



Dinas a Sir Abertawe

Hysbysiad o Gyfarfod

Fe'ch gwahoddir i gyfarfod

Pwyllgor Cyflawni Corfforaethol Newid yn yr Hinsawdd

Lleoliad: O bell drwy Microsoft Teams

Dyddiad: Dydd Llun, 20 Chwefror 2023

Amser: 5.30 pm

Cadeirydd: Y Cynghorydd Kelly Roberts

Aelodaeth:

Cynghorwyr: C Anderson, C R Doyle, O G James, S E Keeton, H Lawson, N L Matthews, A J O'Connor, D Phillips a/ac S J Rice

Gwyltio ar-lein: <http://bit.ly/40t7EGy>

Agenda

Rhif y Dudalen.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb. | |
| 2 | Derbyn datgeliadau o fuddiannau personol a rhagfarnol.
www.abertawe.gov.uk/DatgeluCysylltiadau | |
| 3 | Cofnodion:
Cymeradwyo a llofnodi, fel cofnod cywir, gofnodion y cyfarfod(ydd) blaenorol. | 1 - 3 |
| 4 | Bwyd Cynaliadwy. | 4 - 54 |
| 5 | Cynllun Gwaith | 55 |

Cyfarfod nesaf: Dydd Llun, 20 Mawrth 2023 am 5.30 pm

Huw Evans
Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Democraidd
14 Chwefror 2023

Cyswllt: Gwasanaethau Democraidd - (01792) 636923

Agenda Item 3



City and County of Swansea

Minutes of the **Climate Change Corporate Delivery Committee**

Remotely via Microsoft Teams

Monday, 16 January 2023 at 5.30 pm

Present: Councillor K M Roberts (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

C Anderson
O G James
A J O'Connor

Councillor(s)

C R Doyle
S E Keeton
S J Rice

Councillor(s)

D H Hopkins
H Lawson

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): A S Lewis, N L Matthews and D Phillips

25 Disclosures of Personal & Prejudicial Interests.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City & County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

26 Minutes:

Resolved that the Minutes of the Climate Change Corporate Delivery Committee held on 21 November 2022 be approved and signed as a correct record.

27 Renewable Energy.

Geoff Bacon, Head of Property Services provided the Committee with a progress update report.

It was outlined that to date the projects that officers were currently, actively working on included the following:-

- Retro-fitting - investigating reducing emissions with improved technology and on-site renewables. Specifically referenced in the NZ delivery plan with the aim of reducing emissions by 4,438 tCO₂(2030).
- Solar Farm - development of 2.4MW solar farm at Tir John plus investigation of other potential development opportunities (2050).
- Blue Eden - integrated renewables project which incorporates the tidal lagoon (2050).
- Wind farm - investigating potential for major developments within the constraints of ownership and planning policy (2050).

- Housing pilot retrofit project to decarbonise Council owned homes in line with the likely requirements of the Welsh Government's revised Welsh Housing Quality Standard by upgrading insulation and fitting renewable technologies.

It was added that with the exception of the Tidal Lagoon and housing pilot, all of the projects listed were being undertaken with the support of Welsh Government Energy Services, who assisted community and public sector organisations in Wales to reduce energy use, generate locally owned renewable energy and cut carbon emissions.

The next major step for the Council would be the formulation of a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP), which is a strategic plan, within a defined geographic area, for how the energy systems would be decarbonised. It would result in a fully costed and spatial plan that identified the change needed to the local energy system and built environment, detailing 'what, where and when and by whom'.

Details regarding the issues the LAEP would address, the regional stakeholders, including the appointment of a specialist company to support each region were provided. City Science had been appointed to work with the South West Wales region and the Committee would form part of the stakeholder engagement once they had commenced.

The Committee discussed the following: -

- Opportunities for special planning guidance in terms of energy.
- Opportunities for micro-generation being considered in relation to Council property matters.
- Looking at more modern technology surrounding solar batteries.
- Refitting Council assets, e.g. schools, community centres, libraries to make them more energy efficient.
- Insulating homes effectively during summer and winter months.
- Regional mobilisation of the LAEP, the positive approach to the issue within the south west region.
- Governance of the region and timeframe going forward, including the involvement of the Committee as a stakeholder.
- Specifics of who would be involved as stakeholders and bring them together going forward.
- Future improvement works to Council houses also being offered to owners of former Council houses that had been purchased, giving them the opportunity to 'buy into' schemes, particularly in the same location of planned improvement works.
- Effective consultation with communities regarding micro-generation, particularly the issue of community benefit from proposals and money from such proposals being provided to the local community directly affected.
- Issues that will be identified in the LAEP and the challenges to Swansea as a whole.
- Research that had been completed by other sources on Swansea, e.g. Warwick University.

- Energy efficiency, incentivising it to encourage people to change and the importance of educating / training people on the issues.

Resolved that the Committee endorses the direction of travel of the work completed to date.

28 Work Plan.

The Chair presented 'for information' the updated Work Plan 2022-23.

The meeting ended at 6.06 pm

Chair

Agenda Item 4



Report of the Director of Place

Climate Change Corporate Delivery Committee – 20 February 2023

Sustainable Food

Purpose:	To seek views and ideas from the committee on proposed approaches to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Developing a Swansea Council Sustainable Food Policy.2. Supporting the wider Swansea County with regard to Sustainable Food.
Policy Framework:	Climate Change & Nature Recovery Strategy
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that the CDC accepts the proposed approaches to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Developing a Swansea Council Sustainable Food Policy.2. Supporting the wider Swansea County with regard to Sustainable Food.
Report Author:	Rachel Lewis
Finance Officer:	Ben Smith
Legal Officer:	Debbie Smith
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Background

As part of Swansea Council's ambition to achieve net zero by 2030 and in order to align with the Net Zero Wales agenda by 2050, this report aims to demonstrate an ambition to promote a healthy and sustainable food system at an organisational level and county wide, both with the intention to improve people's lives and reduce our impact on the planet through food.

Welsh Government has recently consulted on a Food (Wales) Bill (Closed 27.1.23). The stated purpose of the Bill is to establish a more sustainable food system in Wales. **Appendix 1.**

The Bill includes provision for:

- establishing ‘Food Goals’ to help deliver the Bills main policy objective;
- requiring public bodies to take reasonable steps to advance the food goals;
- establishing a Welsh Food Commission with the objective of promoting and facilitating the advancement and achievement of the food goals by public bodies;
- requiring Welsh Ministers to prepare and publish a national food strategy; and
- requiring public bodies (other than the Welsh Ministers) to make and publish a local food plan

Food Goals Extracted from DRAFT BILL

1. *Duty on public bodies to advance food goals.*

Public bodies must take reasonable steps to advance the primary food goal and the secondary food goals.

2. *Primary food goal*

The primary food goal is the provision of affordable, healthy, and economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable food for the people of Wales.

3. *Secondary food goals*

<i>Economic well-being</i>	<i>Creating new economic opportunities through promotion of locally produced food. Promoting sustainable economic, social and community development. Encouraging better links between food producers, processors and consumers.</i>
<i>Health and social</i>	<i>Reducing malnutrition, food poverty and food insecurity. Reducing obesity. Encouraging equitable distribution of healthy and sustainable food within communities. Promoting the social well-being benefits of food, for example through community growing and allotments. Promoting the importance of consuming healthy food for improving physical and mental health and well-being.</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Increasing the quality and accessibility of educational provision on food-related issues. Developing food skills to ensure better, healthier diets and well-being.</i>

<i>Environment</i>	<i>Lessening environmental impacts of food production, processing and consumption. Enhancing and regenerating the natural environment through food production. Restoring and maintaining biodiversity and habitats through food production. Promoting a food system that mitigates and adapts to climate change, and minimises Wales' global environmental footprint.</i>
<i>Food waste</i>	<i>Reducing food waste across the food system, including by food producers, processors and consumers.</i>

National food strategy: The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to publish a national food strategy setting out the overall strategy and individual policies that they intend to pursue in order to advance the primary and secondary food goals, and achieve the food targets. Specified 'public bodies' would then be required to have regard to the national food strategy in exercising any functions related to the primary food goal, the secondary food goals, and the food targets.

Local food plans: If approved the Bill requires public bodies (other than the Welsh Ministers) to publish a local food plan setting out the policies that they intend to pursue in order to contribute to the advancement of the primary food goal and the secondary food goals, and the achievement of the food targets.

2. Swansea Council - Sustainable Food Policy

- 2.1 Recently key officers across the council (Procurement, Education, Social Services, Economic Development, Climate Change and Nature) have collaborated to discuss what the new internal policy could include, basing conversations around the anticipated food goals.
- 2.2 The proposition is that the new policy should align with the anticipated Food (Wales) Bill primary and secondary food goals with the addition of some further detail as suggested by key officers and drafted for discussion in **Appendix 2**.
- 2.3 On agreement of the key themes, a draft policy will be developed and circulated, with the intention to present to Cabinet in line with the approval of the Food (Wales) Bill.

3. Swansea - Sustainable Food

There is considerable activity and great working happening across the county already on this agenda. Bywd Abertawe in particular are driving a large campaign backed by recent Welsh Government funding. It is anticipated that they will lead on the Swansea wide agenda.

We have however recently engaged one of our environmental partners to provide a county wide position statement. **Appendix 3.**

The report provides an overview of sustainable food and agriculture and a snapshot of food-related activity in Swansea. It is not exhaustive and in no way claims to include every initiative and opportunity, which are continually developing and emerging across all sectors.

Swansea Council will continue to work with our environmental partners to explore actions that can be taken in support of this cross cutting agenda. These will focus on how Swansea Council can help and further support the good work already being undertaken across the county.

4. Summary

By developing both an internal Swansea Council Sustainable Food Policy and supporting the wider community using the new Food (Wales) Bill goals as foundations, it will ensure all parties have consistent and ambitious messages on this fast moving agenda.

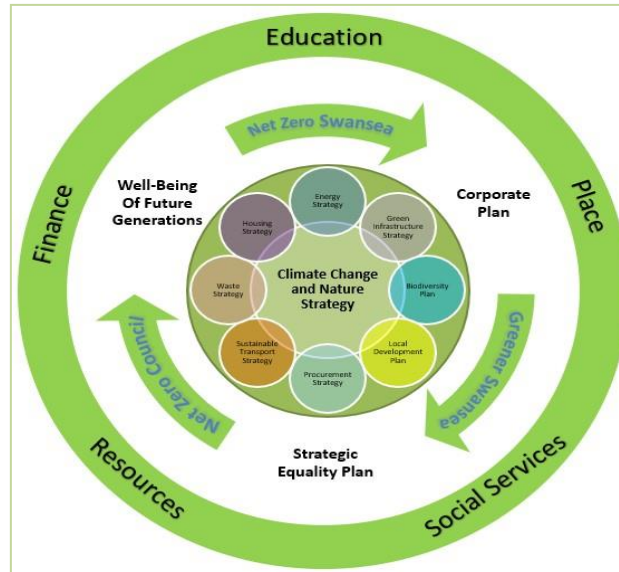
The Food (Wales) Bill is currently at stage one of a four stage process, so developing our own Swansea Council Policy with the CDC in readiness for its anticipated approval, will be advantageous.

5. Integrated Assessment Implications

5.1 The Council is subject to the Equality Act (Public Sector Equality Duty and the socio-economic duty), the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure, and must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Acts.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Deliver better outcomes for those people who experience socio-economic disadvantage
- Consider opportunities for people to use the Welsh language
- Treat the Welsh language no less favourably than English.

- Ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 5.1.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 mandates that public bodies in Wales must carry out sustainable development. Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the 'well-being goals'.
- 5.1.2 Our Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) process ensures we have paid due regard to the above. It also takes into account other key issues and priorities, such as poverty and social exclusion, community cohesion, carers, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and Welsh language.
- 5.2 An IIA Screening Form has been completed with the agreed outcome that a full IIA report was not required. This report covers the development of an overarching strategy, each action as and when pursued will be screened independently. The IIA screening form is attached as **Appendix 4**.
- 5.3 Please see screening summary below:
- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed** – If we move in the right direction and bring citizens along with us then all benefits could and should be very positive. Not only developing Swansea Councils ambition on sustainable food, but working with citizens/groups etc. to explore safe, healthy, nutritious and sustainable food supply across the county, improved health, well-being and education.
 - **Summary of involvement** - The initial internal officer collaboration has been positive. The environmental partners report also reflects the enthusiasm of parties county wide, eager to move this agenda forward,
 - **WFG considerations** - To note the Well-being of Future Generations is a pivot part of our project governance structure.



