increases

The volume of food surplus redistributed increases

The volume of single use packaging reduces in catering and food retail and reusable cups are the norm

Urban Growing

More people are growing more nutritious, sustainable and culturally relevant produce than ever before.

The best and most suitable land for growing has been identified and protected

The volume of land used for growing has increased significantly

The diversity of people growing food and the number of growers has increased

More routes to market are available

Food production uses nature-friendly techniques

Food Justice

Fair and equitable access to good food with choice and security. Access to necessary food skills and knowledge. Supporting a sustainable local food system. Food at the heart of city decisions.

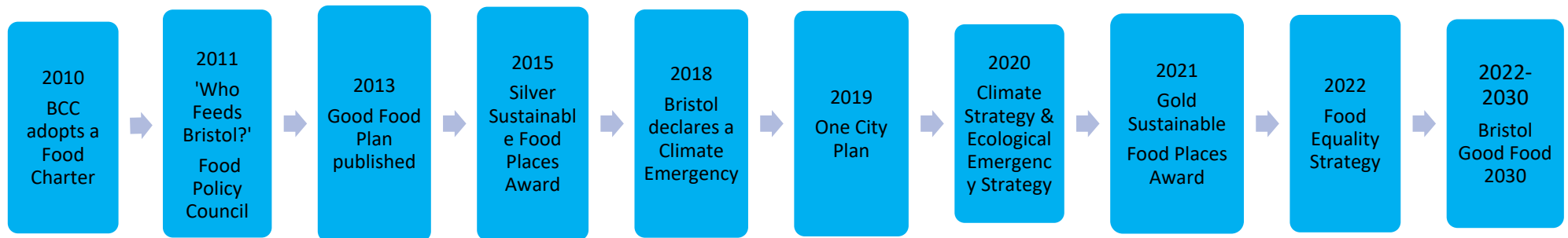
Governance

Disaster Risk Reduction – development of an emergency food provision plan for future disasters
Food Systems Data – gathering and analysing data to monitor and assess food systems change

1. Introduction

In 2011, 'Who Feeds Bristol?' laid a foundational understanding of the city's food infrastructure, highlighting the opportunities to develop a more resilient food system. Since then, the city has worked continuously towards this goal, culminating in the achievement of a Gold Sustainable Food Places Award in 2021. In 2022, a One City Food Equality Strategy was developed, and work began on Bristol Good Food 2030.

Bristol's Food System Development Timeline



Despite the work to date, many of the challenges identified in 'Who Feeds Bristol?' perpetuate, exacerbated by socio-economic and political turmoil. The way that food is produced, bought and sold, cooked and eaten, and disposed of, is a major contributor to the climate and ecological emergencies, and is deeply affected by their impacts. This urgent need to embed resilience in our food system is the driving force behind Bristol Good Food 2030.

Food systems resilience means being better able to withstand the global shocks that affect our food security, such as conflict, disease, and climate events. Resilience also means generating more jobs, and income at a local level and taking action to make good, nutritious food accessible to everyone. Improving—not depleting—our natural environment through food production and distribution means improved human, animal and soil health, vital for resilience.

In the past 30 years, the UK's food self-sufficiency is estimated to have dropped from 78% to around 50% (DPFood, The Grocer), with under 20% of our fruit being produced nationally and around 50% of vegetables. Supermarkets have driven imports, seeking to offer produce year-round at low prices (The Grocer), and in so doing have put an end to local, seasonal ways of eating. This shift has ignited a crisis in UK farming, further fuelled lately by falling yields due to climate change (ref) and more recently the mass exodus of European farm workers (ref). Since 2022, the Cost-of-Living Crisis has placed more farming livelihoods at risk, along with many hospitality and independent food retail businesses.

At an English national policy level, food systems change looks limited. The National Food Strategy set out recommendations on healthy diets, Food Inequality, land use, and procurement. The government's subsequent [white paper](#) commits to few of these, failing to address Food Insecurity and dietary ill health, or the meat consumption-climate crisis nexus.

On biodiversity and land use, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (DEFRA) new Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme, which will pay farmers for land practices that improve the natural environment, has been criticised as overly complex for farmers and unambitious over the long term. Limited support for small farms, which are key to the agroecological farming transition, is also a concern ([ref](#)).

In the face of this national context, a growing movement is recognising the immense power for change that can be harnessed at a local level. This document sets out a series of theme-based pathways to further transform Bristol's food system, with the aim of building greater resilience, reducing the harm caused by the food system and improving public health outcomes.

2. Approach

Bristol Food Network was commissioned by BCC's Communities & Public Health and Sustainable City teams and the One City Office, to develop:

- The Bristol Good Food 2030 Framework – a set of pathways for action in Bristol's food system, up to 2030
- The 2024 Action Plans - a set of detailed plans for Bristol's food system, with target actions and owners, up to 2024.

Stakeholder Engagement

- Stakeholders who supported the Sustainable Food Placed Gold Award bid, plus over 100 new individuals in over 80 organisations were engaged in the Bristol Good Food 2030 (BGF2030) concept, resulting in the formation of theme-based Working Groups and a Steering Group, known as the Bristol Good Food 2030 Partnership.
- A bottom up process was used, with stakeholders identifying the issues that most need addressing, reviewing these against Bristol's existing food goals and recommending prioritised actions between now and 2030. Food systems best practice was then reviewed and incorporated into the final Framework and approved by the BGF2030 Partnership.
- Stakeholders' current activity was considered alongside best practice, to capitalise on existing capacity and develop a robust approach suitable for Bristol.
- Whilst citizens were not directly consulted due to the available resources and timeframes, stakeholders from community settings have been able to represent citizen voices.

Diversity & Inclusion

The Sankofa report ([ref](#)) identifies multiple ways in which our food system often prejudices non-White citizens, be that through lack of access to growing space or lack of access to culturally appropriate food. Bristol Green Capital Partnership's Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) work has drawn attention to food inequities faced by particular neighbourhoods, and by refugee and disabled communities. An equalities assessment identified representation needs for BGF2030, with community-led organisations such as Ambition Lawrence Weston, Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust, ACH, the Bristol Disability Equality Forum and The MAZI Project engaged. Insight from the Rootz Into Food Growing report and St. Werburgh's City Farm report [Removing Barriers to Access](#) has also been drawn on.

Bristol's **One City Food Equality Strategy (2022-32)** and **Food Equality Action Plan (2023-26)** have been developed by Feeding Bristol, in conjunction with Bristol City Council, to tackle the issues of rising food inequality within the city. The vision for Food Equality has underpinned development of the BGF2030 Framework, ensuring that equity is built into the changes required for a more regenerative, sustainable and resilient system.

A vision for food equality in Bristol

Food equality exists when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, affordable and appropriate food according to their social, cultural and dietary needs. They are equipped with the resources, skills and knowledge to use and benefit from food, which is sourced from a resilient, fair and environmentally sustainable food system.

Improving Diversity and Inclusion is a cross-cutting aim of this work, with some specific goals and actions relating to this have been drawn out by stakeholders. It is recognised there is always more to do; focus on this will continue through delivery of the Action Plans and the work of the Partnership.

A note on terminology: the term **Global Majority** has been used in this report when referring to people who are Black, Asian, Brown, dual-heritage, indigenous to the Global South, and or have been labelled as 'ethnic minorities'. It is a collective term that highlights the global significance of people so-called.

Food Systems Best Practice

Bristol is a signatory to the [Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#) (MUFPP), a framework to address resilience in urban food systems. Its approaches for identifying desired changes and measures of success (Indicators) were applied to this work. Other food systems best practice referenced included [Sustain's Every Mouthful Counts Toolkit](#), the [Sustainable Food Places Guidelines](#) and [The National Food Strategy](#).

Existing food aspirations

Bristol's One City Plan and the **Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategies** set out several food-related aspirations, which this work considers:

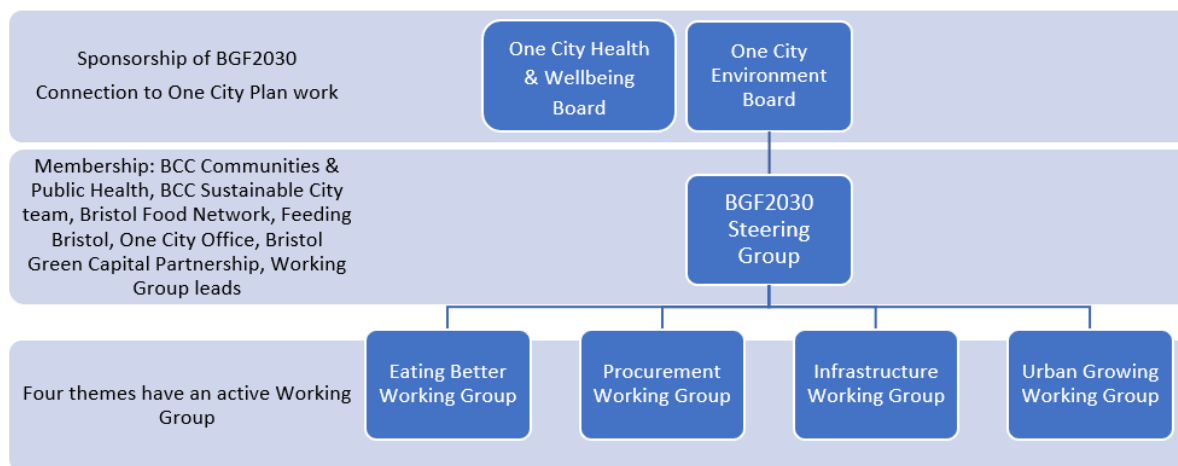
- Less and better meat is eaten, low-carbon plant-based diets are popular
- Regenerative, nature-friendly growing is supported and increased
- Resilient, sustainable supply chains are developed
- Food waste is reduced

Monitoring & Evaluation

BGF2030's progress cannot be tracked effectively, nor its impact understood, without a monitoring and evaluation approach. Measuring progress provides transparency and evidence on what can be achieved and helps assess what does or doesn't work. The MUFPP approach has been used to develop a suite of Indicators, as detailed further in [Section X](#).

Bristol Good Food 2030 Partnership

Bristol has had a food systems governance model since the Food Policy Council was launched in 2011. This subsequently evolved into the Going for Gold Steering Group and now into the **Bristol Good Food 2030 Partnership**.



Co-chairs:
 Councillor Ellie King, Cabinet Member Communities & Public Health
 Angelina Sanderson-Bellamy, Associate Professor of Food Systems, UWE

The Action Plans will be delivered by Working Groups, supported by the Partnership Coordinator and overseen by the BGF2030 Steering Group. Details of Working Group members can be found in the Appendices.

3. Themes

Bristol Good Food 2030 has six themes, developed from Bristol’s [Going for Gold](#) work and the MUFPP framework. Some of these have ‘sub-themes’ to reflect specific areas of focus. ‘Sub-themes’ are also the way that Working Groups are organised. Those highlighted in blue have a **detailed Framework** set out in [Section X](#) of this document.

Theme	Sub-Theme
	Eating Better
Local Food Economy	Infrastructure
Local Food Economy	Procurement
	Food Waste (supported by Resources Futures)
	Urban Growing
	Food Justice (supported by Feeding Bristol)
Good Food Governance	Disaster Risk Reduction

Eating Better considers how food knowledge and skills can be developed amongst citizens of all ages, to support healthy and climate friendly diet choices. It also considers mechanisms for implementing healthier, climate friendly diets, such as catering standard accreditations.

Local Food Economy

- **Infrastructure** considers the availability and accessibility of good food across the city and how locally owned and sustainable food businesses can be supported to grow.
- **Procurement** considers how organisations across all sectors can increase their spend with local and sustainable suppliers.

Urban Growing considers how nature-friendly food production as a commercial enterprise, as well amongst communities and individuals, can be maximised.

Food Waste considers how waste can be minimised by households and organisations, and how to improve composting and recycling of any waste generated. It also considers single use plastic reduction within the food sector. Resources Futures have been providing expertise to develop this plan.

Food Justice

From working on the land to communal meals and shared experiences, food has been a social glue for centuries. However, there has always been inequity within the food system; from the way we grow it, to how we treat those producing it and how we access it. We need to think more innovatively about how food can help regenerate our society and the planet. Bristol's approach to achieving food justice is rooted in collaboration and co-production with communities, and those experiencing the greatest inequality and inequity.

The One City Food Equality Action Plan (2023-26), developed by Feeding Bristol and BCC, was co-produced with over 80 different groups and organisations, and with people who have lived experience of food inequality, and is designed to identify and tackle the issues of rising food inequality in Bristol, under five themes:

Fair, equitable access	Fair access to nutritious and appropriate food.
Choice and security	Choice, empowerment, and a feeling of security.
Skills and resources	People and communities are equipped with the necessary food knowledge, skills and facilities.
Sustainable local food system	A resilient and environmentally sustainable local food system.
Food at the heart of decision-making	Food is at the heart of community, economy, and city planning.

As the principles of the Food Equality Strategy have underpinned the development of the BGF2030 Framework, there is inevitably some overlap between its pathways and the actions set out in the Food Equality Action Plan. Where BGF2030 pathways support or mirror actions from the Food Equality Action Plan, this is denoted by use of an icon, as explained further in the following section.

Good Food Governance

Two areas of governance have been identified for further development. These do not have a Framework yet, as additional funding is required to pursue the work.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Covid-19 highlighted how fragile our food supply is to shocks and disruption. Thousands of hours of unpaid work by hundreds of volunteers, as well as support from DEFRA and BCC, meant that vulnerable people in Bristol were fed throughout the pandemic. Drawing on the experience of these volunteers, Bristol hopes to create a plan which enables everyone to be fed from day one in a future disaster. Limited funding has been secured for the first stage of this research.

Food Systems Data

Accessing data which allows evaluation of Bristol’s food system performance has been a challenge to date. To measure progress, existing and new data will need to be gathered and analysed. BFN is working with stakeholders, including academics, to identify data sources and methods of analysis. A summary of work to date is covered in the Indicators section, along with an overview of future aspirations for Food Systems Data.

4. Using the Frameworks

The Frameworks are detailed in this document; the 2024 Action Plans are available via links in the Appendices.

The goals detailed for 2023/24 are based on what can be achieved with existing resource and funding. For 2025-2030, goals are aspirational and will require new funding. Limitations and dependencies for delivering BGF2030 are outlined in Section X.

Colour coding is used in the Frameworks to highlight where goals relate to food systems changes detailed elsewhere:



The change is also a One City Plan (OCP) goal



The change supports delivery of a OCP goal



The change aligns with Food Equality Action Plan



The change supports delivery of a Climate Strategy goal



The change supports delivery of an Ecological Emergency Strategy goal

Where there is an overlap between different themes, this is highlighted in **green text** in the Frameworks.

Each theme's chapter has a table setting out its Framework – with target Outcomes to be achieved by 2030 and the Desired Changes in each year (pathways) to achieve those outcomes. The Frameworks provide high level information; for more detailed explanation of the pathways please refer to the Commentary below each Framework.

5. Eating Better

A VISION FOR EATING BETTER IN 2030

Bristol creates enjoyable, accessible opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to learn new food skills and experience the pleasure and benefits of growing, cooking and choosing good food. Alongside this, healthy, climate friendly* diet choices are recognised by award schemes and are available across the city's hospitality, retail and catering settings, enabling citizens to experience the positive health, environmental and social benefits of good food.

*A Climate Friendly Diet is one made up of wholefoods - fruit, vegetables, whole grains and legumes - , with a focus on using seasonal fresh produce with limited meat and dairy consumption. Intensively produced meat and dairy should be avoided with organic or pasture fed meat and dairy products considered the most climate friendly.

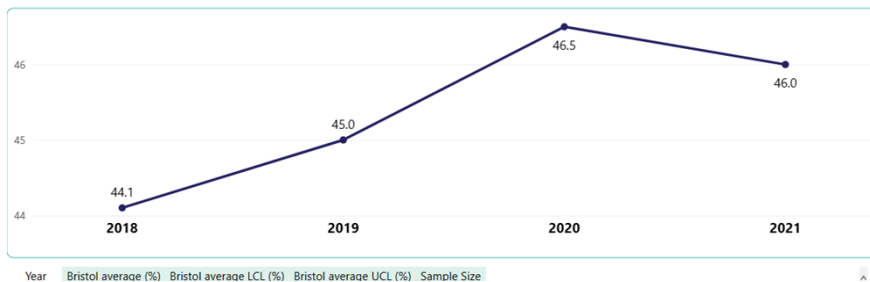
Context

Healthy, Climate Friendly Diets

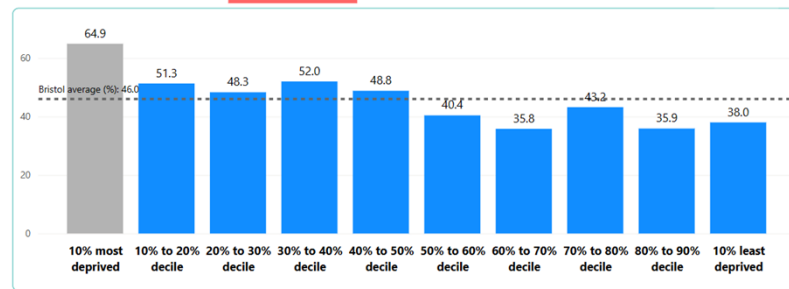
Obesity levels in Bristol have increased since 2018, and whilst citywide levels are lower than the national average of 64%** (ref - healthy survey for England, 2021), the 10% most deprived wards in Bristol are tracking this national average. All wards in the top 50% for deprivation exceed the city's average % of obese and overweight citizens.

** figure is for obese and overweight citizens

% Bristol Population Overweight or Obese (Bristol Quality of Life Survey June 22)

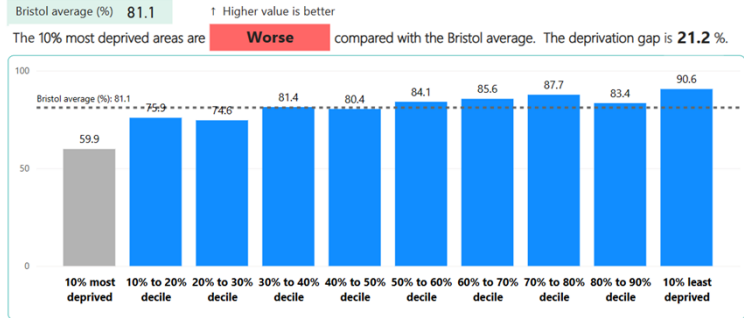


The 10% most deprived areas are **Worse** compared with the Bristol average. The deprivation gap is **18.9** %.

