



FEEDING BRISTOL CIO

Bristol's Covid-19 Community Food Response

A high-level summary of the food provided to the economically vulnerable in the first two months of lockdown

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3rd July 2020



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1 Executive Summary

This report shows the city-wide efforts in supporting the economically vulnerable during lockdown. It is a reflection on the enormous efforts put in at a grass-roots level to support those in need, and how these efforts aligned to a broader city-wide strategy.

The joined-up nature of Bristol's support network has provided an extraordinary platform for increased efficiency and effectiveness of utilising our available resources to service the most people possible, in the most appropriate way.



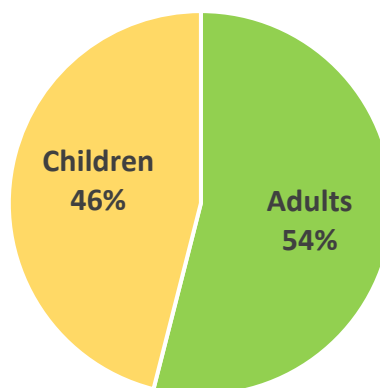
The food support landscape during lockdown looked very different compared to pre-lockdown.

48% of the reported food from this research was provided by newly created food sites



Over half the food supplied by FareShare SW in Bristol was provided to the 26 organisations highlighted in this report.

Of all the food support provided, nearly half went to children



Of the 26 organisations highlighted in this report, at least 221,000 meals and 16,200 food parcels were distributed to those in need during lock down

Feeding Bristol's role during Covid-19

Feeding Bristol led the development and implementation of a holistic strategy for the city alongside other key stakeholders (notably Bristol City Council, FareShare South West, Bristol Food Network, the city's foodbank network and a range of community groups), aimed at:

1. Feeding the economically vulnerable
2. Providing accessible, healthy options for those in need
3. Linking up offers of support (kitchen space, cooking, chefs, drivers, etc.) with requests of support (from charities, Council departments and community groups)
4. Looking at the long-term implications of Covid-19 and how Bristol can support the economically vulnerable as the challenges continue

Bristol developed a robust model of providing food to those in need. The initial uncertainty of how/if Bristol could support the growing demand was replaced with a coherent and dynamic framework which catered to the economically vulnerable¹. At the time of this report being published, this is continually being monitored on a regular basis and will require ongoing adaptations to the changing environment.

Research background, aims and method

- 125 community organisations² formed a network of food support across the city in response to the Covid-19 lockdown which began in the UK on 23rd March 2020.
- This report combines the data received from a survey of 26 of these organisations (that received a combined c.51% of FareShare South West (SW)'s total Bristol food deliveries) with additional data from FareShare SW and Bristol City Council to give an overview of their lockdown activities.

What did community organisations do?

- Responses varied between each organisation tailored to local need and operational capacity.
- 73% of organisations distributed their food as parcels, containing an average of 4.5 days' food supply.
- 54% of the organisations surveyed pivoted their operations in order to provide a new type or branch of emergency food project, tailoring their support to the needs of the community.

How much food was distributed, and how did it compare to pre-lockdown numbers?

Inputs

- FareShare SW delivered 119.9 tonnes of food into Bristol from the 23rd March to 31st May. This was a significant uplift from regular pre-Covid-19 operations and was a testament to their ability to react appropriately to help support the City.
- Of this, 60.4 tonnes (51%) was delivered to the 26 participant organisations. Of this, 36.1 tonnes (67%) was provided to new projects.
- The below points show the growth in the volume of food delivered by FareShare SW to community organisations:
 - 82.3 tonnes in the 12.5 weeks pre-lockdown (23/12/19 to 22/3/20)
 - 119.9 tonnes in the 10 weeks from the start of lockdown (23/3/20 to 31/5/20)

Outputs

- A minimum total of 220,632 equivalent meals were delivered by the 26 participant organisations between 23rd March and 31st May. Of these, 106,368 equivalent meals (48%) were from new projects or branches. This reflects incredibly well on the positive efforts of Bristol's communities in adapting to support those in most need.
- A separate total of 16,280 parcels were delivered by participant organisations. Of these, 9,456 parcels (58%) were from new projects or branches.

¹ It is recognised that there will be people who unfortunately do not receive the support they need through these community organisations. Unfortunately, this is an ongoing challenge that we are continually working through so that more of the people in need can receive support

² This database was the combination of stakeholders from Feeding Bristol, FareShare SW, Bristol City Council and the Bristol Food Network

- At the peak level of demand in mid-May, more than double the number of meals, almost triple the number of parcels and more than quadruple the weekly number of people were supported compared to the period just before lockdown.

Where was the food distributed?

- The majority of the organisations were based in wards which are higher on the multiple indices of deprivation. This is reflected by the higher number of community organisations based in these areas, allowing for increased food support that could be provided during the lockdown period
- The majority of recipients also lived in wards with some of the highest levels of deprivation, the highest proportion living in Lockleaze, Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston and Hartcliffe & Withywood.

Who was the food distributed to?

- Whilst foodbanks continued to serve a variety of household types, most locally based community organisations served a large number of families.
- Special services were provided for vulnerable groups such as the homeless, refugees, the isolated elderly and Roma families.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background and aims

The United Kingdom went into official lockdown due to Covid-19 on Monday 23rd March 2020. The lockdown instantly closed or significantly changed the operations of a large portion of the local the economy, causing many people to have problems accessing and/or affording food. Bristol's public, private and voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sector mobilised within a few days of the lockdown announcement: whilst some venues had to close, other organisations already providing food to the vulnerable scaled up their operations; community organisations and businesses pivoted their operations to begin food distribution; and a significant number of new initiatives were started at both a community and VCSE level. In total, a known 125 organisations formed a network of food support across the city.

This report was commissioned by Feeding Bristol in late May 2020 with the aim to give an overview of the food distribution activities of some of those organisations that worked specifically with the economically vulnerable during lockdown and to provide some visibility of their reach and impact. It is centred around four key questions:

