

TITLE: Urban agriculture case studies – which do you think will make the biggest difference to global food security?

DATE: 01/12/2015

City pig farms, aquaponics and community gardens are examples of different approaches to urban agriculture that are popping up in cities around the world. We want to know which approach you think will make the biggest difference to global food security.

Before we tell you what to do, here's a bit of background on why we're asking this question. We've been busy over the last two weeks running workshops on urban agriculture in Belfast and London. If you live near either of those two cities you will already know about this through your invitations to the workshops (a big thank you to everyone who came along!).

In the workshops we introduced three real case studies of urban agriculture and discussed with panellists what they thought of each one - the advantages, disadvantages and what in particular they liked or disliked.

Now we want the whole Panel to vote for the one you think is most likely to make the biggest difference to global food security.

How to vote

Have a look at the posters below and watch the videos that were shown in the workshops to find out more about the case studies. When you're looking at them, think about the big questions we're asking about achieving global food security. Then vote for the approach you think could make the most contribution to helping us achieve global food security and leave us a comment on this blog about why you voted for the case study.

The poll is on the top right hand side of the page.

If you came to the workshops in London or Belfast, we'd still like you to vote in the poll. It only takes a few seconds. Would you have liked to have gone to the workshop? Don't worry; we'll be running more activities in the New Year.

Case study 1: City Pig farm (Netherlands)

Note: this farm doesn't actually exist yet!



Urban Farm

City Pig Farm



THE STORY

The City Pig Farm research project explores the issue of locating pig farms in an urban environment. It was carried out in The Hague, Netherlands.

Originally developed for an exhibition, it presents a new model for animal farming in an urban setting.

Eight designs were developed, based on an original model.



The original design is large enough to accommodate about 200 sows at any time. The pigs have more space than they would in an industrial pig farm.



200

To minimise the smell emitted from the farm, the site is covered with a glass dome.



A small biogas plant is included where pig manure is transformed into energy.



A slaughterhouse is part of the design so pigs do not have to be transported to a distant location.



A visitor centre located on site allows members of the public to learn more about the farm and the way pigs are raised.



OPPORTUNITIES



Diet change

Raised awareness about pork meat production and the resources it requires, may inspire people to reduce their consumption of meat.



Transparency

Transparent food production can connect the consumer to the food they buy. More involved and engaged consumers are more likely to demand sustainable, ethical and environmentally friendly means of production.



Waste reuse

Organic waste from nearby greenhouses, restaurants and supermarkets can be used to feed the pigs. This can be a solution to the traditional pig fodder that has vast spatial requirements.



CHALLENGES



Smell

One significant challenge would be finding a way to reduce the smell emitted from the farm. Having a glass dome enclosing the farm could be a solution but might not be enough to completely eradicate the smell.



Cost


Land price coupled with the set-up cost might make the enterprise quite expensive. We will also have to make trade-offs - a visually attractive and easily accessible farm would attract visitors but would also increase the construction cost.



Divisions


Animal farms may stir divisions in host communities as some people are likely to reject the idea of raising animals for food either on ethical or religious grounds.

Case study 2: Farm:Shop urban aquaponics farm (London)



Aquaponics

FARM:




THE STORY


FARM: shop is an urban farm based in a once derelict shop in Dalston, East London.

The project operates as a farm, cafe and meeting space and has been in operation since 2011.


It hosts an aquaponics system, an indoor hydroponic food lab, micro-mushroom farm and chicken coops.




The farm uses advanced technology such as aquaponics and LED lights.




The project seeks to educate people about the food they consume and encourage them to eat locally sourced food.




A large scale commercial operation is now under way where 3,000 square feet of growing space located on a London rooftop will produce more than 200 tonnes of sustainable vegetables, fish and mushrooms.




Uses vertical growing techniques so that more food can be grown in a small area.

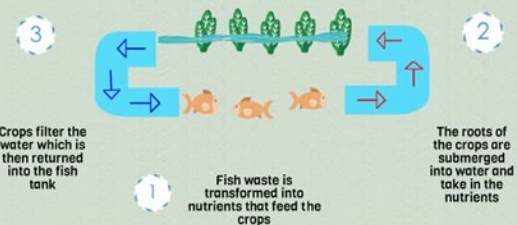


FARM: was involved in a study that looked into the role of urban farming in mental health rehabilitation. A warehouse was turned into a small farm tended by volunteers with mental health problems. Participants reported improved levels of confidence and sociability.






What is Aquaponics



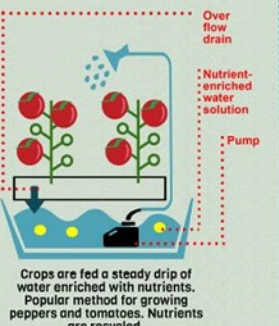
1 Fish waste is transformed into nutrients that feed the crops

2 The roots of the crops are submerged into water and take in the nutrients

3 Crops filter the water which is then returned into the fish tank



What is Hydroponics



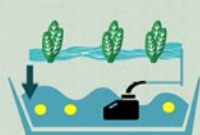
Over flow drain


Nutrient-enriched water solution

Pump

Crops are fed a steady drip of water enriched with nutrients. Popular method for growing peppers and tomatoes. Nutrients are recycled.

The roots of crops are submerged in water that is enriched with nutrients. This is a popular way to grow lettuce.





OPPORTUNITIES

Water use


Aquaponics uses up to 90% less water than soil-based agriculture due to the ability of the system to recycle and reuse the water that is already in the system.

Productivity

As crops have a constant supply of organic nutrients and do not have to compete over them, they grow faster and have smaller roots that take up less space than their soil-based counterparts.

Pesticides

Most of the pests that attack crops live in the soil. By eliminating the use of soil, we can also reduce the amount of pesticides we use.



CHALLENGES

Cost

The set-up cost is high at the moment. As technology advances cost may come down in the future.

Energy


Electricity consumption is high due to the need to maintain an appropriate temperature in the fish tank and push the water into the grow beds.

Malfunction

Mechanical failure may result in the loss of both the crops and the fish.


Case study 3: Grow community garden

(Belfast)



Community Garden

Grow




THE STORY


Grow is a small community gardening charity based in North Belfast, Northern Ireland.


Grow currently operates at three sites in North Belfast, delivering a project aimed at older people funded by the Big Lottery (70% participants are over 60 - across all three sites).

The project uses gardening to strengthen community relationships and increase awareness of farming and gardening.




Runs workshops promoting healthy cooking and eating.







Provides local community with organic produce they have grown together.

Sessions led by an experienced gardener.






Focus on reaching out to people living in deprived communities or in difficult circumstances.




OPPORTUNITIES




Community

Improves the sense of community in the area and encourages people to work together.




Seasonal diet

Raises awareness about food, teaches people how to incorporate more vegetables in their diet and encourages eating in season.




Resources

Has low energy requirements and is relatively cheap to set up and run.




CHALLENGES




Vulnerability

Some of the crops are grown outside which can potentially make them vulnerable to pests, bad weather and pollutants.



Land

Good sites (away from heavy traffic) are hard to find. There may be competing visions about how the available urban land should be used. Some may prefer that instead of community gardens we use the space to build houses.



Funding

Lots of planning and other work goes in to the running of successful community gardens. Funding is required to make this happen.

Which of these case studies do you think will make the biggest difference to global food security? Vote for a case study using the poll (top right of this page) and write a comment to tell us why you think it will make most difference.