- **Any risks identified** - Risks are medium, with a medium to long term time scale. More sustainable food is likely to cost more, there may also be challenges with local supply chain capacity v demand. Education/Behaviour change will also be a challenge.
- **Cumulative impact** – A brilliant and exciting opportunity to maximise the wellbeing of future generation and equality plan principles to make for a better Swansea by 2050.

6. Financial Implications

6.1 There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. However, it is clear to reach both the 2030 and 2050 targets, significant investment is required and any such decisions would be subject to separate cabinet reports at the time fully outlining the financial implications with the council continuing to lobby both Welsh and UK Governments to provide appropriate funding.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Food (Wales) Bill.

Appendix 2 - Swansea Council - Sustainable Food Strategy – Key Headlines.

Appendix 3 –Swansea - Sustainable Food Activity – Position Statement.

Appendix 4 – IIA Screening Form.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS

Explanatory Notes and an Explanatory Memorandum are printed separately.

Food (Wales) Bill

[AS INTRODUCED]

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Schedule 1 - The Welsh food commission

Food (Wales) Bill

[AS INTRODUCED]

An Act of Senedd Cymru to place a duty upon public bodies in respect of food goals, set targets in respect of food goals, establish the Welsh Food Commission, require a national food strategy and local food plans, and for connected purposes.

Having been passed by Senedd Cymru and having received the assent of His Majesty, it is enacted as follows:

Food goals

1 Duty on public bodies to advance food goals

Public bodies must take reasonable steps to advance the primary food goal and the secondary food goals.

2 Primary food goal

The primary food goal is the provision of affordable, healthy, and economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable food for the people of Wales.

3 Secondary food goals

(1) The secondary food goals are listed and described in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Goal	Description
Economic well-being	<p>Creating new economic opportunities through promotion of locally produced food.</p> <p>Promoting sustainable economic, social and community development.</p> <p>Encouraging better links between food producers, processors and consumers.</p>
Health and social	<p>Reducing malnutrition, food poverty and food insecurity.</p> <p>Reducing obesity.</p> <p>Encouraging equitable distribution of healthy and sustainable food within communities.</p> <p>Promoting the social well-being benefits of food, for example through community growing and allotments.</p> <p>Promoting the importance of consuming healthy food for improving physical and mental health and well-being.</p>

Education	Increasing the quality and accessibility of educational provision on food-related issues. Developing food skills to ensure better, healthier diets and well-being.
Environment	Lessening environmental impacts of food production, processing and consumption. Enhancing and regenerating the natural environment through food production. Restoring and maintaining biodiversity and habitats through food production. Promoting a food system that mitigates and adapts to climate change, and minimises Wales' global environmental footprint.
Food waste	Reducing food waste across the food system, including by food producers, processors and consumers.

- (2) The Welsh Ministers may, by regulations, amend the description of a secondary food goal in Table 1.
- (3) Before making regulations that amend Table 1, the Welsh Ministers must consult with the Welsh Food Commission.

Food targets

4 Duty to set targets for secondary food goals

- (1) The Welsh Ministers must, by regulations, set one or more targets for each secondary food goal.
- (2) A target must specify –
- (a) a standard to be achieved, which must be capable of being objectively measured, and
 - (b) a date by which it is to be achieved.
- (3) Regulations may make provision about how the matter in respect of which a target is set is to be measured.
- (4) A target is set when the regulations setting it come into force.
- (5) The first regulations setting one or more targets for each secondary food goal must be made within 2 years of this section coming into force.

5 Process for setting targets

- (1) Before making regulations under section 4, the Welsh Ministers must seek advice from –
- (a) the Welsh Food Commission, and
 - (b) other persons the Welsh Ministers consider to be independent and to have relevant expertise.
- (2) Before making regulations which set a target, the Welsh Ministers must be satisfied that the target can be met.

6 Reporting duties

- (1) Regulations under section 4 must specify a reporting date for any target set.
- (2) On or before the reporting date the Welsh Ministers must lay before Senedd Cymru, and publish, a statement stating that –
- 5 (a) the target has been met, or
- (b) the target has not been met.
- (3) Where the target has not been met, the statement must –
- (a) explain why the target has not been met, and
- 10 (b) set out the steps the Welsh Ministers have taken, or intend to take, to ensure that the target is met as soon as reasonably practicable.

7 Review of targets

- (1) The Welsh Ministers must review the targets in accordance with this section.
- (2) The purpose of the review is to consider whether meeting the target would significantly contribute to the primary food goal.
- 15 (3) In carrying out the review, the Welsh Ministers must seek advice from the Welsh Food Commission.
- (4) Having carried out the review the Welsh Ministers must lay before Senedd Cymru, and publish, a report stating –
- 20 (a) whether the Welsh Ministers consider that meeting the target would significantly contribute to the primary food goal, and
- (b) if the Welsh Ministers consider that it would not, the steps they intend to take in relation to the powers in section 4 to ensure that it would.
- (5) The first review must be completed within 5 years of this section coming into force.
- (6) Subsequent reviews must be completed within 5 years of the completion of the previous
- 25 review.
- (7) A review is completed when the Welsh Ministers have laid and published the report.

*Welsh Food Commission***8 Welsh Food Commission**

30 There is established a body corporate called the Welsh Food Commission or Comisiwn Bwyd Cymru (referred to in this Act as “the Commission”).

9 Objective of the Commission

The objective of the Commission is to promote and facilitate –

- (a) the advancement of the primary and secondary food goals by public bodies, and
- (b) the achievement of the food targets.

10 Functions of the Commission

The functions of the Commission are—

- (a) to develop, and assist public bodies to develop, policies in relation to food matters;
- (b) to advise, inform and assist public bodies, and other persons, in relation to food matters;
- (c) to keep the public adequately informed about and advised in relation to matters which significantly affect their capacity to make informed decisions about food matters;
- (d) to provide oversight and performance review of the exercise of the functions of public bodies in relation to the food goals and food targets;
- (e) to scrutinise the national food strategy and local food plans;
- (f) to act as a consultee for the Welsh Ministers when the food goals are to be amended;
- (g) to give advice to the Welsh Ministers in their review of food targets.

11 Further provision about the Commission

The Schedule makes further provision about the Commission.

National food strategy

12 National food strategy

- (1) The Welsh Ministers must lay before Senedd Cymru, and publish, a national food strategy.
- (2) Subsection (1) must be complied with within 2 years of this section coming into force.
- (3) The national food strategy must set out the overall strategy and individual policies that the Welsh Ministers intend to pursue in order to—
 - (a) advance the primary and secondary food goals, and
 - (b) achieve the food targets.

13 Making of national food strategy

- (1) Before making the national food strategy, the Welsh Ministers—
 - (a) must seek the advice of the Commission, and
 - (b) may seek the advice of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales on how to align the strategy with the sustainable development principle, within the meaning of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (anaw 2).
- (2) Before making the national food strategy, the Welsh Ministers must consult with—
 - (a) persons the Welsh Ministers consider to be independent and to have relevant expertise, and
 - (b) such other persons as the Welsh Ministers consider appropriate.

- (3) In making the national food strategy, the Welsh Ministers must have regard to—
- (a) the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goals 1 and 2,
 - (b) Article 11 (so far as it concerns adequate food) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
 - 5 (c) Article 24(2)(c) (so far as it concerns the provision of adequate nutritious foods) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
 - (d) Article 27(1) and (3) (so far as they concern nutrition) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
 - 10 (e) Article 12(2) (so far as it as concerns adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and
 - (f) any other international instruments, or parts of international instruments, that the Welsh Ministers consider appropriate.

- (4) In this section—

15 “the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women” (*“y Confensiwn ar Ddileu Pob Math o Wahaniaethu yn Erbyn Menywod”*) means the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979;

20 “the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” (*“y Cyfamod Rhyngwladol ar Hawliau Economaidd, Cymdeithasol a Diwylliannol”*) means the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966;

25 “the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child” (*“Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau’r Plentyn”*) means the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.

14 Effect of national food strategy

30 Public bodies must, in exercising functions related to the primary food goal, the secondary food goals, and the food targets, have regard to the national food strategy.

15 Reporting on national food strategy

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each reporting period, the Welsh Ministers must lay before Senedd Cymru, and publish, a report assessing the effectiveness of the national food strategy, and in particular, setting out the contribution it has made towards—
- 35 (a) advancing the primary and secondary food goals, and
 - (b) achieving the food targets.
- (2) Before making this report, the Welsh Ministers must consult with the Commission.

- (3) In this section, “reporting period” means –
- (a) the period of 2 years beginning with the day the first strategy is published, and
 - (b) each subsequent period of 2 years.

16 Review and revision of national food strategy

- (1) Before the end of –
- (a) the period of 5 years beginning with the day on which the first strategy is published, and
 - (b) each subsequent period of 5 years,
- the Welsh Ministers must review the national food strategy.
- (2) Following a review, the Welsh Ministers must revise the strategy as they consider appropriate.
- (3) Sections 12(3) and 13 apply in relation to revising the strategy as they apply in relation to the making of the strategy in the first place.

Local food plans

17 Local food plans

- (1) Each public body (other than the Welsh Ministers) must make and publish a local food plan.
- (2) Subsection (1) must be complied with within 2 years of this section coming into force.
- (3) A local food plan must set out the policies that the public body intends to pursue in order to contribute towards –
- (a) the advancement of the primary and secondary food goals, and
 - (b) the achievement of the food targets.

18 Making of local food plans

- (1) Before making a local food plan, a public body may consult with –
- (a) the Commission,
 - (b) the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, and
 - (c) such other persons as the public body considers appropriate.
- (2) In making a local food plan, a public body must have regard to the national food strategy.

19 Effect of local food plans

A public body must, in exercising functions related to the primary food goal, the secondary food goals, and the food targets, have regard to its local food plan.

20 Reporting on local food plans

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each reporting period, a public body must publish a report assessing the effectiveness of its local food plan, and in particular, the contribution it has made towards –

- (a) advancing the primary food goal and the secondary food goals, and
 - (b) achieving the food targets.
- (2) Before making this report, the public body must consult with the Commission.
- (3) In this section, “reporting period” means –
- (a) the period of 2 years beginning with the day the first plan is published by that body, and
 - (b) each subsequent period of 2 years.

21 Review and revision of local food plans

- (1) Before the end of –
- (a) the period of 5 years beginning with the day the first plan is published by a public body, and
 - (b) each subsequent period of 5 years,
- that public body must review its local food plan.
- (2) Following a review, the public body must revise the plan as it considers appropriate.
- (3) Sections 17(3) and 18 apply in relation to revising the plan as they apply in relation to the preparation of the plan in the first place.

General

22 Meaning of public body

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, each of the following persons is a “public body” –
- (a) the Welsh Ministers;
 - (b) a local authority;
 - (c) a Local Health Board.
- (2) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations amend subsection (1) by –
- (a) adding a person,
 - (b) removing a person, other than the Welsh Ministers, or
 - (c) amending the description of a person.
- (3) But the regulations may add a person only if that person exercises functions of a public nature.
- (4) If the regulations add a person who has functions of a public nature and other functions, this Act applies to that person only in relation to those of the person’s functions that are of a public nature.
- (5) Before making regulations, the Welsh Ministers must consult with –
- (a) the Commission;
 - (b) if the regulations add a person, that person;
 - (c) any other person the Welsh Ministers consider appropriate.

23 Regulations

- (1) A power to make regulations under this Act—
- (a) is exercisable by statutory instrument, and
 - (b) includes power to make different provision for different purposes.
- (2) A statutory instrument may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, Senedd Cymru.

24 Interpretation

In this Act—

“the Commission” (“*y Comisiwn*”) means the Welsh Food Commission;

“food targets” (“*targedau bwyd*”) means the targets set in regulations made under section 4;

“local authority” (“*awdurdod lleol*”) means a county council or county borough council in Wales;

“Local Health Board” (“*Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol*”) means a Local Health Board established under section 11 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 (c. 42).