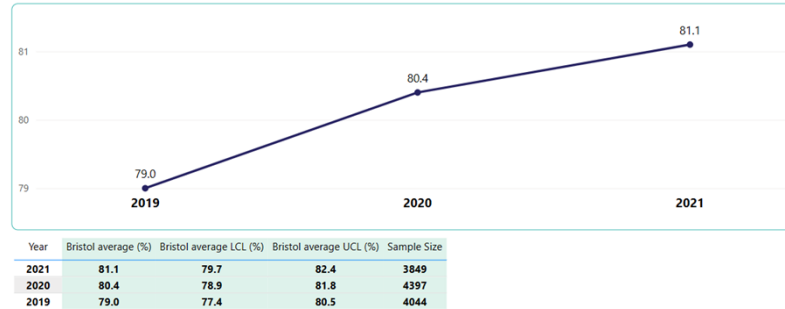


According to Bristol's Quality of Life (QoL) survey, consumption of vegetables is also significantly lower in the 10% most Deprived Wards; a factor that the ongoing lack of local access to fresh food is likely contributing to (ref NFS p. 56 onwards – inequality stats)

% whose main meal includes salad or vegetables most days



% whose main meal includes salad or vegetables most days

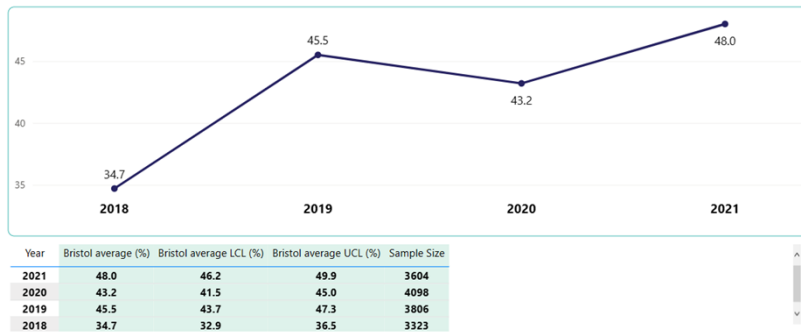


Year	Bristol average (%)	Bristol average LCL (%)	Bristol average UCL (%)	Sample Size
2021	81.1	79.7	82.4	3849
2020	80.4	78.9	81.8	4397
2019	79.0	77.4	80.5	4044

Bristol Quality of Life Survey June 22

Reducing meat and dairy consumption is key to mitigating severe climate change impacts. Sustain project that a reduction of 50% would cut UK agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by 25-40% and require 23% less land for food production (ref). Bristol's QoL survey has seen an upward trend in citizens choosing less meat and dairy due to environmental concerns.

% who have eaten less meat and dairy produce due to climate change concerns



Year	Bristol average (%)	Bristol average LCL (%)	Bristol average UCL (%)	Sample Size
2021	48.0	46.2	49.9	3604
2020	43.2	41.5	45.0	4098
2019	45.5	43.7	47.3	3806
2018	34.7	32.9	36.5	3323

Public sector institutions are an ideal environment for driving diet change, due to the volume of meals and the opportunity to alter social eating practice. Bristol’s public sector works with the Bristol Eating Better Award (BEBA) and the Soil Association’s Food For Life Served Here (FFLSH) accreditation to ensure healthy, climate friendly food is provided.

Organisations in Bristol who hold Food For Life Served Here (FFLSH)
ABM Catering Ltd – 5 sites at Bronze
Aspens Services Ltd – 4 sites at Silver
Chartwells Schools – 57 sites at Gold
Early Years Catering – 35 sites at Silver
North Bristol NHS Trust Southmead Hospital – Silver
Pabulum – Bronze
Snapdragons Nursery – 4 sites at Gold
Sodexo @ Nuffield Hospital – Bronze
University of Bristol – Bronze
UWE Bristol - Silver

Bristol Eating Better Schools Award	88
Bristol Eating Better Early Years Award	21
Bristol Eating Better Business Awards	127
Total BEBA awards	236

The National Food Strategy (NFS) and the [2020 NHS Hospital Food Review](#) endorse accreditations for raising the bar on food standards and recommend these are required in all schools and hospitals ([FFLSH 2021 impact report](#)).

Food Skills Provision

BCC’s Healthy Schools Award helps schools improve pupils' health and wellbeing. To gain the ‘Essential’ Award, schools must go above the National School Food Standards and encourage caterers to be BEBA Silver or FFLSH Bronze accredited.

Healthy Schools Award Uptake February 2023

Number of schools working towards or completed a Bristol Healthy Schools Award	40
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The Healthy Schools Food Environment Specialist Award helps schools achieve wider goals around food, using a ‘whole school’ approach. The requirements include:

- having a dedicated member of staff improving school food provision
- providing healthy food
- creating a food policy
- the teaching of cooking and growing

In the community, Bristol’s new Community Climate Action Plans (CCAPs) are delivering community-led food skills in cooking, growing, reducing food waste and the wider health and environmental impacts of food. The Food Leaders programme delivered by The Children’s Kitchen, Square Food Foundation, Travelling Kitchen and 91 Ways ([ref](#)), provides children and families with cooking skills. Incredible Edible offer growing skills opportunities, and Bristol is participating in ‘Healthier with Nature’, a national green social prescribing trial ([ref](#)). Participating growing projects include St Werburghs City Farm, Redcatch Community Garden and Speedwell Allotments.

Eating Better Framework

Outcome	Year/Desired Changes					
	2023-2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2030
<p>1. Learning on Climate Friendly, healthy diets and the development of skills to cook, grow and choose good food are in place and consistent throughout Bristol's schools, helping to improve health outcomes for young people.</p> <p>OCP</p>	<p>Bristol City Council's Healthy Schools Award is audited and additional support and engagement with schools delivered.</p> <p>FES</p> <p>The Children's Kitchen & Feeding Bristol continue their Early Years Programme.</p> <p>FES</p>	<p>Healthy Schools Specialist Food Award is reviewed and the development of new school food resources is started.</p> <p>All Holiday Activity and Food funded hubs have at least one individual able to deliver a high standard of food education.</p> <p>FES</p>	<p>A best practice, whole food system education guide for all ages is piloted alongside promotion of the revised Specialist Food Awards engaging via PSHE, food technology and other subjects</p>	<p>Best practice food education guide is rolled out (including user training)prioritising Deprived Wards.</p> <p>FES</p> <p>Organisations outside of BCC begin to support delivery of the food education guide, prioritising IMD wards.</p> <p>FES</p>		<p>Bristol's best practice food education guide and Healthy School Specialist Awards is used by schools in Deprived Wards.</p> <p>All secondary school leavers can cook 5 healthy, climate friendly meals. All primary school leavers can cook 2 healthy, climate friendly meals.</p> <p>OCP</p>

<p>2. Community-based opportunities for developing skills on sustainable, healthy diets (cooking, growing and choosing good food) are available and taken up across the city, supporting citizens to make healthier, greener food choices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OCP</p>	<p>Community Food skills provision grows. (Urban Growing) FES</p> <p>Growth of community food skills programmes across the city is planned for the next few years.</p> <p>Public Health & NHS initiatives consider how to include food skills in citizen support.</p> <p>Environmental Health Officer (EHO) guidance is improved to support more organisations using community kitchens.</p> <p>A map of hireable kitchens can be used by community FES and teachers to help them and facilities.</p>	<p>Research into new models for community kitchens helps deliver more community skills.</p>	<p>Sustainable neighbourhood food plans, which include food skills, are present in more CCAP Communities (Urban Growing)</p> <p>Citywide collaboration develops principles for community-based 'whole food systems' skills</p>			<p>Sustainable neighbourhood food plans, which include food skills, are widespread in Bristol, with the city's standards a national exemplar.</p> <p>Good food skills opportunities are available to citizens via a variety of routes, maximising the benefits for public health and the environment.</p> <p>There are hireable kitchens available in every community.</p>
<p>3. Catering, retail and hospitality and</p>	<p>Academic research on increasing the uptake of</p>	<p>BEBA Schools and Early Years Award</p>	<p>Most event and festival food will</p>	<p>Food poor wards can walk to fresh</p>		<p>50% of takeaways are signed up to BEBA.</p>

<p>settings citywide offer healthy and climate friendly meals, and these are a popular choice. There has been an increase in the number and type of establishments with BEBA or FFLSH accreditation, and an increase in those achieving the highest-level award.</p> <p>CS ES OCP</p>	<p>Climate Friendly Diets informs BEBA development.</p> <p>Bristol City Council sets out a position statement on low carbon diets.</p> <p>Continue promoting BEBA and FFLSH to major procurers in the private and public sector. (Procurement)</p>	<p>is reviewed and updated.</p> <p>Support for BEBA holders and research on their needs increases uptake, and the number of Silver/Gold awards. (Infrastructure & Procurement)</p>	<p>be provided by BEBA accredited businesses.</p> <p>BEBA trial engagement with takeaways provides insight on how to successfully engage the sector.</p> <p>BEBA Business Award review supports increased uptake of Climate Friendly Diets.</p> <p>BEBA support for community food projects is considered.</p> <p>FES</p>	<p>produce min. once per week (Infrastructure)</p>	<p>BEBA Platinum Award has been scoped.</p> <p>Engagement with selected convenience stores helps develop a BEBA Retail Programme. FES</p>	<p>BEBA Retail Programme developed and rolled out. FES</p> <p>Horfield Prison and social care settings across the city have BEBA accreditation*.</p> <p>BEBA has supported several organisations to achieve a Platinum Award (Procurement)</p> <p>Alternative food retail models are well used and there is access to fresh produce citywide. (Infrastructure) FES</p>
<p>Support mechanisms for parents on early years nutrition are increased, resulting in more children receiving good</p>	<p>Support for parents who are breastfeeding is included in the WECA Good Employment Charter and work continues to engage</p>					

<p>nutrition in the first four years of their life</p>	<p>organisations in the Breastfeeding Scheme</p> <p>Adverts for Follow on Milk are banned on Billboards across Bristol.</p> <p>With Funding, CF Nutrition expands their subsidised, practical infant nutrition classes.</p> <p>Public Health works with local shops to expand the acceptance of Healthy Start Vouchers.</p>					
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* Prisons and social care settings are managed by HM Prisons and private firms respectively, but BCC will aim to bring these settings in line with BEBA.

Eating Better Commentary

Outcome 1 – School Food Education

Existing Early Years & Schools Education

- In 2023/24 Feeding Bristol’s Early Years programme will continue to expand (funding permitting) and develop its programme, with focus on wards facing food insecurity.
- The Food Leaders programme hope to include budgeting and shopping skills in 2023, to support citizens facing food insecurity.
- BCC’s priority in 2023/24 is to make the Healthy Schools Essential Award more accessible and increase uptake through engagement and support. It is also hoped that an audit of existing award holders can be done.

A whole food systems education guide, within a whole school approach

- A whole school approach is key to raising the impact of food education (National Food strategy, [ref](#)), and a curriculum that covers the whole food systems helps children understand how food choices impact nature, the climate and their health and wellbeing. This approach would help achieve

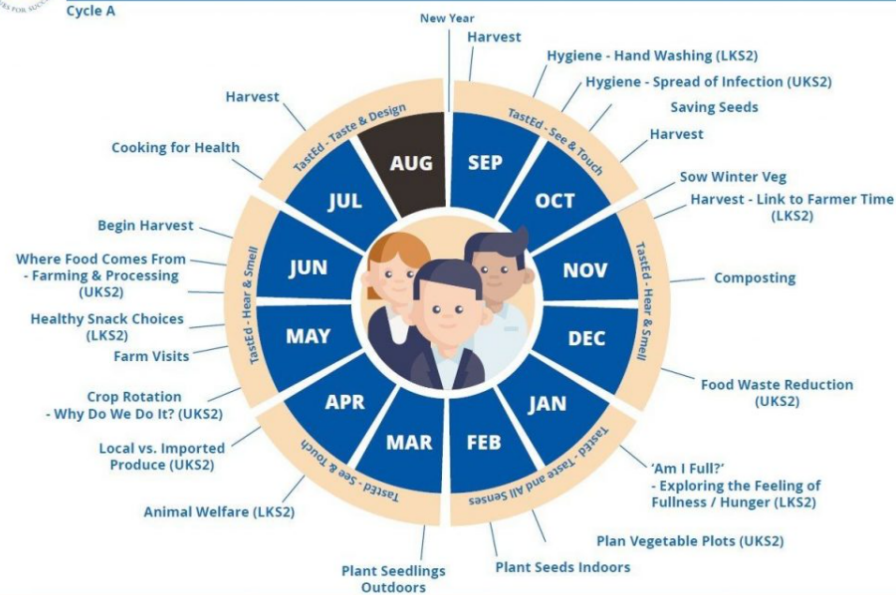
One City Plan goals on reduced childhood obesity (2027), increased choice of plant-based dishes (2027), food growing across all wards (2025) and reduced food waste (2025) (ref- OCP).

Whole Food Systems School Education should cover:

- The plot to plate process
 - how food production & choices impact our natural environment, health and society
- Understanding effective budgeting and shopping (secondary school)
- Growing time outdoors
- A wider range of cooking skills at primary & secondary, linked to nutritious, climate friendly diets
- How and why to minimise food waste
- Composting & healthy soils
- Diversity in food – different communities’ food cultures, diverse role model opportunities

Case Study: [Washingborough Academy](#), Lincolnshire

- An exemplar of whole food systems education & FFLSH Gold Award holder, Washingborough work with [TastEd](#), who provide sensory based food education to primary schools and nurseries, an approach endorsed by the National Food Strategy. Washingborough have outdoor facilities which many schools would not be able to provide, however their curriculum’s principles could be adapted to different circumstances.



Washingborough Academy's Food Curriculum

- The Healthy Schools Specialist Food Award provides a starting point for schools delivering a whole school approach to food. The award providing a new suite of 'best practice' food education resources would support schools in delivering whole food systems education. It is proposed that this work is started in 2025, with a pilot conducted in 2026; prioritising schools in Deprived Wards.
- Collaboration with food education specialists and community growing specialists will be needed to design the best practice guide. The guide's impact would be enhanced by these third parties delivering some of the teaching, such as growing in schools or food waste education. This work is targeted for 2026, but it is hoped that some elements – such as increased growing in Deprived Wards' schools – might be delivered earlier through the Food Equality Action Plan.
- Parent and carer engagement could be supported by community based skills providers, helping to embed skills and knowledge at home. IN designing the best practice guide, consideration of barriers that may exist at home to developing new food skills will be needed, such as limited ingredients and cooking equipment. Engaging parent and carers in the design should ensure its relevance to different school communities.

- Community food skills providers could support
 - Involvement of the Soil Association's FFLSH team in this work would be welcome.
 - To achieve the One City Plan (OCP) 2030 goal on increasing children's cooking skills, alongside piloting the best practice guide, improvements to Food Tech could be phased into all schools.

Food Leader Role

- A dedicated 'Food Leader' role already forms part of the Healthy Schools Specialist Food Award; a role that could also oversee implementing the best practice guide. However, support will be needed to develop the Leaders' food skills and knowledge. School facilities will also need to be reviewed, as not all currently have appropriate space for delivering food skills. External support may be needed for training Leaders and for delivering the best practice food skills.

Outcome 2 - Community Food Skills

Developing community food skills

- In 2023, some of the CCAPs will begin delivering food skills in their community. 'Grow, Cook and Eat' developed by Ambition Lawrence Weston (ALW), will cover nature friendly growing and climate friendly cooking skills (ref BGCP article), working with Incredible Edible and Avon Wildlife Trust.
- The [Food Leaders' programme](#) delivers community cooking skills via BCC's Your Holiday Hub programme, with the goal that a team member has food skills in every hub by 2025. Digital programmes will be developed in 2024 and training expanded to new communities. The Food Equality Action Plan also hopes to deliver more demonstrations, information packs, and other support in easy-read formats and community languages, working with citizens to co-produce this.
- The MAZI Project will continue delivering food skills to vulnerable people aged 16-25 – teaching them to cook and offering 'good food' experiences.
- Six new CCAP communities will be creating action plans in 23/24. Learning from ALW's experience will be able to support those who want to develop food skills programmes. ALW's ambition is for their project to become an exemplar, with more communities in Bristol replicating by 2030.
- In 2023/24 the NHS Locality Partnerships will develop action plans for healthy weight; BeeZee Bodies will map and communicate food and nutrition advice for healthy weight. This work can inform future NHS led food skills provision.
- Sharing learnings from all 23/24 initiatives, Bristol could develop a 'whole food systems' framework for community food skills.
- Engagement with public and private sector organisations could see food skills delivered as part of well-being programmes, be that at university or in the workplace, with encouragement of a whole organisation approach to food.

Increasing the use of community kitchens

- Easier access to community kitchens is needed to support community-based learning. The current Environmental Health Officer (EHO) guidance for using these spaces is unclear, which can limit the uptake. The Working Group will liaise with the EHO to improve their information and support for community kitchen users.
- Feeding Bristol will produce and publish a map of community kitchens to hire across the city.
- As well as supporting social connection and cohesion, community kitchens facilitate collective meal production, potentially reducing costs and time (ref Evol of community kitchens paper). Expanding and developing community kitchen models could be supported by the use of Section 106 developer contributions. Inspiration might be found from:
 - Hubbub’s ‘Kitchen Love’ campaign, which has improved community kitchen equipment and delivered cooking classes, where content is co-developed with residents.
 - Learnings from Coexist’s Community Kitchen ‘community oven’ initiative - whereby local residents can communally use an oven (ref – Instagram post Feb 23).

Outcome 3 – Healthy, Climate Friendly Diets

The role of Climate Friendly Diets

- From 2023, The University of Bristol (UoB) will test new approaches for Climate Friendly menu adjustments (lower CO2 and higher nutrient ingredients), whilst UWE PhD research will evaluate approaches for increasing uptake of Climate Friendly diets.. This insight could support future development of BEBA.
- BCC will publish a position on low carbon diets, which will influence all catering and food procurement.
- BCC will seek to ban follow on milk adverts as part of their breastfeeding focus. Formula milk production is a significant producer of greenhouse gas emissions ([ref](#)), so this work has an associated climate benefit

Healthy diets

- Public Health will focus on increasing breastfeeding rates and decreasing formula use, particularly in Deprived Wards. This work supports reducing obesity in both mothers and infants.
- Public Health intends to engage more small retailers and pharmacies in the Healthy Start scheme, to promote the vouchers for fruit, veg and vitamins, benefitting both businesses and citizens.

Accreditations as a mechanism for change

BEBA and FFLSH are key mechanisms for achieving sustainable food standards and scaling their impact. Four focus areas are suggested for BEBA:

- Increasing the number of BEBA award holders and the number with Silver & Gold:

- Gain insight through the BEBA review process on barriers to engagement and progression, to shape award changes.
- Develop a support network for award holders to inspire and support each other.
- Increasing the number and range of organisations signed up:
 - Enhance the benefits for businesses:
 - Financial incentives, BEBA customer loyalty scheme
 - Wider marketing of BEBA to citizens, for example via community and school food skills provision and healthy eating campaigns, via collaboration with the Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).
 - Engage takeaways and develop an engagement programme with convenience stores. Many London boroughs have had success working with small retailers (ref), for example via collaboration with BIDs. Work could be linked up with Healthy Start engagement.
 - Engage with and support community food settings to achieve a BEBA.
- Launch a 'Platinum standard for organisations in 2028 to reach exemplar standards for Climate Friendly Diets and significant local and sustainable procurement. New guidance and training from 2025, to help organisations transition to Platinum standards could cover:
 - Setting out a hierarchy of sustainable meat standards (from Red Tractor to Organic and Pasture Fed)
 - Setting target % reductions for meat and dairy
 - Setting targets for transitioning to the most sustainable meat & dairy
 - Setting targets for % of local and sustainable supply
- Partners should be sought out to support BEBA holders. For example, Plant Futures offer training for caterers on increased use of pulses and developing plant-centric menus.
- Opportunities to work with the Soil Association on further developing FFLSH standards would also be welcome.

