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Lever, John

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Economic and sustainable growth in Kirklees – an academic perspective

EU Partnership Event – 5th February 2015

Dr John Lever
University of Huddersfield
Business School

Health, food and sustainable development
Sustainable Development & Health

Sustainable Development can be defined simply as a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come.

Measuring health can tell us how well development is advancing the three pillars of sustainability – social, environmental and economic.
Economic Development & Health

Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, 1950-2050.

Health indicators to monitor progress on sustainable development

- Food access, dietary quality and sustainability
- Food market & trade policies that support health and sustainability
Harvard Economist Jeffery Sachs

‘Our economic incentives have often been aligned against the very kinds of foods that are better for our health’

- This is interesting when set in the context of local food!
- Current research in Kirklees
Another kind of market – local food

Short supply chains and ‘socially embedded economies of place’ can facilitate trust between producers and consumers.

Community food enterprises often recover the lost dimensions of the market as a place of ‘social interaction’.

Local food is assumed to be fresher, more nutritious and healthier – of better ‘quality’!

What is local food?
Community FOOD Enterprises

- Farmers’ Markets
- Community-owned Shops
- Country Markets supporting ‘home producers’
- Food Co-operatives
- Community Supported Agriculture
- Organic Buying Groups
- Local Food Hubs
Co-operatives UK et al. (2008)

• **Market creation** -- the propensity to innovate and take risks to enter into markets that are unattractive to the private sector

• **Community engagement** -- defined as the goal of strengthening community capacity by involving hard-to-reach groups and by providing joined-up services

• **Localism** -- the tendency to operate within a local area, thereby reducing transport costs and emissions while at the same time providing a multiplier effect on the local economy

• **Multiple outcomes** -- the achievement of benefits that are not just economic, but also social and environmental - the *triple bottom-line of sustainable development!*
Multiple outcomes in Kirklees!

“So it’s like getting multiple outcomes from one intervention, so growing food is one outcome, the food value, but you’ve also got the people who are employed on the land, so you’ve got local economic development potential…”

“…you’ve also got the social aspect of getting people with perhaps mental health issues onto the land, and then you’ve got things like managing land better.”

“So you’ve got win win win win…”
--- % of new disability benefit claims per year for mental health related issues in selected European countries (OECD, 2011)
So is local food the solution?

‘I think local food is a bit of a red herring, I don’t say this too loudly a lot of the time because obviously it’s quite emotive...

‘...because the UK is small I think we should be thinking much more about a sustainable UK supply chain and how best that serves the country.’
The Local Trap

The tendency of local food activists to assume that ‘the local’ is inherently good

- Ecological sustainability
  - Social justice
  - Better nutrition
  - Food security
  - Freshness
  - Quality

‘Local social relationships... and environmental management practices are not always positive, and communities can pursue elitist or narrow ‘defensive localization’ strategies at the expenses of wider societal interests...’

The Local Trap

The argument here is that those caught in the ‘the local’ often assume that ‘the local’ is the most preferable way forward for the food system.

They argue that this situation often conflates ‘the scale’ of food systems with ‘desired outcomes’.

And that this can obscure options at different scales that might be more effective in achieving ‘desired outcomes’.
Moving beyond the ‘local’ and ‘global’

- Examples of public authorities create a shared commitment to the values and principles of sustainable development.

- New forms of procurement and sourcing that broaden notions of ‘quality’ food and ‘local’ food.

- Moving beyond understandings of ‘conventional’/‘alternative’ and ‘global’/‘local’ when talking about food systems.

- Regional problems associated with health, local economies and sustainable development are starting to be addressed.
Redefining ‘local’ food?
In Kirklees – new thinking is emerging about regional food hubs, sustainable supply chains, and new ways of sourcing and collaborating across a wider area!
A new local food equation

New food policy councils and urban food strategies across the UK

Forging new alliances between food producers and consumers, between urban centres and their rural hinterlands!
FAO (2011) recognises that we are witnessing the emergence of a:

“...territorial food system [that] seeks . . . to improve the local management of food systems that are both local and global.”

Further research is needed to explore these trends and the potential for sustainable development!

**Food peak production**

Peak production refers to the point at which the growth in production of a crop, animal or other foodstuff begins to slow down. From this time, production will continue to increase but at a decelerating rate. This is the first stage of a process that typically continues with a flattening of production and then a decrease. Peak production is the point at which things begin to go wrong, acting as a warning signal of what is to come.

Yale University, Michigan State University and the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research in Germany.

Thank you for listening!