25 Commencement

This Act comes into operation at the end of the period of 3 months after the date it receives Royal Assent.

26 Short title

This short title of this Act is the Food (Wales) Act 2023.

SCHEDULE
(introduced by Section 11)

THE WELSH FOOD COMMISSION

PART 1

STATUS

Status

- 1 (1) The Commission is not to be regarded as the servant or agent of the Crown or as enjoying any status, immunity or privilege of the Crown.
- 10 (2) The Commission's property is not to be regarded as property of, or property held on behalf of, the Crown.

PART 2

MEMBERSHIP

Membership

- 2 (1) The Commission is to consist of –
- 15 (a) a chair;
- (b) no fewer than 5 nor more than 7 other members.
- (2) The terms of membership may be specified by the Welsh Ministers, subject to the provisions of this Schedule.

Appointment of members

- 20 3 (1) The chair is to be appointed by the Welsh Ministers.
- (2) Before appointing the chair, the Welsh Ministers must consult with Senedd Cymru.
- (3) The other members are to be appointed by the Welsh Ministers.
- (4) Before appointing the other members, the Welsh Ministers must consult with –
- 25 (a) the chair, and
- (b) Senedd Cymru.
- (5) In appointing an individual, the Welsh Ministers must have regard to the desirability of members having a range of skills and experiences.
- (6) The maximum term of membership is 5 years.
- (7) An individual may be re-appointed once as a member.

Disqualification

- 30 4 (1) An individual must not be appointed as a member if the individual is disqualified on any of the grounds specified in sub-paragraph (3).

- (2) An individual ceases to be a member if the individual is disqualified on any of the grounds specified in sub-paragraph (3).
- (3) An individual is disqualified from being a member if the individual is –
- (a) a Member of Senedd Cymru;
 - 5 (b) a Member of the House of Commons or House of Lords;
 - (c) a Member of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (d) a Member of the Northern Ireland Assembly;
 - (e) a member of a local authority or a community council;
 - (f) a member of a Local Health Board;
 - 10 (g) a member of the Commission's staff;
 - (h) the holder of an office or position to which a person may be appointed, or recommended or nominated for appointment, by or on behalf of –
 - (i) the Crown,
 - (ii) Senedd Cymru, or
 - 15 (iii) the Senedd Commission.

Termination of membership

- 5 (1) An individual may resign their membership by giving the Welsh Ministers not less than 3 months' notice in writing of their intention to do so.
- (2) The Welsh Ministers may dismiss an individual as a member if satisfied that the individual
- 20 is –
- (a) an undischarged bankrupt, or
 - (b) unfit to continue as a member.

Remuneration, allowances and pensions

- 6 (1) The Welsh Ministers may pay remuneration to the members of the Commission.
- 25 (2) The Welsh Ministers may pay allowances (including travelling and subsistence allowances) and gratuities to members of the Commission.
- (3) The Welsh Ministers may pay –
- (a) pensions to, or in respect of, individuals who have been members of the Commission, and
 - 30 (b) amounts for or towards provision of pensions to, or in respect of, individuals who have been members of the Commission.

PART 3

OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Validity of acts

- 7 The validity of anything done by the Commission or its committees is not affected by –
- 5 (a) a vacancy in membership,
- (b) a defect in the appointment of a member, or
- (c) a person's membership having ended under paragraph 4 or 5.

Staff

- 8 (1) The Commission may appoint such staff as it considers appropriate in connection with the
- 10 exercise of its functions.
- (2) The Commission may pay remuneration to the members of staff.
- (3) The Commission may pay allowances (including travelling and subsistence allowances) and gratuities to the members of staff.
- (4) The Commission may pay –
- 15 (a) pensions to, or in respect of, persons who have been members of staff, and
- (b) amounts for or towards provision of pensions to, or in respect of, persons who have been members of staff.
- (5) The Commission must obtain the approval of the Welsh Ministers for –
- (a) the number of staff that may be appointed;
- 20 (b) the terms and conditions of service of the staff;
- (c) any payments that may be made under sub-paragraphs (2) to (4).

Proceedings of the Commission

- 9 It is for the Commission to regulate its procedure (including any quorum).

Committees

- 25 10 (1) The Commission may establish committees.
- (2) A committee may include as a member an individual who is not a member of the Commission.
- (3) Such an individual is entitled to –
- (a) such remuneration as the Commission may determine;
- 30 (b) such sums as the Commission may determine to reimburse or compensate the individual in relation to expenses properly incurred in the exercise of the individual's functions.
- (4) It is for the Commission to pay any remuneration and other sums to which such an individual is entitled by virtue of sub-paragraph (3).

- (5) It is for the Commission to regulate the procedure (including any quorum) of any committee established by it.

Delegation

11 (1) The Commission may authorise the exercise of any of its functions by –

- 5 (a) one (or some) of its members,
 (b) a committee established by it, or
 (c) a member of its staff.

(2) Authorisation for the purposes of this paragraph may be general or limited to the exercise of the function in specific circumstances.

10 (3) This paragraph does not affect the responsibility of the Commission for the exercise of its functions.

Payments by the Welsh Ministers

12 The Welsh Ministers may pay the Commission such amounts, at such times and on such conditions (if any), as they think appropriate in respect of expenditure incurred in carrying
 15 out the functions of the Commission.

PART 4

PLANS, REPORTS, ACCOUNTS, ETC.

Strategy plan

13 Before the beginning of the Commission's second financial year, and for each subsequent
 20 financial year, the Commission must –

- (a) prepare a plan of how it intends to discharge its functions during that financial year,
 and
 (b) lay a copy of that plan before Senedd Cymru.

Annual and other reports

25 14 (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, the Commission must prepare and publish an annual report on the exercise of its functions during that financial year.

(2) It is for the Commission to determine –

- 30 (a) the content of the annual report,
 (b) the form of an annual report, and
 (c) the manner of publication.

(3) As soon as practicable after publishing an annual report, the Commission must –

- (a) send a copy of the report to the Welsh Ministers;
 (b) lay a copy of the report before Senedd Cymru.

- (4) The Commission may lay a copy of any other report prepared by it before Senedd Cymru.

Accounting officer

- 15 (1) The chair of the Commission is the accounting officer for the Commission.
- 5 (2) The accounting officer has, in relation to the accounts and the finances of the Commission, the responsibilities that are from time to time specified by the Treasury.
- (3) In this paragraph, references to responsibilities include –
- (a) responsibilities in relation to the signing of accounts;
 - (b) responsibilities for the propriety and regularity of the finances of the Commission;
 - 10 (c) responsibilities for the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the resources of the Commission are used.
- (4) The responsibilities that may be specified under this paragraph include responsibilities owed to –
- (a) Senedd Cymru and the Welsh Ministers;
 - (b) the House of Commons or the Committee of Public Accounts of that House.
- 15 (5) If requested to do so by the Committee of Public Accounts of the House of Commons (“the Commons Committee”), Senedd Cymru may –
- (a) take evidence on behalf of the Commons Committee from the accounting officer,
 - (b) report to the Commons Committee on the evidence taken, and
 - (c) transmit to the Commons Committee the evidence taken.
- 20 (6) Section 13 of the National Audit Act 1983 (c. 44) (interpretation of references to the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts) applies for the purposes of this paragraph as it applies for the purposes of that Act.

Accounts

- 16 (1) The Commission must –
- 25 (a) keep proper accounting records;
 - (b) prepare accounts in respect of each financial year in accordance with directions given, with the consent of the Treasury, by the Welsh Ministers.
- (2) The directions that the Welsh Ministers may give under this paragraph include directions as to –
- 30 (a) the information to be contained in the accounts and the manner in which the accounts are to be presented;
 - (b) the methods and principles in accordance with which the accounts are to be prepared;
 - (c) any additional information that is to accompany the accounts.
- 35 (3) The Welsh Ministers may vary or revoke a direction they have given under this paragraph.

Audit

- 17 (1) The Commission must submit the accounts prepared for a financial year to the Auditor General for Wales no later than 31 August in the following financial year.
- (2) The Auditor General must –
- 5 (a) examine, certify and report on those accounts, and
- (b) subject to sub-paragraph (3), no later than 4 months after the accounts are submitted, lay a copy of the certified accounts and the report on them before Senedd Cymru.
- 10 (3) The Auditor General may lay a copy of the certified accounts and report before Senedd Cymru after the 4 month deadline where it is not reasonably practicable for the Auditor General to meet that deadline.
- (4) Where sub-paragraph (3) applies, the Auditor General must –
- 15 (a) before the 4 month deadline, lay before Senedd Cymru a statement explaining why it is not reasonably practicable to lay a copy of the certified accounts and report before Senedd Cymru before that deadline, and
- (b) lay a copy of the certified accounts and report before Senedd Cymru as soon as reasonably practicable after that deadline.
- (5) In examining accounts, the Auditor General must, in particular, be satisfied that –
- 20 (a) the expenditure to which the accounts relate has been incurred lawfully and in accordance with the authority that governs it, and
- (b) the Commission has made appropriate arrangements for the economic, efficient and effective use of the Commission's resources.

Examinations into the use of resources

- 25 18 (1) The Auditor General may carry out examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which resources have been used in discharging the Commission's functions.
- (2) But the Auditor General is not entitled to question the merits of the policy objectives of the Commission.
- (3) Before carrying out an examination under this paragraph, the Auditor General must –
- 30 (a) consult with Senedd Cymru, and
- (b) take into account the views of Senedd Cymru as to whether or not an examination should be carried out.
- (4) The Auditor General must –
- 35 (a) as soon as is reasonably practicable, publish a report of the results of an examination carried out under this paragraph, and
- (b) lay a copy of the report before Senedd Cymru.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Consequential amendments

19 (1) In the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (c. 36), in Part 6 of Schedule 1 (other public bodies:
5 general), at the appropriate place insert “The Welsh Food Commission.”.

(2) In the Government of Wales Act 2006 (c. 32) –

(a) in Schedule 1A (disqualification from being a member of the Senedd or a candidate
10 in an election to be a member of the Senedd), in Part 2, in the table, at the appropriate
place insert –

“Welsh Food Commission	The members of the Commission”
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(b) in Schedule 9A (devolved Welsh authorities), at the appropriate place insert “The
Welsh Food Commission or Comisiwn Bwyd Cymru.”.

(3) In Part 2 of Schedule 19 to the Equality Act 2010 (c. 15) (public authorities: relevant Welsh
15 authorities), under the heading “other public authorities”, at the appropriate place insert
“The Welsh Food Commission.”.

(4) In Schedule 6 to the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (nawm 1) (public bodies etc:
standards), under the heading “general”, at the appropriate place insert –

“The Welsh Food Commission (“Comisiwn 20 Bwyd Cymru”)	Service delivery standards Policy making standards Operational standards Record keeping standards”
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(5) In section 6 of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (anaw 2) (meaning
of public body), after subsection (1)(l) insert –

“(m) the Welsh Food Commission.”.

(6) In Schedule 3 to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019 (anaw 3) (listed
25 authorities), under the sub-heading “Miscellaneous”, at the appropriate place insert “The
Welsh Food Commission.”.

Appendix 2 - Developing a Swansea Council Sustainable Food Policy

Key Headlines for CC&NR CDC Consideration

February 2023

This task is timely as the Welsh Government consultation on the new Food (Wales) Bill has closed this month (Jan 23). We recommend aligning our new Swansea Council policy with its proposed goals.

1. Duty on public bodies to advance food goals.

Public bodies must take reasonable steps to advance the primary food goal and the secondary food goals.

2. Primary food goal

The primary food goal is the provision of affordable, healthy, and economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable food for the people of Wales.

