

“Nourishing Sustainable Food”

A Greenprint Forum on Food and Farming 28.02.2024

Market Hall, Saxmundham

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Photos by Jamie Bretton, Amy Duran, Paul Mackie and Daniel Wareing



This event was held by the Greenprint Forum to provide the space for and stimulate a conversation to explore the localisation of the production and supply of food, evaluation and enhancement of the assets of natural capital upon which the very production of good quality, healthy food depends, and how the risks faced by farmers undergoing transformation need to be tackled.

It was attended by 71 delegates including members of the public as well as representatives of the sector of farming and production of food, voluntary groups, environmental organisations, businesses and statutory bodies.

The event was chaired by Jane Healey, Chair of the Greenprint Forum.



Anna Beames, Chief Executive of Suffolk Farming Wildlife Advisory Group



During the first presentation of the evening, we heard from Anna Beames about the need to grow the food we need differently, for the security of supply and for the health of both humanity and the environment.

A current concern is the lack of a national food strategy, on the positive side however farming headlined for the first time at a COP summit, at COP 28, as part of the solution to the challenges of climate change, and this could herald a new era for production of food through ecological agriculture, with more farmers, not fewer.

Anna also introduced the concept of Panarchy to help understand the complexities and connectivities of dynamic systems of nature. Conventional farming can hijack, or interrupt, these cycles, whereas traditional shepherding techniques such as mob grazing, for example, can mimic the natural ecological processes by keeping the flock on the move, with the extended recovery periods between each time that an area is grazed helping the soil to regenerate its health and condition.

Anna emphasised the importance of the natural capital in the context of the production of food and that it is impossible to separate the environment from food production; a good business case has to recognise the value of that natural capital. Indeed, it is estimated that in 2021, the total asset value of natural services in the UK amounted to over £1.5 trillion, with an annual value of around £47 billion.¹

However, the review of The Economics of Biodiversity by Dasgupta² in 2021 highlights that for over 70% of countries including the UK, their ecological footprint (as estimated by how much biologically productive land and water is required to produce all the resources the country consumes and to absorb the waste it generates) is greater than their biocapacity (as measured by the ecosystems' capacity to produce biological materials used by people and to

¹ [UK natural capital accounts - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

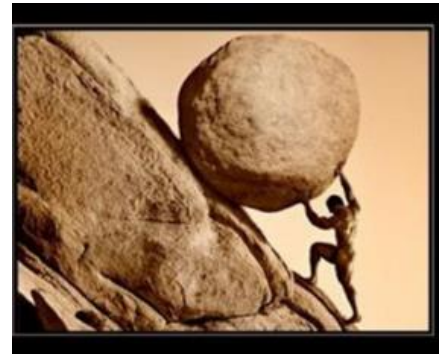
² [The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

absorb waste), leading to what is known as an 'ecological deficit'. Natural Capital is not a sacrifice, but something that the business of farming depends upon.

Identifying the many barriers to change (mindset, risk, supply chain issues, lack of local infrastructure, policy & regulation, lack of transparency and true cost accounting, etc), we can apply the myth of Sisyphos as a metaphor, to understand that trying to break through all the barriers to change the current system would be like rolling a boulder up a mountain for eternity when what is needed to affect change would be to come up with a new model that renders the existing system obsolete.

"You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete"

Buckminster Fuller, Futurist 1983



Suffolk FWAG have an advisor framework "Farming for Life" that offers its clients a holistic and modular service and advice package. With **natural capital baselining** at its core, it can create a holistic farm environmental and resilience plan to match your needs and build the business case for environmental farming practices. [Natural Capital Baselines | Suffolk Fwag](#)

Additional comments received from Anna after the event

Anna is concerned to not lose the momentum from our Food and Farming Forum.

She identified that we have enough knowledge to make meaningful change but don't have a plan (on a nationwide scale) to create a safer, healthier food environment.

Anna expressed that, between the people and organisations represented in the room with us, we should have enough connections, influence and knowledge to plan alternatives and drive real change.

Email: anna.beames@suffolkfwag.co.uk

Website: [About Us | Suffolk Fwag](#)

The slides from the presentation by Anna can be found here: <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Environment/Green-Issues/Slides/Regenerative-Systems-280224.pdf>

To find out more about Suffolk FWAG's programme Farming for Life, visit [Natural Capital Baselines | Suffolk Fwag](#)



John Pawsey, Shimpling Park Farm

John began by recounting the story of how he was inspired to transform his own farm, when a hare ran under the boom spraying his field, got sprayed and then washed itself – it struck him that not only had he in effect been spraying his crops, but everything else too.