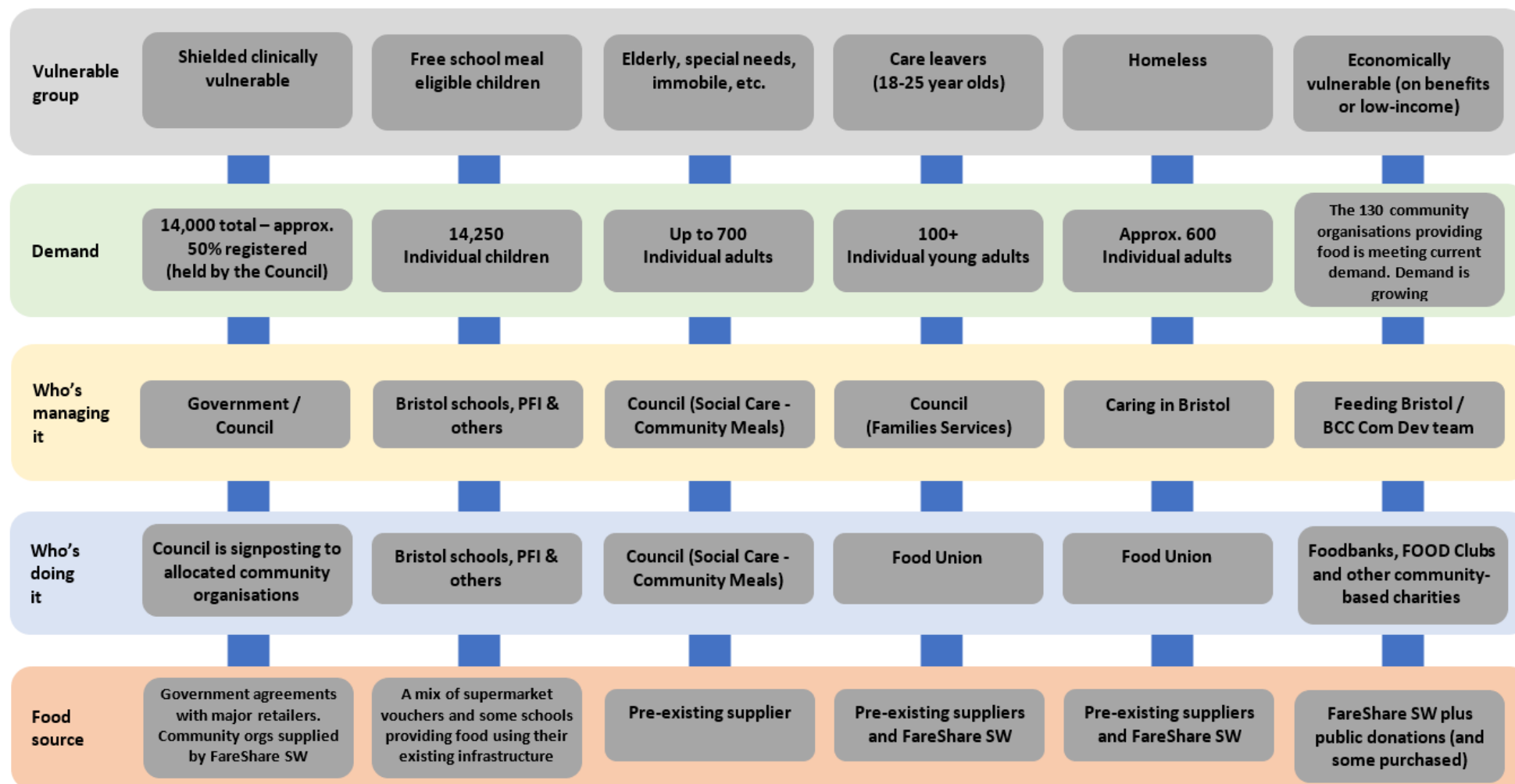
1. What activities did organisations provide during lockdown?
2. How much food did they distribute, and what was the growth in demand compared to before lockdown?
3. Where was the food distributed?
4. To whom was the food distributed?

It combines the data received from 26 organisations with data from FareShare South West (SW) about the amount of food delivered into Bristol and data from Bristol City Council about Free School Meals provision, to provide a high-level outline of activity surrounding emergency food provision in the first two months of lockdown. This summary will provide a useful preliminary city-wide overview for both decision makers and frontline organisations still working at full capacity to meet the needs of the community before further analysis will be conducted.



3 Vulnerable Groups in Bristol

The first five columns show the support that was established by Government and/or Bristol City Council – this was largely secure with some degree of certainty on total demand. The final column, regarding the economically vulnerable, was completely reliant on support from the charity sector. This report focuses on the community organisations that supported people suffering from economic vulnerability.



4 Method

4.1 Participants

32 organisations involved in providing food support during lockdown were invited in early June 2020 to participate in a short questionnaire about the nature and scope of their activities and a request for aggregate raw data covering the lockdown period, plus a pre-lockdown comparison if applicable. Those contacted included foodbanks, FOOD Clubs, locally-based community organisations and community organisations working with specific vulnerable groups.

Of the 32 organisations, 26 (81%) replied and participated in this research. The participants represented a combined total of c.51% of FareShare SW's total delivered food into Bristol during lockdown (see Section 6.1 for more detail). Whilst not reflective of the entire food landscape, the organisations requested to participate reflect a diverse and significant cross-section of the support provided across the city.

A full list of all participants and a map of their locations is available in Appendix 10.2.

4.2 Data response and collation

4.2.1 Data types

Of the 26 participants, all were able to respond to basic questions about the nature of their activities and gave some metric of how much food they had distributed. 19 organisations were able to fill out the entire questionnaire, and 10 were able to provide more detailed raw, aggregate data, including the Bristol National Food Service who were able to share their public operational report.

4.2.2 Data selection to focus on the economically vulnerable

The vast majority of the clients that each organisation supported were suffering from food insecurity due to acute and chronic economic factors. Where figures were able to be separated into the food provided to economically vulnerable people compared to, for example, the shielding population (health-clinically vulnerable), only the figures pertaining to the economically vulnerable clients were included in this report.

4.2.3 Data harmonisation considerations

This report reflects the unique nature of each organisation's different operations. While not all data is directly comparable, it demonstrates the diverse type of support that was provided based on the needs of the community.

This report provides summaries where relevant organisation's operations are similar (not all metrics reflect all 26 organisations). Where analysis in the results sections below was carried out with data from a segment of the total organisations, it is stated clearly.

The fact that many organisations were not able to give their numbers up to a standardised specified date and sometimes had not finished collating all of their data means that the date range for the total numbers of parcels and equivalent meals in section 6.3 ranges from whenever they started their lockdown activities to dates ranging between the 24th May and the 26th June, although the majority of data ends between 31st May and 5th June.