3. Secondary food goals

<i>Economic well-being</i>	<i>Creating new economic opportunities through promotion of locally produced food. Promoting sustainable economic, social and community development. Encouraging better links between food producers, processors and consumers.</i>
<i>Health and social</i>	<i>Reducing malnutrition, food poverty and food insecurity. Reducing obesity. Encouraging equitable distribution of healthy and sustainable food within communities. Promoting the social well-being benefits of food, for example through community growing and allotments. Promoting the importance of consuming healthy food for improving physical and mental health and well-being.</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Increasing the quality and accessibility of educational provision on food-related issues. Developing food skills to ensure better, healthier diets and well-being.</i>
<i>Environment</i>	<i>Lessening environmental impacts of food production, processing and consumption. Enhancing and regenerating the natural environment through food production. Restoring and maintaining biodiversity and habitats through food production. Promoting a food system that mitigates and adapts to climate change, and minimises Wales' global environmental footprint.</i>
<i>Food waste</i>	<i>Reducing food waste across the food system, including by food producers, processors and consumers.</i>

More specifically SME officer discussions have included:

- Ensuring all food purchased and consumed as part of our internal council arrangements must be safe and respective regulation must be in place.
- Encouraging products that are traded fairly throughout the supply chain.
- Considering land for growing opportunities.
- Encouraging menus with lower carbon footprint.

Corporate contracts will cover animal welfare, nutritional value, health, safety etc. If purchasing directly however, then we need to be mindful of achieving the same standards. Due diligence must be applied on any direct food purchase.

To note, an additional piece of work will run alongside this to support the wider county agenda.

We would welcome thoughts from the Climate Change Committee on the suggestions above, prior to drafting the policy document.

Sustainable Food/Agriculture Activity in Swansea

Position Statement For Information Only

Commissioned by Swansea Council



Contributors: Rhian Corcoran, Philip McDonnell, Anna Williams

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1. National Context

Swansea exists within a larger national context and, as Covid-19 demonstrated, Britain's food supply is extremely vulnerable. This vulnerability is exacerbated by our dependence on imported food. Future risks to food security are posed by climate change, the exploitation of natural resources, biodiversity loss, degradation of soil health, labour availability, reliance on energy imports and the impact of external shocks such as geopolitical events and global pandemics.

The **Food Foundation** latest annual State of the Nation's Food System report, The Broken Plate, suggests our food system punishes poverty with reduced life expectancy as, calorie for calorie, healthy foods in the UK are three times as expensive as unhealthy food. It suggests that the poorest households would need to spend almost half their disposable income on food to meet the cost of the Government-recommended healthy diet. (foodfoundation.org.uk/initiatives/broken-plate). Food waste in the UK is endemic with the average consumer eating just two thirds of the food they buy. Food production contributes approximate one third of our greenhouse gas emissions and requires dramatic restructuring if we are to meet net zero emissions by 2050. However, the urgent need for change also offers positive opportunities: if we transform the way we farm and what we eat, we could improve health, protect nature, combat climate change and be more food secure as a nation.

National Resources Wales (NRW), through their State of the Natural Resources Report in 2020, identified the need for, and ecosystem, economic and social aspects of, transforming our food system to be fit for the future. (naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/state-of-natural-resources-report-sonarr-for-wales-2020/sonarr2020-bridges-to-the-future/transforming-the-food-system). As a roadmap for change, the report stresses that support for ecosystems involves changing the way land and seas are managed, with the adoption of more sustainable farming, forestry and fishing practices. Economically this involves a better balance between ecosystem improvements and the provision of food, represented in economic incentives and regulatory mechanisms. Most importantly, NRW identify that 'To totally transform the food system and do so quickly, focused effort within civil society and the social sphere is necessary'. This involves changing diets, reducing food waste and increasing food production from a smaller area of land.

Part of the change to a more sustainable food system would mean a transition in how and what we grow. This process is outlined by the **Sustainable Food Trust** in Feeding Britain from the Ground Up report, published in 2022. (sustainablefoodtrust.org/our-work/feeding-Britain/).

The **Welsh Government** has acknowledged the need for change by introducing the Agriculture (Wales) Bill (www.gov.wales/agriculture-wales-bill-2022) and the Food (Wales) Bill, which recently went through public consultation period, both of which prioritise sustainability and are likely to have a significant impact on food production and consumption. The Food Bill includes a requirement for a national food strategy and local food plans, and seeks to establish 'food goals' which public bodies will be tasked with delivering. A Welsh Food Commission will assist with the advancement and achievement of these goals. The concept of food sovereignty is embedded within the Bill with an emphasis on ecologically appropriate production, distribution and consumption, social-economic justice and ensuring local food systems tackle hunger and poverty, and guarantee sustainable food security for all. Producing the two bills at the same time allows food and farming in Wales to be better integrated and support a circular economy.

A cross sector food movement has been emerging in Wales in recent years which has included the collective development of a **Food Manifesto For Wales** (foodmanifesto.wales) to help shape a new food system in Wales that is aligned with the Well-being of Future Generations Act and based on principles of citizenship and shared values. The annual

Wales **Real Food and Farming Conference**, which has now taken place in each of the last four years, is arranged collaboratively by a team from range of organisations in the food, farming and other sectors. In the 2022 conference, the **Community Land Advisory Service** (www.farmgarden.org.uk/clas/wales), presented on how a local authority could support and promote local growing with a vision that covers county farms, new entrants, mapping, the planning process, parks, farm subsidies, support for commercial horticulture, land use planning, food hubs, community supported agriculture, land trusts, community asset transfers, orchards, local development plans, knowledge sharing, corporate engagement, volunteering and home gardens. The presentation can be viewed at youtu.be/562Btmpe450.

The developing new legislative framework and widening sustainable food movement gives public bodies added impetus to take practical action, such as increasing procurement from local suppliers for schools and hospitals, and to actively work to increase local sustainable farming so that it can meet the demand. School meals present the council with a win win opportunity to educate young people on what a more sustainable diet looks like and source/reward local suppliers. Examining such a model, **Food Sense Wales**, in January 2023 published “The Courgette Report: agroecological veg for Welsh primary schools” (www.foodsensewales.org.uk/app/uploads/2023/01/CourgetteReport_Eng.pdf). This kind of action and change is a powerful way of reframing local, sustainable food as a way of life for everyone rather than a narrow, middle-class privilege.

2. Regional Context

The transformation towards a more sustainable food system cannot take place within the confines of a single county as most food is imported from outside the area. Reducing the supply chain and increasing local food production is more likely within a regional context. With this in mind, 4theRegion, in collaboration with Swansea Environmental Forum and other partners organised the online **Food for the Region Conference** in October 2021, which attracted over 100 participants who shared a wide range of perspectives on our food systems and how they might be improved to better meet the needs of people and the planet.

The conference report highlighted participants’ comments around three key themes – health, environment and land – and listed actions that five key stakeholders groups could take.

Public Sector & Policy Makers

- Involve and listen to people.
- Make land available for growing.
- Lead the way through procurement.

Businesses & Producers

- Connect hospitality businesses with local suppliers.
- Facilitate better collaboration among small producers.
- Map regional infrastructure, facilities and local producers.

Schools & Educators

- Growing food, cooking skills and food confidence should be embedded.
- Schools can “adopt” local farms to reconnect children with where their food comes from.
- Giving young people a broader perspective on the variety of land-based and food-based careers that exist.

Communities

- Create opportunities for people to connect with each other around healthy local food.
- Developing place-based solutions and nurturing active food citizenship.
- Increasing the number of community supported agriculture schemes.

People - All of Us

- Source food from local, regenerative, ethical suppliers as much as possible.
- affect change in our own spheres of influence.
- Ask for more regional, sustainable produce in local shops.

A follow-up session was convened in April 2022 to share updates, explore emerging projects and encourage collaboration on all things relating to growing, producing, distributing, sharing and caring about food in South West Wales. A second regional food conference took place in January 2023, again over two days. This time over 80 participated and the discussions focused on four key themes:

- Marketing of local food / collaborating on "buy local" campaign to put local food on everyone's agenda.
- Getting more local produce into school meals and how we can better connect young people with farming and local food
- Access to land – how we can unlock access to underused land for growing.
- Hospitality and local food - how we can encourage more connections between local growers/producers and local cafes, restaurants etc.

In the lead up to both these conferences, 4theRegion also hosted roundtable discussions with invited stakeholders to explore key issues. These were recorded and posted on their website alongside comprehensive reports on the regional food events (www.4theregion.org.uk/projects/food-for-the-region).

3. Bwyd Abertawe

Bwyd Abertawe (BA) is the new sustainable food partnership for Swansea that grew out of a grassroots movement that began in March 2021 with an initial meeting about food resilience, organised by Swansea Community Growing Network. Over the course of a year, a dozen meetings were held with over 100 different participants including councillors, food producers and representatives of third sector organisations, public bodies and educational establishments and interested individuals. It became clear that there was a huge appetite to establish a broad partnership to drive a transformation of the food system in Swansea and that the **Sustainable Food Places** programme offered a framework and support to enable this to happen.

BA's Strategic direction and decision making is currently managed by a multi-sector Interim Steering Group (ISG) which meets monthly with wider full partnership meetings / public events proposed to take place on a quarterly basis. In summer 2022, the Bwyd Abertawe ISG made a successful grant application to Sustainable Food Places to enable the recruitment of a coordinator, who started in October on a 1-day per week basis for a year. More recently, Bwyd Abertawe secured £97,000 from the Welsh Government's **Food Poverty Alleviation Fund** to '*accelerate progress to a more sustainable food system and tackle local food insecurity / poverty*'. £37,000 is earmarked to extend the BA Coordinator post to the end of 2023 and the remaining £60,000 will be for BA to work with partners to delivery projects that will progress agreed priorities.

3.1 Sustainable Food Places and Food Sense Wales

Sustainable Food Places (SFP), previously Sustainable Food Cities, supports the development of a network of food partnerships across the UK to help drive innovation and best practice on all aspects of healthy and sustainable food. SFP provides grants, advice and support to enable local food partnerships to undertake campaigns, practical projects and public engagement initiatives, and push for changes to local policy and practice. SFP is a partnership programme led by the Soil Association, Food Matters and Sustain.

SFP runs a national award scheme, based around a framework for action that benchmarks, motivates and recognises achievement. SFP promotes a place-based systems approach that involves and connects key actors at all levels and across all parts of the food system. This approach is encapsulated in the six 'key issues' of the SFP framework for action:

- **Food Governance and Strategy:** Taking a strategic and collaborative approach to good food governance and action
- **Good Food Movement:** Building public awareness, active food citizenship and a local good food movement
- **Healthy Food for All:** Tackling food poverty, diet related ill-health and access to affordable healthy food
- **Sustainable Food Economy:** Creating a vibrant, prosperous and diverse sustainable food economy
- **Catering and Procurement:** Transforming catering and procurement and revitalizing local supply chains
- **Food for the Planet:** Tackling the climate and nature emergency through sustainable food and farming and an end to food waste.
(www.sustainablefoodplaces.org).

Food Sense Wales, founded in 2018, is Sustainable Food Places' national partner in Wales and has an ambition to see a food partnership in every local authority in Wales. It also organises the annual Wales Real Food and Farming Conference. Food Sense Wales is supporting Wales' seven current food partnerships and supporting others, including Swansea, to develop their partnership and work towards becoming a member of the Sustainable Food Places network. (www.foodsensewales.org.uk).

Food Cardiff was established in 2014 as one of the founding Sustainable Food Places in the UK. During the last seven years, it has developed and grown significantly, making a recognisable impact at a citywide level. In 2021, Cardiff achieved Silver Sustainable Food Places status, becoming the first place in Wales to achieve the prestigious accolade. Information about this SFP example can be found at foodcardiff.com.