6. Local Food Economy - Procurement

A VISION FOR BRISTOL'S FOOD PROCUREMENT IN 2030

Procurement from suppliers of local, regional and sustainable provenance is widespread. The public sector maximises spend with these suppliers, whilst many private and third sector organisations also use them.

Efficient, short supply chains are in place, increasing sales for local, regional and sustainable suppliers.

Sustainable food procurement is commonplace, with environmental and social impacts considered throughout the supply chain.

Large procurers actively reduce their food carbon footprint and seek out more climate resilient products.

Context

The potential for public procurement to support a sustainable food system is considerable - the UK Government spends £2.4 bn a year on 1.9 bn public institutions meals ([Soil Assoc](#)). Bristol's universities have made significant efforts to procure sustainably ([Going for Gold bid submission](#)) and their work continues to grow:

- For **UWE**, between August 2021 and July 2022, **43%** of their food purchasing spend was considered sustainable.
- At **UoB**, **89%** of food purchasing spend is with local, regional or sustainable suppliers.

North Bristol NHS Trust's Net Zero plan aims to understand the carbon footprint of food provision and then reduce it. Recent achievements include:

- Implementing plans to change the menu at least twice a year by 2025, to maximise the use of seasonal ingredients.
- Achieving Rainforest Alliance Certification for coffee beans across the Trust
- Staff engagement in healthy food & the environment through staff roof top herb garden and allotment, which supplies food to the staff kitchen.

Government Buying Standards for Food & Catering (GBSF)

- These are currently only mandatory in the NHS. The standards include 10% spend on products with 'higher environmental standards', MSC fish, non-caged eggs and sustainable palm oil. Proposed changes to GBSF were publicly consulted on in 2022:
 - Increase mandatory spend on local/sustainable produce from 10% to 20%, with best practice at 50%.
 - Tendering to support SMEs, such as using lots and scoring criteria that places higher value on quality.
 - Sustainable soy, tea, coffee and bananas as mandatory. ([ref](#))

- The outcome of the public consultation on these changes is yet to be announced.

Private & Third Sector Food Procurement

To date, collaboration with private and third sector organisations food procurers has had less focus in Bristol. Much will be outsourced to major caterers. With their own sustainability pathways planned, engagement with these stakeholders may require a different approach to previous work.

Limitations on Local Procurement

Significant barriers can exist for SMEs selling to large organisations. Tendering processes can be time-consuming, complex and may favour larger producers due to the emphasis on price (ref Exeter uni report). Fulfilling orders and distribution needs can be a challenge, as procurers may want to buy dynamically - for example with short lead times, or at variable amounts.

Definitions for supply of local, regional and sustainable provenance:

Local – supplier is based within 30 miles of Bristol, using locally or regionally sourced ingredients wherever possible. Supplier may source ingredients or elements of their products from further afield.

Regional – supplier is based within the West Country. This includes the counties of Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Bristol, Somerset, Devon, Dorset and Cornwall, using locally or regionally sourced ingredients wherever possible. Supplier may source ingredients or elements of their products from further afield.

Sustainable:-

Meat and dairy is free-range, organic or pasture-fed

Fish is Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified




Fresh produce is organic.


Palm oil is Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certified

Fairtrade products

Local Food Economy - Procurement Framework

Outcome	Year/Desired Changes			
	2023/24	2026	2027	2030
<p>1. Procurement from local and regional suppliers continually increases, across the public, private and third sector</p> <p>CS ES OCP</p>	<p>Peer to peer learning procurement events are run for private sector organisations (Infrastructure)</p> <p>Public sector bodies increase use of local suppliers</p> <p>Research and trialling of short supply chain solutions shapes Bristol's longer term strategy for growing local procurement.</p>	<p>Trial short chain supply solutions in the public sector</p> <p>Private organisations have actively increased local food procurement</p>		<p>Short chain supply solutions are widespread in the public sector and present within the private sector.</p>

<p>2. Organisations across the public and private sectors have implemented sustainable food procurement standards and all public institutions meet the Government Buying Standards for Food (GBSF).</p> <p> </p>	<p>The public sector finds new opportunities for sustainable procurement.</p> <p>More public sector organisations commit to Government Food Buying Standards as a minimum.</p> <p>Public sector continues to reduce % meat procured.</p> <p>Events and learning opportunities are provided to the private sector on sustainable procurement.</p> <p>Continue promoting BEBA and FFLSH to major procurers in the private and public sector. (Eating Better)</p>		<p>Organisations in all sectors have implemented sustainable food  procurement standards.</p>	<p>The majority of private and third sector institutions across the city work to best practice sustainable procurement standards.</p> <p>All public sector procurement meets GBSF and supports the principles of Climate Friendly Diets</p> <p>Public sector suppliers assess climate risk and develop mitigation plans.</p>
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<p>3. Food retail, hospitality and catering organisations, across all sectors, use carbon footprinting to understand and actively reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the food they procure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>	<p>NHS caterers widely use carbon footprinting assessments to change their menus.</p> <p>University of Bristol students and staff are aware and know how to manage their food carbon footprint.</p> <p>University of Bristol has reduced the carbon footprint of their food and drink offerings by 25%.</p> <p>Resource hub results in more organisations reducing their carbon emissions through good procurement practices.</p>		<p>Carbon footprinting in catering is widespread, enabling lower carbon procurement choices to be made.</p>	
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Procurement Commentary

Outcome 1 – Growth of Local Procurement

Increasing local and regional procurement in the public sector

- UoB are targeting 60% of suppliers to be from within a 30-mile radius by 2024 and BCC will agree a % target for local supply in 2023/24.
- School caterers are engaged in the BEBA Gold Award and using local suppliers. The proposed BEBA enhancements by 2030 provide an opportunity to collaborate on further local procurement.

Engaging the private & third sectors

- Bristol Food Network will arrange peer-to-peer learning events on procurement, where organisations share how they have increased use of local, regional and sustainable suppliers.
- ‘Meet the supplier’ events will also be explored - an opportunity for procurers and local suppliers to showcase their work, and for barriers and potential solutions to be discussed (ref [Exeter uni report](#)).

Short, Efficient Supply Chain Solutions

- To scale local procurement, efficiency and fewer intermediaries are key (ref). In 2023, UWE’s Food Policy team is exploring research opportunities for short supply chains. Other research on **DPS** will be reviewed along with BCC Catering’s DPS to inform Bristol’s work on short supply chains.
- DPS use technology, processing and logistics partners to help small producers fulfil large contracts. The process is more flexible, allowing suppliers to join at any time. A DPS pilot in Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) schools resulted in 20 new local suppliers being used, 6% saving on the previous contract and 6.01 tons of CO2 emissions saved/year (ref).

The German Regionalwert model supports financing of and collaboration between producers, processors and distributors to deliver effective short supply chains with social, environmental and economic value locally. It is recommended that work on short supply chain solutions includes consideration of the Regionalwert model.

- Interest in DPS has been shown by some public institutions, so it’s hoped a short supply chain solution could be trialled mid-decade and widespread by 2030.

Outcome 2 – Sustainable Procurement Standards

Bristol’s universities will continue building on current achievements as outlined below, to further reduce meat usage.

University of Bristol

- Increased plant-based foods from 33% to 74% in catered halls dinner menu, 5% ruminant meat, meat-free day per week
- Where possible, replacing 30% of meat with plant proteins in halls catering.
- New retail food court opened with a 76% plant-based menu, zero ruminant meat in retail
- 1 no meat day per week in catered halls, lots of complaints and quite a large drop in attendance
- Oat milk dispensers in halls have doubled plant-based milk consumption; plant-based milks are 25-30% of milk consumption overall

University of the West of England

- Overall, including Wild Kitchen (vegan outlet), plant based offerings are 52% of total menu.

- In 2023/24, BCC will review opportunities to expand or enhance sustainability criteria, for example within outsourced catering contracts and schools who cater in-house. They will also engage public institutions in working to the GBSF.

Collaboratively Raising Standards

- In 2023/24 opportunities to share learnings from the universities and BCC's work will be sought with other organisations through the Working Group and other events.
- Ongoing collaboration with partners such as BGCP and One City Board members will facilitate consistent, best practice standards being implemented by more organisations by 2027, supporting the OCP goal that '50% of organisations have a carbon reduction plan in place, including for sustainable procurement' (Ref OCP). Best practice sustainable procurement standards would encompass, at a minimum in line with the definition of 'sustainable' set out on **page X**.
- Within food procurement, assessing and mitigating risk from climate change involves reducing use of products with the greatest climate impact e.g. unsustainable soy, and reducing dependence on those most at risk from climate change. Bristol's NHS and BCC have set supplier requirements to do this and hope to mandate supplier climate resilience plans by 2030.

Outcome 3 – Carbon Footprinting

- Understanding the carbon footprint of food is a key tool for reducing catering's environmental impact. Carbon modelling tools can help develop climate friendly menus, for example showing how reducing ruminant meat and increasing pulses impacts a dish's CO2 footprint ([ref previous study](#))
- The University of Bristol (UoB), the University of the West of England (UWE) and the NHS intend to calculate menu emissions and actively reduce them
- In the private sector, hospitality venues such as Old Market Assembly are already calculating the CO2 footprint of dishes, to formulate lower carbon menus.
- By encouraging collaboration and sharing best practice citywide on CO2 footprinting in catering, the goal is that this is widespread by 2027. BFN hopes to create online resources on the Bristol Good Food 2030 website in 2023/24.

7. Local Food Economy – Infrastructure

A VISION FOR FOOD INFRASTRUCTURE IN 2030

Local, independent food businesses are supported to sustain and grow, with increased entrepreneurship and diversity.

Investment in training and more Living Wage jobs ensure a skilled and fulfilled workforce.

Local & regional, sustainable and fairtrade food is available at affordable prices in all areas of the city, through innovative retail and distribution models.

Affordable low carbon distribution is available to food businesses, supporting Bristol’s climate goals.

Context

In 2021, Accommodation & Food Service accounted for 6.5% of jobs in Bristol, a higher proportion than Finance & Insurance, IT or Construction ([ref](#)).

Bristol’s local food economy has grown substantially in recent years, with over 4,000 new jobs (ref as above) and over 3,000 new food businesses since 2015. But the impacts of a pandemic, supply and staffing issues post Brexit, and the Cost of Living Crisis are now being felt across the city’s hospitality and food retail businesses.

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Businesses Opening		Businesses Closing: No. of Closures By Year								Grand Total	% Open After 2 Years	% Now Open	% Now Closed
Year	No. of Businesses	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021					
2015	335	17	64	50	56	39	14		240	76%	28%	72%	
2016	534		28	89	113	63	15	2	310	78%	42%	58%	
2017	467			36	116	68	34		254	67%	46%	54%	
2018	554				68	114	65	5	252	67%	55%	45%	
2019	536					76	65	4	145	74%	73%	27%	
2020	598						14		14	N/A	98%	2%	
2021	122									N/A	100%	0%	
Grand Total	3146	17	92	175	353	360	207	11	1215		61%	39%	

2015	15,000
2016	16,000
2017	18,000
2018	18,000
2019	18,000
2020	17,000
2021	19,000

Food Standards Agency data, February 2021 (to be updated)

No. of Accommodation & Food Service Jobs, ONS

2022 saw the closure of several successful, established businesses including The Pony Bistro, Casamia, Lockside and Al’s Tikka Grill. ([ref](#)). Veg box schemes have suffered significantly since lockdowns ended with The Community Farm, amongst others, struggling to stay afloat (ref). Following calls to support

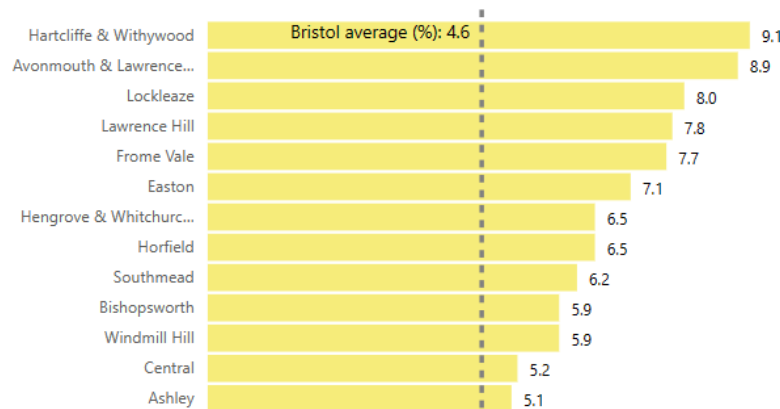
hospitality's current challenges ([ref](#), [ref](#)), the government issued a 75% business rate relief for 2023/24 (with a cap of £110k per business) in the autumn budget statement ([ref](#)).

Bristol City Council's Cost of Living Business Survey*

- More than 60% had experienced a drop in revenue due to the Cost of Living Crisis.
- Nearly 80% anticipate business costs rising in the next year by up to £50,000.
- Increased costs were energy; supply chain; wages; and travel/transport.
- 82% of respondents said they anticipate energy costs increasing in the next 6 months. Potential mitigation measures include passing on costs to clients/customers (50%); looking at alternative suppliers; and reducing staff numbers.
- Confidence levels about survival are relatively high short term. However, there is clear uncertainty over the longer term (more than a year ahead).
- Grant funding was the most popular form of help requested (over 70%), followed by change/freeze of energy prices; business taxes reductions; business rate relief.

*Open Sept-Nov 22, 116 respondents

Bristol's food deserts [insert stats on food retail by ward]



Bristol's food deserts – areas with little access to good, fresh food - are still prevalent and food insecurity is high in many of these wards.

% of households experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, Quality of Life Survey June 21

Local Food Economy Infrastructure Framework

Outcome	Year/Desired Changes				
	2023/24	2025	2026	2027	2030
<p>1. Bristol's food sector offers improved conditions and opportunities to workers from all backgrounds</p>	<p>5 new food businesses per year get living wage accreditation - goals of Bristol City Council's Living Wage team.</p> <p>Food businesses sign up to and implement the Good Employment charter.</p> <p>Measures to improve diversity and inclusivity in the workforce are implemented within individual businesses.</p> <p>New apprenticeship opportunities are available in the local food economy.</p> <p>New support opportunities are available for food start-ups</p>			<p>Apprenticeships and training schemes are expanded, with continued focus on diversity and inclusivity.</p>	<p>More career opportunities and training are available, there are more successful start-ups and diversity in the sector has improved.</p>
<p>2. Carbon emissions from food distribution across the city reduce.</p>	<p>Options to aggregate supply to St Nicks are investigated</p>			<p>Established local food and freight consolidation</p>	

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CS

OCP

	<p>Options for freight consolidation are analysed by Bristol City Council.</p> <p>Low carbon last-mile options offered to SMEs.</p>			<p>reduces the need for HGVs to enter the city</p> <p>Low carbon distribution solutions are widely available and cost effective for SMEs</p>	
<p>3. Local, sustainable, culturally appropriate and nutritious food is accessible and affordable for all citizens citywide.</p> <p>CS</p> <p>OCP</p> <p>Page 73</p>	<p>Citizens in lower income areas can access wholefoods through community buying groups. FES</p> <p>A map of hireable community kitchens is available (Eating Better)</p> <p>Lobbying on public transport improvements, and the work of the Disabled Transport Champion, contributes to Bristol City Council decisions on public transport across the city for underserved citizens.</p> <p>Engagement in the Healthy Start Scheme is expanded (Eating Better)</p>	<p>Support for low-income households to access fresh fruit and veg is expanded. FES</p>	<p>Community & business buying groups are in place.</p> <p>Low-cost, local fruit & vegetable boxes are trialled for low-income households. FES</p>	<p>Food-poor wards can walk to fresh produce min. once per week</p>	<p>Alternative food retail models are well used and there is access to fresh produce citywide. FES</p> <p>Widespread availability of affordable electric car clubs help lower income citizens access good food.</p>

	<p>An affordable electric car club in Lawrence Weston improves residents' access to good food.</p> <p>High Street regeneration funding strategy is developed by BCC.</p>				
<p>4. The economic contribution of the local food economy continues to grow and the churn rate of food businesses decreases.</p> <p>Page 74</p>  	<p>The number of independent food businesses selling at St Nicks market increases.</p> <p>The Sparks project (Global Goals centre) increases visibility of sustainable, local food enterprise.</p> <p>Increase in local procurement events and more public institutions adopt the GBSF (Procurement plan)</p> <p>Research and trialling of short supply chain solutions (Procurement plan).</p>	<p>Growth of the Bristol Eating Better Award increases local procurement (Procurement & Eating Better)</p>	<p>New short supply chain distribution models are trialled (Procurement)</p> <p>The future role of markets in addressing access to good food is understood.</p>	<p>There is representation for local food economy (production, hospitality, retail) on key economy boards in the city-region such as the WECA LEP and One City Economy Board (Urban Growing)</p>	<p>Implementation of short supply chain solutions across the public sector & within the private sector increases business for local, sustainable producers (Procurement plan)</p> <p>Markets strategy maximises benefits for local, sustainable food businesses.</p>

	<p>Public sector institutions increase the % of spend with local producers (Procurement)</p> <p>More businesses sign up to the Bristol Eating Better and Food for Life Awards (Procurement plan)</p>				
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Infrastructure Commentary

Outcome 1- Careers & Entrepreneurship

The WECA Good Employment Charter helps employers develop their offering in several areas: Secure & Flexible Work, Real Living Wage, Recruitment, Engagement & Voice, Developing People, and Health& Wellbeing. (ref). The Infrastructure Working Group will collaborate with WECA to encourage food businesses to sign up, and will collaborate on improving recruitment practices in 2023/24 to try and increase diversity. Specific financial or resource support to encourage hospitality businesses to sign up would be beneficial, given the crisis in the industry. [add in ref to living wage]

Apprenticeship and training opportunities

- Josh Eggleton’s School of Food has supported City of Bristol College apprentices, with exposure to local chefs and high profile events, and support developing relevant financial skills (ref). The Assemblies Group, who run several sustainable restaurants, is also working with the City of Bristol College to offer funded, full-time apprenticeships.
- Drawing on experience from this work, hospitality apprenticeships should continue to be enhanced, with more places made available. An apprenticeship scheme that takes a whole food systems approach and embeds sustainability knowledge, alongside soft skills and business skills, would establish a new generation of skilled food sector workers who prioritise food system resilience. This work should include proactively addressing diversity in hospitality.
 - Examples for Bristol to draw on:
 - [Otolu](#) provides free mentoring to hospitality employees in the UK.

- OPOP has a vision to deliver fairly-paid hospitality training that covers soft skills such as conflict resolution and active listening, alongside practical and business skills ([OPOP, 2021](#)).

The food sector should also explore supporting programmes to improve employment opportunities and raise salaries for Global Majority citizens; for example Babbassa's [OurCity2030](#) programme.

- Funding to support training on 'good food' for all hospitality staff – for example, supplier visits - would also be welcomed (infrastructure working group).