His farm now uses no pesticides at all, and he misses the insecticides the least as nature has regained its own equilibrium. The “weeds” can themselves benefit the soil as well as harbour the beneficial predatory insects and pollinators, and in turn the birds, that all help comprise a healthy ecology.

John reminded us that, whilst farmers can, if they perceive weeds to be getting out of control, use machinery which removes weeds without using pesticides, what about the ground nesting birds?

Shimpling Park Farm has carried out many nature surveys to assess the impacts of the fundamental changes that the farm has made in its practices. In the latest bird survey populations of red and amber listed birds are remaining stable which contrasts national trends but population levels remain lower than would be expected in more natural habitats.

John then went on to talk about the main emission sources from the farm with 33.5% of emissions coming from the use of fuel and power, 49% from fertility, 0.1% from materials, 3.7% from capital items, 12.4% from livestock, and 1.3% from distribution. Farms can and should be carbon sinks, not carbon emitters.

John finished with the final challenge; if we want our future countryside to recover, we need to ask ourselves – where is the space for nature in our landscapes?



Email: info@shimplingparkfarm.co.uk

Website: [Shimpling Park Farm – Organic Lamb](#)

The slides from the presentation by John can be found here: eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Environment/Green-Issues/Slides/How-Organic-Farming-can-bring-positive-outcomes-for-Natural-Capital.pdf

Workshops and discussion

The main part of our event was a workshop-type discussion bringing small groups of delegates together to generate responses to a set of questions developed in prior consultation with both speakers.

We invite any relevant stakeholders to use this feedback to attempt to identify areas in which they can enable or otherwise support action towards developing systems of regenerative food production.

Each group was asked by the Chair to offer to the wider group, the key points discussed at their respective tables, and the key points raised are as follows (a photographic record of all written notes submitted by attendees can be found at Appendix Two).



Question 1.

What are the tensions between nature recovery and production of food?

Alternative perspective:

- Tensions between nature recovery and food production may be perceived rather than actual.

Economic influences:

- Our current economic system rewards cost-cutting over environmental considerations, leading to practices that are harmful to nature but lead to economic gain.
- Economic factors drive consumers towards cheap food options, reinforcing a preference for economically competitive but environmentally detrimental food production.
- Nature recovery strategies require investment, and the financial burden is often shared between suppliers (farmers) and consumers.

Consumer habits and perceptions:

- Processed and cheaply produced foods are a large part of many local diets, changing consumption habits can be challenging.
- Currently, to make regenerative farming more mainstream, consumers would need to alter their purchasing habits to make regenerative farming more economically viable and sustainable. This puts a heavy onus on the individual.
- Local farms have limited visibility to consumers. Witnessing the benefits of regenerative farming could influence local people's purchasing choices.
- Consumer perceptions play a crucial role in shaping food production practices, influencing the demand for nature-friendly products.
- Lack of knowledge among consumers about the impact of food choices on nature hinders progress toward nature recovery in farms.

Policy and regulatory considerations:

- Our GDP-centric approach to measuring success is flawed. GDP emphasises economic output without accounting for social well-being and environmental health.
- Discussions around nature recovery often involve acronyms and esoteric language. The discussion needs to be opened up for broader public engagement.
- Government bans on certain chemicals lack guidance on alternative solutions for farmers, hindering cooperation between government and food producers.
- Our national food strategy needs to be comprehensive, incorporating nature regeneration.

- Misleading information in advertising and on food packaging. Stricter advertising regulations should be implemented to prevent greenwashing.
- Vested interests from some industry operatives may hinder the implementation of nature-friendly policies, requiring careful navigation of conflicting priorities.

Practices and alternatives:

- Farmers' reliance on common pesticides poses risks to animals, however farmers may be reluctant to discontinue their use. Facilitating interactions between farmers using and not using these pesticides may encourage users of these chemicals to adopt alternatives, with guidance from farmers who have done this successfully.
- Rewilding is often proposed as a means toward nature recovery; however, this may be at odds with farming.
- The scale of industrial agriculture causes damage to nature over a large area.

Question 2.

What has inspired the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices among local businesses in Suffolk and how do we apply these insights to motivate the agricultural sector?