3.2 Bwyd Abertawe's Key Objectives and Future Plans

In March 2022, BA organised the first Swansea Food Forum, using a People's Assembly approach, to gather ideas to help co-design a Vision and Food Charter for Swansea. There were 75 attendees representing a range of stakeholders and from the detailed discussions several key themes stood out as priorities:

- **Improved Collaboration**
 - Across the local food industry to develop shorter local supply chains.
 - Between sectors to ensure local procurement is supported and made easier, and organisations of all sizes and types can work for mutual benefit.
 - Between growers/producers to improve markets and supply levels and to cater for local needs. Across the region to connect producers and customers.
 - Between policy makers, producers, distributors and people to end food waste. Local producers and services to be mapped to facilitate local collaboration and develop networks.
- **Ending Food Poverty**
 - Initiatives and practical support backed up by policy to help those on lower incomes access quality local produce.
 - Education in communities, with emphasis on more deprived areas so people want to start growing, buying, and eating healthy local food that is of both health and economic benefit.
 - Increased number of local growing and community food initiatives so everyone has access to the healthy food they need

- **Land Availability & Policy**
 - More land given over to growing, from school grounds to council and hospital land as well as rural land currently used for other purposes.
 - More space available for both commercial and community growing.
 - Policies that resolve planning issues for growers and support smaller producers to be viable whilst encouraging larger producers to work in a regenerative way.
 - Policy makers to place greater importance on local sustainable food when developing Health, Social, Environmental and Economic policy.
- **Education & Skills**
 - Develop education and skills of children and young people about food and growing, and embed growing in schools.
 - Skill building opportunities for farmers and potential new entrants to the food sector focussed on sustainable/ regenerative growing practices.
 - Good marketing of local produce to increase understanding of the health, social and environmental benefits of sustainably produced local food.
- **Swansea's Food Landscape**
 - More local markets and outlets available for producers.
 - More small scale producers, with larger producers growing in a more regenerative way and selling locally. Larger organisations procuring local produce.
 - More people/communities 'growing their own' and able to access local produce whatever their socio-economic status.
 - People in Swansea understand the benefits to themselves and their environment of using local food, leading to increased demand.

This was followed up with a visioning workshop in June 2022, involving primarily ISG members and facilitated by Hannah Norman, Wales Community Food Manager with Food Sense Wales. The workshop explored which partners are linked to what themes and shared priorities. A list was compiled of networks and key groups that could help deliver shared priorities and several actions and projects were proposed including:

- Substantially increase the local CSA network, land and growers.
- Find hubs for selling local foods and identify storage possibilities.
- Map all networks and create a local directory of people doing what in Swansea.
- Mapping of land for food production.
- Create a network for those working with children on eating and cooking healthy foods.
- CSAs to facilitate training in growing skills / including regenerative agriculture.
- Develop a local badge scheme for shops/restaurants.
- Increase selling of local produce to local schools and hospitals.
- Set up centralised cooking hub and bus for cooking to go to schools / city centre.

On 1st February 2023, the ISG invited key partners to a further explore the development of a Bwyd Abertawe charter, building on the themes and proposals put forward in the Swansea Food Forum event. The aim is to formally launch the charter at the City Centre Conference in March.

BA will work towards joining the Sustainable Food Places Network this year and, in its successful application for the **Food Poverty Alleviation Fund** grant, set out the following key actions that it will look to deliver in 2023:

1. **Project funding:** Make funding and support available to local existing and new projects; develop innovative and sustainable solutions to local food insecurity.
2. **Co-production:** Continue to consult, map and engage with a diverse range of communities and organisations; co-produce solutions to food insecurity in line with the SFP framework.

3. **Supply chains:** Connect local producers to their communities, shorten supply chains and promote food citizenship. Support community and home growing practices for hyper local production. Create a public services pilot, calculating how much veg is being procured per head, and increase local food procurement. Undertake study of food standards, checks and protocols; and pilot systems that can be managed via growers / cooperatives.
4. **Public profile:** Further develop BA's public profile, via website, local events and Social Media development. Develop BA website as virtual Hub for Swansea's sustainable food movement. Use Social Media and video to create and promote "how to" sustainable food resources.
5. **Build BA network:** Fully establish BA Steering Committee and working-groups, with cross sector / community representation and adopt a Food Charter for Swansea. Development of BA policies.
6. **Food strategies:** Support key stakeholders to embed sustainable food strategies in their policies and plans. Including work towards incorporation of sustainable food indicators within PSB and SBUHB Plans.
7. **Education and training:** Promote and facilitate education/training across Swansea's food landscape, from schools to local farmers; to facilitate the transition to a circular food economy, reduction in food insecurity, and increase of regenerative agriculture and use of local seasonal foods.
8. **Create BA 5 year plan:** Based on community needs and partnership priorities that emerge over the term of this grant.

4. Local Community Initiatives

4.1 Food Poverty Activities

Swansea has a wide range of initiatives that work to mitigate food poverty, most of which are listed on the Council website (www.swansea.gov.uk/foodbanks). These are overwhelmingly run by volunteers and can be divided into four groups: food banks, food pantries/food shares, affordable food clubs and meal providers.

- **Food banks** typically provide prepacked parcels of food to clients and at present Swansea has 20. The Trussell Trust run seven of these, SOS Shelters run one in Gorseinon, another is run by the Swansea Mosque, and the remainder are independent. Food banks typically require users to have a referral documenting need, which can make them inaccessible to those who lack access to institutional support systems.
- **Food pantries/food shares** give clients the choice of which foods to take home. In Swansea four initiatives operate using this model: Ty Fforest Resource Hub in Fforestfach, Blaenymaes Food Share at the Blaenymaes Drop In Centre, the Community Food Share at City Church and the Goleudy Community Fridge in the Maritime Quarter. The Community Fridge is part of a national network set up by Hubbub, a London-based environmental charity. St Thomas Church is also looking at setting up a community fridge independently, not following the Hubbub model. Food pantries and food shares are typically open to anyone and do not use a referral system.
- **Affordable food clubs** are a distribution model in which clients pay a steeply discounted price for food items, allowing people to spend a lower proportion of their income on food. Like food pantries/food shares, the client is given an active role in choosing their food, which helps to reduce food waste. By enabling people to stretch their budgets they prevent crisis situations arising in household finances which can trigger recourse to food banks. **Feeding Britain** has developed a comprehensive

toolkit (feedingbritain.org/what-works-centre/affordable-food-clubs) for creating and developing an Affordable Food Club. Goleudy are currently trialling an 8-week food club with Hafod School, funded by the Direct Food Support Fund. This pilot project provides 15 packs per week with food up to the value of £20, the family will pay £5. Clase Primary School is planning a 'pay as you can' shop as part of the **Big Bocs Bwyd** scheme (www.bigbocsbwyd.co.uk). Goleudy is also exploring the possibility of transitioning the Community Fridge to a Social Supermarket, perhaps in collaboration with FareShare. Members would pay £5 for £20 worth of food, with more choice than is offered by the Community Fridge or a food bank.

- Swansea has nine **meal providers**: six provide sit down meals and three provide meals to take away. Sit down meals are provided by Matt's Café, St. Thomas Church, St. Mary's Church, Ogaf Adullam, Unity in Diversity and FoodCycle. Takeaway meals are provided by The Missionaries of Charity of Mother Theresa based in the Strand, Zac's Place and i58 (City Church in Dyfatty). Like food pantries, meal suppliers typically require no referral documentation and provide social engagement and the dignified experience of a sit-down meal.

These food poverty initiatives source surplus food from supermarket and farms (either directly and/or via a FareShare subscription) along with public donations of food and cash. **FareShare** is a national charity that distributes surplus food from supermarkets and farms; its Welsh arm is FareShare Cymru (fareshare.cymru), based in Cardiff. In 2022, FareShare Cymru saved 511 tonnes of surplus food from waste, – enough to provide almost 950,000 meals – which was diverted to 136 organisations, including homeless shelters, school breakfast clubs and community centres. A FareShare van brings food to Swansea twice a week, on Tuesday and Thursday. Subscribing groups must collect their food from a pickup point at the Recreation Ground Car Park on the Mumbles Road. Cae Tan CSA (see below) takes surplus vegetables to Matt's Café and the Trussell Trust food bank in St. Thomas. FareShare also distributes apples from Cyfoeth Y Coed (see below) to its subscribers in Swansea.

4.1.1 Food Poverty Challenges

There are a number of key challenges that food poverty initiatives say they face:

- **Transport:** This is an ongoing issue for most food groups. Food may sometimes be available but there is a lack of drivers and/or vehicles available to collect it. Some food banks lack the capacity to collect food from FareShare because of the distance and the fuel expense for volunteers. As one food bank organiser explained, "It's just too big an ask." Insufficient capacity also makes it difficult to collect food from the often-narrow time window that it is available at the supermarket. When a lot of food is available it can also be difficult to marshal enough volunteers with vehicles.
- **Supply:** There has been a general reduction in supply, as supermarkets reduce spending, coinciding with an increase in demand. Food initiatives also often find it particularly hard to source fresh fruit and vegetables. Since food groups are very much dependent on local supermarkets, they are vulnerable to interruptions and reductions of surplus in those supply chains.
- **Access:** Most food banks are only open once a week in the day, making them hard to access for most working people.
- **Waste disposal:** Food banks and other food initiatives sometimes receive food in bulk from supermarkets that they cannot use, e.g., the packaging has been opened or it is past its use by date.
- **Natasha's law:** Supermarkets often collect and donate unwanted baked goods in black plastic bags. This causes cross contamination and a potential problem for people with food allergies, so should be thrown away. Supermarkets also often fail to provide ingredients lists for baked goods when they are donated in bulk.

4.1.2 Food Poverty Opportunities

Several suggestions were made by local community food poverty projects on how the Council might support them to address some of the challenges and improve their service:

- **Transport:** the Council could assign at least two drivers and vans, freed up by reduced mowing in response to the climate and nature emergencies, to work with food groups to improve access to available food. Alternatively, it could offer an electric van at low cost.
- **Supply:** the Council should encourage and facilitate more resilient, local food supplies. Examples include:
 - The Eastside food bank in Bonymaen is re-establishing its garden to grow fresh fruit and vegetables to supplement food parcels.
 - The Council could also facilitate collaborations between The Orchard Project, Cyfoeth Y Coed and food groups to grow and maintain fruit trees on their sites.
 - To improve the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables, the Council could facilitate connections between Cyfoeth Y Coed and local farmers to promote gleaning.
- **Access:** the Council could give food groups access to spaces that are open in the evenings and weekends e.g. community centres and libraries.

4.2 Community Growing Activities

Over the past decade there has been a rapid increase in the number and spread of community growing projects across Swansea. One of the unexpected positive outcomes of the pandemic was an increasing interest in growing from individuals and communities – people growing at home and looking for opportunities to engage with the natural environment and their communities. Though not all community growing and green space projects include food growing – some focussing on biodiversity or improving amenity – many do and most have the potential to. An increasing number of green space projects incorporate the planting of fruit trees or orchards.

This growing interest in growing has been coupled with an expansion in the resources, grants and support available to support growing, usually linked to the nature and climate emergencies. Examples include the **Local Places for Nature fund** (Welsh Government and National Lottery), which was partly delivered by Keep Wales Tidy, and the **Growing the Future project** at the National Botanic Garden of Wales.

The expansion of community growing projects in Swansea has been significantly supported and promoted in the past ten years by two key initiatives:

4.2.1 Swansea Community Green Spaces Project

Initiated in 2013 by Swansea Environmental Forum (SEF) as part of a portfolio of schemes under the Big Lottery Community Voice Programme and led by Swansea CVS. The original aim of the project was to enable citizens to have a greater influence on the planning and provision of urban green space areas by building their skills and the confidence to work with service providers. Though the support provided by the Green Spaces Project Officer and the groups and projects helped were wide ranging, the majority of projects involved community growing.

Once the Lottery funding came to an end, SEF, and the project's multi-agency steering group, continued the initiative using funding from other sources. In addition to hands-on support, the project has produced a comprehensive online green space toolkit (swanseacommunitygreenspaces.weebly.com) and supported groups to access capital funding. In 2022, the Green Spaces Project Officer connected with almost 50 different groups and projects within Swansea. The type of support given to community growing projects varies from advice on governance or help with funding applications to community engagement or site planning, or hands-on help onsite e.g. bed building or tree planting.

4.2.2 Swansea Community Growing Network (SCGN)

Inspired by the increasing interest in community growing, several groups came together in 2014 to establish a network of community growing projects. Those involved at the start included Swansea Community Farm, Coeden Fach Tree Nursery, Cae Tan CSA, and some smaller projects. With assistance from Swansea Environmental Forum, the Social Farms and Gardens and Swansea Council, the group became constituted as a membership body with a committee made up of member representatives. Its overarching aim is promoting and supporting community growing in Swansea to improve food security and community resilience. (swanseacommunitygrowing.weebly.com).

For three years SCGN benefitted from Swansea Council's Grow Local Fund which enabled it to employ a part-time project worker and deliver a programme of training and networking events. In collaboration with Swansea Council officers, SCGN developed a proposal for Swansea to create a food strategy and join what was then the Sustainable Food Cities programme, but changes to Council staff and funding resulted in momentum being lost.