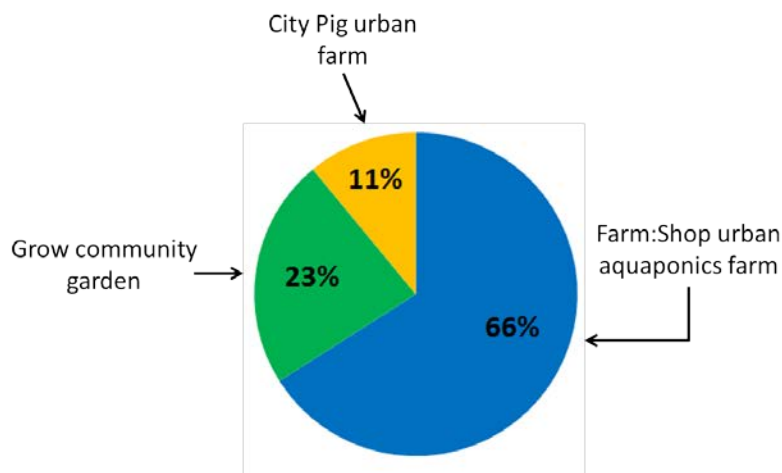
TITLE: Results just in from the urban agriculture poll - and thank you

DATE: 10/12/2015

Thank you everyone who voted in the poll on which urban agriculture case study could make the biggest difference to global food security. The poll is now closed. Over 50 Food Futures panellists took part in the poll.

Here's how the Panel voted. In top place was Farm:Shop, the aquaponics farm in London, with 66% of the vote. This was followed by the Grow community garden in Belfast (23%). In last place was the City Pig farm designed in the Netherlands (11%).

Poll results: Which urban agriculture case study could make the biggest difference to global food security?



It was also fascinating to read the comments from Panellists explaining their choices. The most common reason for those voting for the Farm:Shop aquaponics farm was its potential to create higher yields and feed more people.

So what's next? With the poll closed, the Urban Agriculture work stream has now come to an end. The next step for us is to start writing our report on what the Panel has told us about urban agriculture and we will give you an update on that in the New Year.

We'd like to thank the Panel and everyone who helped us by writing a comment on the forum, completed a digital diary or came along to the workshops. It's been a lot of fun and we have learnt a lot from your contributions. We hope you've enjoyed yourselves too, and that you've found out something about urban agriculture you didn't know before!

We'll be announcing new topics in the New Year so keep an eye out for emails launching new activities.

TITLE: Urban agriculture: what's it all about?

DATE: 16/10/2015

Over the next few weeks we want to find out what you think about urban agriculture. To start please have a look at the video below, after you've watched the video, read the rest of the blog for more information.

What is it?

Urban agriculture is the practice of growing plants, fish and livestock in and around our cities and towns. It can involve different methods and be located in urban centres or the outskirts of cities. Community gardens, urban farms that use aquaponics or hydroponics, rooftop greenhouses and underground farms, city pig or cattle farms and climate controlled high rises where plants grow under LED lights: these are some of the different methods used in urban agriculture.

As well as using different methods, urban agriculture can vary in scale and ownership too, from community-led projects staffed by volunteers to largescale commercial operations.

Why are we talking about it?

Populations are rising and more and more people are living in cities. People's diets are changing and climate change is affecting what we can grow in different parts of the world. We need to find new ways of ensuring that everyone can access safe, affordable and healthy food. We need to develop forms of food production which are less energy, nutrients and water intensive as resources become scarcer. The way we produce food now requires large quantities of land, fertilisers, water and energy, particularly in animal-based production. Poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation together with market and consumer wastage lead to large amounts of food waste, adding further pressure on a sustainable use of resources for food production.

What are the potential benefits?

Urban agriculture has the potential to deliver a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits. These include:

- Increasing food production by making better use of urban spaces: for example, setting up gardens and farms on rooftops, vacant land and abandoned buildings.
- Freeing up rural land for crops that are best suited to growing in the countryside.
- Creating stronger and more interlinked communities and providing employment, education and training opportunities as city dwellers become more involved in food production.
- Providing fresher produce as production moves closer to home and yields are increased.

What are the potential challenges?

There are a number of challenges that need to be addressed too. These include:

- Developing the technologies needed so that we can use limited urban space effectively: for example, the right kinds of lights for underground tunnels, platforms that allow us to use the tops of skyscrapers or environmental clean-up methods so we can use brownfield sites safely.
- Dealing with the waste, noise, traffic and dust associated with food production, to minimise the impact of urban agriculture on residents' quality of life.
- Improving technology so that new forms of urban agriculture become less expensive, less energy intensive and more efficient.

Next steps

The benefits and challenges associated with urban agriculture will very much depend on the method that we choose, where we locate a project, what the local community needs and, most importantly, how people feel about producing foods of different types in an urban setting.

Please contribute to this discussion: tell us what you think about urban agriculture.

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Forum: Part 1: What is Urban Agriculture

DATE: 22/10/2015

Forum title: Urban Agriculture

Forum content: Welcome to the urban agriculture forum, I'll be facilitating the discussion. I hope you had a chance to look at the video we posted last week and you are looking forward to talking about urban agriculture over the next couple of weeks. The forum will be a space where we learn, explore and share our views about urban agriculture. We want to hear as many views as possible – there aren't any right or wrong answers. As a reminder, we'll enter everyone who takes part into a prize draw to win one of three 200 reward point bonuses. This is the first part of the urban agriculture activity. Later activities include workshops in Belfast and London so watch this space for more information.

Topic title: Part 1: What is urban agriculture

Topic content: Welcome to Urban Agriculture. We'll be posting new questions each day until Thursday 5th November, so please keep an eye out for the Food Futures Team (Tim, Iina and Diane) in the forum - and we look forward to hearing from you all. Please ask as many questions as you want – we've got some specialists lined up to answer them later. In the meantime, if you have missed our blog and video, please find them here: foodfutures.cmnty.com/blog/article/9/Urban

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Forum: Part 2: Types of Urban Agriculture

DATE: 29/10/2015

Forum title: Urban Agriculture

Forum content: Welcome to the urban agriculture forum, I'll be facilitating the discussion. I hope you had a chance to look at the video we posted last week and you are looking forward to talking about urban agriculture over the next couple of weeks. The forum will be a space where we learn, explore and share our views about urban agriculture. We want to hear as many views as possible – there aren't any right or wrong answers. As a reminder, we'll enter everyone who takes part into a prize draw to win one of three 200 reward point bonuses. This is the first part of the urban agriculture activity. Later activities include workshops in Belfast and London so watch this space for more information.

Topic title: Part 2: Types of Urban Agriculture

Topic content: Welcome back! Thank you all for your comments and questions so far – please keep them coming. As promised, our experts had a look at your questions and here is what they had to say: <https://foodfutures.cmnty.com/blog/article/10> Just to remind you that we will be sending our specialists another bundle of questions later this week so please use your chance to get yours in - you can either post them here or in our question box. Last week we dipped into the world of urban agriculture and now it is time to start exploring it in more detail. We're focusing on what you think the benefits of urban agriculture might be – and what challenges we might face too. Later in the week we will look at what types of food we might farm in cities.

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Forum: Part 3: What type of food might we grow in urban settings? Why?

DATE: 05/11/2015

Forum title: Urban Agriculture

Forum content: Welcome to the urban agriculture forum, I'll be facilitating the discussion. I hope you had a chance to look at the video we posted last week and you are looking forward to talking about urban agriculture over the next couple of weeks. The forum will be a space where we learn, explore and share our views about urban agriculture. We want to hear as many views as possible – there aren't any right or wrong answers. As a reminder, we'll enter everyone who takes part into a prize draw to win one of three 200 reward point bonuses. This is the first part of the urban agriculture activity. Later activities include workshops in Belfast and London so watch this space for more information.

Topic title: Part 3: What type of food might we grow in urban settings? Why?