Mental and Emotional Factors:

- Mental health improvement for producers and consumers.
- Fatigue with caring about the environment, causing mental health stress rather than motivation.
- Ingrained habits and the need for habitual change.
- Lack of societal connection has an impact on our decision-making.
- Feeling more connected to the community as a motivation for nature-friendly choices.
- A sense of belonging to the community for both farmers and consumers.
- Mental health struggles and a higher than average suicide rate in farmers.

Community and Connection:

- More connection between communities and farmers, motivating local people to support local farmers.
- Holistic approaches to food with cooperation between farmers, local businesses, and the community.
- Increased connection with nature in the community as a motivator for non-destructive consumer choices.

Educational and Informational:

- Honest education on the effects of common food production practices on our environment and our health.
- Access to evidence of the positive impact of nature regenerative practices through pictures or facilitated visits.

Government Incentives and Support:

- Sustainable farming incentives from government.
- Grants for the adoption of nature regenerative practices on farms.

Social and Collaborative Approaches:

- Emphasis on fulfilment and job satisfaction from contributing to healthy food access and environmental regeneration.
- Volunteer schemes where community members actively help farmers.

Practical Support and Infrastructure:

- Access to local abattoirs and warehouses for processing.
- Once nature regeneration practices are in place, farmers are motivated by soil regeneration and other benefits to their farms.

Business and Certification:

- Motivating businesses to adopt sustainable practices by offering certification through The Carbon Charter [Carbon Charter | Net Zero Carbon Business.](#)

Question 3. How can agricultural practices be adapted to promote biodiversity and support natural ecosystems recovery?**Policy and programmes of support:**

- Political commitment.
- Effective policies and commitment from government.
- Incentive programmes to motivate farmers.
- Support for farmers in person, i.e. more than just guidance online.
- Rewilding initiatives both inside and outside of farms.
- Tailored support for smaller farms.
- Support to promote smaller farms.

Education and training:

- Training programmes and initiatives.
- Business literacy support to guide farmers to ensure sustainable practices align with economic viability.
- Education on environmentally friendly farming practices.
- Guidance on biodiversity conservation.
- Assisting farmers in planning logistics to optimise resource use and minimise environmental impact.

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability:

- Rotating solar power generators between fallow fields to produce energy for farms.
- Research³ by Keele University showed solar farms tended to have more species of plant, insect and bird than equivalent farm fields.
- Allocating space for wind energy generators in farms.
- Implementing government and Ofgem's joint action plan to streamline grid connections, reducing timescales and promoting efficient energy use.
- Grid connection to renewable energy sources for Suffolk County Council owned farms.
- Encouraging reducing the size of machinery on smaller farms.
- Establishing a shared machinery and equipment scheme which farmers can use to reduce energy consumption and other environmental impacts.

Community:

- Highlighting the benefits to the consumer which come with buying locally such as a sense of community.
- Fostering a cultural shift wherein local areas have a stronger sense of community, buying locally and directly from farmers.
- Embracing environmentally sustainable practices as a community such as composting and recycling schemes.
- Encouraging joined-up thinking for a holistic approach to ecosystem recovery with a focus on community cooperation.
- Establishing a scheme for sharing equipment and machinery between farms to reduce overall environmental impact.
- Promote direct sales from farmers and food producers to local people.

³ [Comment | Why solar farms can benefit wildlife - Keele University](#)

Involving farmers in devising solutions:

- Working closely with local farmers to jointly plan and implement biodiversity solutions.
- Collaborating to tailor implementation of sustainable practices to individual farms on a case-by-case basis.
- Integrated farming systems to combine farming practices to maximise resources.
- Crop rotation, conservation tillage and other soil management practices focused on soil microbiota.
- Using fungi to benefit soil microbiomes.
- Implement water management practices to maintain freshwater ponds and support diverse aquatic species.
- Biodynamic farming.
- Organic farming.

Question 4. How can local government collaborate with agriculture to restore nature while ensuring economic viability for farmers?