Securing small grants from the National Lottery, Community Foundation Wales and Swansea Council, SCGN has generally been able to deliver four or five training and networking events each year. The network currently has a formal membership of around 180 individuals which receive e-newsletters and updates throughout the year. The SCGN Facebook Group has over 500 members and the Facebook page has almost 1,500 followers. The high level of attendance and interest in SCGN events and the strong social media following demonstrates an ongoing value in the work provided by SCGN. Over the past two years, SCGN and its Project Worker also played an important role in supporting the Food Resilience Group, leading to the establishment of Bwyd Abertawe and revisiting the notion of a Swansea Food Strategy. SCGN currently does not have a Project Worker and very limited resources but has an enthusiastic committee and membership.

4.2.3 Mapping Community Growing Projects

It is difficult to gauge exactly how many growing projects are currently active as not all are involved with the existing networks and whilst the overall number does still appear to be increasing, the voluntary nature of these projects means that from time-to-time some do fail. In 2017, Swansea Environmental Forum published a Green Map of Growing Spaces in Swansea, as part of its Sustainable Swansea Initiative, which identified around 20 community projects (not including allotments or schools gardens). Drawing on information from the Green Spaces Project and SCGN, it might be estimated that there are now over 40 community growing projects in Swansea (not including projects with limited or no public access e.g. in schools, allotments, private spaces).

There is a great range of community growing projects in terms of size, type of location, activities undertaken and how the project has developed and is run. The level of food growing at these sites can also vary and does change – some projects begin to grow food but find it difficult to maintain the level of commitment needed. Some projects utilise a very small patch next to a community building (e.g. Blaen-y-maes Drop in Centre or the rooftop garden at the Grand Theatre run by Race Council Cymru) whilst others are more extensive (e.g. Vetch Community Garden or Swansea Community Farm); some focus on a specific group, need or interest within the community (e.g. an ethnic minority or substance abuse project) whilst others are more widely open to anyone (e.g. Graft at the National Waterfront Museum); some are based in public spaces (e.g. Mayhill Washing Lake and Community Food Garden) while others are on private land but made available to the community (e.g. Spring Mills Community Garden or Gaia's Garden Project); some projects are entirely driven by local volunteers whilst some are part of a wider initiative, supported by paid staff and used to engage volunteers, particular groups or the wider community (e.g. Down to Earth or Coeden Fach). The vast majority of community growing projects in Swansea have received

some level of support from the Swansea Community Green Spaces Project and/or the Swansea Community Growing Network.

4.2.4 Community Orchards and Fruit Trees

Orchards have a key role in providing access to local, sustainable and ongoing provision of fruit, whilst also contributing significantly to local biodiversity and the enhancement of climate change measures within the area. Examples of local orchards planted in recent years include St.Paul's Church Sketty, Cwmdonkin Park, Waverley Park in Clydach and Primrose Hill Community Garden.

The Orchard Project is a national charity dedicated to the creation, restoration and celebration of community orchards, with hubs in England, Scotland and Wales. Their overall mission is that "everyone (in the UK) is within easy reach of a thriving community orchard." The existence and enthusiasm of SCGN and its partners resulted in Swansea being chosen to host the first Wales hub. The Orchard Project started working with orchards in Swansea in September 2020 and currently has funding to August 2023, though the aim to continue working in the area beyond this. Each year the project aims to plant 5-6 new orchards and renovate a further 5 existing orchards, so over 30 orchards in total during the three years. The Orchard Project website includes a map showing the orchard projects they have supported (www.theorchardproject.org.uk/orchards-map).

The People's Trust for Endangered Species has mapped traditional orchards and fruit trees across the UK, which includes well over 100 entries for the Swansea area (ptes.org/get-involved/surveys/countryside/traditional-orchard-survey/orchard-maps).

Cyfoeth y Coed is a local project which picks unwanted apples and other tree fruit from across Swansea for distribution through local food banks and other food sharing initiatives (www.cyfoeth.org). As a key aim of this project is to reduce food waste, more information is provided below under food waste initiatives.

Coeden Fach Tree Nursery (coedenfach.org.uk) is a community-led organisation growing native species of trees from locally collected seeds using organic, peat free methods. These are then mainly used for hedging, woodland and community planting. They graft their own fruit trees and also grow fruit bushes and some herbs. Originally established at a site near Brandy Cove, the project developed to a new site at the top of Clyne Gardens. Coeden Fach offers opportunities for volunteering and learning new skills, with regular volunteer sessions on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. They also work with school and community groups who visit the site for therapeutic outdoor sessions based around all aspects of growing and planting trees.

4.2.4 Allotments

Swansea has 17 allotments which are mapped on the Council's website (www.swansea.gov.uk/allotments) – 16 are managed by allotment associations and one is privately-owned. All the allotments have long waiting lists, limiting access, which is further exacerbated by their extremely uneven distribution. Mumbles has a dense cluster of four allotments with a fifth close by in West Cross: almost one third of the total. In contrast large areas of the city including Fforestfach and the Penderi area, and all of the Gower and Mawr areas have none.

4.3 Food and Health-related Activities

The links between what we eat and our health is widely understood. Eating a healthy, balanced diet with a wide variety of foods in the right proportions, and consuming the right quantities of food and drink not only keep fit and healthy in the present but also reduce the risks of long-term health issues. The NHS, government bodies (both national and local) and third sector organisations, from time to time, undertake campaigns and initiatives to promote

healthy eating. Whilst there may be lots of information available about healthy eating, access to affordable nutritious foods is not readily available to everyone.

The **Nutrition Skills for Life** initiative, run by NHS Wales, aims to work with partner agencies and organisations to ensure that everyone in Wales has the skills, opportunity and confidence to access the food they need for good health. The Swansea Bay Nutrition Skills for Life Team works with and supports local community workers and health professionals to promote healthy eating and incorporate food and nutrition skills into their work. The programme also offers a wide range of resources and information and offers a number of different training courses for the public and for workers on healthy eating and cooking skills. (nutritionskillsforlife.com/swansea-bay-university-health-board).

Growing Real Food For Nutrition (GRFFN) is a UK social enterprise that promotes the growing, measuring and benefits of nutrient dense food. One of its directors is Swansea-based and actively involved in Bwyd Abertawe and other local networks, bringing this specific area of expertise and knowledge to local discussions. (grffn.org).

Involvement in food growing itself has also been recognised as having tangible benefits for both physical health and mental wellbeing. An increasing number of local Men's Shed projects include growing activities and a Women's Shed is thriving at the Summit Good CSA, working with the Petallica Flower Farm. Some health and wellbeing projects have made use of allotments and community growing spaces. Some work has also been done in Swansea around **Social Prescribing**, including the use of community growing sites. A good example of this is the **Clydach Community Garden** which was developed with extensive support through the Swansea Community Green Spaces Project and a specific focus on providing a space to support social prescribing and community health and wellbeing.

4.4 Food-related Training and Learning Activities

4.4.1 Food Growing Skills

Training and learning activities related to growing are provided by several groups across Swansea, including Swansea Community Growing Network and many of its members (such as Coeden Fach, Summit Good, Climate and Community, Cae Tan and Big Meadow). This includes formal training workshops or certified courses, informational learning sessions with volunteers or the public, or work with schools and colleges. It can range from bed building and site maintenance, to sustainable methodologies (e.g. permaculture) and practical growing skills, such as pruning fruit trees or harvesting seeds.

Cae Tan CSA (see below) currently offers an extensive online training course and a summer residential training weekend to support new entrants in the Community Supported Agriculture field. This is accredited training and some of their trainees are now running their own growing projects in Swansea. Cae Tan also runs a number of schools and community outreach programmes which includes their Grow from Home project and 'seed to plate' projects (see below).

The **Grow From Home** project, run by the Cae Tan Education Officer, works with local families in Clase, identified through outreach via Clase Primary School, to grow seasonal vegetables in their own gardens. In 2022, the project worked with ten families to produce over £1,000 worth of produce from 45m² of growing space.

The Orchard Project in Swansea runs the Wales Certificate in Community Orchard, a year-long course combining in-person and online learning. This has now run twice and the first course included four Swansea residents who are also orchard mentors in the development and restoration of local community orchards. The Orchard project also a variety of other orchard care, grafting and pruning courses, and has organised orchard summits.

The **Cyfoeth Y Coed** project also teaches volunteers and members of the public how to prune fruit trees, and **Coeden Fach Tree Nursery** also provides tree-related training.

Climate and Community is a small local charity that has taken on a field in Murton to demonstrate carbon negative and no dig food growing. They provide volunteering opportunities and organise training in growing, conservation skills and rural crafts e.g. hedge laying and scything. (climateandcommunity.org.uk).

4.4.2 Cooking Skills

Cooking initiatives have been led by a number of different organisations in Swansea (e.g. Swansea CVS, Swansea Community Farm, Swansea Council and the local health board) over many years but also often occur on an ad hoc basis. Some recent examples include a 6-week programme of community cooking classes held at St Thomas Church in Autumn 2022, and a sustainable cooking workshop arranged by the Centre for African Entrepreneurship (CAE) with The Shared Plate in Autumn 2022.

The Shared Plate, is a community interest company that aim to connect, inspire and build resilience in people and communities, through food cooking and meal sharing activities. It established a community kitchen and workshop space in Mumbles and has run cookery programmes from the space for people of all ages and abilities. Although some Shared Plate projects have ceased, or are on hold, they still continue to provide 'Chop 'n' Chat sessions once per month at the Red Community Project in Mumbles and their Youth Cooks Programme, which teaches collaborative cooking skills to young people 11-16yr olds, is expected to recommence May 2023. (www.thesharedplate.co.uk).

Also Mumbles based, **The Sharing Table** is a local charity seeking to improve the lives of disadvantaged children in Gower and Swansea. It places food at the heart of its activities and set up a kitchen and cooking club in a local school (www.sharingtablecymru.co.uk). Monthly plant-based cookery workshops and seasonal cookery classes for young people have been organised by **The V Hub** on Craddock Street (www.thevhub.co.uk).

Interest has been expressed by a number of other groups, such as The CAE, the Multicultural Hub at The Grand Theatre and Friends of the Young Disabled, about setting up a café space to utilise surplus food and produce locally sourced and sustainable menus. Such initiatives could also provide training opportunities.

4.4.3 Whole System Food Education Projects

Some initiatives involve growing, processing and cooking – sometimes referred to as field to fork projects. Local examples of this approach include:

Cae Tan's school's programme includes a '**Seed to Plate**' pizza project which offers hands-on experience of sustainable food growing through a mix of school and field-based learning. Pupils are shown how to grow wheat, tomatoes, onions, flowers and herbs. They winnow and grind the wheat to flour, then bake pizzas for the whole school in a wood fired oven. They also run a schools winter soup project that involves pupils in harvesting and processing produce to make soup for them and their families. (www.caetancsa.org/en/children-schools).

The **Gower Field to Fork** project, coordinated by 4theRegion in 2022, brought together local farms with Bishopston Comprehensive School and Castell Howell for a series of activities that saw food from the farms being delivered to the school and used to prepare a nutritious meal. Children learned about local food production, sustainability, cooking, marketing, and agriculture. The project was run in partnership with Swansea Council and sought to uncover some of the challenges and find solutions to make local sourcing a more viable proposition for school catering procurement. (www.4theregion.org.uk/projects/field-to-fork).

Swansea Community Farm have offered a wide-range of food-related activities and learning opportunities over many years, to school and adult groups alike. Their site offers an

experience of many aspects of the food system, including growing, composting, animal husbandry and food preparation. They have livestock, a community garden, a small orchard and bee hives – often organising events, volunteering opportunities and training courses linked to these. There is also a well equipped kitchen which has been used for training activities in the past. (www.swanseacommunityfarm.org.uk).

4.5 Food Waste Activities

This section primarily considers food waste disposed of through waste collections and then surplus food supplied to organisations for community benefit (linked to earlier section of food poverty initiatives).

4.5.1 Food Waste Collections

In 2021/22, Swansea Council reported recycling just short of 26,000 tonnes of organics waste from domestic properties. Organics waste includes food waste, along with garden waste and other forms of biodegradable waste.