Topic content: Today we will be broadening the discussion to get your views on what types of food we might grow in urban settings and the reasons why, if any, you think growing one food type rather than another is preferable. Urban agriculture can involve growing fungi, crops such as lettuce, cucumbers and strawberries and raising different types of animal such as fish, pigs, chickens and cattle. What do you think about this range of food products being grown in urban settings? Have a look at these projects to get an idea of what is currently happening in the UK and abroad: Growing Underground, London (greens, herbs): <http://growing-underground.com/FarmUrban>, Liverpool (vegetables, fruit): <http://www.farmurban.co.uk/projects/> Hackney City Farm, London (pigs, goats, rabbits, poultry): <http://hackneycityfarm.co.uk/animals> Skyscraper Cow Farm in South Korea: (futuristic) <http://inhabitat.com/grassy-green-vertical-farm-de...>

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Forum: Your Questions

DATE: 11/12/2015

Forum title: Urban Agriculture

Forum content: Welcome to the urban agriculture forum, I'm Ilina and I'll be facilitating the discussion. I hope you had a chance to look at the video we posted last week and you are looking forward to talking about urban agriculture over the next couple of weeks. The forum will be a space where we learn, explore and share our views about urban agriculture. We want to hear as many views as possible "there aren't any right or wrong answers. As a reminder, we'll enter everyone who takes part into a prize draw to win one of three 200 reward point bonuses. This is the first part of the urban agriculture activity. Later activities include workshops in Belfast and London so watch this space for more information.

Topic title: Your Questions

Topic content: Got a question about urban agriculture? Post it here and we will make sure our specialists answer it. Check out what our experts said in response to your questions so far: <https://foodfutures.cmnty.com/blog/article/10>

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Journal: Digital Diary Part 1

DATE: 17/11/2015

Part 1

What is the most interesting thing you have learnt so far about Urban Agriculture?

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Journal: Digital Diary Part 2

DATE: 17/11/2015

Part 2

Which of the topics explored during the Urban Agriculture activity did you discuss with your friends and family?
What were their reactions?

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Journal: Digital Diary Part 3

DATE: 17/11/2015

Part 3

Please record the foods you are buying over the course of the week and say if you find it acceptable for them to be produced in an urban setting. If you would not, please explain why.

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Poll

DATE: 01/12/2015

Urban agriculture case studies – which do you think will make the biggest difference to global food security?

Answer options

Case study 1: “City Pig” urban farm

Case study 2: “Farm:Shop” urban aquaponics farm

Case study 3: “Grow” community garden

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Full day workshop – process design

DATE: 28/11/2015

Introduction

This part of the activity involves two one-day workshops, one each in Belfast (28th Nov) and London (5th Dec). The objectives for the full-day workshops are:

- To explore panel participants' views on urban agriculture, including the underlying values driving these views.
- To explore differences in views on urban agriculture influenced by factors including type of technology; scale; type of output; relative yield etc.)
- To identify "red lines" beyond which urban agriculture is not acceptable, and the factors that determine the positioning of these lines.

The questions included in the process design are not used verbatim by facilitators but provide a loose structure for them to follow, whilst also allowing them to respond to and incorporate participants' views as the discussion continues. Facilitators are briefed on the overall objective of the day and what each question is seeking to elicit, which enables them to tailor the questions they do ask appropriately. We will aim to be responsive to the points participants make, and to keep the discussion flowing as naturally as possible.

Broad overview of approach

Session type	Broad description
Welcome and Introduction 10.00 – 10.25	Welcome back, who's in the room, Recap of previous workshop: some of the headline findings, discussion of Digital Diary findings Recap of process, overview of agenda for the day Specialists, evaluator, BBSRC to introduce themselves / their role (if able to attend: if not, lead facilitator will note evaluation forms for close of workshop). Small table re-introductions (groups will be changed from the ½ day workshop)
Review the need case 10.25 – 11.00	Review approaches to urban agriculture: re-show videos Reviewing the need case: why are we talking about urban agriculture?

Feeding a city 11.00 – 13.00 (includes 15 minute coffee break)	<p>Small tables: Introduce different produce: explore if / how views on different approaches are changed depending on type of produce grown/reared.</p> <p>Facilitators explore reasons for views, relationship to underlying values (e.g., animal welfare; dietary choices (vegan/vegetarian/pescatarian etc); attitudes towards urban environments)</p> <p>Explore if and how produce types affect attitudes towards different approaches to urban agriculture</p> <p>Participants use budget to choose package of approaches and produce: choices are forced as there are more combinations of approach/produce than they can select.</p> <p>Facilitators question throughout, exploring reasons for choices, trade-offs made and reasons for rejection of different choices.</p>
13.00 – 13.45	Lunch break
Presentation and discussion 13.00 – 15.00 (includes 15 minute break)	<p>Each group presents their map and explains the choices they made.</p> <p>Lead facilitator poses questions on differences between maps, processes of generating them, levels of agreement within group</p> <p>Specialists reflect on the maps</p>
Reflection on the urban activity as a whole 15.00 – 15.30	<p>Small group discussion on overall process.</p> <p>Explore participation / non-participation in online forum and reasons for this. Prompt for suggestions about how CMNTY platform might be improved, which aspects work best, which work less well.</p> <p>Explore views of workshop: what worked well, what worked less well: what would they suggest for future activities?</p>
Closing session 15.30 – 16.00	<p>Next steps (for urban agriculture)</p> <p>Upcoming panel activities / themes</p> <p>Thanks and close formal proceedings</p> <p>Participants complete evaluation forms.</p> <p>Exchange completed evaluation form for a 'thank you' envelope.</p>

NOTE: ONE FACILITATOR WILL DIGITALLY RECORD AND MAKE NOTES OF ALL PLENARY SESSIONS, SO CLEAR INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALIST INPUT IS RECORDED AND ALL PARTICIPANTS' QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSES TO THEM ARE CAPTURED.

Welcome and introduction: 10.00 – 10.25

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
9.30 – 10.00	Arrival, registration, coffee	<p>Facilitators: chat to people, make sure no one is left alone. Keep people out of main room (if venue allows) until start.</p> <p>Make sure everyone has a numbered voting handset and numbers are recorded against names.</p> <p>Start ushering people to tables at 9.50</p>
10.00 - 10.15	<p>Plenary: lead facilitator:</p> <p>Open the workshop:</p> <p>Welcome back. Who is in the room?</p> <p>Ground rules (emphasis on listening to others, not interrupting, showing respect).</p> <p>Ask observers/specialists to introduce themselves (introduce evaluation if evaluator not in the room). Explain we would like to record discussions and take photos. Check facilitators have photo consent forms for everyone on their table and identify people who want to opt-out of this.</p> <p>Mention digital diaries: explain that facilitators can provide more information if wanted, but that we will talk a bit more about these at the end of the workshop.</p> <p>Recap the half-day workshop: what we covered, what people thought. Explain how we're going to build on the previous workshop.</p>	

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.15 – 10.25	Introductions at small tables (tables will have been re-assigned).	<p>Each participant asks their partner:</p> <p>What did you have for dinner last night?</p> <p>Could some of the ingredients be grown in the city?</p> <p>Each person introduces their neighbour, conversation about food, to the group.</p>

Review the need case: 10.25 – 11.00

Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce.

Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s)

Question and answer

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.25 – 11.00	<p>Lead facilitator</p> <p>Review approaches to urban agriculture (point to case studies round the room)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community garden (crops, fungi) • Community farm (livestock, livestock and crops) • Commercial garden (crops, fungi) • Commercial farm (livestock – e.g., City Pig Farm) • Aquaponics, hydroponics (crops and livestock, herbs) <p>Re-show videos</p> <p>Specialist presentation:</p> <p>Review the need case: why are we talking about urban agriculture?</p>	Facilitator:

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	Followed by Q&A	

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
11.00-11.30	<p>Lead facilitator: set-up session – aim is to explore the variety of different produce that might be grown in a city, in more detail</p> <p>Small tables</p> <p>When participants re-acquainted with different approaches, introduce different produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops: salads, orchards, soft fruits, fungi • Livestock: pigs, cows, chickens, fish • Other (insects) <p>Which different types of produce do you think are most suited to each of the different approaches to urban agriculture?</p> <p>Why? What is it about this particular produce that makes it suitable for this approach to urban agriculture?</p> <p>What might the challenges be (if people don't raise these themselves)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport; packaging; animal welfare; access to fresh food, equity? <p>Explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space, open air/closed environment, potential for locating away from people (e.g., brownfield?), noise, smell, using derelict buildings etc? 	<p>Each approach presented on a card, with blank space for opportunities, challenges and most suitable produce(s) on the reverse. Lay these out on the table in the second part of the discussion. Encourage participants to physically select different cards as you explore views on different produce.</p> <p>As you go through each approach, ask participants to identify challenges and opportunities associated with each and as you introduce different produce, note on reverse of card which one(s) participants think could be grown/reared in the different approaches.</p> <p>This information will inform the next session, so important to ensure this is completed.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribution to producing healthy, nutritious foods; sustainable, with fewer inputs, less waste; fair / secure access? <p>Explore reasons for views, relationship to underlying values (e.g., animal welfare; dietary choices (vegan/vegetarian/pescatarian etc); attitudes towards urban environments), food value (i.e., protein, intensive production etc)</p>	
11.30 – 11.45	Coffee break	
11.45- 11.50	<p>Plenary: Lead facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set-up session (how it will work) - introduce city game and components: map, coloured push pins, information on different approaches (including rating against 5 parameters), information on different locations (numbered to identify that location on the map); produce (cards showing each type of produce, including protein value); template to record decisions. - a budget: task is to discuss and agree which approach, which produce they want to select and where in the city to locate each approach. - Choices will be forced: there will be more options than budget available to spend. - Ask for questions of clarification. 	
11.55 – 12.25	<p>Small groups: Building urban agriculture into the city environment</p> <p>Participants have budget of 50 coins. Each 'choice' (which combines a technology and a type of produce) cost 10 coins. Participants will</p>	<p>Before starting, double check that everyone in the group understands how the session will work.</p> <p>Provide support to any participants who are quieter, may have more</p>

	<p>therefore be forced to exclude a number of approaches: rejections will be explored, as will choices.</p> <p>Aim is to develop a balanced package of approaches to UA and different produce types, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability / acceptability in an urban context (produce and approach) • Contribution to fair, secure access; sustainability (fewer inputs, reduced waste); healthy, nutritious foods etc? <p>Facilitator: as participants begin to make choices probe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did you select that approach / that produce? • How valuable a contribution do you think this approach to UA and this produce would make as part of a solution to global food security? • What do you think are the disadvantages of this approach? What advantages does it have that you feel offset these disadvantages? • What other choices did you consider – and why did you reject them? 	<p>difficulty. Ensure that you bring them into the discussion and that others don't talk over them. Ask them specific questions, if appropriate.</p> <p>Participants will have explored approaches and produce in previous session, so this session shouldn't take too long.</p> <p>Prompt participants throughout this session to think of the opportunities / challenges. For example, how would waste be dealt with in different locations, what might it's impact be, how straightforward would access be for workers, community, what other uses might the land be put to etc?</p> <p>Facilitator: it maybe that participants were forced to exclude some options that they are comfortable with, because they didn't have sufficient budget. Explore whether things not included are rejected 'on principle' (e.g., it's wrong in principle to keep animals in an urban environment (why – because of animal welfare or because of smell?), or 'it's wrong in principle to use urban land for growing when people are homeless'). Don't prompt them with these examples though.</p> <p>Or are they rejected because of something intrinsic to the approach (e.g., it would use too much energy and it's not worth it, given how much it would produce); or for other reasons.</p>
12.25 –	Positioning urban agriculture:	

12.45	<p>Selecting where to put different approaches on the map.</p> <p>For each location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is this a good place to locate this particular approach to urban agriculture? How does it help you to minimise the challenges and maximise the opportunities you identified in the previous session? <p>5 minutes before session closed: complete template showing the range of approaches and produce chosen, and the overall profile of these against the 5 variables.</p> <p>E.g., many 'high' energy or water use, low socio-economic benefits / even spread of HML across the selection; etc</p>	
12.45 – 13.00	<p>Small groups</p> <p>Summarise for presentation after lunch.</p> <p>Ask for volunteer(s) to present back to the group after lunch.</p> <p>Agree with group what the main points are to present back.</p> <p>Make sure you include trade-offs made and clear indication of anything seen as totally unacceptable for an urban environment.</p> <p>Note these on a flipchart next to map, for volunteers to refer to in post-lunch session.</p>	
12.45 – 13.45	Lunch	

Feeding a city: 11.00 – 13.00

Presentations and discussion: 13.45 – 15.00

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
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Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
13.45 – 14.00	<p>Welcome back from lunch. Lead facilitator set-up.</p> <p>Groups look at others' maps and notes any questions / comments on post-its.</p> <p>Facilitator: ensure questions are captured.</p>	One facilitator at each map: encourage participants to comment / question.
14.00 – 14.45	<p>Plenary: lead facilitator set up.</p> <p>Each group presents their map to others, in turn (maximum 10 mins each)</p> <p>Audience can ask questions of clarification at this stage.</p> <p>Lead facilitator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What differences between the maps did you find interesting? • Did the group agree on everything? Which ones did you find most difficult to decide upon? Which were easiest? <p>Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight what is interesting about choices • Identifying any particular opportunities or challenges> • Address any apparent misconceptions behind choices and/or rejections • Identify what you've learned from the process. 	Facilitators support presenters, where necessary.
14.45 – 15.00	Coffee / tea	

Review: the urban agriculture activity as a whole: 15.00 – 16.00

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
15.00 – 15.30	<p>Lead facilitator set up session: emphasise experimental nature of approach, value of gathering views from across the panel, people participating in different ways, times etc</p> <p>Small group discussion on overall process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflection on the process as a whole, both online and offline • Those who have participated online: what have you enjoyed about this? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which online activities work best? Which work less well? - What suggestions do you have for how we might improve the platform? • Those who have not participated online: what has stopped you? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What might we do that would help you to join in online activities? 	<p>Facilitators: be very sensitive to group dynamics here. Make it clear that all contributions are valuable, and we want to understand what motivates people / dissuades them from participating online: it's not a 'test', but will help us to learn for future activities.</p>
15.30 – 15.45	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <p>Next steps (for urban agriculture)</p> <p>Upcoming panel activities / themes</p> <p>Brief reflections from specialists.</p> <p>Thanks from BBSRC</p> <p>Thanks from lead facilitator, ask people to complete evaluation forms. Explain these will be exchanged for 'thank you' envelopes on departure. Close formal proceedings</p>	
16.00	Close	

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Full day workshop – process design

DATE: 05/12/2015

Introduction

This part of the activity involves two one-day workshops, one each in Belfast (28th Nov) and London (5th Dec). The objectives for the full-day workshops are:

- To explore panel participants' views on urban agriculture, including the underlying values driving these views.
- To explore differences in views on urban agriculture influenced by factors including type of technology; scale; type of output; relative yield etc.)
- To identify “red lines” beyond which urban agriculture is not acceptable, and the factors that determine the positioning of these lines.

The questions included in the process design are not used verbatim by facilitators but provide a loose structure for them to follow, whilst also allowing them to respond to and incorporate participants' views as the discussion continues. Facilitators are briefed on the overall objective of the day and what each question is seeking to elicit, which enables them to tailor the questions they do ask appropriately. We will aim to be responsive to the points participants make, and to keep the discussion flowing as naturally as possible.

Broad overview of approach

Session type	Broad description
Welcome and Introduction 10.00 – 10.25	Welcome back, who's in the room, Recap of previous workshop: some of the headline findings, discussion of Digital Diary findings Recap of process, overview of agenda for the day Specialists, evaluator, BBSRC to introduce themselves / their role (if able to attend: if not, lead facilitator will note evaluation forms for close of workshop). Small table re-introductions (groups will be changed from the ½ day workshop)
Review the need case 10.25 – 11.00	Review approaches to urban agriculture: re-show videos Reviewing the need case: why are we talking about urban agriculture?