Education and awareness:

- A programme to advocate for local food through schools by growing food, promoting organic farming, and teaching sustainable production methods.
- Initiatives to teach sustainable food production methods to children and their parents and carers.
- Better education on the source of food for school children, young adults, and teens. Including apprenticeships and educational qualifications.
- Education on the true cost of food, to the taxpayer, the environment and our health. Emphasising the impact of cheaply produced and unsustainable products as well as importation.
- An initiative to get more locally grown food into schools.
- Collaboration with schools and universities to provide more land-based education opportunities.
- A plan to forge connections between local food producers and Suffolk New College's Otley Campus which offers a variety of courses in Agriculture

Collaboration with agricultural organisations and farmers, making them part of the solution:

- Collaboration with groups like the Landworkers Alliance and farmer clusters who support small farms.
- Collaboration with organisations addressing food waste and promoting healthy eating habits.
- Networking opportunities for farmers and organisations supporting sustainable practices.
- Collaboration with organisations providing professional design services for sustainable farms.
- Utilising field margins to benefit wildlife and reduce water and soil runoff.
- Council facilitated local farmers' markets.
- Local food hubs fostered by local authorities.

Financial incentives:

- Create energy and costs savings for farmers through thermal imaging projects.
- Grant schemes for agricultural start-ups and farms implementing nature recovery strategies.
- Grants and other incentives to reward farmers already implementing nature restorative practices.
- Subsidies for farmers engaged in nature regeneration.
- Funding opportunities to support innovation in sustainable farming practices.
- Funding towards organic certification.

Editor's note:

Farming in Protected Landscapes [Farming in Protected Landscapes – Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape \(coastandheaths-nl.org.uk\)](https://coastandheaths-nl.org.uk) is a Defra grant programme designed to support your ambitions to create new habitats, restore existing ones, diversify your farm business, get people into the countryside, maintain and conserve historic features and the landscape, and help address local challenges associated with climate change.

This grant programme is entering its final year, closing in March 2025, and funds projects undertaken by or in collaboration with farmers and land managers. It's administered by the local team at the National Landscapes (formerly known as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) for both the Essex & Suffolk Coast & Heaths and the Dedham Vale.

If you have an idea for a project in the National Landscape that you would like to explore or discuss, then please do get in touch with the team who will happily advise on the eligibility of your project, and support you in putting the application together. The grant is a competitive one so please do get in touch without delay. Contact the FiPL team on 01502 674630 or 01394 445227 or farmgrants@suffolkandessex-nl.org.uk



Transparency and public engagement:

- Making farms more open to the public for transparency and awareness.
- Facilitating farm visits for locals and organisations to encourage transparency and collaboration.
- Facilitating consumer engagement with farmers.
- Adoption of nature regenerative practices in council-owned farms, setting an example for other small farms and enabling councils to devise a blueprint for creating an economically viable nature regenerative farm.



Editor's note: we are aware of the following events locally, we are always pleased to promote these so please feel free to let us know on greenissues@eastsoffolk.gov.uk if others come to your attention and we will share via our network:

- **Sunday 7 April: Walk and Talk around Earlsway Farm 10:00-13:00** (arrive at 0945 for prompt start)

Walk and talk around the complex issues to do with land management, food, farming and climate, thanks to Richard Symes. [Earlsway Farm – April 7th Sunday – Halesworth ASH](#) This event is free but please email Halesworth ASH and let them know if you are planning to come so they can estimate numbers halesworthash@gmail.com Earlsway farm, Bramfield, IP19 9AD there are plenty of parking/toilet facilities Web site: <http://earlswayfarm.co.uk/> Contact Rachel 07920055888

- **Tuesday 23 April: Healthy Stock and Healthy Soil, 10:00-13:00 at Herne Hill Farm, Chediston**

This event organised by [Pasture for Life – Certified 100% grass-fed meat, milk and dairy](#) looks at two key factors in your livestock business. How to best manage your grazing and arable practices to improve soil health and how to manage your livestock to reduce inputs and increase the health and productivity of your animals.