Improving Business Support and Diversity

- Food start-ups need more specific support if the local food economy is to grow further. BCC is exploring opportunities for food incubator spaces within St Nick's Market in 2023/24, with business support in-situ, and YTKO has developed a proposal for a food incubator programme, potentially using community kitchen spaces, but funding is needed for this.
- Connecting more diverse communities with food enterprise needs continued work. Opportunities should be sought out to showcase sustainable food enterprise, and diverse role models such as ACH's food start up clients, to Global Majority citizens, for example through UWE's Green Skills programme or Bristol Future Talent Partnership.
- To support inclusivity in entrepreneurship, Bristol could consider a model like New York's 'Food Business Pathways' accelerator programme, which targets citizens living in social housing or receiving benefits (Food Business Pathways | OpportunityNYCHA – REES).
- Re-generation projects such as [Filwood Broadway](#) should consider how to support food enterprise and accessibility of good food for local people.
- The role of food within a sustainable economy could be elevated in sustainability business courses, such within YTKO's Organisational Sustainability Champions and ACH's new sustainable business course. **Bristol Food Network will seek opportunities with partners to support this.**

Outcome 2 – Low Carbon Distribution

Distribution needs for the local food economy

- The One City Plan transport work is analysing freight consolidation options at the edge of the city. The Economic Development team at BCC is also looking at how deliveries to St Nick's market might be consolidated.
- Existing low carbon, last-mile solutions - such as Zedify - will be promoted to food businesses as part of the Clean Air Zone work.
- For SME food businesses, freight consolidation infrastructure needs to support a range of different suppliers and will likely need smaller sites than distributors such as Amazon and DPD. Findings from the freight consolidation trial should help inform a strategy for this; it's suggested that 2027 is a realistic date for food freight consolidation to be in place (currently OCP goal is 2024).

Outcome 3 – Access to Sustainable, Healthy Food

Improving equitable access to good food

- Feeding Bristol plan to trial Community Buying Groups wards experiencing food poverty, to improve access to wholefoods, with the intention of producing a ‘best practice model’ for wider replication. By 2026, it is hoped that buying groups for small businesses could be trialled, supporting local food producers to grow their sales, whilst making sustainable food more accessible. This could support businesses in achieving their BEBA, Food For Life Served Here or other accreditations.
- Bristol could consider the successful Rose Voucher model, where Children’s Centre staff identify families who would benefit from extra fruit & veg vouchers, redeemed at local markets and retailers ([ref](#)). It is hoped that a trial of affordable local fruit and veg boxes can also be trialled by 2026, as part of the Food Equality Action Plan.
- Expanding FOOD Clubs - Bristol’s answer to ‘social supermarkets’ - beyond Early Years settings or to more wards, could increase the number of families reached. This would support food waste reductions through increased surplus re-distribution.
- CCAP communities, including Lawrence Weston and Lockleaze would like to develop affordable electric car clubs, to improve low-carbon access to good food.
- The Bristol’s Disability Equality Forum’s Transport Champion role will seek to improve public transport provision for disabled citizens. It’s hoped this will contribute to better access to food shopping facilities.
- Reduction in public transport routes and the cost of fares is known to be a barrier to some communities accessing good food ([refs](#)). Greater Manchester has recently moved to a franchise model for bus services – allowing local authority control of routes, fares and service levels ([ref](#)) – something that Bristol could also consider in the coming years.

Retail models for food deserts

- The city’s Food Deserts are characterised largely by the prevalence of convenience stores for food shopping. The proposed work on BEBA and Healthy Start vouchers (see Eating Better) would help improve availability of fresh fruit and vegetables, but other models should be considered to support weekly access to fresh food. Any such work should also consider access to culturally appropriate food, particularly as Global Majority citizens move into new neighbourhoods.
- Heart of BS13 hopes to trial an affordable mobile greengrocer; this model has worked well in Liverpool and Boston, USA, addressing transport issues and allowing people to buy small, affordable amounts as and when needed ([ref](#), Boston ref). In Liverpool, the capital outlay for the vehicle was funded with established grocer taking on the opportunity, meaning customer needs are well met, and the offering tailored to different communities. Feeding Liverpool, who started the initiative provided operational and communications support. The grocer accepts both Healthy Start and Rose vouchers.
- In Greenwich, access to seasonable fruit & veg is offered via weekly stalls in playgrounds and children’s centres ([ref](#)). These models should accept Healthy Start vouchers and other forms of subsidisation, such as the Rose Vouchers, should be considered to address affordability.
- In the US, specific grants are available to fund capital investment in innovative food retail enterprise that seeks to address food poor areas. Recent BCC research with residents in 10 Bristol high streets ear-marked for regeneration shows a clear demand for more diverse local retail,

with residents wanting to see butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers returning. More café and social eating spaces were also requested ([ref](#)), with a view to creating more vibrant neighbourhoods.

- New grant schemes should consider how to support growth in local food retail, that has long-term financial viability. Where appropriate premises are lacking, for example in Filton, opportunities to use community spaces such as churches or community centres could be explored – an approach that has been successfully applied for community cafes citywide.

Outcome 4 – Growth of the Local Food Economy

Promoting and supporting local food businesses

- As well as BCC Economic Development team’s work to shape new food retailing in St Nick’s Market, Sparks—the new Global Goals Centre—will promote Bristol Good Food 2030 and its partners and provide retail space for food businesses. Insight from Sparks’ work will be valuable in shaping future engagement on sustainable living with Bristol’s residents.
- Continued collaboration between food stakeholders, Economic Development and the BIDs is needed to grow the local food economy. To elevate the voice and profile of the local food economy further, specific representation should be implemented on key economy boards such as the WECA LEP and One City Economy Board (ref Sustain The Case for local food report).

Growth through local procurement and short supply chains

- As set out in the Procurement section, work to better promote local suppliers to caterers and a focus on short supply chain solutions will also support ongoing growth in the local food economy. This work should include consideration of the Regionalwert model for financing and establishing collaborative local supply networks.

The role of markets

- Local markets are a key element of equitable food distribution in other cities (ref [Leeds uni report](#), ref Sustain Good Food retail). Bristol’s markets are predominantly city-centre based, although a number of community markets featuring food stalls have opened in recent years (see below) and BCC are seeing an upward trend in market licence applications. Research is needed to understand whether increasing local markets would be a useful way to improve Bristol’s local food infrastructure and access to good food and if so, what criteria they would need to meet to be successful (products, price point, timing etc.)
- Shirehampton and Filwood have successful community markets offering fresh producer, and [Better Events](#) are running regular markets in Broadmead and Redfield.

[Bearpit Market](#) – central Bristol, weekend

[Broadmead Better Sundays](#) central Bristol, weekend

[Brislington Hill Community Market](#) South East Bristol, weekend

[Windmill Hill City Farm Market](#) South Bristol, weekend

[Shirehampton Community Market](#) West Bristol, weekday

[BS5 Market due to return to St. George](#) – East Bristol, weekend

BCC's recent research on its ten 'regeneration' high streets – which include Brislington and Shirehampton – showed strong resident demand for new markets, particularly food ones, and more community events.

A VISION FOR FOOD WASTE IN 2030

The environmental impact of food waste and how to minimise it is widely understood, with the majority of citizens actively reducing it. Infrastructure for household and commercial food waste collection, and for FOOD surplus redistribution, is easily accessible. Composting is encouraged and energy is generated from food waste, positively impacting carbon emissions and soil health. Single use food packaging is less prevalent with the majority composted or recycled; reusable cups are the norm.

Context

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals set a target for per capita food waste reduction of 50% by 2030, a target endorsed by WRAP's Courtauld Commitment ([ref](#)).

- Globally, 25–30% of total food produced is lost or wasted; the IPCC estimates this contribute 8-10% of total man-made greenhouse gas emissions. ([WRAP](#)).
- 70% of the food that is wasted in the UK is wasted by citizens in their own homes. ([WRAP](#))
- WRAP estimates that pre-farm gate wastage is around 1.6Mt in the UK per year. ([ref](#))

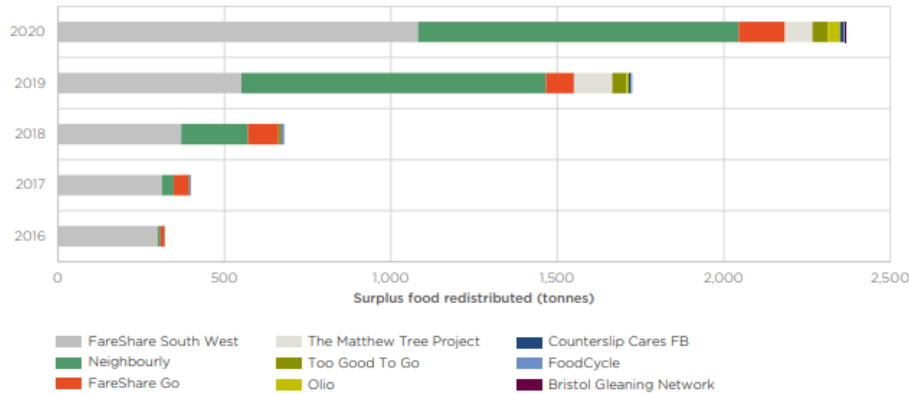
For **household waste**, the One City Plan goal is to reduce residual food waste (in black bins) to 10% of all waste **by X**.

Commercial food waste recycling has not been so successful to date. Many barriers exist to increasing commercial collections, including lack of knowledge within businesses around food waste impacts and best practices, and the cost and availability of suitable collection services. Bristol's Food Waste Action Group (FWAG) did some valuable work pre-pandemic to engage businesses; a continued focus is needed to increase rates.

In the public sector, Bristol's universities are making great strides in their food waste reductions:

- UWE is achieving <5% waste in catering
- UoB reduced plate waste by 10% in the past year and kitchen waste by 15%

Surplus redistribution has grown significantly in Bristol in recent years, particularly through expansion from Fare Share Southwest and Neighbourly, and the arrival of new redistribution operations in Bristol. Bristol has a food redistribution network run by FWAG, and an online tool to help channel surplus food efficiently between network members will be launched in May 2023.



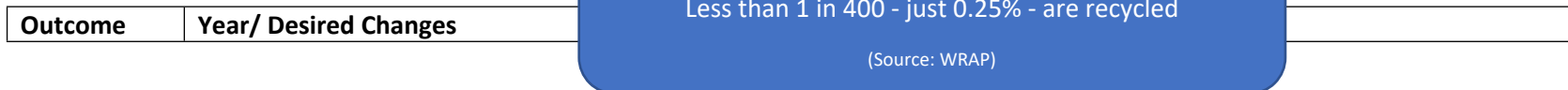
Redistribution statistics from the Going for Gold Submission, 2021

Avon Gleaning Network continues to grow, with the food gleaned going to projects such as Coexist Kitchen, Secret Soup Society, and One Green Kitchen, who cook meals and distribute meals..

	Volume of produce gleaned:	No. of volunteers gleaning:
2020:	6 harvests of 1660 kg	21
2021:	26 Harvests of 4155kg	105
2022:	28 harvests of 4245 kg	126

Single Use Packaging is a significant issue in hospitality. The English government will ban plastic plates, trays, bowls, cutlery and some types of polystyrene cups and food containers in October 2023. Many outlets already use compostable, plant-based or biodegradable takeaway packaging. However, these are likely to be disposed of in landfill, merely shifting rather than reducing waste, as there is no local processing facility.

Food Waste Framework



	2023/24	2025	2026	2027	2030
<p>1. Household food waste going into black bins reduces to under 10% of residual waste</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 82</p>	<p>Educational campaigns reduce the amount of food wasted by households.</p> <p>CS OCP Trial of community composting improves food recycling rates in BS13.</p>		<p>Community composting in multiple CCAP communities, increases food waste recycling and brings other benefits such as better soil quality.</p> <p>Bristol develops a best practice, school food education guide, which includes how and why to prevent food waste (Eating Better)</p>	<p>Skills ambassador role in place for schools (Eating Better Skills plan)</p> <p>Work with developers identifies and trials new kitchen design solutions in block housing, which increase recycling rates</p>	<p>All flats across the city, including high rise flats, have food waste collections in operation.</p> <p>Planning policy requires design in new flats to facilitate food waste recycling.</p> <p>Community food skills sessions citywide include food waste (Eating Better)</p>

<p>2. Business food waste reduces at both the production and consumption stages, and the volume of waste sent for digestion increases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 83</p>	<p>Key organisations make structural and operational changes to support reduced food waste.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CS</p>	<p>Peer to peer learning and shared best practices reduces organisations' food waste.</p>	<p>Enhance and extend use of accreditations and tools to support reduction in food waste e.g. BEBA, Chef's Eye, WRAP's Guardians of Grub in the public and private sectors (Eating Better)</p> <p>Centralised commercial waste collections and zoning are explored</p>	<p>Practice changes trialled in local supermarkets reduce surplus.</p>	<p>All public institutions and some private/third sector organisations have implemented best practice waste reduction guidelines (e.g. BEBA, WRAP)</p> <p>More effective infrastructure for commercial collections results in more businesses participating.</p>
<p>3. The volume of food surplus redistributed before becoming waste</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CS</p>	<p>Infrastructural development for redistribution partners enables them to save more surplus food and ensure it is appropriately distributed.</p>	<p>Supermarket outlets across Bristol redistribute food more often and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FES</p>		<p>A number of schools are redistributing leftover meals.</p>	<p>More food is saved from being wasted before it gets to the supermarkets and more food-aid charities can take in and deliver frozen food.</p>

continually increases	More of the right kinds of foods are offered to charities by supermarkets.	more effectively.			
<p>4. The volume of single use packaging continually reduces in hospitality and food retail</p> <p>Page 84</p> <p>CS</p> <p>ES</p>	<p>Learnings from returnable cup scheme trial informs a plan for citywide rollout.</p> <p>Businesses with more than 10 employees participate in DEFRA's cup recycling scheme</p> <p>University catering services have reduced the use of single use plastics in their food services.</p> <p>Education on disposable packaging results in food businesses reducing packaging sent to landfill</p>	SME food businesses begin to recycle disposable cups	<p>A trial of support mechanisms from BCC and Bristol's waste specialists, results in more food businesses stopping the use of disposable cups.</p> <p>Organisations improve decision-making on single use food packaging as a result of best practice guidance</p>	<p>Opportunities for providing affordable zero waste shopping are explored</p> <p>A support programme to transition from disposable to reusable cups by 2030 is available to all food businesses.</p>	Bristol food businesses no longer use disposable cups.

Food Waste Commentary

Outcome 1 – Household Waste

Behaviour change through education and campaigns

- In 2023/24, both universities will run student campaigns, and Bristol Waste hopes to conduct a door-to-door engagement campaign to increase food waste recycling, if budget can be found.
- In the community, Avon Gleaning and GENeco are planning educational activities on how to reduce food waste in the kitchen.
- In 2023, Heart of BS13 will trial community composting, with the aim of raising low food waste recycling rates locally, whilst producing compost for their enterprise and skills opportunities for residents (ref). Community engagement will educate residents on benefits of composting and waste collection will be offered.
- Delivery of the Eating Better Framework should support further reductions in black bin waste, by educating citizens on how and why to reduce food waste.

Household waste infrastructure

- As Bristol's housing stock develops over this decade, the number of flats will continue to rise. Recycling rates are typically low in flats, due to bin access issues and poor information (ref). BCC planning guidelines already support effective external bin design (ref), but internal infrastructure improvements, such as specific kitchen space for food caddies could be tested through collaboration between developers and Bristol Waste (ref, ref). This could inform new planning requirements on waste disposal in flats and support the successful implementation of food waste collection in all flats by 2030.

Outcome 2 – Organisational Waste

Organisational change & collaboration

- In 2023/24, the North Bristol NHS Trust plans to increase food waste bin locations and measure waste throughout procurement, catering and consumption to identify opportunities for reduction. UWE is working to reduce waste from food sales to 3% by 2030.
- In follow up to business workshops on waste reduction (pre-Covid), Resources Futures offered one-to-one support, but this has had low uptake. A case study trial in 2023/24 with Café Gusto will analyse their food waste patterns and trial a bespoke reduction plan. The aim will be to use the results to share learnings and re-engage more businesses, especially via the BIDs.
- Peer-to-peer learning exchanges will be explored by BFN, to share new food waste reduction successes from procurers, caterers and sustainability teams. Opportunities to engage with best practice approaches such as WRAP's Guardians of Grub guidelines will be sought out.

Retail wastage

- WRAP estimates the equivalent of 19m meals are thrown away annually ([ref](#)) by supermarkets. Local engagement with chains can be challenging, but BCC has been exploring a trial with local branches of the Co-op to alter practices which would reduce wastage – for example, only producing bakery items once per day. There is no agreed date for this yet, but a trial by 2026 would provide insight to **engage a wider range of supermarkets and retailers by 2030.**

Commercial waste infrastructure

- The cost and availability of separated food waste collection ([ref G4 report](#)), and differing rules amongst waste management companies can limit SME participation.
- Research ([ref](#)) found that central waste collection for multiple businesses was the most viable solution, where a central organisation manages this, for example a shopping centre or **BID**. It is recommended that Bristol explore this option with businesses, the BIDs and waste companies.
- ‘Zoning’ of waste management contracts – whereby management companies bid to handle food waste collection by geographical zone - could increase effectiveness and would reduce collection emissions. However, this requires national policy change, so it’s recommended that the viability of this is also explored, with a view to developing a case for lobbying.
- The goal of this work is to have improved commercial infrastructure in place, and therefore much higher business uptake, by 2030.

Outcome 3 - Redistribution**Infrastructure developments**

- Improvements to infrastructure will increase the amount and types of food that charities can redistribute:
 - In 2023/24, Fareshare intends to increase its freezing and processing capacity; Wild Goose intend to buy a blast chiller.
 - If the ability to freeze and transport frozen goods was available to more food aid charities, it could significantly increase the volume of food redistributed this decade.

Increasing redistribution & its effectiveness

In 2023/24:

- Resource Futures will launch a redistribution tool that will allow redistribution organisations to specify the kinds of food they can accept and so help those donating food find the most suitable organisations to direct surplus to. This will increase opportunities and reduce wastage from redistribution.
- Bountiful Bristol will continue their work distributing allotment surplus, and Avon Gleaning Network plan to approach larger farms.

Neighbourly has identified that retail staff may lack skills to correctly process food for redistribution, so plan to offer training on this. From 2025, they hope to work with supermarkets to include redistribution in their KPIs.

Future opportunities & models

- Avon Gleaning Network would like to collaborate with Bristol’s food producers, for example those making preserves.
- Schools in Lincolnshire and Devon have been trialling redistribution of leftover school meals and some schools in Bristol are known to be doing this discreetly through their food pantries. There are plans to add this action to the BEBA Schools and Early Years Award criteria; a good starting point for discussions with school caterers. Additionally, research by the University of Bristol on school food pantries could help develop action on surplus school meals.
- By 2030, FoodCycle’s model is expected to focus primarily on un-sellable food (produce rejected before being bought by supermarkets) rather than surplus processed foods.
- Fareshare will explore new technology as it comes out, By 2030 this could include coatings to extend the life of vegetables and turning vegetable waste into “leather” products.