5 Results: What did organisations do?

5.1 Type of food response

Responses varied between each organisation tailored to local need and operational capacity. Some key examples of activity were:

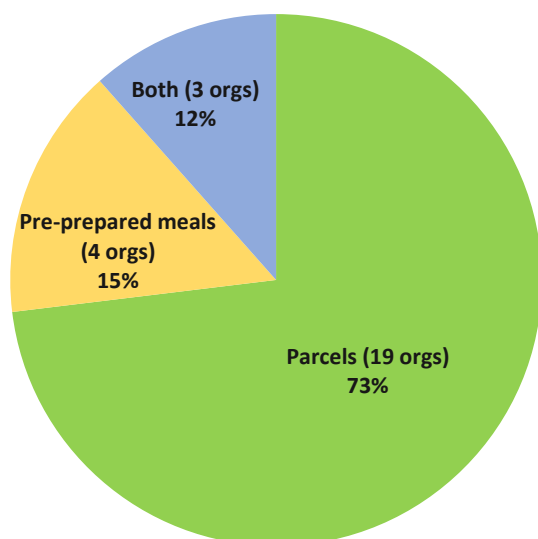
- Foodbanks continued to give out parcels, largely switching to a delivery model.
- Many other community organisations that had worked in a variety of food- and non-food-related fields pre-lockdown switched to making food parcels for delivery or collection.
- Some community organisations with kitchens began making pre-prepared meals for delivery.
- Many local chefs and restaurants used their furloughed staff and premises to make pre-prepared meals for delivery, largely co-ordinated by the newly-created Bristol Food Union and the recently-opened Bristol branch of the National Food Service.
- In many cases, consortia of community organisations formed and collaborated with the Food Union, the National Food Service and other city-wide organisations in various constellations to create a network of referrals, chefs and delivery volunteers.
- Bristol City Council schools and Academy trusts coordinated Free School Meal provision amidst some uncertainty about funding continuity
- Strategic links were made across groups leading to a number of regular weekly or fortnightly video calls between organisations to identify demand and streamline supply across Bristol.

5.1.1 Type of food package

Due to social distancing requirements in preparation, distribution and limits on the amount of cooking spaces available at short notice, the **majority of organisations (19, or 73%) distributed their food as parcels.**

Anecdotally, this meant that a significantly larger proportion of food aid was given out in parcels than compared to pre-lockdown. Feedback from community organisations specified the challenge around not being

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations providing different types of food response



able to support some recipients of the parcels with help on how to cook or use the ingredients. This type of engagement regularly occurred pre-lockdown but was not possible when socially distancing (see Section 9.2 on future considerations).

All of those organisations that provided parcels were supplied by FareShare SW during lockdown, and so all parcels were a mixture of ambient and fresh food, with fruit and vegetables provided in the majority of cases and chilled foods such as meat and dairy common but not in all cases.

18% of the organisations supplied their food as pre-prepared meals assembled by experienced chefs. The chefs used their best judgement based on their skills and the food available to provide a healthy, balanced meal. Some organisations supplied a package with ingredients and pre-prepared meals.

The average supply provided was 4.5 days for a parcel, 2 days for a package of pre-prepared meals, and 3 days for a package comprising both. In most cases the amounts per parcel were tailored to the household size.

5.2 Operations

Organisations operated a variety of operational models depending on the need in their area and their operational capacity in terms of venue, staff and volunteers.

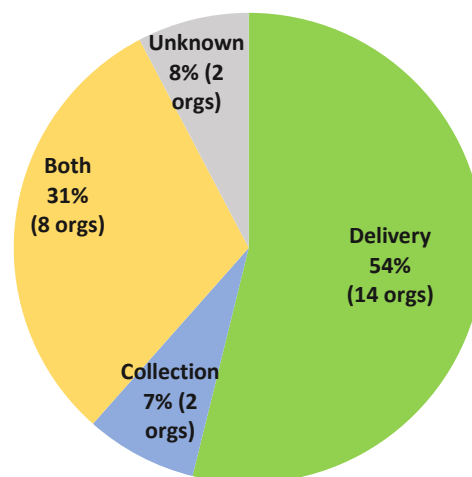
5.2.1 Delivery methods

Due to social distancing requirements and the risks of recipients queuing as well as the closure of many of the organisations' usual venues, **over half of the food was delivered to recipients' homes**, often using extensive volunteer resource and *pro bono* vehicle hire from local businesses in some cases.

8 organisations had both options available, due to a combination of some recipients having no fixed abode, and/or in order to allow recipients to access other key services at venues if they were available.

The use of volunteer hours and *pro bono* vehicles to deliver food may become a challenge once furlough comes to an end. For this reason, some organisations are making plans to gradually shift back towards a collection model.

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations using different delivery methods.



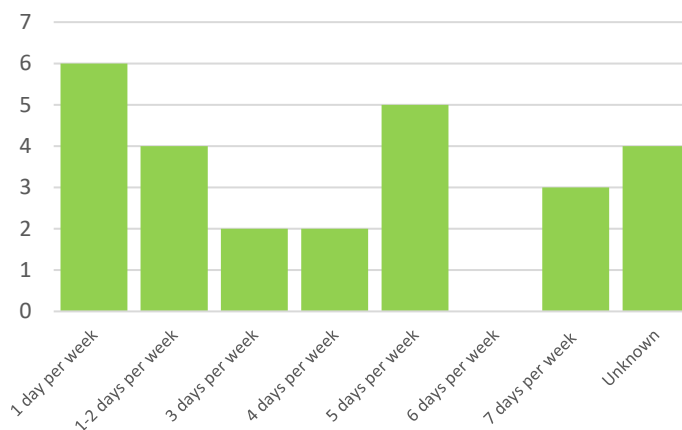
5.2.2 Days open per week

Many of the smaller community organisations were open to provide food 1-3 days per week.

The organisations that were open 4-5 days per week were generally those that were already opening at that frequency pre-lockdown, to cater to the economically vulnerable throughout the week.

The 3 organisations open 7 days per week consisted of an existing foodbank, provision for the homeless through the Cheers Drive scheme, and the National Food Service's delivery service.

Figure 3: The number of operating days per week, by organisation

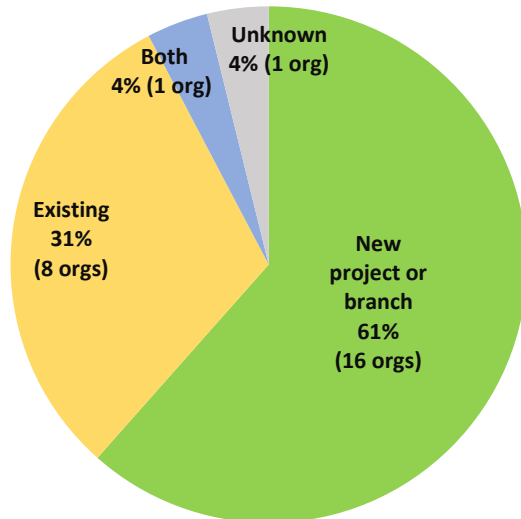


5.3 New versus existing provision

The food support landscape during lockdown looked very different compared to pre-lockdown.

Due to the restrictions on operations during lockdown and the large increase in need due to the closure of many parts of the economy, many organisations pivoted or increased their activities, leading to a newly formed food provision landscape across Bristol. This was accompanied by many new collaborations and types of partnership working.