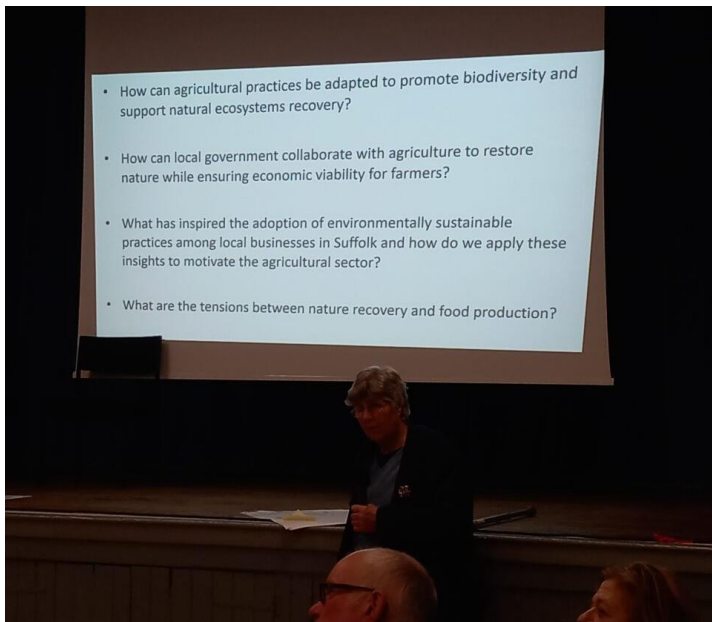
The event will take place at Herne Hill Farm, Chediston, Suffolk, and will involve a farm walk and talk as well as ample chance to discuss best practice in soil and livestock management. Register via Eventbrite: [RCF East Anglia: Healthy stock and healthy soil = healthy bank balance Tickets, Tue 23 Apr 2024 at 10:00 | Eventbrite](#)

- **Saturday and Sunday 18 and 19 May: Wakelyns Open Agroforestry Weekend**

Come and see organic agroforestry in action at one of the oldest, most diverse agroforestry sites in Europe, in Fressingfield here in Suffolk. Guided walks, information delicious food and more. A fun community event for everyone with an interest in agroecological farming and the environment. Free admission but registration required. <https://wakelyns.co.uk/>

Local and national government:

- Understanding barriers to farmers implementing sustainable practices when policy-making.
- Considering barriers to farmers in networking when policy-making.
- Explore lessons from wartime rationing on the dangers of over-reliance on imported foods and strategies to localise food when planning policies.
- Implement local and national food strategies which support and prioritise local farmers.
- Catering for local council (and other government) events using locally produced foods to promote sustainability and support local farmers.
- Encouraging the use of renewables in agricultural construction through local planning.



Useful links for further information, help and guidance

- **Barleybird CIC** – works with farmers, food producers, community groups, education and research to build understanding of agroecology and create capacity to empower, engage and change food systems [Barleybird](#)
- **Carbon Charter** – the regional accreditation scheme providing support and recognition to businesses throughout Suffolk and Norfolk as they take positive action towards Net Zero [Carbon Charter | Net Zero Carbon Business](#)
- **Community Fridges** – for sharing food resources within the community: [Community Fridge Network \(hubbub.org.uk\)](#) local examples include Saxmundham [SAX Community Fridge | Facebook](#) and Lowestoft [Lowestoft Community Fridge — Food Savvy](#) whilst Woodbridge have a Community Pantry [The Woodbridge Little Free Pantry is ready to open! - Network Suffolk](#)
- **Community led planning** (e.g. parish plans, village reviews, and village design statements) – how to go about it: [Community Led Planning » East Suffolk Council](#)
- **FareShare** – working with charities to redistribute surplus food to where it is needed: [FareShare | Fighting hunger, tackling food waste in the UK](#)
- **Farm Wildlife Advice Service** – Suffolk Wildlife Trust provide this advisory service to farmers, helping navigate funding and grant options [Farm Wildlife Advice | Suffolk Wildlife Trust](#)
- **Farming in Protected Landscapes** – [Farming in Protected Landscapes – Suffolk & Essex Coast & Heaths National Landscape \(coastandheaths-nl.org.uk\)](#) - supporting farmers and land managers to carry out projects that support nature recovery, mitigate the impacts of climate change, provide opportunities for people to discover, enjoy and understand the landscape and cultural heritage, or support nature-friendly, sustainable farm businesses.
- **Field to Fork** – East Suffolk Council are offering free growing kits to East Suffolk residents. Packs can be requested via [Field to fork request - My East Suffolk](#) and then be collected from locations across East Suffolk, including libraries, community hubs and churches. In April, a small grants scheme will open to support community farms, allotments and gardens with grants of up to £2000 to help engage local people with 'grow and eat' projects that will feed communities and help people stay active and connected.
- **Food Co-ops Toolkit** – more and more communities are setting up food co-ops so they can get good food at an affordable price and have more control over where their food comes from : [Food Co-ops toolkit | Sustain \(sustainweb.org\)](#)
- **Food, Farming & Countryside Commission** – an independent charity curating research and evidence on farming, land use and the countryside [Food, Farming and Countryside Commission \(ffcc.co.uk\)](#)

- **Free business support for Carbon Footprinting and Decarbonisations Plans –**
Suffolk based businesses are eligible for a FREE carbon footprint, tailored decarbonisation plan, and links to grant funds in their areas, as part of the Net Zero Business Advisor Service.