Outcome 4 – Single Use Packaging

Shifting from disposable to reusable cups

- In 2023, City to Sea will trial a cup return scheme, using their ‘Refill’ app to tell customers where they can acquire or return the cups. It is hoped this can reduce disposable cup usage citywide.
- The government will require businesses with over 10 employees to recycle disposable cups by the end of 2023. This may be extended to all businesses by 2025. In any eventuality, Bristol look to engage SMEs on this, by exploring options for local recycling infrastructure and other business support.
- By 2030, the ambition is to move all food businesses away from disposable cups, with this change being supported by local licensing rules. Consideration of exceptions will be needed, such as for disabled customers, and a full feasibility study will be required. It is recognised this is a significant and ambitious change, particularly given the hospitality’s current challenges. A programme of local authority support, including cost management and educational campaigns should be trialled by 2027 to support the 2030 goal.

Plastic alternatives

- The forthcoming ban on various plastic and polystyrene items used in hospitality, may push up demand for alternative products (although Scotland’s equivalent ban has also included compostable, plant based and biodegradable plastics). Plant-based alternatives can have carbon footprint, contribute to biodiversity loss and increase carbon emissions from inappropriate disposal (refs).. Bristol will seek to provide food

business education on different disposable packaging options in 23/24 to support informed decision-making and encourage a reduction in disposable packaging.

- Links between single use packaging and food waste can be complex. Some packaging, on items like salad, can extend shelf life. However, recent research has shown that the shelf life of other commonly packaged items, such as cucumbers, is not materially increased and packaging multiple items can increase wastage ([ref](#)). Drawing on such research, Bristol could develop best practice guidance on single use food packaging for all types of organisations – from hospitality to offices - by 2026. This could be incorporated into other BGF2030 work such as the BEBA standards reviews.
- Any campaign or policy work to move away from single use items will need to carefully consider the needs of disabled citizens, who may have a need to use such products (for example plastic cup lids).

Zero waste retail opportunities

Bristol's 'Oat Float' is a mobile zero waste shop, operating in affluent North-West neighbourhoods. Rolling this model out in other parts of the city would support more equitable access to 'zero waste' food shopping. Interest in zero waste shops is highlighted in some CCAP plans and BCC's high street regeneration research. However, these outlets can be less competitive on price than other food retailers, so new business models should be considered for this to succeed in less affluent areas.

Urban Growing

A VISION FOR URBAN GROWING IN 2030

Bristol is growing more nutritious, sustainable and culturally relevant produce than ever before.

More people are growing within their community, or in enterprise, with greater diversity amongst growers.

Council owned land is easily accessed, the best and most versatile land is protected and growing space is available in all areas of the city.

Commercial growing is part of Bristol's Economic Development strategy, enabling it to flourish.

Citizens are engaged in nature-friendly growing, resulting in higher biodiversity and healthier soil.

Context

[Infographic]:

Converting just 1% of peri-urban land to agroecological food production could produce 530K tonnes of fruit and vegetables and 160, 000 jobs nationally

(Sustain).

[Infographic]:

Active food growing sites	Numbers
Public green spaces	23
Community food growing projects	36
Community centre gardens	6
Community orchards	9
City Farms and other farm scale enterprises	8
Social enterprise market gardens	11
Total	96

Incredible Edible statistics from the Going for Gold submission, 2021

With better access to land, food production could be significantly increased. The Who Feeds Bristol? report estimated that the city-region could provide 5% of its own fruit and vegetables.

[Infographic:]

Bristol Food Producers (BFP) started a land-seekers database in 2015.

Since then, they have had 96 enquiries, 36 of which have been in the past two years, with an increasing number of new entrants getting in touch.

New entrants are crucial to the future of the UK’s farming sector. Young people wanting to grow professionally face a multitude of barriers including access to land, training and start up finance. DEFRA has begun to address this by piloting the New Entrant Support Scheme, but funding for suitable training at national level remains an issue.

[Infographic:]

It’s estimated that over 30% of all farmer owners in England are of retirement age, with just 2% aged under 35 (ref DEFRA, 2015).

One area that has attracted young growers in Bristol is vertical and hydroponic farming, with start-ups LettUs Grow and Simply Grow opening. While this model supports creative use of urban space for growing, its product range is limited.

Reducing chemical usage and employing nature-friendly growing techniques are essential in addressing the biodiversity crisis (EE ref UoB study). Nature-friendly growing supports healthy soils, which are better able to store carbon and produce nutrient-dense food. Healthy soils also reduce pollution caused by chemical run off and support more insect life (ref)

From a human resilience perspective, the health and wellbeing benefits of getting outside and getting your hands dirty are well recognised, leading to the recent NHS’s green social prescribing trial (ref).

Urban Growing Framework

Outcome	Year				
	2023/24	2026	2027	2028	2030
1. The best and most suitable land for growing in the city region is identified and protected. The volume of land used for growing increases significantly, including on suitable, council owned land. CS OCP	There is accessible, up-to-date and clear information about the availability of land and growing projects across the city. FES	Each piece of Bristol City Council land has an optimum use assessed. This is considered when allocating land for different kinds of growing.	The best and most versatile land is protected for food growing in perpetuity through policy and planning protection		The acreage of council owned land used for local food production has increased significantly since 2023, with significantly more private land also used OCP

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 51</p>	<p>Suitable land opportunities in the urban and peri-urban area are identified and allocated through transparent, and equitable processes, using policies that support, increased and sustained growing</p> <p>The Local Plan supports increased provision of growing space for residents and protects the viability of existing growing enterprise.</p>				<p>for food production across the city.</p>
<p>2. Training and economic support opportunities for growers increase, the diversity of people growing food increases and the number of growers/growing enterprises increases</p> <p>OCP</p>	<p>Training courses result in more people with growing skills</p> <p>The effectiveness of community growing courses increases.</p> <p>Research identifies approaches for increasing diversity and inclusion in food growing.</p> <p>FES</p> <p>There is clear signposting to training available at a regional and national level,</p>	<p>Micro-training on basic growing skills results in increased food growing by individual households.</p> <p>A plan has been developed to improve inclusivity in growing and support for Global Majority growers.</p>	<p>Improved support and economic development programmes for growers, with consideration of different communities' needs, results in more diverse people training and working in growing.</p> <p>A number of allotment sites have a wheelchair accessible plot, and the site is wheelchair accessible.</p> <p>FES</p>	<p>New entrants are trialling farm business ideas at a Farmstart (incubator farm) site in the city-region</p>	<p>There is a clear pathway into food growing - from basic skills to commercial growing.</p> <p>Training in nature-friendly food growing is more accessible to people on lower incomes and those from Global Majority communities.</p> <p>The city-region's Economic Development Strategy provides support for growing enterprises.</p>

	including entry level and community growing, vocational and commercial training, and business and enterprise skills.				All accessible allotment sites are in use.
<p>3 More routes to market are available for growers (Infrastructure/Procurement)</p> <p>OCP CS</p> <p>Page 92</p>	<p>Research and trialling of short supply chain distribution shapes Bristol's longer-term strategy for growing local procurement (procurement & infrastructure plans)</p> <p>More routes to market become available for local and sustainable suppliers through public sector opportunities. (Procurement)</p>	<p>Short supply chains solutions are trialed in the public sector (procurement & infrastructure plans)</p> <p>Private organisations have actively increased local food procurement (procurement)</p>			<p>Local and sustainable food producers have access to a range of routes to market and information on these is easy to find.</p> <p>Short supply chain solutions are widespread in the public sector and present within the public sectors (procurement)</p>
<p>4. Community-based and commercial food production on council owned land uses nature-friendly techniques, resulting in greater biodiversity on growing sites.</p> <p>ES</p>	<p>BS13 community composting project increases community awareness of value of food waste reduction and composting (Food Waste)</p> <p>Campaigning at local and national level increases awareness of and action to reduce chemical usage in food growing.</p>	<p>New BCC land tenants sign up to a nature friendly growing pledge</p> <p>Private landowners have been engaged on supporting nature friendly growing.</p>		<p>Tenants growing on private land sign up to a nature friendly growing pledge</p>	<p>Improved biodiversity and soil health within food production sites in the city due to chemical free growing.</p> <p>Food produced is more nutrient dense due to chemical free growing.</p>

Urban Growing Commentary

Outcome 1 – Land Access

Optimising land for commercial growing

- 2023's priority is to identify potential growing land and its availability. Bristol Food Producers (BFP), using DEFRA New Entrant funding, will then match land to their database of land-seekers and publicise the information nationally.
- In 2024, focus will move to improving policy and procedure on BCC land allocation, including how to deal with competing demands for land.
- Local Plan changes in 2024 are expected to provide some protection for existing growing enterprise – developments which would affect enterprise viability through issues such as pollution or soil contamination; site fragmentation or harmfully reducing the amount of growing land will not be permitted.
- BFP will work with BCC on eligibility requirements for commercial growing land with the aim of improving enterprises' financial sustainability. To achieve this, longer leases are also needed, and better economic support for growers, as detailed under Outcome 2.
- To optimise food production, analysis of site criteria (e.g. soil quality, infrastructure) should be used to assign an optimum use to each piece of BCC land. This could, for example, support land being allocated to commercial growing, where that would yield more produce for the city than allotments. To further support this, by 2027 the best quality growing land should be protected in planning policy.
- By 2030, the goal is to greatly increase growing on council land, with more private land also used for growing.

Increasing community growing

- In 2023, ALW and Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust (LNT) 2023 will promote their growing projects and LNT will publish a map of these to engage residents. BFN's annual Get Growing Trail promotes community growing citywide and the BGF2030 website and newsletter will continue to promote new growing opportunities.
- Proposed new clauses in the Local Plan will increase provision of allotments and other forms of growing space for new residential developments.
- BCC's new Allotment and Food Growing Strategy should consider:
 - How to address lack of growing space in less affluent wards and Global Majority communities. Black citizens are four times' more likely than White not to have access to a private, outdoor growing space (ref Rootz into Growing/ re p.10 . Public Health England's 2020 study15). Proximity of land to housing is important in making growing more accessible. The use of private gardens for communal growing could be explored.
 - Allotment tenancies should support sustained community growing, with flexibility to allow multiple or changes in lessees. Development of 'best practice' guidance for community allotments, to support plot holders and site reps could help overcome perceived issues and barriers such as security concerns.

- For individual allotment holders, ‘starter’ plots – cleared, smaller spaces – could support new grower success and help reduce waiting lists.
- The new BCC Parks and Green Spaces Strategy should, where feasible, seek to offer new opportunities for community growing in public spaces, particularly in areas where the social and health benefits of growing would be greatest.

Outcome 2 -Training, Support & Information

Improved access to training

- The focus in 23/24 will be on collaboration, through the BFP Training Working Group to share resources and information, raising awareness and uptake of available training. Alongside this, ALW and LNT will be running community based growing courses, and Incredible Edible will be running an entry level growing course, with subsidised places available.
- The hope is that more CCAPs, from the 12 communities who will have a plan by the end of 2023, will be informed and inspired by ALW and LNT’s work to develop new micro-training opportunities in the community. CCAP growing initiatives will contribute to Bristol achieve its OCP goal of wildlife-friendly growing in all wards by 2025.

Farmstarts

- Farmstarts are incubator projects, providing land, training and mentoring, and routes to market for new entrant growers. They allow new growers to focus on producing, without working to overcome typical barriers (Sustain ref).
- The peri-urban area is ideal for this and support from WECA, both with land and funding would be a key enabler. WECA’s strategic plan recognises the role of the local food economy and aims to increase routes to market for SME food producers ([ref](#)), which a Farmstart could help achieve.
- For Bristol to achieve [OCP goal XX] a significant increase in the number of urban farmers, more longer-term funding is needed to deliver suitable, accessible training with clear career pathways. BFP can continue lobbying at national level for funding, and promote and coordinate work on this, but BCC and WECA will also need to support this. Given that over one third of farmers are aged over 65 (Sustain ref), new growers are vital to developing food resilience.

Improved Diversity and Inclusion

- It is estimated that under 2% of farmers in the UK are non-white and those that are often experience racism (rootz into growing). A fantastic training and mentoring scheme for refugee and migrant growers has been developed by Sims Hill ([ref](#)), but more needs to be done.
- Bristol should actively seek input from Global Majority growers, for example when developing new training or support schemes; and should intentionally raise their visibility, for example through school food education or through opportunities to speak at sustainable food events.

- Global Majority producers may want to grow culturally appropriate crops, so support accessing seeds or routes to market should be considered (rootz).
- In 23/24 further research on what is needed to address lack of diversity will be led by BFP. If funding can be found, by 2026 a comprehensive plan for improving diversity should be developed, to feed into the economic and business support actions below.
- The Bristol Disability Equality Forum wants to address barriers to growing for disabled citizens. Their aim is, is to develop an exemplar disabled allotment plot in 23/24. This can be used as a testbed, to develop accessible plots on several sites across the city by 2026, with the aim of them all being well-used by 2030. This will require support from BCC's Allotments team and the Allotment Holders' Forum.

Adequate economic and business support

- Growing requires better economic and business support, if Bristol is to provide 5% of **the city's fruit and veg from the city-region by 2040 (One City Plan)** and substantially increase the number of **urban farmers by 2032 (OCP)**.
- BFP provides support for aspiring and existing growers on access to land, training and routes to market. Their expertise needs to be better integrated with to BCC and WECA's Economic Development and Enterprise Support work, to develop grant funding for growers, and tailored business support.
- Commercial growing needs to be fully incorporated into Bristol and **WECA's** Economic Development Strategies. Representation for growing and the wider local food economy should be present on the WECA LEP and the One City Economy Board. This approach has resulted in greater investment in the local food economy in London, Cornwall and Derby (the case for local food ref, SPF [report on role of LEPS](#), [London Economic Action Partnership | London Councils](#)).
- Alongside improved land access, training investment is needed for successful community growing. Community projects can be hard to sustain in terms of skills and equipment, so new start-up and longer-term grant opportunities would be beneficial.

Outcome 3 - Improved Routes to Market

- The Local Food Economy Procurement and Infrastructure plans seek to create new routes to market, through the development of short supply chains, and work to increase buying from local producers. Economic Development strategies for growing and the local food economy should include support for research on the German Regionalwert model and short supply chains.
- Bristol Food Producers hopes to update and better promote information on routes to market, supporting the work of the Procurement and Infrastructure work.

Outcome 4 – Nature-friendly growing

- To develop resilience, we must transition as much food production as possible to nature-friendly techniques. By eliminating the use of chemicals, biodiversity in plant, animal and insect life can increase and depleted soils can be restored. By land tenants sign up to a nature friendly growing

pledge, much higher biodiversity should be achieved on growing sites. Evidence is beginning to emerge of how these techniques also produces higher nutrient density in food ([ref](#)), supporting improved public health.

- In 2023, Avon Wildlife Trust (AWT) will lead on developing a Climate Friendly growers' pledge with input from BCC, the Allotments Forum, community gardens and commercial growers. In parallel, BFP will lobby at national level for agroecological farming policy (ref recent ELMs update etc). At community level, ALW will engage residents on nature friendly lawn care and ending pesticide use, which can inform future community engagement work.
- In 2024, AWT will engage growers in voluntarily signing the pledge, for example via the Allotments Forum and community gardens. Using this learning, it's recommended all BCC tenants are engaged in the pledge by 2026. With evidence of work to date, private landowners could then be engaged, with the aim of it becoming part of their leases by 2030.
- Successfully implementing this pledge will be dependent on adequate training and support for growers to transition their growing techniques.

9. Limitations and Dependencies

As mentioned in the introduction, the food systems changes set out in this document are not currently funded beyond those detailed for 23/24. Funding even for some of the 23/24 changes is not entirely guaranteed, as stakeholders face challenges to balance their books during the economic crisis. The changes to Bristol's food system set out in this Framework are ambitious; for there to be any hope of them being realised, significant funding streams will need to be secured and strong collaboration will need to continue between stakeholders.

It is also important to recognise the limitations on our ability to transform Bristol's local food system. As well as the English government determining local authority budgets, national policy decisions hold the key to unlocking change on significant food systems issues – be that funding to train new entrant growers or policies to prevent the farm gate wastage caused by supermarkets. Whilst we can lobby for change, the level of change we can affect locally will always be influenced by English government policy.

At a local level, ongoing support from Bristol City Council to implement the pathways in this Framework will be crucial. Our level of impact may also be affected by the decisions and actions of our neighbouring local authorities. For example, with strong support from the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) and its other local authorities for expanding local food production and distribution, the benefits for Bristol's (and its neighbouring regions) food system could be much greater than if Bristol takes action alone.

10. Indicators

Bristol is at the beginning of its work on Food Systems Data for this Framework and the 2024 Action Plans. The proposal set out below forms an initial approach, which it is recognised as having limitations to the insight it will provide. It does however provide a starting point for this crucial work, which Bristol can continue to build on and invest in over the coming years.

To track progress towards the Framework’s Outcomes, Indicators have been identified for each Outcome under each Theme.

An **Indicator** is the specific change we want to evidence within Bristol’s food system, to indicate if the Outcome is being achieved or not. The **Measure** is the specific data that will be collected and reported on for each **Indicator**.

Below are the initial Primary Indicators and Measures proposed for each Theme’s Outcomes. These will continue to be expanded on and refined after the publication of this document, as Food Systems Data work progresses. An Indicators dashboard is planned for the Bristol Good Food 2030 website as data is collected. Links to the full list of Framework Indicators can be found in the Appendices.

