

1. Planning for Healthy FOOD

Summary:

Five themes emerged from combining the three table discussion themes.

Prioritising food production in planning

- Map areas rich in soil/water
- Govt to protect these areas
- Study to feed into planning
- Need to identify what future land is going to be used
- Population Limits in certain areas
- All new areas to include criteria conducive to producing own food

Whole of government planning –

- 3 levels and integrated through

Protecting and Assisting farmers/ Agriculture (Key stakeholders)

- Market growers consulted as key stakeholders
- Integrating agricultural needs- prioritizing farms in planning
- Raise the profile of farmers to ensure on-going
- Use Knowledge and information to use land more efficiently /productively and profitable

Public education /awareness and action

- Raise profile of farming
- Build local economy
- Education where your food comes from

Linking market to producers

- Local growers markets

2. Sustainable agriculture

Summary:

Government legislation

- Water policy
- Urban development limits
- Employment options / schemes
- Tariffs on food
- Transferrable development rights legislation
- Barrier with high cost of compliance – subsidies, incentives for conversion/pesticides etc
- Incentives for relocation, developers will provide buffers

Water available for agricultural purposes

- Climate change, issues
- Dam water unsustainable
- Food not diverted to bio-fuels
- Growing more local food – transition town approach – ‘adopt a farmer’ from local community groups
- Identifying good arable land

Education

- English language skills
- Keep intellectual knowledge locally
- Food growing education keep part of curriculum - signals importance & opens opportunities
- Connecting communities and local farmers
- Different farming practices

3. Food Safety and Health

Summary:

Education

- Consumerism
- Excess food - education
- NESB farmers - education
- Education – healthy food – drives market
- Practical eg: Claymore – food market
- Growing own vegies

Improved practice

- Labelling – insecticides, origins (suitable size)
- How we grow our food – allergies, chemicals, hydroponic/organic, genetically modified
- Traditional and seasonal
- Why are food allergies on the rise?
- Processing/storage

Policy

- Resourcing – Monitoring – Food safety on farms
- Institutions – Food safety practices
- Shopping areas
- Housing – disadvantaged
- Policy drive – truth in labels – insecticide
- Long term – farming, sustainable practices
- Other countries – trading
- Social policy – access to healthy food
- Urbanisation – small

Education

- Choice, safety, testing own soil
- Soil safety – heavy metals, soil history, birth defects (backyard community gardens)
- Sustainable gardening
- Fresh Care
- Culturally appropriate education
- Local knowledge
- Breast feeding – promotion
- Parents as role models
- Teach people how to properly prepare and cook healthy cost effective food

4. Access to Healthy Food

Summary

Availability

- Not enough F & V stores
- Large domination of supermarkets –geographic price discrimination
- Fresh often dearer than processed
- Opportunity to buy local & direct e.g. farmers markets
- Co-ops & support of agencies & businesses
- The wrong shops I the areas
- Food cart for home deliver

Transport

- Not enough public transport
- Need for specific services to shops & markets
- Home delivery
- Cost e.g. taxis

Education

- From early childhood in schools
- CALD education
- Better & clear labelling
- Easily accessible information at convenient locations
- Lack of skills and knowledge
- Better choices
- Cost of education
- Cooking for one, buying for one, motivation to cook
- Use & storage of seasonal food & growing at home
- Awareness of chemicals
- Food preparation

Time restraints

- Working families
- Priorities
- Time restraints of farmers (can't attend committees / co-ops etc.
- Education – food preparation

Availability

- To all of the community

Transport

- As a banner

Education

- For all ages