The service is a partnership between Groundwork East and Suffolk’s local authorities, delivering independent and impartial expert advice to help businesses and organisations save energy, reduce their emissions and establish tailored decarbonisation plans.

Advisors from Groundwork East will be able to identify new actions for organisations, or establish the anticipated costs and carbon savings that planned actions will achieve; whether this is a switch to a low carbon heating system, installation of solar PV, or focusing on upgrading to lower polluting vehicles for example.

These actions will support Suffolk’s businesses to meet the UK Government’s net zero target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

This support is financed by the UK government’s Shared Prosperity Fund.

Organisations can call 01473 350370 or email netzerosuffolk@groundwork.org.uk to speak to a Net Zero consultant.

More information about the Net Zero Business Advisor can be found at: carboncharter.org/suffolk-business-consultancy.

(Please note this support focuses on the mechanical emissions of an organisation (i.e. emissions from building energy usage, machine usage, and transport vehicles etc, not the non-mechanical/ land-based emissions i.e. enteric fermentation or carbon sequestration)

- **Gleaning Network** – exists to connect and empower communities, enabling them to salvage surplus food left on farms and redistribute it where it can be put to use within the local area [Gleaning Network - Fighting Food Waste Across the UK \(feedbackglobal.org\)](https://www.feedbackglobal.org)
- **Householder Energy Advice** – Just a few support spaces left! Households in Suffolk can contact Groundwork East for free and impartial advice on how to improve the energy efficiency and reduce bills in their home. Whether you have plans to change areas of your home already or you have no plans at all, the Householder Energy Advice service can help guide you to your next steps. They can advise on all areas of your home from a new heating system to lower energy use appliances. You can contact them via phone, email or by filling out their online ‘home energy audit’!

To access the online survey see [here](#) or call 01473 350370 / email Suffolk@groundwork.org.uk

- **iFarm** – iFarm (Ikigai Farm Limited) is a volunteer led Community Benefit Society (CBS), operating in and around the villages of Blo Norton, Thelnetham, Hopton, Coney Weston and in the locality, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. Its membership is locally rooted; volunteers with a vision for rural regeneration, led by a restorative approach to agricultural and horticultural business, scientific, educational and cultural activities [iFarm | Facebook](#)



- **Linking Environment & Farming (LEAF)** – inspiring and enabling sustainable farming that is prosperous, enriches the environment and engages local communities [Home Page | LEAF \(Linking Environment and Farming\)](#)
- **Nature Friendly Farming Network** – a membership organisation led by farmers, working alongside other organisations and public supporters forming a voice for sustainable food and farming in the UK [Home | Nature Friendly Farming Network, NFFN](#)
- **Organic Research Centre** – the UK’s leading independent organic research organisation [The Organic Research Centre - Supporting organic farming and research](#)
- **Pasture for Life** – championing the restorative power of grazing animals on pasture [Pasture for Life – Certified 100% grass-fed meat, milk and dairy](#)
- **Soil Association** – for information about soils and organics [Soil Association](#)
- **Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service** – for information about wildlife in Suffolk [front | Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service \(suffolkbis.org.uk\)](#)
- **Suffolk Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group** – provide farmers with expert advice and tailored services to restore, protect and create healthy farming systems through environmental and natural capital protection, resource management and improved efficiency [About Us | Suffolk Fwag](#)
- **Suffolk Observatory** – a goldmine of local data to evidence the need for local campaigns and action [Suffolk Observatory – Welcome to the Suffolk Observatory](#)
- **Suffolk REKO** – a collection of groups across Suffolk connecting local people and food producers. Simply order your produce via your local Suffolk REKO Facebook group and collect at your local weekly collection point. Interested food producers can also find details of how to join their local REKO circle via the Facebook group [Suffolk REKO | Facebook](#)
- **Suffolk Sound, Wednesday lunchtime with Karen Cannard** – ‘A weekly lunchtime show that celebrates Suffolk’s green heart’. Wednesdays from 12.00-14.00. [Wednesday Lunchtime with Karen Cannard - Suffolk Sound](#)
- **Woodbridge Local Food & Drink Project** – Transition Woodbridge have collated information about producers, retailers and eateries in the locality of the town and its surrounding parishes: [Local-Food-Drink-Project-2023-leaflet-online.pdf \(transitionwoodbridge.org.uk\)](#)

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank sincerely our speakers Anna Beames and John Pawsey for freely giving their time and imparting their knowledge.