Theme	Outcome	Indicator	Measure	Organisation	Regularity
Eating Better	Catering, retail and hospitality and settings citywide offer healthy and climate friendly meals, and these are a popular choice. A wide range of establishments has a BEBA or FFLSH accreditation with more establishments achieving the highest-level award	Increase in the spread of Bristol Eating Better Award businesses across the whole city.	Increase in the number of Bristol Eating Better Award accredited businesses per ward.	Bristol City Council	6 Monthly
Eating Better	Community-based opportunities for developing skills on sustainable, healthy diets (cooking, growing and choosing good food) are available and taken up across the city, supporting citizens to make healthier, greener food choices.	Number of Healthy Activities and Food Fund projects that run cooking lessons by ward.	Number of Healthy Activities and Food Fund projects that run cooking lessons divided by the number of wards.	Bristol City Council	annually

Eating Better	Learning on sustainable, healthy diets and the development of skills to cook, grow and choose good food are consistent and present throughout the education system (ages 2-18), supporting young people to make healthier, greener food choices.	Increase in the number of schools who have signed up to the Food Environment Specialists award through BCC's Healthy Schools Award programme	Number of schools who have signed up the Food Environment Specialists award, measured annually.	Bristol City Council	Annually
Eating Better	Support mechanisms for parents on early years nutrition are increased, resulting in more children receiving good nutrition in the first four years of their life	Increase in the percentage of babies who are breastfed (either exclusively or in combination with formula milk) at 48 hours, 10-14 days, 6-8 weeks and 1 year after birth, city wide.	Percentage of all babies who breastfed (exclusively or not) aged up to 1 year old citywide, reported quarterly.	Bristol City Council	6 weeks after each quarter
Food Waste	The volume of single use packaging in catering and food retail continually reduces	Decrease in single use packaging provided in University of Bristol catering.	Number of single use packaging items	University of Bristol	Termly
Food Waste	The volume of single use packaging in catering and food retail continually reduces	Decrease in the number of single use plastic items (including cups and packaging) used in UWE catering, measured annually.	Number of single use plastic items ordered plus number of food items sold in single use plastic packaging.	University of the West of England	Annually
Food Waste	Household food waste going into black bins reduces to under 10% of residual waste	Reduction in tonnage of food waste in black bins (landfill)	Tonnage of food waste in black (landfill) bins measured annually	Bristol Waste	Annually
Food Waste	Organisations continually reduce their catering and retail food waste at both production and consumption stages, and the volume of waste separated and sent for digestion increases.	Increase in the tonnage of food waste collected from Geneco commercial collections	Tonnage of food waste from Geneco's Biobee collections, within Bristol, measured monthly.	GenEco	Monthly
Food Waste	The volume of food surplus redistributed before becoming waste continually increases	Increase in food redistributed to organisations by Fareshare within Bristol	Kilos of food distributed, measured monthly	Fareshare SouthWest	Monthly

Theme	Outcome	Indicator	Measure	Organisation	Regularity
Infrastructure	Carbon emissions from food distribution across the city reduce; low carbon distribution options are accessible and affordable for SME food businesses.	Decrease in carbon emissions from road transportation within Bristol City Council's local authority area	Emission levels in Bristol City Council's Local Authority area over time, measured annually by the ONS.	ONS	Annually
Infrastructure	The economic contribution of the local food economy continues to grow and the churn rate of food businesses decreases.	Increase in the number of open food businesses.	Rolling total of number of all open businesses based on Food Standards Agency (FSA) data, to show overall trend, recorded annually.	Bristol City Council	Annually
Infrastructure	Training opportunities and employment conditions in the food sector improve with more diversity amongst staff. New types of start up support for food businesses are developed.	Increase in the number of food businesses signed up to the Living Wage Foundation's living wage,	Number of food businesses measured 6 monthly	Living Wage Foundation	6 monthly
Procurement	Organisations across the private and public sector have implemented sustainable food procurement standards and all public institutions meet the Government Buying Standards for Food (GBSF)	Types of Bristol based Businesses with a Food for life Served here award, measured every 6 months.	Number of businesses in each sector	The Soil Association	6 monthly
Procurement	Food retail, hospitality and catering organisations, across all sectors, use carbon footprinting to understand and actively reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of the food they procure.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Procurement	Procurement from local and regional suppliers continually increases across the public, private and third sector	Increase in the % of food procurement suppliers which are local (pending definition), used by Bristol Good Food Partnership members	% of suppliers used by working group members, which are local, measured annually.	BGF2030 Partnership	Annually

Urban Growing	Community-based and commercial food production on council owned land uses nature-friendly techniques, resulting in greater biodiversity on growing sites.	Numbers of Bristol City Council Allotment sites which vote to stop using pesticide and herbicides	Numbers of allotment sites voting affirmatively, measured annually.	Bristol City Council	Annually
Urban Growing	More routes to market are available for growers	Increase in the number of routes to market used by sustainable producers	Average number routes to market used per producer, measured annually	Bristol Food Producers	Annually
Urban Growing	The best and most suitable land for growing in the city region is identified and protected. The volume of land used for growing increases significantly, including on suitable, council owned land	Increase in the acreage of land used for growing across Bristol City Council, NHS and Church of England (to be collected as part of allocation scheme)	Acreage of land used for food growing, measured annually.	Bristol City Council	Annually
Urban Growing	Training and economic support opportunities for growers increase, the diversity of people growing food increases and the number of growers/growing enterprises increases	Increase in the number of professional food growers within 10 miles of Bristol.	Numbers of number of people employed as professional growers within 10 miles of Bristol, known to BFP.	Bristol Food Producers	Annually

11. Concluding Comments

Whilst only the pathways for 2023-2024 in this document are currently funded, it is hoped that this document sets out a clear vision for change from 2025 which will support future funding bids and the development of new collaborations, to realise the Bristol Good Food 2030 ambitions. The context for food systems change is constantly evolving, and it is recommended this Framework for Action is reviewed every two years (alongside the development of any subsequent detailed Action Plans), to ensure it remains relevant and valuable.

Appendices

Glossary of terms & acronyms

More detail on indicators

links to 2024 plans

List of partners/steering & working group members

References



**Bristol, North Somerset
and South Gloucestershire**
Integrated Care Board

Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Paper:	One City Food Equality Strategy Action Plan
Author (including organisation):	Elizabeth Le Breton (Senior Public Health Specialist, Communities and Public Health, BCC) Ped Asgarian (Director, Feeding Bristol)
Date of Board meeting:	25th May 2023
Purpose:	Information

1. Executive Summary

The [One-City-Food-Equality-Strategy-2022-2032.pdf \(bristolonecity.com\)](#) covers a ten-year period (2022-32). It explores the drivers and impacts of food inequality and, in five priority themes, presents how this can be addressed. Its three-year Action Plan sets out the most pressing actions as well as those that will lay the foundation for achieving the long-term goals. The actions are organised into the same five priorities, with suggested stakeholders who can be responsible for the delivery.

The planned launch of the Action plan is 26th June 2023 during Food Justice Fortnight.

2. Purpose of the Paper

The purpose of the paper is to update the Board on progress since the launch of the Food Equality Strategy in June 2022 and to present the Strategy Action plan for information before its launch.

3. Background, evidence base, and what needs to happen

The One City Food Equality Strategy is designed to recognise and tackle the issues of rising food inequality in Bristol. Developed out of Bristol's Going for Gold 'Sustainable Food City' campaign the strategy builds on work and research that has been carried out over the last two decades. The strategy and now the Food Equality Strategy Action Plan will work alongside other initiatives in the city that seek to tackle poverty and inequality. They will underpin the Bristol Good Food 2030 Framework, focusing on ensuring that equity is built into the changes required to make a more regenerative, sustainable, and resilient system.

In 2022-23, Bristol's Quality of Life Survey found that 1 in 12 households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity, a number that doubled to 1 in 6 in some of the city's most deprived wards.

The survey also found that certain groups are more likely to experience food insecurity and require emergency food provision compared to the Bristol average (3.2%) - disability, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic, single parents, carers, those who identified as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) and people aged 16-24.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis have contributed to this increase and the corresponding demand for food support. This has put unrelenting pressure on communities, Public Health and the Voluntary, Charity and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector, meaning there has never been a more crucial time to launch this Food Equality Action Plan.

4. Community/stakeholder engagement

The Strategy and Action plan have been developed in partnership with Communities and Public Health and Feeding Bristol. Similar to the Strategy, the Food Equality Action Plan has been co-produced by a range of stakeholders, communities and individuals. This means people from various sectors and backgrounds contributed their views to create the document. Alongside key statutory organisations, the VCSE sector and grassroots groups, communities at risk of food inequality were asked what they thought needed to happen to achieve food equality and accomplish the goals of the Strategy.

5. Recommendations

All senior leaders to cascade the Strategy and Action plan to their teams so they can identify actions that are relevant to them and enable this important work to be embedded across the city.

6. City Benefits

As outlined in the Strategy the City benefits will include:

- A more equitable city for all.
- Reduce hunger and food insecurity for residents, recognising and supporting the 'right to adequate food'.
- Reduce health inequalities across the city.
- Reduce the anxiety and other mental health effects caused by food insecurity.
- Reduce the impacts on the NHS and social care system through these improved health outcomes.
- Contribute to city-wide efforts to reduce poverty in Bristol.
- Help develop a thriving and resilient local food economy.
- Build and strengthen connections and communities through food.
- Have a positive impact on our local environment and contribute to the city's commitment to becoming a carbon-neutral and climate resilient city by 2030.
- Help achieve key aims and goals the city has already committed to under the One City Plan, the Bristol City Council Corporate Strategy, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, The Local Authority Declaration on Healthy Weight, and more

7. Financial and Legal Implications

There is no budget assigned to this Action Plan, however the Household Support Fund has provided resource to support some of this work. There is an ongoing commitment to find funding that can be brought into the city to be able to progress this work.

8. Appendices

Food Equality Strategy Action Plan – final draft (Forward to be added).

One City Food Equality Strategy Action Plan 2023-26

Foreword by Councillor Ellie King

Executive summary

This Action Plan (2023-26) outlines how we start to achieve the vision of food equality for Bristol.

Food equality exists when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, affordable and appropriate food according to their social, cultural and dietary needs. They are equipped with the resources, skills and knowledge to use and benefit from food, which is sourced from a resilient, fair and environmentally sustainable food system.

- Bristol's vision of food equality (One City Food Equality Strategy 2022-32)

The One City Food Equality Strategy covers a ten-year period (2022-32). It explores the drivers and impacts of food inequality and, in five priority themes, presents how this can be addressed. In this three-year Action Plan, we set out the most pressing actions as well as those that will lay the foundation for achieving the long-term goals. The actions are organised into the same five priorities, with suggested stakeholders who can be responsible for the delivery. The complex nature of food inequality means that actions can cross over several priority areas, so for clarity, were categorised according to the most obvious theme.

Collaboration and co-production are core principles at the heart of the Action Plan. Like the strategy, the Action Plan has been co-designed through conversations with a variety of stakeholders - from citizens with lived experience of food inequality, to community groups, city-wide organisations, and Bristol City Council departments. Working together as a city, the actions in this plan encourage community involvement and collaboration in coming up with solutions and delivering change.

This Action Plan includes examples of projects and activities in the city that are already making a difference to the communities and localities most at-risk of food inequality, as well as proposing new actions, projects and ways of working. Within this document you will find a description of how the Plan was designed, its purpose, and how we intend to report on the impact.



Alignment with Bristol Good Food Plan 2030

Bristol Good Food 2030 involves bringing together the many organisations, community groups, institutions and citizens that are contributing to a better food system for Bristol. This is also known as The Bristol Good Food Partnership. Both the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan and Bristol Good Food 2030 are legacy projects from Bristol’s Going for Gold ‘Sustainable Food City’ campaign and have been designed to complement each other in their aims and outcomes. Whilst the Bristol Good Food 2030 is looking at the food system across the city, the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan underpins the framework, focusing on ensuring that equity is built into the changes required to make a more regenerative, sustainable, and resilient system.

Acknowledgements

Bristol City Council and Feeding Bristol have worked in partnership to oversee the development of the Food Equality Strategy Action Plan 2023-26. As well as the many contributors to the Food Equality Strategy, we would like to thank the following stakeholder who helped shape this document.

Family Action FOOD Clubs	Docklands Community Centre	InHope	Sadaga Group
Coexist Community Kitchen	Hartcliffe & Withywood Community Partnership	St Werburgh’s Food Share	North Bristol Food Bank
Travelling Kitchen	Borderlands	Bristol Food Network	Bristol Food Network
Mazi Project	Lawrence Weston Community Farm	University of Bristol	Salvation Army
Eastside Community Trust	Womens Equality Forum	Public Health	Hillfields Community Garden
Quartet	St Mary Redcliffe Church	UoB Food Justice Network	Redcatch Community Garden

One City Food Equality Strategy Action Plan 2023-26



Square Food Foundation	AKT	The Children’s Kitchen	Bristol Food Producers
Bristol Disabilities Equalities Forum	Shaping Places for Healthier Lives	Bristol Hospitality Network	Wellspring Settlement
Incredible Edible Bristol	Square Food Foundation	Sims Hill	South Bristol Advice
Heart of BS13	Children Centres	Wild Goose Café	University of the West of England
FareShare South West	The Vench	91 Ways	Henbry and Brentry Community Centre
Bristol University	Pakistani Welfare Organisation	Friends of Hillfields Library	





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Introduction

What is the food equality action plan?

To achieve the goals set out in the [Bristol One City Food Equality Strategy](#), we need a realistic plan with specific actions that a range of stakeholders across the city can feel empowered to take forward. This is what the Food Equality Action Plan is: a pathway of practical steps to help achieve food equality for Bristol.



In 2022-23, 1 in 12 households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity¹, a number that doubles to 1 in 6 in some of the city's most deprived wards. The COVID-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis have contributed to this increase and the corresponding demand for food support. This has put unrelenting pressure on communities, Public Health and the Voluntary, Charity and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector, meaning there has never been a more crucial time to launch this Food Equality Action Plan.

To make sure this work represents the people of Bristol, a community-led and solutions-based approach was adopted so that we can move towards a more proactive, resilience-building food environment in Bristol.

Who decided on the actions?

Similar to the Strategy, the Food Equality Action Plan was co-produced by a range of stakeholders, communities and individuals. This means people from various sectors and backgrounds contributed their views to create this document. Alongside key statutory organisations, the VCSE sector and grassroots groups, communities at risk of food inequality were asked what they thought needed to happen to achieve food equality and accomplish the goals of the Strategy. More information on the co-production process and methods can be found on page 32.

Why a three-year plan?

The Food Equality Strategy is ambitious, and cannot be accomplished in one big stride. To achieve any goal, there must be a first step. This is why the first Food Equality Action Plan lays out the direction we need to take for the first three years. The actions that make up this plan are designed to be individually and collectively achieved by 2026.

The COVID-19 pandemic and cost-of-living crisis have demonstrated that our social landscape can change very quickly, and Bristol has shown that it is able to adapt to new challenges. A three-year action plan allows us to build the foundations of change, whilst providing the opportunity to be flexible and adapt to future challenges. It also ensures the actions do not lose their relevance in a rapidly changing world.

¹ [JSNA 2022/23 - Food Insecurity](#)



What happens in 2026?

The Food Equality Action Plan is not a standalone document. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will take place annually to understand how the actions are being progressed, whether improvements are being made, and if more support is needed. Transparency is important, so one of our first jobs is to develop an appropriate and fit-for-purpose monitoring and reporting process as soon as the Action Plan is launched. This, along with ongoing conversations with communities and stakeholders, will start to build the data needed to inform what actions will be needed from 2026, when a second three-year action plan will be launched.

Who is the action plan for?

This Action Plan has been created to help develop best practice to support those who are most at risk of food insecurity. Although there are actions for everyone in the city, the work is predominantly targeted at stakeholders working to support vulnerable communities across Bristol. The Plan is for food support settings where stakeholders want to know how they can adapt their offers to improve clients' experiences. It's for community organisations to broaden the reach of their offers to more residents. It's for Council departments, other statutory organisations and the business sector to know how they can best connect their work to food equality efforts. Everybody should be able to engage with the Action Plan and know how they can contribute most effectively.

To make it clear how everyone in Bristol can become involved in the Food Equality Action Plan, an accessible version of this document will be produced. This version will set out actions according to each stakeholder group, so that everyone can see a clear set of actions relating to their area.

How does the Action Plan work?

The actions presented in the Food Equality Action Plan fall into three categories: actions that have already started and are ready to be expanded (e.g., train more food educators), actions that we know must be taken by 2026 (e.g., map food support settings), and new actions and projects that will be piloted (e.g., pilot community-led Local Food Justice Networks and Champions). Pilots or trials will be subject to additional monitoring and evaluation to understand their impact and potential for scaling up or out.

Stakeholders



Where stakeholder organisations' names are given, they have either already started the action or have agreed to take it on in the near future. Where the stakeholder listed is more general (e.g., Food Support Settings), it is one of the identified groups that will be encouraged and supported over the next three years to work towards completing an action.

Feeding Bristol is a frequently named stakeholder because many of the actions fall under the remit of the organisation's core work. Feeding Bristol will also work to support other stakeholders in working towards completing actions.

One City Food Equality Strategy 2022-32 - Overview

The [Bristol One City Food Equality Strategy](#) outlines what food equality means for the city:

Food equality exists when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, affordable and appropriate food according to their social, cultural and dietary needs. They are equipped with the resources, skills and knowledge to use and benefit from food, which is sourced from a resilient, fair and environmentally sustainable food system.



Launched in June 2022, the Strategy explores the drivers and impacts of food *inequality*, presenting a vision for making Bristol a city where food has a positive impact on citizens’ emotional, physical and cultural wellbeing. Co-produced through stakeholder workshops and community conversations, the strategy sets out five key priority areas we need to focus on as a city:

Food Equality Strategy - Priority Themes

Fair, equitable access: We need to ensure that residents can access food that is appropriate for their dietary needs, is culturally appropriate, and affordable.

Choice and security: We want to live in a city where everyone can make decisions about their relationship with food and are free from the anxiety and stress of food insecurity.

Skills and resources: We want to enable residents to foster a healthy food culture, have confidence in their ability to access and use food to meet their needs, as well as the facilities and fuel to cook with.

Sustainable local food system: We want the local food system to prioritise resilience and sustainability in food production, food waste management, distribution, economy, and environmental resilience.

Food at the heart of decision-making: We must ensure that food needs and equality are considered in all decision-making – whether developing social support models, new businesses or planning new housing.

Through these priority areas, the Strategy identifies where action needs to be taken to achieve Bristol’s shared vision of food equality. While intentionally aspirational, this Strategy is achievable if we work together as a city. The Food Equality Action Plan 2023-26 is the starting place for making this vision a reality.

Underpinning values and approach: co-produced, accessible, supportive, informed

At this point, it is important to outline the values grounding our approach to this work.

Inclusive & participatory

An essential value that underpins each stage and area of the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan is ensuring that the voices of people with lived experience of food inequality inform the work. This was a core part of creating the Strategy and Action Plan, and will continue to ground the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the actions.

A key value of Food Justice is empowering communities to become more resilient and to withstand and address current or future challenges. Not only can participatory approaches help build this community food resilience, but by putting communities at the centre of decision-making, they are more invested in the actions and outcomes. By taking a collaborative and co-produced approach, we hope to significantly increase the Action Plan's chances of success.

Accessible communications

Ensuring that the Food Equality Action Plan, and any work that stems from it, is communicated across Bristol's communities and sectors in an accessible way will be essential to its success. This will mean developing an accessible communications strategy that accounts for those who are digitally excluded, whose first language is not English, and those who need additional support with communication. The communications strategy will ensure that accessibility is a key consideration to each part of the Action Plan.

Wellbeing in the food support sector

It's important that we acknowledge the challenges that the food support sector has faced in recent years. Workers and volunteers across the city have been working in 'crisis mode' since before the COVID-19 pandemic. The toll that this stress has taken on physical and mental health cannot be ignored, and while the Action Plan includes dozens of actions related to this sector, the wellbeing of staff must always come first. The action plan is not intended to add many more tasks onto an already stretched



workload; instead, it offers suggestions on how to adapt and evolve procedures and aims to give recognition for the work that is already being done.

Knowledgeable and reflective

Being flexible, critical and adaptable are key components to taking an iterative approach, which in itself relies on being as informed as possible. Maintaining an in-depth understanding of local, regional and national food inequality data will create the essential foundation for developing this work so that it continues to be valid, relevant and representative of the people of Bristol.