Commercial food waste disposal data is not so readily available. Swansea Council provides a commercial food waste service which is utilised by many local businesses. National providers such as Biffa, Veolia and Olleco are also used (the latter, in particular, for waste cooking oils).

WRAP provides comprehensive information on waste food at a UK level, including:

- Annual food waste arisings from UK households, hospitality and food service, food manufacture, retail and wholesale sectors in 2018 was around 9.5 million tonnes, 70% of which was intended to be consumed (30% being the ‘inedible parts’).
- Household food waste makes up 70% of the UK post-farm-gate total, manufacturing 16%, hospitality and food service 12% and retail 3%.
- In 2020, circa 80,000 tonnes of food surplus from manufacturing, retail and hospitality and food service was redistributed via charitable and commercial routes. This is considered waste prevention rather than waste disposal. (wrap.org.uk/resources/report/food-surplus-and-waste-uk-key-facts).

WRAP also established and runs the Love food hate waste awareness campaign (www.lovefoodhatewaste.com) with lots of online and printed information and resources linked to food waste including recipes and practical tips for preventing waste.

It would have been useful for this report to have been able to obtain information on local commercial food waste disposal volumes, volumes of surplus food provided to third parties (charities and social enterprises) and the differences between volumes of avoidable and unavoidable (e.g. food peelings) food waste.

4.5.2 Surplus Food Waste Initiatives

Some surplus food projects operating in Swansea are run or supported by national initiatives whilst others have been developed locally.

FoodCycle is a national initiative which supports community dining by hiring local community spaces and taking responsibility for all aspects of the project, from sourcing surplus food to recruiting volunteers. Their aim is to ‘feed the hungry and give company to the lonely in our communities; providing delicious meals, great conversation. and using food which would otherwise go to waste.’ FoodCycle has been operating a weekly meal in the Phoenix Centre, Townhill since summer 2021. The project had been serving 15 meals a day but since becoming a Warm Hub this has increased to over 30. On a good day, 70-80% of the meal is from surplus food, 50% on a bad day. (foodcycle.org.uk/find-a-meal).

The Real Junk Food Project, established in August 2017, intercepts edible food destined for waste from supermarkets, restaurants and shops, and makes it available for human

consumption through a network of local community cafes and food markets. Everything is run on a 'Pay As You Feel' basis. **Matt's Cafe** is the flagship project for this approach in Swansea, providing 600-800 meals a week which, on average, use 70% surplus food waste. The scheme involves 28 volunteer-led surplus food collections per week from markets, supermarkets, restaurants and farms, at times ranging from 7am to 11pm. This runs alongside their food share initiative. (matthewshouse.org.uk/matts-cafe).

Cyfoeth Y Coed (CYC), which means 'The Riches of The Trees' harvests mainly surplus apples, and other tree fruit. During the harvest season, FareShare Cymru collects most of the fruit twice weekly from the Environment Centre, taking them on to their pickup point where recipients include local food banks, Matt's Cafe and the Community Fridge. Some of the fruit is collected directly from the Environment Centre by food groups including the North Gower Food Hub, Unity in Diversity and Swansea Asylum Seeker Support. Another portion was set aside for juicing workshops that CYC ran with local children. Working with volunteers, CYC diverts fruit that has previously been discarded as garden waste to create a low carbon food source for Swansea. In its first year of operation, CYC harvested 600 kg of fruit but this increased in 2022 the harvest grew to 2.8 tonnes. The project has a part-time Project Manager who is supported by around twelve extremely committed volunteers. As there is likely to be at least one apple tree on every other street in Swansea this project has enormous potential for growth. (www.cyfoeth.org).

4.5.3 Food Waste Apps

Food waste apps provide a link to shops, restaurants and neighbours within a local area that have surplus food. Anecdotally, the use of food waste apps in Swansea is low compared to other cities in the UK so there is potential to improve this and increase the amount of surplus food collected from hospitality and retail businesses (after being offered to charities and social enterprises) and to expand the sharing of surplus food between households.

One example of a surplus food app is **Olio** (olioex.com) which connects neighbours with each other and with local businesses so surplus food can be shared, not thrown away. This could be food nearing its sell-by date in local stores, spare home-grown vegetables, bread from a baker, or unused groceries left in someone's fridge before they go away. In Swansea, there are 3,032 users of the app within 1.2 miles of central Swansea. Olio uses **Food Waste Hero** (FWH) volunteers to pick up unsold surplus food from businesses, bring it home, list it on the Olio app, and redistribute the food to their neighbours, who can then pick up the food. At the time of compiling this information, only 10 individual food items were listed within 5 miles of central Swansea.

Too Good To Go (toogoodtogo.co.uk) is an anti-food waste app that lets people rescue unsold food from businesses to save it from going to waste. Registered organisations provide 'magic bags' of surplus food at a much-reduced cost, at the end of the day, often for evening collection. In Swansea, 59 venues are registered within 4.3 miles of central Swansea. These are mainly smaller supermarkets and coffee shops but also includes catering venues, such as at Swansea University.

4.5.3 Packaging and Food Refills

Another component of waste related to the food industry is packaging and whilst this may fall outside the scope of this report, it is worth mentioning food refill schemes and shops. These not only cut down on packaging but can also reduce food waste as customers have greater control over the amount of product they buy, reducing the risk of it being surplus to requirements or going out of date. There may also be a cost benefit too.

A local example of an independent refill outlet is the **Balance Responsible Living** zero waste shop in Sketty. Customers are able to buy bulk food, cleaning products and personal hygiene items to take away in your own containers. Food products include sugar, flour, coffee, tea, dried fruit, grains and cereals, rice, pasta, oil and vinegar.

4.5.4 Food Waste Challenges

There are a number of challenges linked to food waste:

- Lack of sufficient data on food waste, including surplus food.
- Diminishing supplies from supermarkets (outlined in a recent 5 News report – youtu.be/mlo1BCZNvxl)
- The provision of unusable surplus food (i.e. food provided in the evening which reaches a use-by-date that day).
- The provision of surplus food in mixed causing cross-contamination.
- The cost of disposing of unusable food being passed on to charities and social enterprises as a result of the issues outlined above.
- Times when surplus food is available (evenings) is not often compatible with the times when organisations and volunteers can collect.
- Transport costs incurred by volunteers using their own vehicles when surplus food is collected outside of the immediate neighbourhood.
- Adequate provision from central suppliers such as FareShare, as the organisation itself struggles with increased demand.
- Poor/lack of connections with local farms or other growing initiatives to provide fresh produce.

4.5.5 Food Waste Opportunities

Several suggestions were made by local community food projects on how to improve the use of surplus food:

- Consider working with Swansea BID and other partnerships on an awareness-raising campaign with food producers, hospitality and food retailers on benefits of and best practice in supplying surplus food, with guidance to support the positive working relationships between surplus food providers and charities. This may lead to a scheme to acknowledge businesses that perform well in reducing commercial food collections.
- Work with hospitality businesses to help update their practices so that more food can be redistributed (e.g. caterers provide food in a way that means it has a better chance of being distributed)
- Consider feasibility into a city-wide approach to managing the redistribution of surplus food, perhaps via a centralised drop-off / collection point, which could remove many barriers experienced by groups, increase the proportion of surplus food being used and potentially introduce new opportunities. Could also link to initiatives such as use of electric cargo bikes.
- Extend projects such as Cyfoeth Y Coed, in terms of collecting from more fruit trees in the area and working with farms on gleaning vegetables that are sometimes left to rot in the field. Also connect with more community food growing initiatives that could provide surplus.
- Explore ways to increase the volumes of fresh food reaching food banks, etc
- Consider a campaign to increase the use of food share apps by the community, including sharing surplus food within communities (not just from retail and hospitality).
- Develop and promote the Store More scheme (see below) and encourage more drying, bottling, tinning, pressing, smoking, salting, pickling, brining, jamming, juicing etc' activities.
- Consider how the redistribution of surplus from hospitality and events could be more coordinated and widespread.

5. Sustainable Farming and Land Availability

In the timescale available to prepare this report, it was not possible to undertake comprehensive research into this aspect. However, there is clearly an increase in more diverse farming practices taking place in Gower. Examples include Paviland Farm, a 1,000 acre arable farm in Rhossili that has reintroduced cattle grazing to improve soil fertility where ten years ago it would have had a wheat, oat and barley rotation. It grows vegetables without chemical herbicides and pesticides. Shepherds Farm in Penmaen grows veg and supplies its own green grocery in Gorseinon. Two farms that have historically raised sheep are adding in vegetables: Manselford Farm in Llanrhidian is growing asparagus and swede while Little Walterstone Farm in Penmaen now grows seasonal vegetables and sells honey and beeswax products from its hives. Last year, Gower Pick Your Own at Scurllage added broad beans to its soft fruit.

Some local growers involved in smaller scale operations suggest there is a lack of land available for growing, particularly at scale. However, others suggest the main issue is a significant lack of growers rather than access to land. It has been suggested that local farmers may be happy to lease fields that are no longer in production or in use for other purposes but that there is a lack of growers to take this on.

5.1 Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)

The CSA model differs from commercial farming in a number of ways. CSAs are always local food producers who provide food for people who live nearby. They operate on CSAs grow on much smaller plots of land and use sustainable techniques e.g. organic and/or biodynamic, rejecting the use of industrial herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers. CSAs have members who pay ahead of time to receive a weekly box of produce and members are often encouraged to take part, as volunteers, in the operation of the farm. CSAs also embrace their role as community assets, encouraging volunteering and running educational activities, e.g. with local schools, to connect people with the often invisible realities of food growing. CSAs usually actively promote more sustainable farming methods and eating habits.

There are currently 7 food growing CSA projects in Swansea; 5 fully operational (Cae Tan, Big Meadow, Summit Good, Bramble and Nettle, and The Rowan Tree) and 2 in the early stages of development (Cae Felin and Good for You Fairwood CSA). There is also a few smaller, niche CSAs focussed on beef, pork, mushrooms or flowers. This is probably the largest concentration of CSAs in Wales and a local CSA network group has now formed and started to meet regularly. Most CSAs offer volunteering opportunities and some work with schools or groups.

The most well-established CSA in Swansea is **Cae Tan**, which was set up in 2015 with support from Gower Power and is currently providing weekly organic produce to over 130 households. This project has been pivotal in providing inspiration and practical support and mentoring to other CSAs that have emerged over the past few years, including through schools projects and training provision (see above).

Banc Organics, a well-established community supported food scheme based near Kidwelly in Carmarthenshire, also distributes veg boxes in Swansea area, and has a weekly drop off at the Environment Centre.

Whilst not involved in food production, and not a CSA, it is worth noting that **Gower Flax** has recently been established on a certified organic farm on Gower with a focus on researching and creating a sustainable model for the growth of regenerative textile systems in Wales.

6. Local Food Industry

As in most areas of the UK, Swansea is home to a diverse range of small and medium size food and drink producers from small homebased operations that sell small quantities at local markets and online, to more established brands, such as Joe's Ice Cream, which has several shops of its own and supplies products to many venues and other outlets. Smaller producers are often supported through development and funding schemes, often delivered through national government programmes, local authority projects, and local partnerships.

6.1 Swansea Food Partnership

Swansea Food Partnership provides support and networking opportunities for food and drink businesses throughout Swansea and Gower. It was formed in September 2019 as a direct response to discussions with rural food businesses in Swansea and focuses on working to create a vibrant and prosperous food offer for Swansea; to strengthen and shorten supply chains; enhance the food tourism and bridge the gap between rural and urban food. Swansea Food Partnership has an online presence, including over 1,200 followers on Instagram. (www.swansea.gov.uk/foodpartnership).

In February 2020 the partnership identified a number of key areas were through a consultation event with rural food and tourism businesses. Following this, the core partnership group set out several priorities:

- Improved awareness of the local food/drink offer.
- Improved perceptions of local food/drink offer - locally and externally.
- Stronger local networks (business to business and business to customer).
- More food and drink produced and consumed locally, through greater use of local suppliers by the local food and drink industry and by local communities.
- Improved infrastructure to support food and drink businesses locally, focused on start-up/small businesses.
- Reduced food waste, including packaging.

In 2022, Swansea Council took on an Economic Development Local Food Coordinator whose role includes supporting the Swansea Food Partnership and its priorities. In November 2022, two events - called *Made in Swansea* and *Made in Rural Swansea*, were organised to bring Swansea businesses, such as restaurants, cafes, pubs and shops, together with local producers, including farmers, growers, bakers and brewers.