Feeding a city 11.00 – 13.00 (includes 15 minute coffee break)	<p>Small tables: Introduce different produce: explore if / how views on different approaches are changed depending on type of produce grown/reared.</p> <p>Facilitators explore reasons for views, relationship to underlying values (e.g., animal welfare; dietary choices (vegan/vegetarian/pescatarian etc); attitudes towards urban environments)</p> <p>Explore if and how produce types affect attitudes towards different approaches to urban agriculture</p> <p>Participants use budget to choose package of approaches and produce: choices are forced as there are more combinations of approach/produce than they can select.</p> <p>Facilitators question throughout, exploring reasons for choices, trade-offs made and reasons for rejection of different choices.</p>
13.00 – 13.45	Lunch break
Presentation and discussion 13.00 – 15.00 (includes 15 minute break)	<p>Each group presents their map and explains the choices they made.</p> <p>Lead facilitator poses questions on differences between maps, processes of generating them, levels of agreement within group</p> <p>Specialists reflect on the maps</p>
Reflection on the urban activity as a whole 15.00 – 15.30	<p>Small group discussion on overall process.</p> <p>Explore participation / non-participation in online forum and reasons for this. Prompt for suggestions about how CMNTY platform might be improved, which aspects work best, which work less well.</p> <p>Explore views of workshop: what worked well, what worked less well: what would they suggest for future activities?</p>
Closing session 15.30 – 16.00	<p>Next steps (for urban agriculture)</p> <p>Upcoming panel activities / themes</p> <p>Thanks and close formal proceedings</p> <p>Participants complete evaluation forms.</p> <p>Exchange completed evaluation form for a 'thank you' envelope.</p>

NOTE: ONE FACILITATOR WILL DIGITALLY RECORD AND MAKE NOTES OF ALL PLENARY SESSIONS, SO CLEAR INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALIST INPUT IS RECORDED AND ALL PARTICIPANTS' QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSES TO THEM ARE CAPTURED.

Welcome and introduction: 10.00 – 10.25

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
9.30 – 10.00	Arrival, registration, coffee	<p>Facilitators: chat to people, make sure no one is left alone. Keep people out of main room (if venue allows) until start.</p> <p>Make sure everyone has a numbered voting handset and numbers are recorded against names.</p> <p>Start ushering people to tables at 9.50</p>
10.00 - 10.15	<p>Plenary: lead facilitator:</p> <p>Open the workshop:</p> <p>Welcome back. Who is in the room?</p> <p>Ground rules (emphasis on listening to others, not interrupting, showing respect).</p> <p>Ask observers/specialists to introduce themselves (introduce evaluation if evaluator not in the room). Explain we would like to record discussions and take photos. Check facilitators have photo consent forms for everyone on their table and identify people who want to opt-out of this.</p> <p>Mention digital diaries: explain that facilitators can provide more information if wanted, but that we will talk a bit more about these at the end of the workshop.</p> <p>Recap the half-day workshop: what we covered, what people thought. Explain how we're going to build on the previous workshop.</p>	

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.15 – 10.25	Introductions at small tables (tables will have been re-assigned).	<p>Each participant asks their partner:</p> <p>What did you have for dinner last night?</p> <p>Could some of the ingredients be grown in the city?</p> <p>Each person introduces their neighbour, conversation about food, to the group.</p>

Review the need case: 10.25 – 11.00

Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce.

Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s)

Question and answer

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.25 – 11.00	<p>Lead facilitator</p> <p>Review approaches to urban agriculture (point to case studies round the room)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community garden (crops, fungi) • Community farm (livestock, livestock and crops) • Commercial garden (crops, fungi) • Commercial farm (livestock – e.g., City Pig Farm) • Aquaponics, hydroponics (crops and livestock, herbs) <p>Re-show videos</p> <p>Specialist presentation:</p> <p>Review the need case: why are we talking about urban agriculture?</p>	Facilitator:

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	Followed by Q&A	

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
11.00-11.30	<p>Lead facilitator: set-up session – aim is to explore the variety of different produce that might be grown in a city, in more detail</p> <p>Small tables</p> <p>When participants re-acquainted with different approaches, introduce different produce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops: salads, orchards, soft fruits, fungi • Livestock: pigs, cows, chickens, fish • Other (insects) <p>Which different types of produce do you think are most suited to each of the different approaches to urban agriculture?</p> <p>Why? What is it about this particular produce that makes it suitable for this approach to urban agriculture?</p> <p>What might the challenges be (if people don't raise these themselves)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport; packaging; animal welfare; access to fresh food, equity? <p>Explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available space, open air/closed environment, potential for locating away from people (e.g., brownfield?), noise, smell, using derelict buildings etc? 	<p>Each approach presented on a card, with blank space for opportunities, challenges and most suitable produce(s) on the reverse. Lay these out on the table in the second part of the discussion. Encourage participants to physically select different cards as you explore views on different produce.</p> <p>As you go through each approach, ask participants to identify challenges and opportunities associated with each and as you introduce different produce, note on reverse of card which one(s) participants think could be grown/reared in the different approaches.</p> <p>This information will inform the next session, so important to ensure this is completed.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribution to producing healthy, nutritious foods; sustainable, with fewer inputs, less waste; fair / secure access? <p>Explore reasons for views, relationship to underlying values (e.g., animal welfare; dietary choices (vegan/vegetarian/pescatarian etc); attitudes towards urban environments), food value (i.e., protein, intensive production etc)</p>	
11.30 – 11.45	Coffee break	
11.45- 11.50	<p>Plenary: Lead facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set-up session (how it will work) - introduce city game and components: map, coloured push pins, information on different approaches (including rating against 5 parameters), information on different locations (numbered to identify that location on the map); produce (cards showing each type of produce, including protein value); template to record decisions. - a budget: task is to discuss and agree which approach, which produce they want to select and where in the city to locate each approach. - Choices will be forced: there will be more options than budget available to spend. - Ask for questions of clarification. 	
11.55 – 12.25	<p>Small groups: Building urban agriculture into the city environment</p> <p>Participants have budget of 50 coins. Each 'choice' (which combines a technology and a type of produce) cost 10 coins. Participants will</p>	<p>Before starting, double check that everyone in the group understands how the session will work.</p> <p>Provide support to any participants who are quieter, may have more</p>

	<p>therefore be forced to exclude a number of approaches: rejections will be explored, as will choices.</p> <p>Aim is to develop a balanced package of approaches to UA and different produce types, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitability / acceptability in an urban context (produce and approach) • Contribution to fair, secure access; sustainability (fewer inputs, reduced waste); healthy, nutritious foods etc? <p>Facilitator: as participants begin to make choices probe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did you select that approach / that produce? • How valuable a contribution do you think this approach to UA and this produce would make as part of a solution to global food security? • What do you think are the disadvantages of this approach? What advantages does it have that you feel offset these disadvantages? • What other choices did you consider – and why did you reject them? 	<p>difficulty. Ensure that you bring them into the discussion and that others don't talk over them. Ask them specific questions, if appropriate.</p> <p>Participants will have explored approaches and produce in previous session, so this session shouldn't take too long.</p> <p>Prompt participants throughout this session to think of the opportunities / challenges. For example, how would waste be dealt with in different locations, what might it's impact be, how straightforward would access be for workers, community, what other uses might the land be put to etc?</p> <p>Facilitator: it maybe that participants were forced to exclude some options that they are comfortable with, because they didn't have sufficient budget. Explore whether things not included are rejected 'on principle' (e.g., it's wrong in principle to keep animals in an urban environment (why – because of animal welfare or because of smell?), or 'it's wrong in principle to use urban land for growing when people are homeless'). Don't prompt them with these examples though.</p> <p>Or are they rejected because of something intrinsic to the approach (e.g., it would use too much energy and it's not worth it, given how much it would produce); or for other reasons.</p>
12.25 –	Positioning urban agriculture:	