Figure 4: The number of new projects and branches compared to existing emergency food outlets. NB this chart shows the percentages of new versus existing organisations; see Sections 5.1 and 5.3 for the percentages of food distributed by new versus existin



Of the 26 organisations, only the Food Union was a newly formed organisation (its genesis happened to coincide with Covid-19). The others classed as 'new' were existing organisations that:

- Already gave out some form of food pre-lockdown but changed to a different delivery model with new or expanded clients.
- Already ran food-related projects (e.g. healthy eating education, cookery classes) pre-lockdown, but changed to doing emergency food provision.
- Already ran non-food-related community work and changed to providing emergency food provision.

Organisations that already did some form of food provision for the economically vulnerable pre-lockdown but opened new branches during lockdown were classed as 'both'.

5.4 Funding

Detailed questions about funding were not included in the questionnaire sent to organisations, but anecdotal feedback throughout the exercise indicated that a large part of the activity described by the community organisations was funded through the following avenues:

- Public fundraising campaigns
- *Pro bono* food and cash donations from local and national businesses
- Surplus food distributed by FareShare SW (all but 3 of the participant organisations received food from FareShare SW)
- Food donations from the local community
- *Pro bono* use of closed cooking and storage premises
- Volunteer time, including furloughed volunteers

5.5 Focus on Foodbanks and FOOD Clubs

Foodbanks and FOOD Clubs significantly increased their support across Bristol by two main avenues:

- Increasing the number of people they supported at each site**
- Increasing the number of sites across Bristol (supporting other sites to develop)**

These two groups demonstrated significant flexibility in adapting, growing and supporting other groups, in order to reach more people in need during lockdown. Their operations had always been designed to provide food to the most economically vulnerable in our community. Pre-lockdown, there were 8 foodbanks in Bristol (3 operated by Trussell Trust, and 4 independent foodbanks all in South Bristol). Working with various community organisations, a three emergency foodbanks were set up with the support of the pre-existing core foodbanks, supporting 6 different neighbourhoods.

Run by Family Action, Feeding Bristol and FareShare SW work in collaboration to ensure FOOD Clubs support the community in the most effective way possible. Pre-Covid-19, Bristol had 5 FOOD Clubs in operation (with a few more planned to roll out over the next year). In response to Covid-19, Bristol now has 12 Clubs in operation, with a further 3 planned to open this year. These Clubs provide a safe and reliable food offering for the economically vulnerable, and will also be critical in the rebuilding phase as we eventually come out of lockdown. Each Club supports 50 families (see the Appendix, Section 10.4 for more detail).

6 Results: How much food was distributed?

6.1 Input: Quantities of food from FareShare

Over half the food supplied by FareShare SW was provided to the 26 organisations covered in this report.

FareShare South West is a major food supplier to community organisations in Bristol and the rest of the South-West of the UK. During the reporting period³, 60.4 tonnes of food was delivered to the 26 organisations involved in this research. That made up 51%⁴ of all food FareShare SW delivered to its Bristol based customers.

Of the 60.4 tonnes that was distributed by the 26 organisations highlighted in this report:

- 36.1 tonnes (60%) was provided to the newly created organisations (groups that only began working with food during lockdown (see Section 5.3 for further detail)
- 24.3 tonnes (40%) was provided to groups that regularly managed food

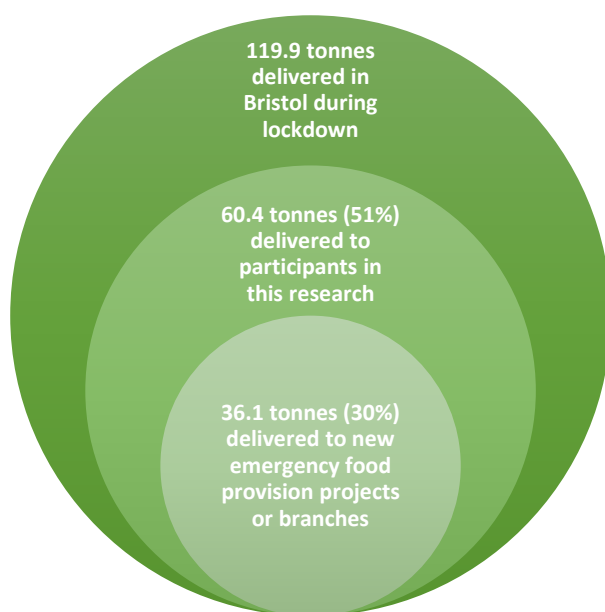
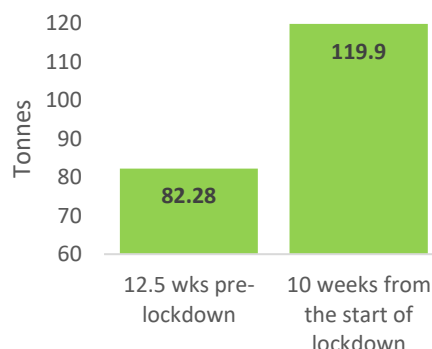


Figure 5: Data from FareShare SW showing: the total weight of food delivered into Bristol in the ten weeks since the beginning of lockdown (23/03/20 – 31/05/20); the proportion of this delivered to the participant organisations in this survey (NB: 3 of the 26 participant organisations did not receive deliveries from FareShare SW); and the proportion of the food delivered to participant organisations which was delivered to new projects or branches.

6.2 Input: Pre-lockdown comparison

The scale of the increase in surplus food being delivered to all FareShare SW customers (a larger number than the 26 participants in this study) in Bristol can be gleaned by comparing the data for the 10 weeks since the beginning of lockdown with data for the 12.5 beforehand: 82.3 tonnes of food into Bristol from 23rd December 2019 to 23rd March 2020, compared to 119.9 tonnes into Bristol from the 23rd March to 31st May.

Figure 6: Total food delivered into the Bristol region by FareShare SW in the 3 months before lockdown and the first three months of lockdown. NB this covers ALL food delivered by FareShare SW (Bristol and the South West), of which 26% was delivered to the 26 organisations surveyed in this report, and covers the three-month period since the beginning of lockdown (a longer time period than the 10 weeks covered by the participant organisations' data).