Definitions

Terms and acronyms

Terms and acronyms	Definition
Accessible communication	Ensuring that the way we communicate is not a barrier for anyone accessing information.
At-risk of food inequality	A location, community, or group of people that are statistically more at-risk of food inequality according to available data. (For more information on drivers and impacts of food inequality in Bristol see One City Food Equality Strategy)
Equity	Equity recognizes that each person has different circumstances and allocates the exact resources and opportunities needed to reach an equal outcome. (The George Washington University, 2020)
FESAP	Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan
Food access	The ease with which appropriate food is able to be accessed by a person, community or locality setting.
Food equality	Food equality exists when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, affordable and appropriate food according to their social, cultural and dietary needs. They are



Terms and acronyms	Definition
	equipped with the resources, skills and knowledge to use and benefit from food, which is sourced from a resilient, fair and environmentally sustainable food system.
Food Justice	Food Justice is when everyone has access to nutritious, affordable and culturally appropriate food, which is grown, produced, sold and consumed in ways that care for people and the environment.
Food pantry model	Offering a choice of fresh and cupboard staples, food pantries are a low-cost food support option and usually work on a membership basis.
Mapping	The process of collating and coordinating information to create an overview of activities and services
VCSE	Voluntary, Community or Social Enterprise organisation
Wraparound support	Providing support and advice in matters such as health and wellbeing or financial alongside a primary offer of food support

Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Definition
Advice providers	Organisations or groups that are providing help and advice to citizens on financial, energy or health matters



Stakeholder	Definition
BAND	Bristol Association for Neighbourhood Daycare
BEBA	Bristol Eating Better Awards
Bristol Early Years	The service that oversees the support, education and wellbeing of children between the ages of 2-5.
City-wide food charities	A food charity that operates across the city, or in multiple localities
City-wide Training Organisations	Organisations that work across the city providing training support on a variety of issues
Community Anchor Organisations	An organisation that is a designated hub and central point of information in a specific locality or community.
Community Champions	A citizen who works with the Council's community development team to facilitate and disseminate information within their community.
Community Supported Agriculture	A partnership between farmers and consumers in which the responsibilities, risks and rewards of farming are shared within a community.
Corporate Organisations	Large businesses and organisations
Equalities Organisations	Organisations and groups working for equity and fairness for people from disadvantaged or minority backgrounds
Food Retailers	An organisation or business that is selling food to consumers
Food support settings	An organisation or group that is providing a form of food provision, e.g., a food bank, community meal or pantry model.



Stakeholder	Definition
Funding Bodies	Grant-making and funding organisations
Holiday Activity and Food Fund (HAF)	A Government funded national project aimed at providing food and activities to children eligible for free school meals during the school holidays
Integrated Care Partnerships	Partnerships of organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined up health and care services, and to improve the lives of people who live and work in their area
Market Gardeners	Relatively small-scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers as cash crops, frequently sold directly to consumers and restaurants.
Shaping Places for Healthier Lives	A council initiative designed to encourage community led solutions to issues of food security.
Surplus Food Redistributors	An organisation that is involved in the redistribution of surplus food within and across the city.



Food Equality Action Plan 2023-2026

Priority Theme 1: Fair, equitable access

Residents are able to access food that is appropriate for their dietary needs, is culturally appropriate, and affordable

'If I want to get the right foods for my culture, I have to walk 50 minutes to the other side of town'

'It's not just access; it's language, agency, power to understand [...] to access appropriate support'



1.1 Accessible Communication

Ensuring that the Food Equality Action Plan, and any work that stems from it, is communicated across Bristol’s communities and sectors in an accessible and inclusive way will be essential to the success of all actions.

As a city, we will:

Key Stakeholders

1.1.A Create a Food Equality Communications Strategy

Develop and implement an accessible and inclusive communications strategy, ensuring that information about food equality support, projects and events is available in a range of mediums and formats.

Bristol City Council, Feeding Bristol

1.2 Mapping food access

In order to address food inequality, we need a better understanding of how, why and where people access food in the city. This includes knowing where infrastructure, community assets and food support is available, and where they are lacking. Ensuring this information is accessible and is regularly updated will be integral to this work.

As a city, we will:

Key Stakeholders



<p>1.2.A Map food support settings and projects addressing food inequality. Working with communities, the first step will be to create a baseline of all food support settings operating in the city. This will start within areas at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Food Support Settings</p>
<p>1.2.B Create and regularly update an accessible directory of food support services. Using the baseline of food support settings as a starting point, work with community groups to create accessible and inclusive ways to share this information.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Food Support Settings, Bristol City Council</p>
<p>1.2.C Map community kitchens and food sharing spaces. Building on the directory of food support settings, create a public directory of places that can be used by communities for cooking, sharing and distributing meals.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Food Support Settings</p>
<p>1.2.D Map food support settings against transport links, food retailers and community resources. Building on the baseline of food support settings, map how and where food is accessed with city-wide and community infrastructure, particularly across areas at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council, Community Anchor Organisations</p>
<p>1.2.E Map available growing land in the city. Identify land available for growing. This includes allotment spaces, community growing spaces and</p>	<p>Bristol Food Producers, Bristol City Council,</p>



commercial green spaces, prioritising those spaces within the more disadvantaged areas of the city.	
<p>1.3 Diversify food provision</p> <p>Food equality exists when everyone can access the foods that are appropriate for their social, cultural and dietary needs. This means that everyone should be able to access affordable, nutritious and appropriate food without having to travel miles to find it.</p>	
As a city, we will:	Key Stakeholders
<p>1.3.A Diversify products available at food support settings. Strengthen links between surplus distributors and independent and world food retailers to increase the range of high-quality food available to suit the cultural and dietary needs of communities.</p>	Surplus Food Redistributors, Food Support Settings
<p>1.3.B Diversify products available at small food retailers. Ensure local and independent shops are aware of the demand for high-quality fresh and diverse foods through better representation at city-wide and local discussions.</p>	Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council, BEBA



<p>1.3.C Diversify food types grown locally. Encourage local food producers to grow a greater range of produce to cater for the diverse food needs of the city, especially within community growing and agriculture models.</p>	<p>Bristol Food Producers, Community Supported Agriculture, Market Gardeners</p>
<p>1.3.D Pilot and review community food buying co-operatives. Food buying cooperatives are groups of people who make bulk orders of food and save money with wholesale prices. We will explore and develop a good practice model that can be replicated across communities.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Community Anchor Organisations, Citizens</p>
<p>1.4 Improve food access for children and young people Children and young people must have fair, affordable access to nutritious food in order to build a just and equal society.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>1.4.A Continue to pilot the provision of nutritious meals in nursery schools. Continue with and review the pilot project providing nutritious meals for children at nursery schools in areas at risk of food inequality. Expand pilot to other nurseries and early years settings if successful.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Bristol Early Years, University of Bristol, Early Years Catering</p>



<p>1.4.B Increase the uptake of Healthy Start Vouchers. Promote access to Healthy Start Vouchers through a wider range of community groups and organisations (e.g., children’s centres, nursery schools and early years settings, food support settings, community centres). Increase the number and range of shops and settings that are able to accept the vouchers.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Food Support Settings, NHS care providers and settings</p>
<p>1.4.C Increase the uptake of free school meals. Increase take-up rates for free school meals among families who are eligible but not currently registered by proactively participating in national pilots.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council</p>
<p>1.4.D Increase the number of breakfast clubs and afterschool clubs in areas at risk of food inequality. Review current activity of breakfast clubs and afterschool clubs, and then, working alongside food providers, increase the number of settings providing children with nutritious and appropriate food before and after school.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, FareShare South West, Magic Breakfast, Bristol City Council, BAND</p>
<p>1.4.E Involve children and young people in co-producing solutions. Pilot a collaborative project working with children and young people, seeking their input on the support that’s needed to address food inequality during term time.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Eastside Community Trust, Bristol Horn Youth Concern, BEBA</p>



<p>1.4.F Improve school food offer at all ages. Ensure schools are meeting the national school food standards for all age groups, and the food offer reflects the communities they serve.</p>	<p>Bristol Early Years, Bristol School Service, Public Health, Bristol City Council Procurement</p>
<p>1.4.G Enhance infant feeding support Family Hubs and Start for Life programme will provide additional funding for infant feeding support. Building on the good practice and support already in place, there is a particular focus on improving breastfeeding rates in areas of food inequality.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council: Public Health, Children Centres, Health Visiting and Maternity Services</p>

Priority Theme 2: Choice and security

Everyone can make decisions about their relationship with food and are free from the anxiety and stress of food insecurity

“You have to be brave to receive help”

“You have to do it this way, and if you don’t do it this way, you miss out”



<p>2.1 Encourage community-led solutions to achieve food equality</p> <p>Communities should feel empowered to make decisions and deliver solutions to address food inequality.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>2.1.A Pilot community-led Local Food Justice Networks and Champions. Prioritised in areas at risk of food inequality, these networks will be made up of citizens, organisations and local businesses who will discuss local issues, co-produce solutions, network and share information.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Citizens, Community Anchor Organisations, Food Support Settings, Shaping Places for Healthier Lives (Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council)</p>
<p>2.1.B Make funding more community-led. Grant funders and Bristol City Council to explore how to increase community-led funding opportunities including citizen panels and participatory grant-making programmes.</p>	<p>Funding Bodies, Bristol Funders Network, Bristol City Council, Voscur</p>
<p>2.1.C Build on community expertise through the Shaping Places for Healthier Lives project.</p>	<p>Shaping Places for Healthier Lives (Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council)</p>



<p>Pilot community-led locally based solutions to address food inequality with the Shaping Places for Healthier Lives project.</p>	
<p>2.2 Increase wraparound support at food support settings</p> <p>Support, such as financial, mental health and energy advice should also be offered at food support settings. This is what is referred to as wraparound support.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>2.2.A Offer in-person advice with food support. Co-locate wraparound support at food settings and increase food support in spaces where advice is being offered, e.g., Welcoming Spaces.</p>	<p>THRIVE Bristol, Advice Providers, Food Support Settings, Community Anchor Organisations</p>
<p>2.2.B Offer advice in a range of formats at food support settings. Make advice and support information (leaflets, websites, directories) available at every food support setting in the city to improve information sharing.</p>	<p>Advice Providers, Food Support Settings</p>



<p>2.2.C Invest in signposting training for staff and volunteers at food support settings.</p> <p>Ensure all staff and volunteers are provided with at least basic signposting training, so that every food support setting client is aware of the advice and support available.</p>	<p>Advice Providers, Food Support Settings, City-Wide Food Charities</p>
<p>2.3 Reduce Stigma, Trauma and Unconscious Bias</p> <p>Despite best intentions, the experience of using food support settings can take a huge toll on people’s mental health and wellbeing. Taking steps to reduce stigma and raise awareness about unconscious bias would minimise these impacts.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>2.3.A Train volunteers and staff at all food support settings.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for training on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion in community languages. This should include the impact of unconscious bias on the experiences of those using food support settings to improve support for communities at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Food Support Settings, City-wide Training Organisations, Bristol City Council.</p>



<p>2.3.B Recruit people with lived experience of food inequality.</p> <p>Where possible, food support settings and food organisations should recruit volunteers and staff who have lived experience of food insecurity. If this is not possible, these communities should be regularly consulted. People with lived experience of food inequality can offer invaluable insight into reducing stigma and addressing the needs of communities.</p>	<p>Food Support Settings, City-wide Food Charities, Community Champions</p>
<p>2.3.C Review and adapt food support procedures to improve emotional wellbeing.</p> <p>Where possible, collect client and community feedback about their experiences of using food support settings and use this information to reduce stigma by modifying processes at these settings. This could include changing procedures related to queueing, referrals and data collection.</p>	<p>Food Support Settings, City-Wide Food Charities</p>
<p>2.3.D Provide more opportunities for shared community meals.</p> <p>Cooking and eating together can help overcome stigma in food support, promote community bonding and build resilience. Opportunities to cook and eat together should be encouraged and supported across the city wherever possible.</p>	<p>Community Anchor Organisations, Food Support Settings, Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council Community Development, 91 Ways, Bridges for Communities</p>



Priority Theme 3: Skills and resources

Residents can foster a healthy food culture, have confidence in their ability to access and use food to meet their needs, as well as the facilities and fuel to cook with.

‘There are kitchens all over the city just gathering dust’

‘People have the food in their cupboard, but they just don’t know what to do with it’

3.1 Resource sharing

From showing someone what to do with a kilo of carrots, to helping a community organisation set up a food pantry, the collective food knowledge in Bristol is an immense community asset. Ensuring that this information is shared and accessible can help connect our efforts to address food inequality.

As a city, we will:

Key Stakeholders

3.1.A Create an accessible guide of key food support infrastructure in the city.

Share best practice and first-hand experiences of setting up and operating food support with an accessible guide to food support setting case studies.

Feeding Bristol, Food Support Settings, City-wide Food Charities



<p>3.1.B Ensure practical food equality resources and information are readily available.</p> <p>Ensure that Bristol food directories (such as the Bristol Good Food 2030 website) include documents, guidance and knowledge that help individuals, groups and communities address food inequality. These could be related to cooking skills and energy saving, best practice in food support or community food events.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Bristol Food Network, Food Support Settings, City-wide Food Charities</p>
<p>3.1.C Better harness volunteer capacity and impact.</p> <p>Co-produce a clear, informative guide for people and organisations wishing to support food equality projects. Improve procedures so that volunteers are assigned tasks more effectively.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, Food Support Settings, Corporate Organisations, Bristol City Council</p>
<p>3.2 Food Education for Children and Young People</p> <p>Equipping children and young people with food skills and knowledge is essential to improving food equality today and in the future.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>3.2.A Continue to improve the standard of food and food education provided at Your Holiday Hub programmes.</p> <p>Ensure that all providers for the Holiday Activity and Food funded 'Your Holiday Hub'</p>	<p>Holiday Activity and Food Steering Group, Holiday Activity and Food Providers</p>



<p>provide nutritious meals produced on site and have at least one individual able to deliver a high standard of food education in each session.</p>	
<p>3.2.B Increase the number of schools, nurseries and children’s centres that have access to food growing facilities.</p> <p>Review space available for food growing in education settings, and prioritise opportunities to create, or better use, growing space in areas at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Bristol Early Years, Bristol Schools Service</p>
<p>3.2.C Continue to expand food equality work in Early Years settings.</p> <p>Working within areas at risk of food inequality, increase the number of nursery schools and early years settings receiving focused age-appropriate food education.</p>	<p>Feeding Bristol, The Children’s Kitchen, Bristol Early Years</p>
<p>3.2.D Review and Enhance Bristol City Council’s Healthy Schools Award.</p> <p>Work with the Public Health team to review the Healthy School awards and align with the Holiday Activity and Food fund’s aims for food education and nutritious food provision.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council Public Health, Bristol Schools Service</p>
<p>3.3 Community upskilling</p> <p>Everyone should be able to enhance their skills to feel more empowered around food.</p>	



As a city, we will:	Key Stakeholders
<p>3.3.A Improve accessibility and inclusion in project funding. Work with stakeholders including Voscur, City Funders and grassroots food support settings to encourage locality based-collaborative funding opportunities and break down barriers of access to funding.</p>	<p>Funding bodies, Voscur, Community Champions</p>
<p>3.3.B Provide more food skill development for communities at risk of food inequality Work with education and learning providers to increase food upskilling and education opportunities. Increase the number of demonstrations, information packs, nutritious recipe cards at take-home food support in easy-read formats and community languages.</p>	<p>Education Providers, Food Support Settings, Equalities organisations, Community Anchor Organisations</p>
<p>3.3.C Improve inclusivity in food education projects. Encourage co-production in food education programmes to address potential barriers to inclusion, such as language and physical access.</p>	<p>Food Education Facilitators</p>
<p>3.3.D Train more food educators. Secure funding to ensure the continuation of the Food Leaders course for the next three years. Make the course also available online to allow for greater accessibility.</p>	<p>Square Food Foundation, 91 Ways to Build a Global City, Feeding Bristol, Bristol School of Food</p>

Priority Theme 4: Sustainable local food system

The local food system prioritises resilience and sustainability in food production, food waste/surplus management, distribution, economy, and the environmental.

“I would like to find a place [...]where you can go and grow your food”

“Make land for growing more accessible to the everyone, some people have allotments they hardly use”



4.1 Equitable Land Access

Ensuring more people have access to land where food can be grown will be a key contributor to building food equality in Bristol.

As a city, we will:

Key Stakeholders

4.1.A Begin a consultation to update allocation procedures for allotments.

Start a consultation process with key stakeholders to understand barriers to accessing allotment space. For allotment applications, create a priority list for communities and areas at risk of food inequality and those that don't have access to appropriate garden space.

Allotment Association, Bristol City Council, Private Allotment Management Groups, Citizens

4.1.B Pilot repurposing Council-owned land for community growing.

Building on current work, trial identifying and securing appropriate Council-owned land for shared community food growing opportunities.

Incredible Edible, Bristol City Council, Community Anchor Organisations, Equalities organisations



<p>4.2 Inclusive local food</p> <p>Eating locally grown food, or starting a career in growing locally, should be a choice everyone can make.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>4.2.A Trial supporting more households with locally sourced foods. Pilot low-cost, locally grown fruit & vegetable boxes for low-income households which are delivered with how-to cooking leaflets and recipe cards. If successful, expand the model to work with other produce suppliers.</p>	<p>The Community Farm, Feeding Bristol</p>
<p>4.2.B Diversify food producers in the local area. Promote and employ positive action to help diversify agricultural workforce and training opportunities at market-garden scale.</p> <p>Promote and employ positive discrimination techniques to help diversify local food producers, and increase the availability of training opportunities to support underrepresented communities within the sector.</p>	<p>Bristol Food Producers, Food Producers, Equalities organisations, Bristol City Council Economic Development Team</p>
<p>4.3 Collective climate-positive action</p> <p>Climate change will negatively impact community and household food security in various ways, which is why communities and sectors addressing food inequality should be at the heart of climate-positive decision making.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>



<p>4.3.A Work towards reducing environmental impact in the food support sector. Encourage environmental audits to help all food support settings create a plan to reach Carbon Neutral by 2030. As a first step, raise awareness of and increase applications to the Bristol Eating Better Award among food support settings.</p>	<p>Food Support Settings, Community Food Projects, Bristol City Council, Bristol Food Network, Bristol Green Capital Partnership, Feeding Bristol, BEBA</p>
<p>4.3.B Ensure communities and areas at risk of food inequality are included in community climate action work. Where possible, community climate action coordinators should co-design and carry out climate-positive action in collaboration with communities at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Food Support Settings, Bristol Green Capital, Community Anchor Organisations, Bristol City Council, Feeding Bristol</p>
<p>4.4 Waste less, redistribute more Wasting less food is important to achieving food equality, both in terms of saving money and addressing injustice. It must become easier to rescue food from becoming waste in households, shops and on growing land.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>



<p>4.4.A Roll out initiatives to reduce household food waste. Continuing with the live project planned with Harvard Bloomberg, pilot reducing general waste collection and support this with a public awareness campaign with guidance on how to reduce food waste.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Feeding Bristol, Bristol Waste, Bristol Food Network, Resource Futures</p>
<p>4.4.B Create and strengthen alternative food surplus redistribution routes. Progress with plans to pilot an online tool to better connect food surplus distributors with local and independent food producers, manufacturers and retailers.</p>	<p>Food Surplus Redistributors, Resource Futures, Bristol Food Network</p>
<p>4.4.C Redistribute more locally grown surplus food. Upscale the amount of food redistributed from farms and allotments through local gleaning networks (gleaning networks take food from farms and allotments that would have gone to waste and redistribute it).</p>	<p>Avon Gleaning Network, Bountiful Bristol, Feeding Bristol</p>



Priority Theme 5: Food at the heart of decision making

Food is at the heart of community, economy, and city planning

“I believe the biggest problem we have [...] is our disconnect with the City. It really does feel like we are the little dinghy being towed behind the super yacht”

“The most practical help we can give [for food equality] is free transport”

5.1 Evidence-based decision making

Decisions being made to address food inequality should be informed by up-to-date quantitative and qualitative data collected from national, local and community sources.