12.45	<p>Selecting where to put different approaches on the map.</p> <p>For each location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is this a good place to locate this particular approach to urban agriculture? How does it help you to minimise the challenges and maximise the opportunities you identified in the previous session? <p>5 minutes before session closed: complete template showing the range of approaches and produce chosen, and the overall profile of these against the 5 variables.</p> <p>E.g., many 'high' energy or water use, low socio-economic benefits / even spread of HML across the selection; etc</p>	
12.45 – 13.00	<p>Small groups</p> <p>Summarise for presentation after lunch.</p> <p>Ask for volunteer(s) to present back to the group after lunch.</p> <p>Agree with group what the main points are to present back.</p> <p>Make sure you include trade-offs made and clear indication of anything seen as totally unacceptable for an urban environment.</p> <p>Note these on a flipchart next to map, for volunteers to refer to in post-lunch session.</p>	
12.45 – 13.45	Lunch	

Feeding a city: 11.00 – 13.00

Presentations and discussion: 13.45 – 15.00

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
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Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
13.45 – 14.00	<p>Welcome back from lunch. Lead facilitator set-up.</p> <p>Groups look at others' maps and notes any questions / comments on post-its.</p> <p>Facilitator: ensure questions are captured.</p>	One facilitator at each map: encourage participants to comment / question.
14.00 – 14.45	<p>Plenary: lead facilitator set up.</p> <p>Each group presents their map to others, in turn (maximum 10 mins each)</p> <p>Audience can ask questions of clarification at this stage.</p> <p>Lead facilitator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What differences between the maps did you find interesting? • Did the group agree on everything? Which ones did you find most difficult to decide upon? Which were easiest? <p>Specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight what is interesting about choices • Identifying any particular opportunities or challenges> • Address any apparent misconceptions behind choices and/or rejections • Identify what you've learned from the process. 	Facilitators support presenters, where necessary.
14.45 – 15.00	Coffee / tea	

Review: the urban agriculture activity as a whole: 15.00 – 16.00

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
15.00 – 15.30	<p>Lead facilitator set up session: emphasise experimental nature of approach, value of gathering views from across the panel, people participating in different ways, times etc</p> <p>Small group discussion on overall process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflection on the process as a whole, both online and offline • Those who have participated online: what have you enjoyed about this? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which online activities work best? Which work less well? - What suggestions do you have for how we might improve the platform? • Those who have not participated online: what has stopped you? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What might we do that would help you to join in online activities? 	<p>Facilitators: be very sensitive to group dynamics here. Make it clear that all contributions are valuable, and we want to understand what motivates people / dissuades them from participating online: it's not a 'test', but will help us to learn for future activities.</p>
15.30 – 15.45	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <p>Next steps (for urban agriculture)</p> <p>Upcoming panel activities / themes</p> <p>Brief reflections from specialists.</p> <p>Thanks from BBSRC</p> <p>Thanks from lead facilitator, ask people to complete evaluation forms. Explain these will be exchanged for 'thank you' envelopes on departure. Close formal proceedings</p>	
16.00	Close	

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Half day workshop Belfast – process design

DATE: 14/11/2015

Discussion guides

This part of the activity involves two half-day workshops, one each in Belfast (14th Nov) and London (21st Nov). The workshop is divided into four parts and we have provided discussion guides for each of those parts. Part 1 and 2 have been combined as both of them are part of the introductory stage. The questions included in the guide are not used verbatim by facilitators but provide a loose structure for them to follow, whilst also allowing them to respond to and incorporate participants' views as the discussion continues. Facilitators are briefed on the overall objective of the discussion and what each question is seeking to elicit, which enables them to tailor the questions they do ask appropriately. We will aim to be responsive to the points participants make, and to keep the discussion flowing as naturally as possible.

Outline approach

Session type	Broad description
Welcome and Introduction 10.00 – 10.45	Welcome, who's in the room, small table introductions Interactive vote 1. (This to include one question about digital diaries / willingness to complete one, providing opportunity to introduce these at the start, giving participants time to think about it throughout the workshop). Evaluator to introduce themselves / their role (if able to attend: if not, lead facilitator will note evaluation forms for close of workshop).
Educative and exploratory 10.45 - 11.15	Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce. Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s) Question and answer
Exploratory 11.15 – 12.45 (coffee available)	Case studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Show case study video (representatives from each of the three case study projects talking about their project (5 mins)- carousel session with 3 workstations, each presenting a case study. Each case study illustrates a different project / potential project, each using a different approach (low, medium and high tech) and raises different issues (25 mins per case study: 15 minutes information gathering, 10 minutes discussion at each)
Review and reflect 12.45 – 13.15	Comparative review of approaches to urban agriculture presented in case studies. Plenary feedback and any remaining questions for experts Participants reflect on cross-cutting themes and those specific to particular case studies.
13.15 – 13.30	Digital diaries Overview of second workshop Thanks and close

NOTE: ONE FACILITATOR WILL DIGITALLY RECORD AND MAKE NOTES OF ALL PLENARY SESSIONS, SO CLEAR INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALIST INPUT IS RECORDED AND ALL PARTICIPANTS' QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSES TO THEM ARE CAPTURED.

Welcome and introduction (10.00 – 10.45)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
9.30 – 10.00	Arrival, registration, coffee	Facilitators: chat to people, make sure no one is left alone. Keep people out of main room (if venue allows) until start. Make sure everyone has a numbered voting handset and numbers are recorded against names. Start ushering people to tables at 9.50
10.00 10.10	Lead facilitator: open the workshop: Objectives, overview of agenda, ground rules, ask observers/specialists to introduce themselves (introduce evaluation if evaluator not in the room). Explain we would like to record discussions and take photos. Check facilitators have photo consent forms for everyone on their table and identify people who want to opt-out of this. Mention digital diaries: explain that facilitators can provide more information if wanted, but that we will talk a bit more about these at the end of the workshop.	
10.10 – 10.25	Introductions at small tables	Get to know each other in pairs: name, what they would usually do on a Saturday morning, family type, occupation, favourite food etc Each person introduces their neighbour to the group.

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
0.25 – 10.40	<p>Interactive vote.</p> <p>Introduction to the key pads (joke question usually used, specific to the location we're in) 'What is the main thing you think about when you are choosing food for you / your family?' (Suggested options):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Nutritional value Naturalness Locally produced Easy to prepare Environmental impacts Seasonality Other <p>Lead facilitator asks participants to explain why these things are important (e.g., 'who said 'environmental impact' was most important – what sorts of things were you thinking about as an environmental impact; or, 'who said 'other' – what other things do you think about?, etc)</p>	Facilitators – make sure everyone's keypad is working, encourage people to vote.
10.40 – 10.45	Set-up next session.	

Educative and exploratory (10.45 – 11.15)

Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce.

Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s)

Question and answer

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.45 – 10.55	<p>Introduce specialist.</p> <p>Presentation on urban agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - need case - different technologies - factors to consider (the 5 categories) - types of produce 	If any side conversations start – ask people politely to ssh.
10.55 – 11.00	<p>Small tables:</p> <p>What questions would you like to ask (NAME) about the presentation you've just heard? Is there anything that wasn't clear? Is there</p>	<p>TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER</p> <p>Agree 2-3 questions with your table.</p>

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	anything you want to know more about?	
11.00 – 11.15	Q&A with specialist(s): Start with one question from each table. Any questions that can't be answered in the 15 minutes are posted on flip chart. Responses will be provided on the CMNTY platform following the workshop.	Make sure people write their questions down on post-its and collect, noting table number on each post it (or facilitator's initials). TURN OFF DIGITAL RECORDER

Exploratory (11.15 – 12.45)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
11.15 – 11.25	Lead facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set-up session (how it will work) - explain and show introductory video 	
11.25 – 11.35	Tea/coffee break	
11.35 – 12.45 (11.35-11.55; 11.55- 12.15; 12.15-12.35)	Three groups of participants, three 'stations' round the room, each providing information about the case study projects, including broad overview, benefits and opportunities, information about the 5 key areas (water/energy/naturalness/quality/social & economic factors). Participants visit each station in turn. Facilitator supports exploration. Specialist at each station to respond to questions, pose additional questions. For example: what more would you like to know about this case study? What do you find interesting /surprising?. 10-15 minutes exploration, followed by 10 minutes discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is your initial reaction to this? Have you heard of this before? - What do you think are the main benefits of this approach to urban agriculture? Why? - What do you think are the main disadvantages of this approach to 	Facilitators: make sure everyone gets a chance to look at the materials, support people who you think might be finding it difficult (for whatever reason: e.g., they're not as tall as the others). Ask people what they think, what's surprising, record what questions they ask. The idea is to support people to ask the questions that are of interest to them and to provide them with the information that will help them to understand and explore the case studies, rather than leading them to a particular view. Challenge is ok (particularly from specialists, who might be able to correct misplaced assumptions (gently) and provide accurate information. TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER FOR 10 MINUTE DISCUSSION (DON'T FORGET TO TURN OFF AT THE END)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	<p>urban agriculture: Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would you eat food produced in this way? Why / why not? <p>At close of session: each participant records one main benefit and one main disadvantage of each UA approach.</p>	
12.40 – 12.45	<p>Lead facilitator</p> <p>Bring participants back to plenary</p>	

Review and Reflect (12.45 – 13.15)

Comparative review of approaches to urban agriculture presented in case studies.

Plenary feedback and any remaining questions for experts

Participants reflect on cross-cutting themes and those specific to particular case studies.

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
12.45 – 13.00	<p>Lead facilitator: set-up session and put main question on slide.</p> <p>Participants discuss each case study in relation to each of the six factors, exploring different views / reasons for these.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Looking across the three case studies, how would you assess them on the issues we've explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use - Water use - Quality; - Productivity - Social and economic impacts - Personal value <p>(if time:</p> <p>What remaining questions do you have?</p>	<p>TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER</p> <p>Make a note of all questions.</p> <p>Invite the specialist at your table to provide additional information that might help participants' discussion.</p>

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
13.05 – 13.15	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <p>Given your discussions on these six factors, what contribution do you think this approach to urban agriculture might make to achieving global food security?</p> <p>Take participants through each case study in turn.</p> <p>Ask specialist to provide any information that might help participants to respond to this question.</p>	

Closing session

	Activity	
1	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - brief overview of next session (full day workshop) - reminder about digital diaries (log-on to CMNTY platform; mention prize draw) 	
2	Brief reflection from specialists	
3	Thanks from BBSRC	
4	Thanks from lead facilitators and ask people to complete evaluation forms. Explain these will be exchanged for 'thank you' envelopes on departure.	Facilitators: make sure everyone has evaluation form

TITLE: Urban Agriculture Half day workshop London – process design

DATE: 21/11/2015

Discussion guides

This part of the activity involves two half-day workshops, one each in Belfast (14th Nov) and London (21st Nov). The workshop is divided into four parts and we have provided discussion guides for each of those parts. Part 1 and 2 have been combined as both of them are part of the introductory stage. The questions included in the guide are not used verbatim by facilitators but provide a loose structure for them to follow, whilst also allowing them to respond to and incorporate participants' views as the discussion continues. Facilitators are briefed on the overall objective of the discussion and what each question is seeking to elicit, which enables them to tailor the questions they do ask appropriately. We will aim to be responsive to the points participants make, and to keep the discussion flowing as naturally as possible.

Outline approach

Session type	Broad description
Welcome and Introduction 10.00 – 10.45	Welcome, who's in the room, small table introductions Interactive vote 1. (This to include one question about digital diaries / willingness to complete one, providing opportunity to introduce these at the start, giving participants time to think about it throughout the workshop). Evaluator to introduce themselves / their role (if able to attend: if not, lead facilitator will note evaluation forms for close of workshop).
Educative and exploratory 10.45 - 11.15	Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce. Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s) Question and answer
Exploratory 11.15 – 12.45 (coffee available)	Case studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Show case study video (representatives from each of the three case study projects talking about their project (5 mins)- carousel session with 3 workstations, each presenting a case study. Each case study illustrates a different project / potential project, each using a different approach (low, medium and high tech) and raises different issues (25 mins per case study: 15 minutes information gathering, 10 minutes discussion at each)
Review and reflect 12.45 – 13.15	Comparative review of approaches to urban agriculture presented in case studies. Plenary feedback and any remaining questions for experts Participants reflect on cross-cutting themes and those specific to particular case studies.
13.15 – 13.30	Digital diaries Overview of second workshop Thanks and close

NOTE: ONE FACILITATOR WILL DIGITALLY RECORD AND MAKE NOTES OF ALL PLENARY SESSIONS, SO CLEAR INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIALIST INPUT IS RECORDED AND ALL PARTICIPANTS' QUESTIONS AND THE RESPONSES TO THEM ARE CAPTURED.

Welcome and introduction (10.00 – 10.45)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
9.30 – 10.00	Arrival, registration, coffee	Facilitators: chat to people, make sure no one is left alone. Keep people out of main room (if venue allows) until start. Make sure everyone has a numbered voting handset and numbers are recorded against names. Start ushering people to tables at 9.50
10.00 10.10	Lead facilitator: open the workshop: Objectives, overview of agenda, ground rules, ask observers/specialists to introduce themselves (introduce evaluation if evaluator not in the room). Explain we would like to record discussions and take photos. Check facilitators have photo consent forms for everyone on their table and identify people who want to opt-out of this. Mention digital diaries: explain that facilitators can provide more information if wanted, but that we will talk a bit more about these at the end of the workshop.	
10.10 – 10.25	Introductions at small tables	Get to know each other in pairs: name, what they would usually do on a Saturday morning, family type, occupation, favourite food etc Each person introduces their neighbour to the group.

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
0.25 – 10.40	<p>Interactive vote.</p> <p>Introduction to the key pads (joke question usually used, specific to the location we're in) 'What is the main thing you think about when you are choosing food for you / your family?' (Suggested options):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Nutritional value Naturalness Locally produced Easy to prepare Environmental impacts Seasonality Other <p>Lead facilitator asks participants to explain why these things are important (e.g., 'who said 'environmental impact' was most important – what sorts of things were you thinking about as an environmental impact; or, 'who said 'other' – what other things do you think about?, etc)</p>	Facilitators – make sure everyone's keypad is working, encourage people to vote.
10.40 – 10.45	Set-up next session.	

Educative and exploratory (10.45 – 11.15)

Specialists' presentation on urban agriculture, including need case, introduces the various technologies, produce.