³ 23rd March 2020 to 31st May 2020

⁴ A total of 119.9 tonnes was delivered from FareShare SW to all its customers during this period

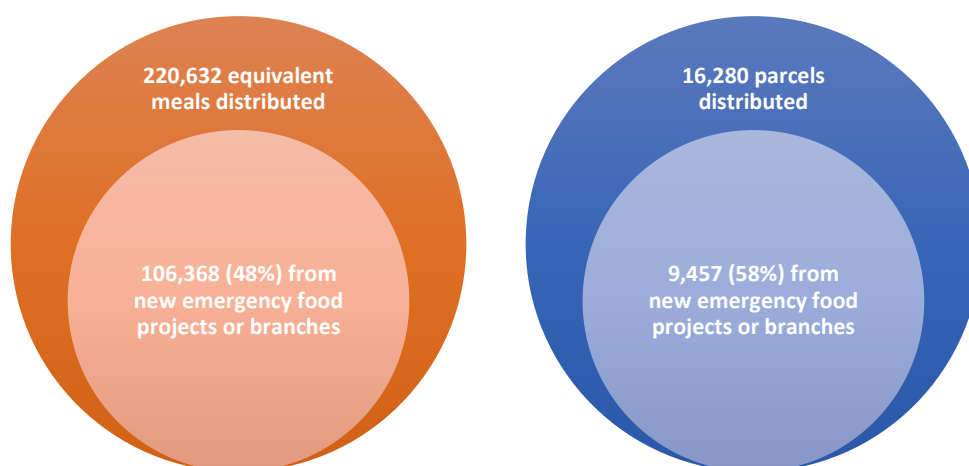
6.3 Output: Number of equivalent meals and parcels

Between 23rd March 2020 and 31st May 2020, the 26 organisations provided either meals or food parcels, as follows

- A minimum total of 220,632 equivalent meals⁵ were delivered. Of these, 106,368 (48%) equivalent meals were from new projects.
- A minimum total of 16,280 parcels were delivered. Of these, 9,457 (58%) parcels were from new projects.

These figures are better displayed separately, as they provided a very different type of support to the community. Whereas a meal alleviates the pressure of having to prepare the food, it also reduces the freedom to choose how to use it. Food parcels provide more flexibility to the recipients but assumes a degree of cooking knowledge and that they have the cooking facilities available for use. In terms of distributing a greater amount of food, this is more easily achieved via food parcels. Both models have their benefits and weaknesses in how they support the recipients.

Figure 7: Total parcels and equivalent meals distributed by participant organisations during lockdown⁶



6.4 Output: Pre-lockdown comparison

Of the 26 organisations surveyed, five organisations (two foodbanks and three community organisations) were able to provide a detailed breakdown of the number of people OR households served in January to late March 2020 compared to their lockdown numbers.

The values in Figure 8 below aren't representative of the entire 26 organisations surveyed, but the trend shown is significant because, anecdotally, the doubling of demand since lockdown began is representative of what has occurred across the board.

The data shows that the number of people served began to rise in the week before official lockdown began (w/c 16/03/20), possibly due to people needing to self-isolate because of Covid-19 symptoms. After lockdown began, the numbers continue to rise to more than double the relatively stable numbers in the three months pre-lockdown.

⁵ Either pre-packaged meals, or the number of meals a parcel of ingredients was expected to provide

⁶ Total numbers of equivalent meals and parcels distributed, including the split between those distributed by new compared to existing projects and branches (see Section 4.3 for the definition of 'new' projects and branches). NB Some organisations had not had time to bring their data entry completely up to date when they replied to the survey, and others were not able to separate their total figure to end on exactly 31st May. These figures therefore show data with an end date range between 14th May and 26th June, but with most data sets ending between 31st May and 5th June.

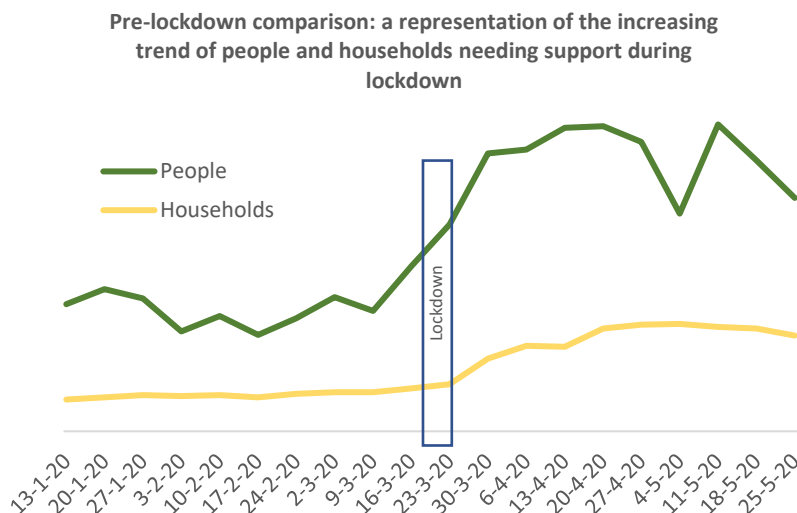
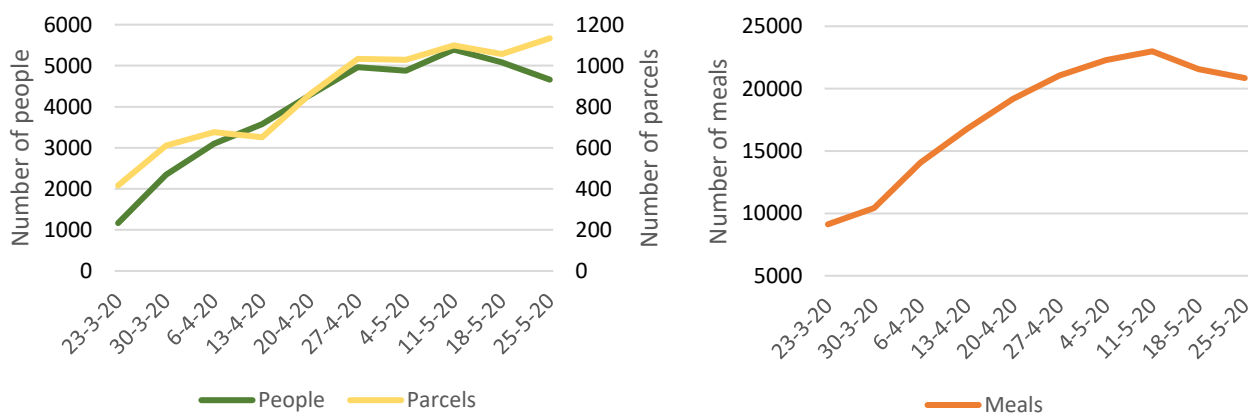


Figure 8: The change in weekly number of people and households served by 5 of the 26 organisations surveyed that were able to provide us with weekly pre- and post-lockdown figures. The numbers are therefore only a proportion of the total figure of people and households served per week. The majority of these people and households were weekly repeat clients.

6.5 Output: Week-on-week numbers

The first 6 weeks of lockdown saw significant weekly growth in the number of people supported, and meals and parcels provided.

Of the 26 organisations surveyed, 11 (42%) were able to provide us with a weekly breakdown of their numbers rather than a summarised overview of the whole period. This data can be used to see the general trend in demand, although it is not representative of the total demand.



For these 11 organisations, demand continued to rise from the beginning of lockdown until w/c 11th May:

- The number of people supported increased by over 400%
- The number of parcels provided increased by over 300%
- The number of meals provided increased by over 200%

The number of meals and people supported begins to plateau and slightly decrease in the last week recorded (25th May), whilst the number of parcels continued to increase, which is due to the scaling up of a couple of providers that began provision later into lockdown.