Thank you too to all the stallholders (East Suffolk Council's Waste Team, Groundwork East, Transition Woodbridge, and Wakelyns) for engaging with and informing attendees.

And of course we wish to thank all who attended for contributing their questions and answers, participating in the workshop sessions and the group discussion. It was encouraging to hear of the depth and breadth of action already taking place in the various communities represented by attendees and we look forward to ongoing opportunities to engage and share learning through our wider network.

Appendix one – organisations with representatives in attendance

- 2 Fields Farm
- Anglian Organics [Anglian Organics - Facebook](#)
- Barleybird CIC [Barleybird](#)
- Community Action Suffolk [Community Food Partnership - Community Action Suffolk](#)
- East Suffolk Council – elected members **Cllr John Fisher** (Saxmundham); **Cllr Julia Ewart** (Kelsale & Yoxford); **Cllr Louise Gooch** (Kirkley & Pakefield); **Cllr Rachel Smith Lyte** (Melton); **Cllr Sarah Plummer** (Beccles & Worlingham); **Cllr Stephen Molyneux** (Woodbridge) and **Cllr Tom Daly** (Aldeburgh & Leiston). In addition officers were present representing Environmental Services & Port Health, Operations, and Strategic Management [Home » East Suffolk Council](#)
- Great Glemham Farms [Great Glemham Farms](#)
- Greener Growth CIC [Greener Growth - Home](#)
- Greener Peasenhall [A Greener Peasenhall & Sibton – action for a better environment locally \(home.blog\)](#)
- Greener Waldringfield [A Greener Waldringfield](#)
- Greenprint Forum Steering Group (present were Betsy Reid, Daniel Wareing, Jane Healey, Laurence Moss, Paul Mackie, and Rachel Smith Lyte; apologies from Chris Ryde, Emily Knock, Luke Bennett and Susan Harvey) [Greenprint Steering Group » East Suffolk Council](#)
- Groundwork East [East of England - Groundwork](#)
- Helmingham Estate Farms
- Herne Hill Farm
- Kelsale-cum-Carlton Parish Council [Welcome to Kelsale-cum-Carlton - Kelsale-cum-Carlton Parish Council \(kelsalecarltonpc.org.uk\)](#)
- Lowestoft Fork to Fork [Promoting the use of fresh seasonal vegetables in the Lowestoft area. \(wordpress.com\)](#)
- Maple Farm, Kelsale [Maple Farm Kelsale | Suffolk | Seasonal Organic Produce](#)
- National Farmers Union [NFU East – NFUonline](#)
- Natural Boxford Group
- Nonsuch Farm Partnership, Kelsale [About — Nonsuch Farm](#)
- Peasenhall Parish Council [Parish Council » Peasenhall \(onesuffolk.net\)](#)

- **Railway Farm Shop** [Home Page \(railwayfarmshop.com\)](http://railwayfarmshop.com)
- **Ruth Leach Photography** [Ruth Leach 'Save the Deben' campaign, Save the Deben, environmental issues, Woodbridge, River Deben, State of our Rivers, photographer Woodbridge \(ruthleachphotography.com\)](http://ruthleachphotography.com)
- **Shimpling Park Farm** [Shimpling Park Farm – Organic Lamb](#)
- **Still Good Food** [Home | Still Good Food: Working to reduce food waste](#)
- **Suffolk Climate Change Partnership** [Suffolk Climate Change Partnership – Green Suffolk](#)
- **Suffolk County Council** [Our climate emergency declaration | Suffolk County Council](#)
- **Suffolk Farming Wildlife Advisory Group** [About Us | Suffolk Fwag](#)
- **Suffolk Food Hall Ltd** [Suffolk Food Hall | A fun, foodie day out for the family](#)
- **The Next Loaf** [The Next Loaf | baking school | sourdough | bread | suffolk](#)
- **The Oak Tree Community Farm** [Home - The Oak Tree Community Farm](#)
- **Transition Woodbridge** [Transition Woodbridge – Part of the Transition Towns Network](#)
- **University of East Anglia** [UEA](#)
- **Wakelyns Agroforestry** [Wakelyns – Suffolk organic agroforestry, food, horticulture hub](#)
- **Wakelyns Bakery** [Welcome to Wakelyns Bakery](#)