Brief small table discussions to identify points of interest and agree questions for specialist(s)

Question and answer

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
10.45 – 10.55	<p>Introduce specialist.</p> <p>Presentation on urban agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - need case - different technologies - factors to consider (the 5 categories) - types of produce 	If any side conversations start – ask people politely to ssh.
10.55 – 11.00	<p>Small tables:</p> <p>What questions would you like to ask (NAME) about the presentation you've just heard? Is there anything that wasn't clear? Is there</p>	<p>TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER</p> <p>Agree 2-3 questions with your table.</p>

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	anything you want to know more about?	
11.00 – 11.15	Q&A with specialist(s): Start with one question from each table. Any questions that can't be answered in the 15 minutes are posted on flip chart. Responses will be provided on the CMNTY platform following the workshop.	Make sure people write their questions down on post-its and collect, noting table number on each post it (or facilitator's initials). TURN OFF DIGITAL RECORDER

Exploratory (11.15 – 12.45)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
11.15 – 11.25	Lead facilitator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set-up session (how it will work) - explain and show introductory video 	
11.25 – 11.35	Tea/coffee break	
11.35 – 12.45 (11.35-11.55; 11.55- 12.15; 12.15-12.35)	Three groups of participants, three 'stations' round the room, each providing information about the case study projects, including broad overview, benefits and opportunities, information about the 5 key areas (water/energy/naturalness/quality/social & economic factors). Participants visit each station in turn. Facilitator supports exploration. Specialist at each station to respond to questions, pose additional questions. For example: what more would you like to know about this case study? What do you find interesting /surprising?. 10-15 minutes exploration, followed by 10 minutes discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is your initial reaction to this? Have you heard of this before? - What do you think are the main benefits of this approach to urban agriculture? Why? - What do you think are the main disadvantages of this approach to 	Facilitators: make sure everyone gets a chance to look at the materials, support people who you think might be finding it difficult (for whatever reason: e.g., they're not as tall as the others). Ask people what they think, what's surprising, record what questions they ask. The idea is to support people to ask the questions that are of interest to them and to provide them with the information that will help them to understand and explore the case studies, rather than leading them to a particular view. Challenge is ok (particularly from specialists, who might be able to correct misplaced assumptions (gently) and provide accurate information. TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER FOR 10 MINUTE DISCUSSION (DON'T FORGET TO TURN OFF AT THE END)

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
	<p>urban agriculture: Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would you eat food produced in this way? Why / why not? <p>At close of session: each participant records one main benefit and one main disadvantage of each UA approach.</p>	
12.40 – 12.45	<p>Lead facilitator</p> <p>Bring participants back to plenary</p>	

Review and Reflect (12.45 – 13.15)

Comparative review of approaches to urban agriculture presented in case studies.

Plenary feedback and any remaining questions for experts

Participants reflect on cross-cutting themes and those specific to particular case studies.

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
12.45 – 13.00	<p>Lead facilitator: set-up session and put main question on slide.</p> <p>Participants discuss each case study in relation to each of the six factors, exploring different views / reasons for these.</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>Looking across the three case studies, how would you assess them on the issues we've explored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use - Water use - Quality; - Productivity - Social and economic impacts - Personal value <p>(if time:</p> <p>What remaining questions do you have?</p>	<p>TURN ON DIGITAL RECORDER</p> <p>Make a note of all questions.</p> <p>Invite the specialist at your table to provide additional information that might help participants' discussion.</p>

Timing	Activity / questions	Facilitator notes
13.05 – 13.15	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <p>Given your discussions on these six factors, what contribution do you think this approach to urban agriculture might make to achieving global food security?</p> <p>Take participants through each case study in turn.</p> <p>Ask specialist to provide any information that might help participants to respond to this question.</p>	

Closing session

	Activity	
1	<p>Lead facilitator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - brief overview of next session (full day workshop) - reminder about digital diaries (log-on to CMNTY platform; mention prize draw) 	
2	Brief reflection from specialists	
3	Thanks from BBSRC	
4	Thanks from lead facilitators and ask people to complete evaluation forms. Explain these will be exchanged for 'thank you' envelopes on departure.	Facilitators: make sure everyone has evaluation form

Restricted external

Welcome and introduction

The OPM Group – an independent research and engagement organisation

Commissioned by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council to manage a panel made up of 600 people from across the UK

Exploring the topic of global food security and the related challenges and potential solutions in the UK

We want to find out about your views on **urban agriculture**

The findings will inform the funding priorities, policies and future plans of the Global Food Security programme

This is one of a number of workshops we are running this autumn

Who is in the room?

- You – a cross section of panel members from the Belfast area
- OPM Group
Diane, Tim, Ilina

Here to guide and support your discussions

- BBSRC

Dr Charly Cureton

Who is in the room?

- Specialists in urban agriculture and farming

Dr Chungui Lu, Head of Centre for Urban Agriculture, University of Nottingham

Kate Parkes, Senior Scientific Officer, Farm Animals Department, RSPCA

Dr Marina Chang, Research Fellow, Coventry University

Food futures - urban agriculture overview

Objectives

- To introduce urban agriculture, including why we're looking at it, different approaches and give you some examples
- To explore your views on urban agriculture and understand what is important to you when considering this

topic

- To explore how different features of urban agriculture change (or don't change) your views
- To understand what trade-offs you make when deciding whether or not urban agriculture is acceptable
- To identify how strongly held your views are – and whether anything is a 'no go' area and why

Overview of the two workshops

Today

- Introducing urban agriculture
- Why are we talking about urban agriculture?
- Different approaches and produce
- Exploring your views

Full day

- Building on today
- Integrating urban agriculture into the city landscape

- Review and reflect

Today's Agenda

What will happen in the workshops?

- It's all about discussion
- You are experts in your own right – and likely to have already started to think about urban agriculture
- There are no right answers: we're interested in what you think – so tell us!
- We will
 - Give you information and guide you through discussion sessions
 - Have specialists on hand to answer your questions (and if we can't answer them on the day....we'll bring the answers to the next session or answer them on the Food Futures website)
 - Keep you refreshed – and make sure you leave on time

groundrules

- Respect other people's views
- Make sure everyone has a chance to contribute
- Be careful not to interrupt when

someone else is talking

- Please switch off mobile phones or turn to silent
- Ask questions when something is not clear - you'll be doing someone else a favour
- There are no silly questions or wrong answers
- Come back from breaks on time, so we can keep to our timetable

10.10 - 10.25

Getting to know each other

10.25 - 10.35

What's important to you when you're choosing food for you or your family to eat?

- Price
- Nutritional value
- Locally produced
- Produced in Britain
- Environmental impact
- Organic

- Other (tell us what!)

Introduction to urban agriculture
10.40 - 10.50

Dr Chungui Lu

Global food security – what is it?

Providing the world's growing population with a sustainable, secure supply of safe, nutritious, and affordable high-quality food using less land, with lower inputs, and in the context of global climate change, other environmental changes and declining resources.

Why are we talking about urban agriculture?

A growing and increasingly urbanised population

defining urban agriculture

Urban agriculture is the practice of growing plants, fungi, fish and livestock in and around towns and cities.

Defining urban agriculture

Urban agriculture is integrated into the life of the city. For example, urban agriculture might:

Defining urban agriculture

Things we will need to think about

How much will it cost to set up and keep the project going?

Small table discussion

10.50-11.10

A couple of minutes on your tables...

- What questions do you have?
- Is there anything that wasn't clear?

- Is there anything you'd like to know more about?

Agree 2-3 questions your group would like to ask.

11.10 - 11.30 - Introducing 3 approaches to urban agriculture

Farm: aquaponic and hydroponic approaches, London

Paul Smyth

Grow: Community Garden, Belfast

Siobhan Craig

City Pig Farm, The Netherlands

Ulf Hackauf

11.30 - 12.45 - Exploring urban agriculture

Carousel session: round the room, exploring with the specialists.

12.45 - 13.00 - Small table discussion

Which of these is most important to you when thinking about urban agriculture?

- Energy use

- Water use
- Productivity
- Quality
- Social and economic benefits

13.05 - 13.15 - Plenary session

- Given your discussions this morning, which approach to you think could make the most contribution to achieving global food security?
 - The City Pig Farm
 - The Community Garden
 - Hydroponics and aquaponics

And -

Given our discussions this morning, which approach to urban agriculture appeals most to you?

- The Community Garden
- The City Pig Farm
- Hydroponics and aquaponics

And (Finally) -

Given our discussions this morning, which approach to urban agriculture do you think would be most generally acceptable?

- The Community Garden
- The City Pig Farm
- Hydroponics and aquaponics

13.15 - 13.30

Brief reflections from Chungui, Marina and Kate

Brief reflection from Charly

Digital Diaries - new activity on the panel following this activity (Tuesday) - there's a prize draw!

Next time: Saturday 5th December, same place, starting 9.30

Evaluation forms