7 Results: Where was the food distributed?

7.1 By organisation location

The map below shows the number of parcels and meals distributed in terms of where the distributing organisations were based. The majority of the organisations were based in wards which are higher on the multiple indices of deprivation, as seen in the map below from Bristol City Council's '[Deprivation in Bristol 2019](#)' report.

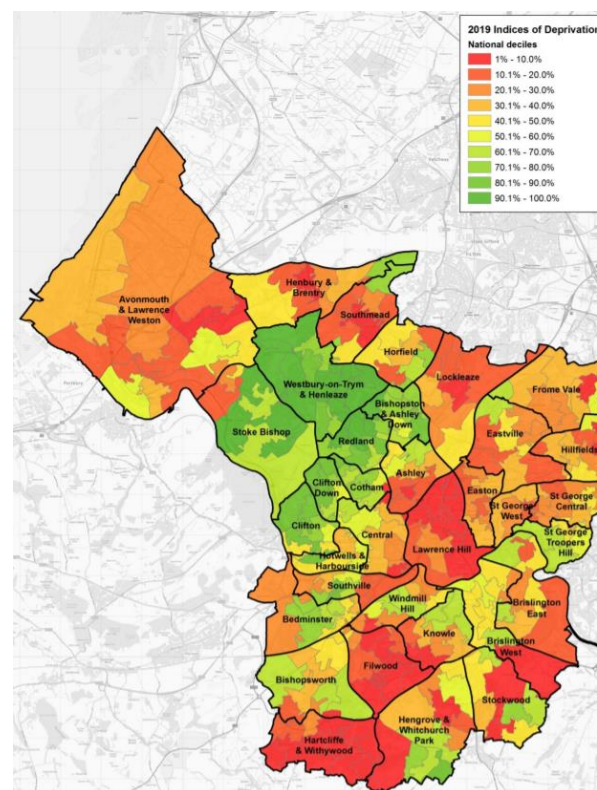
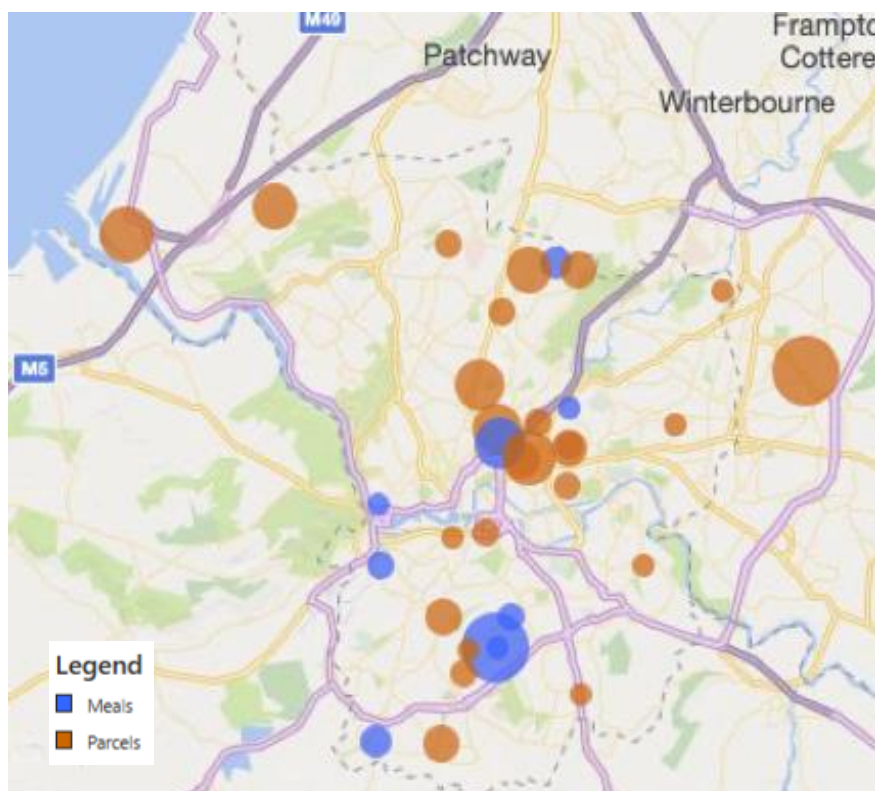


Figure 10: Map of scale of meals and parcels distributed by the location of the distributing organisation, compared to MHCLG map of Bristol 2019 indices of deprivation from Bristol City Council's '[Deprivation in Bristol 2019](#)' report. NB the scale of the circles is comparable within each category (meals and parcels), but not between the two categories.

Organisations not included in the above map, provided support to recipients based mainly across: Redcliffe, St Pauls, St Phillips, St Agnes, Bedminster, Totterdown, Windmill Hill, Knowle West, Brislington, Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe, Withywood, Hengrove, Stockwood and Whitchurch.

8 Results: Who was the food distributed to?

8.1 Families and vulnerable groups

The below anecdotal points outline the types of recipients some organisations were supporting. Organisations typically record this type of data differently, and sometimes not at all.

- Foodbanks continued to serve a mixture of single adults, couples and families.
- The majority of organisations based in a local community reported that they were mostly serving families.
- A few organisations had primary objectives to serve specific groups such as homeless adults (all single), refugees, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities in central/east Bristol (many of whom were families), and Roma families in east Bristol.
- The majority of organisations had many repeat clients. Foodbanks saw an increase in the number of clients using more than 3 vouchers within 6 months, and the locally based community organisations intentionally served many of the same families every week.
- The majority of organisations noted economic vulnerability as the main reason that individuals or families accessed food. Some of the reasons for this included, but not limited to: benefit delays; benefit sanctions; job loss; debt; illness.
- Covid-19 specific vulnerabilities were the second most common reason for requesting support: people who were shielding and/or in vulnerable health or age categories.

8.2 Adults and children

Four foodbanks and one community organisation provided a detailed breakdown of the total number of adults and children they had served over lockdown, showing that 54% of their clients were adults and 46% were children.

Only two foodbanks were able to give a comparative account of how many adults and children they had served pre-lockdown. A foodbank based in North Bristol saw the number of children it served during lockdown increase to 48% from 36% in the 3 months pre-lockdown. On the other hand, one foodbank based in South Bristol saw the number of children it served during lockdown decrease from 56% to 51% in the 3 months pre-lockdown.

As noted above, the majority of community organisations based in a local community were serving families with children (see the Appendix Section 10.3 for detail on the rise in families and children registering for Free School Meals).