As a city, we will:

Key Stakeholders

5.1.A Identify existing local and national data sources for monitoring food insecurity and food inequality.

Conduct a scoping review to identify relevant available data. Using these datasets, create a baseline to monitor food inequality in Bristol.

Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council

5.1.B Build on baseline data at a local level.

Feeding Bristol, Bristol City Council, University of Bristol,



<p>Identify gaps in baseline data and create additional data collection methods to build a robust dataset on food equality.</p>	<p>University West of England, Integrated Care Partnerships</p>
<p>5.1.C Learn from recent challenges. Create a comprehensive review of Bristol’s Covid-19 pandemic food response and identify areas of learning, including case studies.</p>	<p>University of Bristol, University West of England, Bristol Food Network, Feeding Bristol</p>
<p>5.1.D Prepare for future crises. Using the Covid-19 pandemic review, develop a disaster risk reduction plan for food as a “how to” guide for dealing with the impact of disasters on the local food system to ensure the communities most at risk of food inequality are protected.</p>	<p>University of Bristol, University West of England, Bristol Food Network, Feeding Bristol</p>
<p>5.2 Working together for food justice Decisions about food inequality are made in partnership with various sectors and organisations in the city. By building on the city’s greatest asset, collaboration, the city can take bigger, bolder steps to achieve food justice.</p>	
<p>As a city, we will:</p>	<p>Key Stakeholders</p>
<p>5.2.A Integrate the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan across Bristol City Council The Bristol City Council Public Health team will work to integrate the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan across all areas of Bristol City Council work, including the possibility of creating an internal Food Equality Policy and incorporating FESAP into the ‘Health in All Policies’ approach.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Public Health,</p>
<p>5.2.B Integrate the Food Equality Action Plan with One City Boards and city-wide strategies and action plans.</p>	<p>All One City Boards, Bristol City Council Public Health</p>



<p>At least one session per year, per Board will be focused on the issues associated with food inequality. The monitoring and evaluation work related to FESAP will ensure alignment with other city-wide strategies and action plans.</p>	
<p>5.2.C Incorporate food equality within Integrated Care Systems Work with locality partnerships, and the wider regional health and care systems to ensure that food equality is being addressed in line with the Food Equality Strategy. Encourage health and care providers to hold discussions with local caterers regarding their food contracts.</p>	<p>Primary Care, Hospital Trusts, Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Board</p>
<p>5.2.D Champion food equality across local authority borders. Continue the Shaping Places for Healthier Lives programme to develop and test innovative and sustainable ways to improve food equality in areas at risk of food inequality.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Shaping Places for Healthier Lives (Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council)</p>
<p>5.2.E Proactively participate in national networks. Promote joined-up working and continue to share knowledge and best practice by participating in regional and national food networks and opportunities. As a first step, this would include Feeding Britain’s free school meal registration pilot.</p>	<p>Bristol City Council, Feeding Bristol</p>
<p>5.2.F Create a food equality charter for the city. This is a long-term goal and one that will have the capacity to influence different sectors across the city. The first step towards achieving this will be to engage with key public institutions and</p>	<p>Public Institutions, Corporate Organisations, VCSE Sector</p>



private organisations to raise awareness of how their action can impact on food equality in the city.

5.3 The National Picture

Many of the determinants of food equality are affected by national policy. We must lead the fight for food justice by taking standpoints that support all communities in Bristol.

As a city, we take the stance that:

- 5.3.A Wages, welfare payments and benefits should cover the cost of living, including food that is appropriate for health, wellbeing and culture
- 5.3.B Everybody should be paid the Real Living Wage
- 5.3.C Everybody has the ‘Right to Food²’
- 5.3.D All children and young people attending state school should be eligible for Free School Meals
- 5.3.E All children should be able to access ‘Healthy Holiday’ activities
- 5.3.F The national curriculum must equip this generation of children and young people with appropriate food skills and knowledge for good health and wellbeing
- 5.3.G National climate change policies and strategies must sufficiently address both the drivers and impacts of food inequality

² [About the right to food and human rights | OHCHR](#)

Methodology

The main purpose was to ensure that the Action Plan was co-produced by a range of communities and stakeholders, collecting data involved using qualitative methods and taking a participatory and inclusive approach. Those who took part were asked about the actions they wished to see in Bristol to achieve food equality, as defined in the Food Equality Strategy. To account for accessibility barriers, a varied approach was used, with a range of online, hybrid and in-person discussions being held, along with an online survey.

Through 7 Food Justice Week sessions, 7 community conversations, 2 stakeholder sessions and the online survey, 343 individuals contributed to the Action Plan dataset, producing a total of 1,110 actions. The actions were interpreted, thematically categorised into the five priority themes and distilled to form short-term actions suitable for a 3-year action plan. These were further categorised into overarching aims, and where necessary, more actions were added to ensure aims could be fulfilled. A stakeholder feedback session was held, where 28 representatives of relevant local authority, charity and grassroots organisations shared views on the achievability, clarity and inclusivity of the Action Plan.

Co-producing the Action Plan

Involving lived experiences of food inequality has been central to the production of the Action Plan. In the same way that contributors were asked to establish a vision of food equality for the strategy, it was essential that communities with lived experience of food inequality were consulted on the practical actions needed to realise this vision.

Bristol has an active food support community, with people working in local authority departments, the VCSE sector and in the grassroots movement proactively engaging with food equality issues on a community and city-wide basis. Gathering insights from these groups was key to ensuring that the Action Plan could be achievable and acceptable to stakeholders.

Co-production was integral to the creation of the Food Equality Action Plan and has ensured that communities affected by food inequality have been represented in the work. However, we must continue these efforts to ensure that all communities, groups and sectors are given the opportunity to contribute to this work should they wish to do so. Importantly, in line with the iterative process,



groups will be revisited and new ones consulted to ensure that an inclusive process continues to shape this work on an ongoing basis.

Accountability

There are a number of processes in place to ensure that the Food Equality Action Plan is achievable, represents the needs of the city, and has a positive impact.

Delivery and governance

It is essential that we ensure a diverse group of voices help guide the development of the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan. So far, the work has been built with the input of individuals, communities and stakeholders, and it will continue to do so by being informed and overseen by a range of governance structures and approaches.

Steering Group

The Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan Steering Group was set up in the summer of 2022, and is made up of individuals with expert local knowledge of food inequality, community engagement and equal opportunities. Members representing the VCSE sector and Bristol City Council meet quarterly to deal with operational and strategic challenges.

Accountability for the Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan sits with the Health and Wellbeing Board, within the One City partnership.

Stakeholder Group

Stakeholders from a range of VCSE and public sector organisations have attended consultation and feedback sessions since this work began in 2021. These gatherings will continue to take place at least twice a year, with additional feedback methods being made



available where necessary. Efforts will also be made to ensure that a wider range of organisations and sectors is represented in this group.

Citizen Feedback

Citizen feedback, particularly from people with lived experience of food inequality, will be sought to ensure communities continue to be involved in this work. Qualitative data will be key to monitoring and evaluating the action plan implementation, much of which will be gathered through community conversations. We need to acknowledge the help and support given by Stakeholders and Community Anchor Organisations in facilitating and encouraging these discussions.

Measuring impact

Monitoring and evaluation are key to understanding the influence and success of the Strategy and Action Plan. Developing appropriate indicators to measure the impact of the Action Plan is a priority and will incorporate both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis. At a minimum, a progress report will be published each year. This will include reporting and case studies of pilot and ongoing projects undertaking Action Plan actions, as well as an overview of the 'bigger picture' of food equality in the city.



Bristol Health and Wellbeing Board

Title of Report:	Health and Wellbeing Board 2022/23 performance report and 23/24 Plan on a Page
Authors:	Mark Allen, Public Health
Date of Board meeting:	25 th May 2023
Purpose:	Oversight

1. Executive Summary

- The Health and Wellbeing Board's performance report details progress towards the duties, ambitions, and actions on the Board's 'Plan on a page'

2. Purpose of the Paper

- For oversight of the Health and Wellbeing Board 2022/23 performance report
- For Members to assess progress towards goals on its 'Plan on a page'
- To confirm the 23/24 Plan on a Page

3. Description

- The performance framework includes all duties, ambitions, and actions on the Board's 'Plan on a page'
- The report is made up of a Scorecard summary and separate descriptive pages for each work-stream
- A RAG rating is given for each item, based on progress towards the item's performance indicator
- Most goals are rated green – this means that the Board has made progress on addressing these issues as a system leadership partnership

4. Recommendations

- Board to assess progress and suggest any appropriate actions
- Board to approve 2023/24 Plan on a Page

5. City Benefits

- The performance framework allows the Board to assess progress in its role as a system leadership partnership to improve health and care services, population health and wellbeing, and to reduce inequalities in health

6. Financial and Legal Implications

n/a

7. Appendices

2022/23 Performance report
2023/24 Plan on a Page

RAG ratings: Green = work completed for 2022/23, outcome improving, or report received. Amber = progress made or outcome similar. Red = progress stalled or outcome worsening. White = not started/received.

Statutory Duties		Workstream Summary Updates	
Publish Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-25	Green	Workstream 1: Additional alcohol treatment interventions are being developed. The Bristol Carers Services were launched in 2022. Family Hubs are being developed.	
Annual JSNA report to Board	Green	Workstream 2: The Good Food 2030 plan for a healthy, sustainable food system has been developed. Over 100 Welcoming Spaces opened across the city in response to the cost of living crisis. Actions on homes and health were developed with the Homes and Communities Board.	
Publish Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment	Green	Workstream 3: Alcohol related hospital admissions remain worse than the national average, whilst the number of women smoking during pregnancy continues to fall. The difference in unhealthy weight of 10-11 year olds between the most and least deprived areas of the city remained constant before the pandemic.	
Health and care integration	Green	Workstream 4: The BNSSG Integrated Care Board and Integrated Care Partnership were established as statutory bodies in July 2022. The Health and Wellbeing Board is fully engaged in the Integrated Care System Strategy development and has welcomed 3 Locality Partnership representatives as members.	
Annual SEND report to Board	Green	Workstream 5: Progress is being made in all areas of work, supported by discussions and action-setting at Health and Wellbeing Board meetings.	

Workstream 1: One City Plan - Health and Wellbeing Ambitions	Workstream 2: One City Plan - Health in wider determinants	Workstream 3: Integrated Care System - Delivering Prevention	Workstream 4: Integrated Care System Governance	Workstream 5: Joint leadership on Oversight Health Strategy and Policy	Workstream 6: Oversight and Assurance
Progress has been made on actions in the Bristol Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2021-2025	Environment, including decarbonisation in health and care	Reduce the number of alcohol related admissions in Bristol	Locality Partnerships represented on the HWB	Addressing adversity and trauma through the Belonging Strategy	COVID-19 response, including addressing impact on BME communities
Unpaid carers have been identified, assessed, supported and valued in their caring role	Economy, including inclusive recruitment and cost of living response	Reduce the number of women smoking at time of delivery	Supporting ICS in statutory form from July 2022	Improving mental health and wellbeing through Thrive Bristol and the Community Mental Health Framework	Director of Public Health report
Health and care services for CYP are improved through the Belonging Strategy	Homes, including joint planning with health	Reduce childhood obesity prevalence and inequalities		Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan	Health Protection Report
				Bristol as a Fast Track City, eliminating HIV	Healthwatch reports
				Age Friendly City and the Ageing Well programme	Suicide Prevention report
				Refugee/migrant health	Fuel Poverty action plan
				Violence, including domestic abuse, and hate crimes	Drug and Alcohol Strategy

2022 One City Plan goals	
1.	
Progress has been made on actions in the Bristol Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2021-2025	Amber
Update	
A Drug and Alcohol Strategic Group has been convened. Additional alcohol treatment interventions are being developed and a no and low alcohol (nolo) campaign has been launched. An update will be brought to the Board.	

2.	
Unpaid carers have been identified, assessed, supported and valued in their caring role	Amber
Update	
A Carers Strategy was developed in 2021 which informed the commissioning intentions for the Bristol Carers Services contract. This was awarded to The Carers Support Centre in 2022 and the first year of delivery is nearing completion; an update will be brought to the Board.	

3.	
Health and care services for CYP are improved through the Belonging Strategy	Green
Update	
Activity in the scope of the strategy includes Family Hubs (co-located services) and Start for Life (early years services). The strategy informs the One City Plan and ICS Strategy	

2022 One City Plan- other themes

1.	
Environment, including decarbonisation in health and care	Green
Update	
The Health and Wellbeing Board is a joint owner of the Good Food 2030 plan for a healthy, sustainable food system.	

2.	
Economy, including inclusive recruitment and cost of living response	Green
Update	
The One City cost of living response is overseen by the Health and Wellbeing Board; over 100 Welcoming Spaces opened across the city.	

3.	
Homes, including joint planning with health	Amber
Indicator:	
Actions on homes and health were developed with the Homes and Communities Board in July; progress updates to follow.	

ACTIONS				
1. Reduce the number of alcohol related admissions in Bristol				
There were 4,250 hospital stays in Bristol due to alcohol-related harm in 2020/21, a rate of 1,057 persons per 100,000 population. This is a slight reduction on the previous year, but remains significantly worse than the national average (626 per 100,000).				Amber
Indicator: Alcohol-related hospital admissions per 100,000 population				
Previous Period (2020/21)	Current Period (2021/22)	Target	direction	RAG Rating
1098	1057		—	Amber
A Drug and Alcohol Strategy was published in 2021 and an ICS targeted prevention plan is in place.				

2. Reduce the number of women smoking at time of delivery				
Smoking during pregnancy is a major risk factor associated with miscarriage, still birth, premature birth and neonatal mortality. In 2021/22, 8.7% pregnant mothers in Bristol self-reported as still smoking at the time of delivery. There is significant variation in prevalence associated with deprivation.				Green
Indicator: % women smoking at time of delivery				
Previous Period (2020/21)	Current Period (2021/22)	Target	direction	RAG Rating
9.3%	8.7%	9%	▼	Green
A targeted support to stop smoking service has been commissioned since April 2020 and an ICS targeted prevention plan is in place for smoking.				

3. Reduce childhood obesity prevalence and inequalities				
The latest pre-covid data indicated a prevalence of excess weight in year 6 pupils of 18% for those living in the least deprived 20% of the city, compared to more than double for those living in the most deprived 20% of the city. This difference is similar to the previous reporting period.				Amber
Indicator: difference in prevalence of excess weight in year 6 pupils between most and least deprived areas				
Previous Period (2016-19)	Current Period (2017-20)	Target	direction	Rating
24%	24%		—	Amber
Work includes the National Child Measurement Programme, Healthy Schools programme, Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan, Sport & Physical Activity Strategy, Bristol Eating Better scheme and the Advertising and Sponsorship Policy.				

Workstream 5: Joint leadership on oversight health strategy and policy

1. Addressing adversity and trauma through the Belonging Strategy	
Activity in the scope of the strategy includes Family Hubs (co-located services) and Start for Life (early years services). The strategy informs the One City Plan and ICS Strategy	Green
2. Improving mental health through Thrive Bristol and the CMHF	
This was a key focus of the Board in 2021/22 and work continues to develop in Locality Partnerships and across the city	Green
3. Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan	
Strategy published August 2022, Action Plan May 2023	Green
4. Bristol as a Fast Track City, eliminating HIV	
Bristol is exceeding 2025 targets on treatment and suppressed viral loads. More details here - https://www.bristolonecity.com/fast-track-cities/	Green
5. Age Friendly City and the Ageing Well programme	
An Age Friendly City Strategy and action plan have been developed with input by the Board. The Board regularly inputs on the Ageing Well programme.	Green
6. Refugee/migrant health	
A systematic approach to immunisation and screening has been developed. Mental health need has been assessed and a response developed, including increased access to the Hope project. Paediatric oncology patients and their families are being well supported.	Green
7. Violence, including domestic abuse, and hate crimes	
New services have been commissioned and a newly formed survivor forum has ensured the voice of lived experience is being heard.	Green

Plan on a Page 2023/24

Our vision is for citizens to thrive in a city that supports their mental and physical health and wellbeing, with children growing up free of Adverse Childhood Experiences, and the gaps in health outcomes between the most economically deprived areas and the most affluent areas of Bristol significantly reduced



Health and Wellbeing Strategy 5 year strategy	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Annual report to the Board	Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment Annual report to the Board	Oversight of Health and Care Integration, including Better Care Fund Standing item	Oversight of arrangements and outcomes for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Annual Report to the Board
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One City Plan Health and Wellbeing	One City Plan Health in wider determinants	Integrated Care System Delivering Prevention	Integrated Care System Governance	Joint leadership on health strategy	Oversight and assurance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to domestic abuse, sexual violence, and harmful gender-based practices has been developed The Integrated Care System is delivering preventive, proactive, personalised and integrated care, with the VCSE sector as an equal partner Address health and care workforce issues in a whole city context, and share good practice on inclusive recruitment, Time to Care and the Caring Economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment - decarbonising the health and care sector, active travel, access to green space Economy - inclusive recruitment, poverty, health and care skills and jobs Homes - care and support needs, joint planning with health, healthy and affordable homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce alcohol dependence Reduce the number of women smoking at time of delivery Reduce childhood obesity prevalence and inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locality Partnership Chairs on the Health and Wellbeing Board to represent the priorities and needs of their local areas Supporting an Integrated Care System operating in new statutory form from July 2022 that will deliver better access to health and social care for people in their local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing adversity and trauma through the Belonging Strategy Improving mental health and wellbeing through Thrive Bristol and the Community Mental Health Framework Food Equality Strategy and Action Plan Bristol as a Fast Track City, eliminating HIV Age Friendly City and the Ageing Well programme Refugee/migrant health Violence, including domestic abuse, and hate crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race and health equity Director of Public Health Report Health Protection Report Healthwatch reports Annual Suicide Prevention Report Fuel Poverty Action Plan Drug and Alcohol Strategy

DRAFT Health and Wellbeing Board forward plan as of May 2023

28th June – development session – venue TBC

Parks, green space and health

- Richard Ennion, BCC Parks Development Manager
- Steve Spiers, ICB Green Social Prescribing Manager
- Charlee Bennett, Your Park

13th July - public meeting at City Hall

TBC:

- One City, many communities
- Clean Air Strategy
- Mental Health Strategy

27th September – development session

Aims: to explore health and care workforce issues in a whole city context; to share good practice around inclusive learning, skills and recruitment; identify opportunities for growing the workforce inclusively

25th October – public meeting at City Hall

JSNA annual report