Also in 2022, Swansea Food Partnership commissioned a research project, undertaken by Afallen, in collaboration with the Open Food Network and Urban Foundry, which sought to understand what could be done to support local food supply in Swansea. This involved questionnaires to three groups of stakeholders: food producers (growers, manufacturers, farmers), food 'sellers' (cafes, pubs, restaurants, hotels, wholesalers, markets) and consumers (householders, other retail users). Results from this study are expected in March and may reveal many opportunities to support local producers.

6.2 Local Produce Markets and Farm Shops

There are several community-run local produce markets across Swansea, which generally run on a monthly basis, some of which have been established for decades (e.g. in Penclawdd and Mumbles). The award-winning Uplands Market first appeared in 2013 and is run by **Urban Foundry** which also set up several other markets over the last ten years, taking over management of the Mumbles Market, setting up the Marina Market and more recently, markets in Pontardawe and Port Talbot. Other independent local community markets currently run in Sketty and Pontarddulais. For a short time, Urban Foundry tried a market in Morriston but this didn't last and some local community markets haven't managed to keep going.

Urban Foundry were also responsible for setting up the South Wales Food and Drink online platform to promote local food and drink businesses across Swansea, Bridgend, Carmarthenshire, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire and Neath Port Talbot and allow them to provide customers an ordering service. (<https://southwalesfoodanddrink.com>).

Farm Co. originated in 2017 as Swansea Food Assembly, part of the international Food Assembly network which provides an online farmers' market to help farmers sell their produce direct to consumers. When the Food Assembly network ceased trading in the UK, FarmCo was launched utilising a similar online platform and continuing to work with the same producers. In addition to the online farm shop, there is an actual shop in Kingsbridge and there have been other collection points around Swansea.

Swansea market is an iconic feature in Swansea and an award-winning market with lots of fresh local produce available including meats, vegetables and baking products. It is also home to the **Brontosaurus Vegan Lifestyle Store**, established in 2017, which stocks chilled, frozen and pre-packed foods, and also hosts the Swansea Vegan Mini Market where local vendors come together to sell their prepared foods and products on the first Saturday of each month.

There are a number of farm shops in Swansea, though the extent to which these focus on local produce may vary. One good example is **Dunvant Farm Shop and Café**, which offers a wide range of locally produced meats, eggs, vegetables, preserves and homemade cakes, and flavoured milks from Llaeth Beynon Dairy, Llanelli. **Penyfodau Fawr Farm Shop**, near Garden Village, also sells a good range of locally grown products and locally produced goods.

There are many other high street or village shops that make an effort to stock local produce, such as The Coterie in Clydach and Shepherd's Fruit & Veg in Gorseinon. There are also restaurants and cafes that look to use local ingredients and suppliers, such as Hoogah Café on Bryn Y Mor Road and Mor restaurant in Mumbles.

The **Store More** project offers low cost loan of professional food processing equipment to help community gardens, CSA's and other organisations or individuals who grow local produce to preserve and package their produce for a longer shelf life. The project was originally set up with funding from Swansea Council's Grow Local Fund and is based at Spring Mills in North Gower. A key aim of the project was to enable storage without refrigeration in order to reduce carbon emissions. The equipment available includes a pasteurising kettle, vacuum packer, food dehydrator, meat mincer, bottle corker and various other tools, utensils and containers. (www.gowergroup.org/store-more.html).

6.3 Local Food Producer Challenges

There are many challenges facing local food producers:

- **Supply:** While Swansea does not lack agricultural land e.g. much of Gower, agricultural production is limited because that land is not currently available for growing. A local supplier commented that the only local produce he could source at present was beetroot.
- **Demand:** Britain lags behind much of continental Europe in terms of the percentage of income we are prepared to pay for good food. At present, if there was a renaissance of local growing, the market is not present to buy it.
- **Competition/costs:** Small and medium food businesses face intense competition from the large food retailers whose size enables them to absorb shocks and generate far reaching economies of scale.

7. Next Steps

This report provides an overview of sustainable food and agriculture and a snapshot of food-related activity in Swansea. It is not exhaustive and in no way claims to include every initiative and opportunity, which are continually developing and emerging across all sectors.

Swansea Environmental Forum and The Environment Centre will continue to work with Swansea Council to explore actions that can be taken in support of this cross cutting agenda. These will focus on how Swansea Council can help and further support the good work already being undertaken across the county.

Please ensure that you refer to the Screening Form Guidance while completing this form.

Which service area and directorate are you from?

Service Area: Property Services

Directorate: Place

To note the report is corporate - presented in behalf of the whole Council.

Q1 (a) What are you screening for relevance?

- New and revised policies, practices or procedures
- Service review, re-organisation or service changes/reductions, which affect the wider community, service users and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or accessibility to the built environment, e.g., new construction work or adaptations to existing buildings, moving to on-line services, changing location
- Large Scale Public Events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Services Board, which impact on a public bodies functions
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services

(b) Please name and fully describe initiative here:

Sustainable Food

1.1 The report provides 1. Key considerations for the development of a Swansea Council Sustainable Food Policy and 2. A position statement on Sustainable Food activity across the county.

Q2 What is the potential impact on the following: the impacts below could be positive (+) or negative (-)

	High Impact		Medium Impact		Low Impact		Needs further investigation
	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Children/young people (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older people (50+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other age group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Generations (yet to be born)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race (including refugees)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asylum seekers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gypsies & travellers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or (non-)belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty/social exclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carers (inc. young carers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form Appendix 4

Community cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3 What involvement has taken place/will you undertake e.g. engagement/consultation/co-productive approaches? Please provide details below – either of your activities or your reasons for not undertaking involvement.

A - Internal Swansea Council Policy – Key stakeholders and SME’s have started to gather the main headlines for further discussion at CDC, in order to develop a future policy.
 B - An environmental partner off our procurement framework has been engaged to provide a position statement on county wide activity, consulting and engaging with key stakeholders.

Q4 Have you considered the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 in the development of this initiative:

- a) Overall does the initiative support our Corporate Plan’s Well-being Objectives when considered together?
 Yes No
- b) Does the initiative consider maximising contribution to each of the seven national well-being goals?
 Yes No
- c) Does the initiative apply each of the five ways of working?
 Yes No
- d) Does the initiative meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?
 Yes No

Q5 What is the potential risk of the initiative? (Consider the following impacts – equality, socio-economic, environmental, cultural, legal, financial, political, media, public perception etc...)

High risk <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low risk <input type="checkbox"/>
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Q6 Will this initiative have an impact (however minor) on any other Council service?

Yes No

If yes, please provide details below

Once the new internal policy has been approved – service areas for example such as education, social services, and facilities management will be expected to procure in accordance with the policy principles.

Q7 What is the cumulative impact of this proposal on people and/or communities when considering all the impacts identified within the screening and any other key decisions affecting similar groups/ service users made by the organisation?

(You may need to discuss this with your Service Head or Cabinet Member to consider more widely if this proposal will affect certain groups/ communities more adversely because of other decisions the organisation is making. For example, financial impact/poverty, withdrawal of multiple services and whether this is disadvantaging the same groups, e.g., disabled people, older people, single parents (who are mainly women), etc.)

Swansea Council recognises that it must lead by example and use its 'Sphere of Influence' to reach out to as many citizens and businesses as possible regarding climate change and nature recovery. The Leader and Cabinet Members have signed the climate charter, and a more generic version for Swansea Citizens and public sector, business, charities, schools, groups etc. will be used, alongside the more simplistic pledge wall as mechanisms to seek wider buy in across the whole city and county.

Involving partners will be paramount to success, and will help support Swansea Council's ambition to lead by example. Agreed strategies will provide structure and governance to ensure delivery.

Listening to and acting on community groups, school groups ideas will help shape the strategy.

Swansea council will commit to making long term and embedded behaviour change via training and support not only within its own authority but also across the City and County, for all citizens. **We want everyone to shape Swansea's vision for reaching net zero carbon.**

We can make changes on a huge scale if we all make small changes to how we move, shop, eat, think and live, together.

It is envisaged the county wide agenda is supported through the newly formed climate signatories group (Made up of key stakeholders across Swansea – Health Board, Educational establishments, Fire Service, Police, NRW etc.)

Swansea Council cannot make Swansea net zero carbon on its own. We need everyone in Swansea to act now and consider what they can do to reduce their impact on the planet. We all need to take action at home, in the workplace, and across the county as a whole.

The Council is well placed to work with others. We can make the most of Swansea's collective potential and create solutions together. There will need to be major investments. We will have to make changes to existing systems of how we use and interact with energy. We must change how we live our lives. We will have to redefine how we manage and interact with our environment.

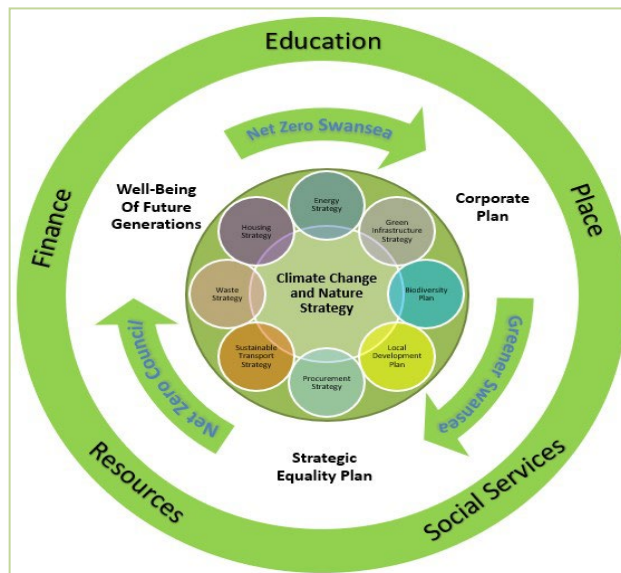
Above all, to meet this challenge, we need collective leadership and shared ambition.

To note the Well-being of Future Generations is a pivot part of our project governance structure.

Outcome of Screening

Q8 Please describe the outcome of your screening below:

- **Summary of impacts identified and mitigation needed (Q2)** – If we move in the right direction and bring citizens along with us then all benefits could and should be very positive. Not only developing Swansea Councils ambition on sustainable food, but working with citizens/groups etc. to explore safe, healthy, nutritious and sustainable food supply across the county, improved health, well-being and education.
- **Summary of involvement (Q3)** The initial internal officer collaboration has been positive. The environmental partners report also reflects the enthusiasm of parties county wide, eager to move this agenda forward,
- **WFG considerations (Q4)**
- To note the Well-being of Future Generations is a pivot part of our project governance structure.



- **Any risks identified (Q5)** – Risks are medium, with a medium to long term time scale. More sustainable food is likely to cost more, there may also be challenges with local supply chain capacity v demand. Education/Behaviour change will also be a challenge.
- **Cumulative impact (Q7)** – A brilliant and exciting opportunity to maximise the wellbeing of future generation and equality plan principles to make for a better Swansea by 2050.

(NB: This summary paragraph should be used in the relevant section of corporate report)

Full IIA to be completed

Do not complete IIA – please ensure you have provided the relevant information above to support this outcome

NB: Please email this completed form to the Access to Services Team for agreement before obtaining approval from your Head of Service. Head of Service approval is only required via email.

Integrated Impact Assessment Screening Form Appendix 4

Screening completed by:
Name: Rachel Lewis
Job title: Directorate Project Manager
Date: 6.2.23

Approval by Head of Service:
Name: Mark Wade
Position: Director of Place
Date: 8.2.23

Please return the completed form to accesstoservices@swansea.gov.uk

Agenda Item 5



Report of the Chair

Climate Change Corporate Delivery Committee – 20 February 2023

Work Plan 2022-2023

Date of meeting	Agenda items and Format
15 June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work Plan Discussion
20 July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work Programme 2022-2023
19 September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cancelled
17 October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature Recovery Plan
21 November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste Strategy
21 December 2022	Workshop Session
16 January 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Renewable Energy
20 February 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Food Policy
20 March 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Products
17 April 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflection
	Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Transport Strategy• Net Zero 2030