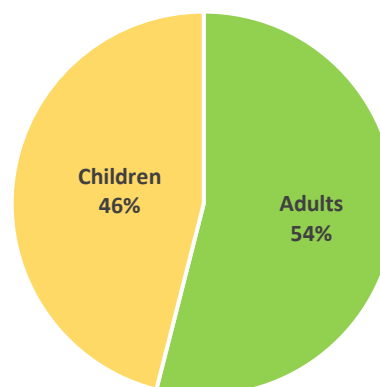


Figure 12: Data from 4 foodbanks and one community organisation showing the split of adults to children served.

9 Brief conclusions and future considerations

9.1 Conclusions

- The joined-up nature of Bristol's support network has provided an extraordinary platform for increased efficiency and effectiveness of utilising our available resources to service the most people possible, in the most appropriate way.
- Total numbers and week-on-week trends show that there has been a significant increase in demand for food support by those experiencing economic vulnerability. The amount of food delivered into Bristol by FareShare SW has grown by five times the amount that had been delivered in the 3 months prior to lockdown, and results from the 26 organisations surveyed in this report show that existing providers have seen outputs more than double.
- Much of this has been met by community and in-kind donations, but FareShare SW's ability to mobilise and deliver an extra 360 tonnes of food to the 125 organisations providing some form of food support compared to the previous 3 months has also been a key source of food.
- Much of the free volunteering, chef hours and food preparation spaces have been provided by the temporarily closed and furloughed hospitality industry and other furloughed employees. Bristol Food Union has been a newly developed key player in organising this.
- The existing networks around food insecurity and resulting relationships that have developed between various actors in food-related organisations and industries proved an invaluable resource in allowing for quick communication, coordination and self-organisation between a total of 125 organisations, including the 26 surveyed here, to provide emergency food to the most economically vulnerable in Bristol during this pandemic.

9.2 Future considerations

9.2.1 Key Points

- Many community groups have anecdotally reported that they are beginning to see a plateauing or decrease in the amount of food being accessed during June compared to late March – end of May. This may be due to Universal Credit or the self-employed retention scheme payments beginning to come through to recipients. Another possibility could be due to people going back to work after self-isolating or as Government restrictions changed.
- However, Foodbanks are forecasting an increase in the number of people accessing their services, as they remain the first port of call for people experiencing job loss which may continue into summer/autumn 2020, and possibly beyond.
- Social distancing means that a large proportion of food aid may continue to be delivered in parcel form for some time. Groups working with local communities and vulnerable groups such as the homeless and care leavers are starting to think about how to develop cooking skills as some food provision is likely to be in parcels for some time.
- Bristol Food Union has expressed the view that there is a desire from Bristol's hospitality industry to continue to work with community organisations to incorporate a permanent community element into their work as the industry re-opens over the next few months.

9.2.2 Feeding Bristol moving forward, and key strategic partners

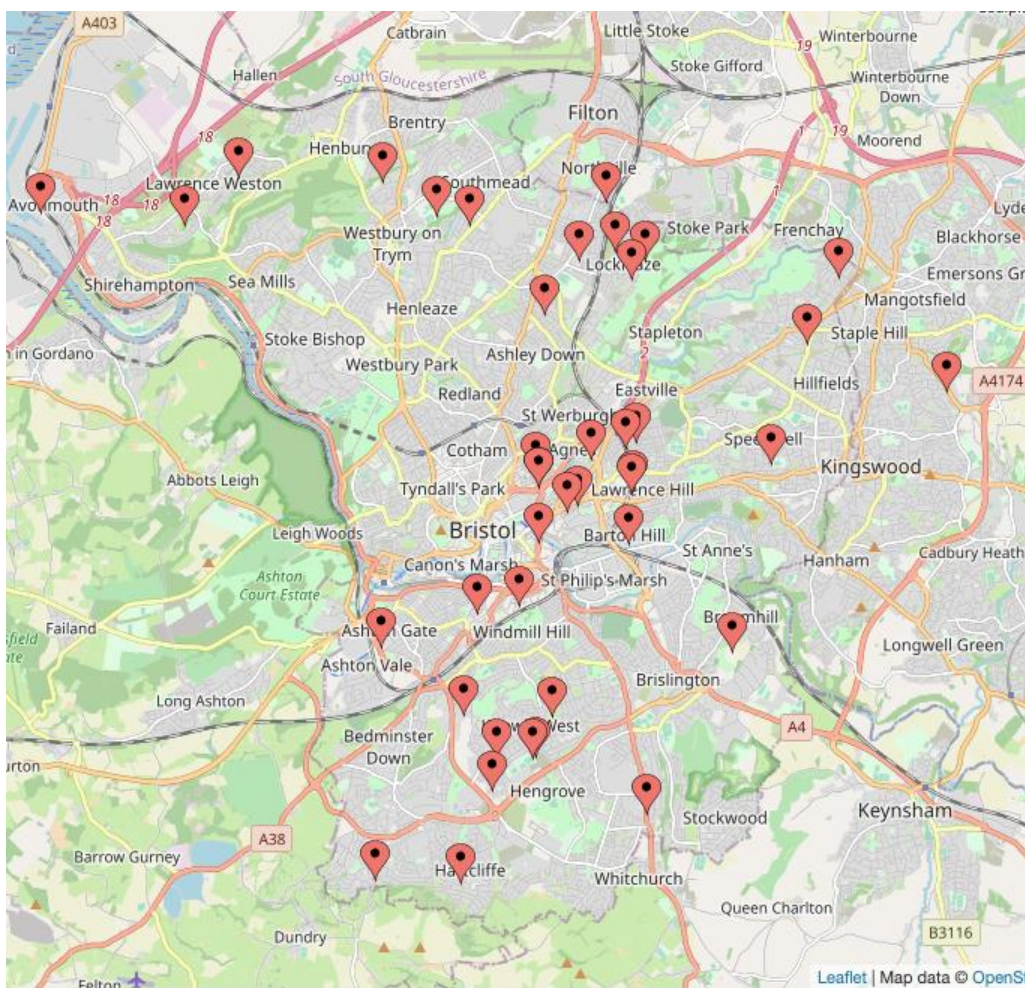
- Feeding Bristol's Vision is to see everyone having the right to access nutritious and affordable food, and that they should have the skills and knowledge to cook and prepare meals, and they are empowered to eat healthily. This belief and mission has not changed.
- Moving forward, there will be an increased need for systemic change across all aspects of the food system, therefore, Feeding Bristol will continue to work collaboratively and strategically with grass-roots organisations and with City leaders, in getting closer and closer to achieving this goal.

10 APPENDIX

10.1 Glossary of terms

Acronym	Definition
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
FareShare SW	FareShare South West
FOOD Clubs	'Food On Our Doorstep' Clubs (run by Family Action)
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
VCSE	Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise sector
FSM	Free School Meals

10.2 Full list and map of participant organisations





Organisation name	First 4 letters of postcode where activities were based (only where provided, otherwise, organisation registered address)
1. Ambition Lawrence Weston	BS11 0
2. Black South West Network Community Food Hub (Malcolm X Centre)	BS2 8
3. Borderlands	BS5 0
4. Bristol Community Transport	BS3 5
5. Bristol Rovers Community Trust	BS7 0
6. Bristol Soup Run Trust (Hope Chapel drop)	BS8 4
7. Bristol Sport	BS3 2
8. BS3 Community Larder	BS3 1
9. Caring in Bristol – Cheers Drive scheme	BS2 9
10. Carpenters Food & Support	BS13 8
11. Co-Exist Community Kitchen	BS5 6
12. Counterslip Cares Foodbank	BS14 9
13. East Bristol Foodbank (treated in the main body as 1 organisation). Separate outlet locations shown in the map above: a) Lower Easton outlet b) Upper Easton outlet c) Fishponds outlet	BS5 0, BS5 6, BS16 5
14. Empire Fighting Chance	BS5 0
15. FOOD Clubs run by Family Action (treated in the main body of the report as 1 organisation, apart from in figure 10 where data breakdown was detailed enough to split out parcel numbers by separate FOOD Club locations). Separate FOOD Club locations shown in the map above: a) FOOD Club Hartcliffe b) FOOD Club Southmead c) FOOD Club Lockleaze d) FOOD Club Inns Court e) FOOD Club St Pauls f) FOOD Club Knowle West g) FOOD Club Redcliffe h) FOOD Club Oldbury Court i) FOOD Club Broomhill j) FOOD Club Speedwell	BS13 0, BS10 5, BS7 9, BS4 1, BS2 9, BS4 1, BS1 6, BS16 2, BS4 4, BS5 7, BS11 0
16. Food Union – care leavers’ parcels project (Ashton Gate stadium)	BS3 2
17. Food Union – refugee mothers’ project (The Plough)	BS5 0
18. Ignite Life	BS15 4
19. Knowle West Health Association (data provided by Knowle West Alliance)	BS4 1
20. National Food Service (Lockleaze Sports Centre base)	BS7 9
21. North Bristol Foodbank (treated in the main body as 1 organisation). Separate outlet locations shown in the map above: a) Horfield outlet b) Filton outlet c) Lockleaze outlet d) Southmead outlet	BS7 0, BS7 0, BS7 9, BS10 5
22. North West Bristol Foodbank (treated in the main body as 1 organisation). Separate outlet locations shown in the map above: a) Avonmouth outlet b) Lawrence Weston outlet c) Hotwells outlet d) Henbury outlet	BS11 9, BS11 0, BS8 4, BS10 7
23. Square Food Foundation	BS4 1
24. St Luke’s Church Barton Hill	BS5 9
25. The Matthew Tree Project	BS4 1
26. Up Our Street Emergency Foodbank	BS5 6



10.3 Free School Meals

Free School Meals act as a proxy for general child food poverty. It should not be considered in isolation when analysing food insecurity. It is also important to note that there are many other children and individuals who suffer from food insecurity that are not included in these figures.

10.3.1 Free School Meals registrations during lockdown

Bristol City Council’s Schools Team were able to provide data on the rise in Free School Meals applications during lockdown, which rose to a peak of 664 in April (more than double pre-lockdown levels), before returning to between 300 and 400 in May and June. Overall, the numbers from March – June have remained higher than pre-March levels.

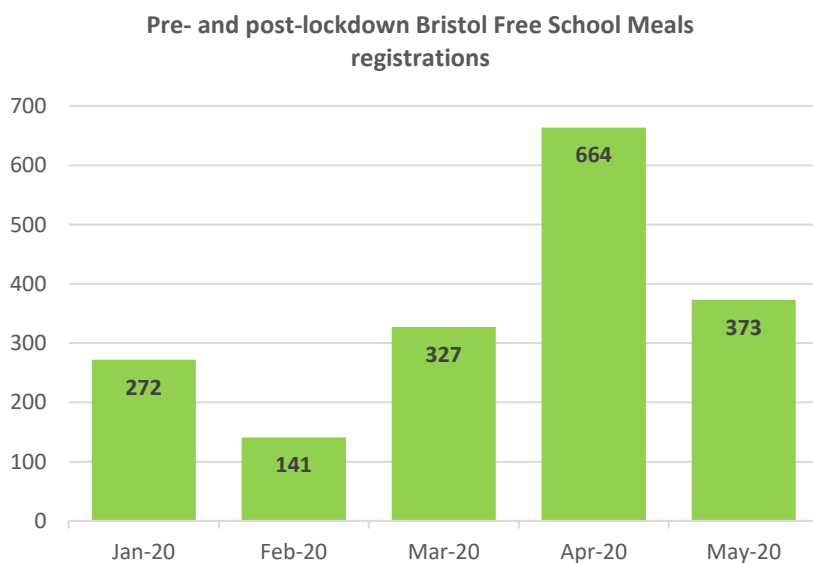


Figure 13: Data from Bristol City Council showing monthly numbers of new Free School Meals applications from January – May 2020. These figures cover the majority of schools in Bristol, but c.7 schools make their applications independently of Bristol City Council: either themselves or through a third party provider.

10.3.2 Free School Meals funding and provision during lockdown

While out of scope for this piece of work, it is critical to note that schools (as well as many other organisations that were unfortunately not able to be included in this research) played an integral part in supporting the community. Free School Meal vouchers were funded by Central Government during all school holidays in England while in lockdown, however, more research and analysis should be conducted to fully understand the implications and background associated with this support.

10.4 Foodbank and FOOD Club recipients by ward

Three foodbanks and the 12 Family Action's FOOD Clubs were able to provide a detailed breakdown of the location of their recipients by ward. Again, the majority of the wards which had >1% share of the total are wards which contain areas higher on the indices of multiple deprivation, with the exception of Stoke Bishop. The wards where the largest numbers of recipients lived were Lockleaze, Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston, Hartcliffe & Withywood and Southmead, all of which have significant areas which are in the top 10% and 20% most deprived in the country.

Ward	Foodbank and FOOD Club recipients' location by ward (% of total recipients)
Lockleaze	11.1%
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	10.9%
Hartcliffe & Withywood	9.2%
Southmead	6.9%
Central	5.7%
Henbury & Brentry	5.4%
Frome Vale	5.3%
Filwood	5.1%
Lawrence Hill	3.5%
Redcliffe	3.3%
Knowle West	2.6%
Patchway Coniston	2.6%
Hillfields	2.3%
Eastville	2.2%
Ashley	2.1%
Easton	1.8%
St George Central	1.4%
Charlton & Cribbs	1.4%
Horfield	1.3%
Stoke Bishop	1.2%
Woodstock	1.0%
Other (58 other wards, each <1%)	13.7%