

Offre commerciale alimentaire et pratiques spatiales d'approvisionnement des ménages. Construire une géographie des paysages alimentaires

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Sous la direction de Christophe-Toussaint Soulard et Coline Perrin

Remise des Médailles d'Argent Dufrenoy de l'Académie d'Agriculture de France
Section 10 Economie et Politique

L'enjeu de l'accès à une alimentation saine et durable pour tous

- Un triple enjeu socioéconomique, environnemental, sanitaire
- Surpoids et obésité : des inégalités sociales et spatiales
- L'environnement alimentaire comme déterminant de santé

Question de recherche

En quoi les paysages alimentaires peuvent-ils être sources ou révélateurs d'inégalités ?

Des foodscapes aux paysages alimentaires

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Foodscape: A scoping review and a research agenda for food security-related studies

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Abstract

Since 1995, the term 'foodscape', a contraction of food and landscape, has been used in various research addressing social and spatial disparities in public health and food systems. This article presents a scoping review of the literature examining how this term is employed and framed. We searched publications using the term foodscape in the Web of Science Core Collection, MEDLINE, and Scopus databases. Analyzing 140 publications, we highlight four approaches to the foodscape: (i) Spatial approaches use statistics and spatial analysis to characterize the diversity of urban foodscapes and their impacts on diet and health, at city or neighborhood scales. (ii) Social and cultural approaches at the same scales show that foodscapes are socially shaped and highlight structural inequalities by combining qualitative case studies and quantitative surveys of food procurement practices. (iii) Behavioral approaches generally focus on indoor micro-scales, showing how consumer perceptions of foodscapes explain and determine food behaviors and food education. (iv) Systemic approaches contest the global corporate food regime and promote local, ethical, and sustainable food networks. Thus, although spatial analysis was the first approach to foodscapes, sociocultural, behavioral and systemic approaches are becoming more common. In the spatial approach, the term 'foodscape' is synonymous with 'food environment'. In the three other approaches, 'foodscape' and 'food environment' are not synonymous. Scholars consider that the foodscape is not an environment external to individuals but a landscape including, perceived, and socially shaped by individuals and policies. They share a systemic way of thinking, considering culture and experience of food as key to improving our understanding of how food systems affect people. Foodscape studies principally address three issues: public health, social justice, and sustainability. The review concludes with a research agenda, arguing that people-based and place-based approaches need to be combined to tackle the complexity of the food-people-territory nexus.

Introduction

As reported by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE): "Every human being has the right to adequate food. However, the progressive realization of this right will not be achieved without more sustainable food systems that facilitate healthy and

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Citation: Vonthron S, Perrin C, Soulard C-T (2020) Foodscape: A scoping review and a research agenda for food security-related studies. *PLOS ONE* 15(5): e0233218. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233218>

Editor: Meera Divanaram, Uppsala University, SWEDEN

Received: August 6, 2019

Accepted: April 30, 2020

Published: May 20, 2020

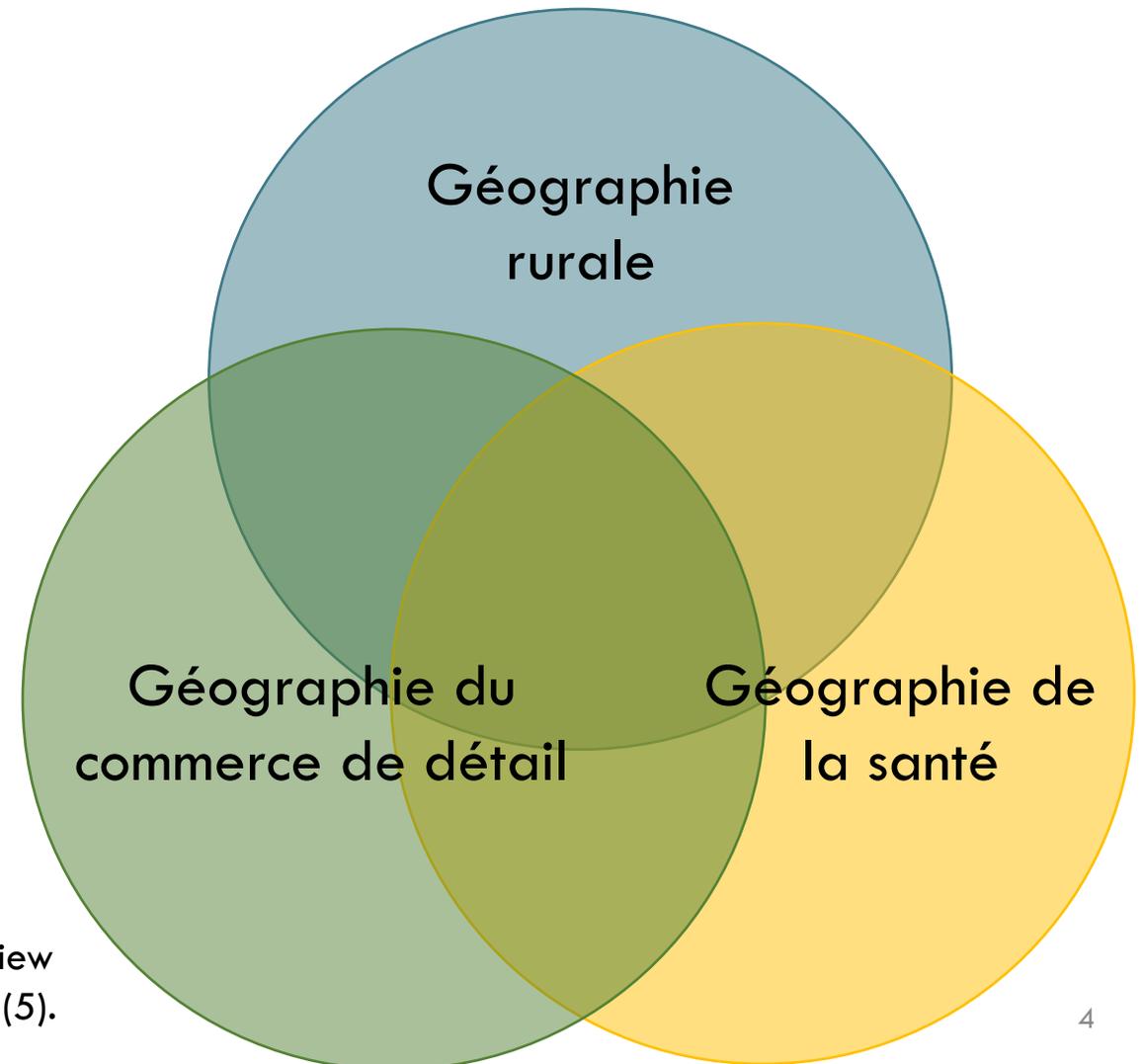
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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the manuscript and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: This work was carried out within the project 'Sustainable Urban Food Systems – The effects of urban foodscapes on food styles in Montpellier Métropole (Surbos-Foodscapes)' coordinated by David Trépo, Univ Montpellier. It was publicly funded through ANR (the French National Research Agency) under the 'Investissements d'avenir' programme with the reference ANR-10-LABX-01-01 SupAgro and coordinated by

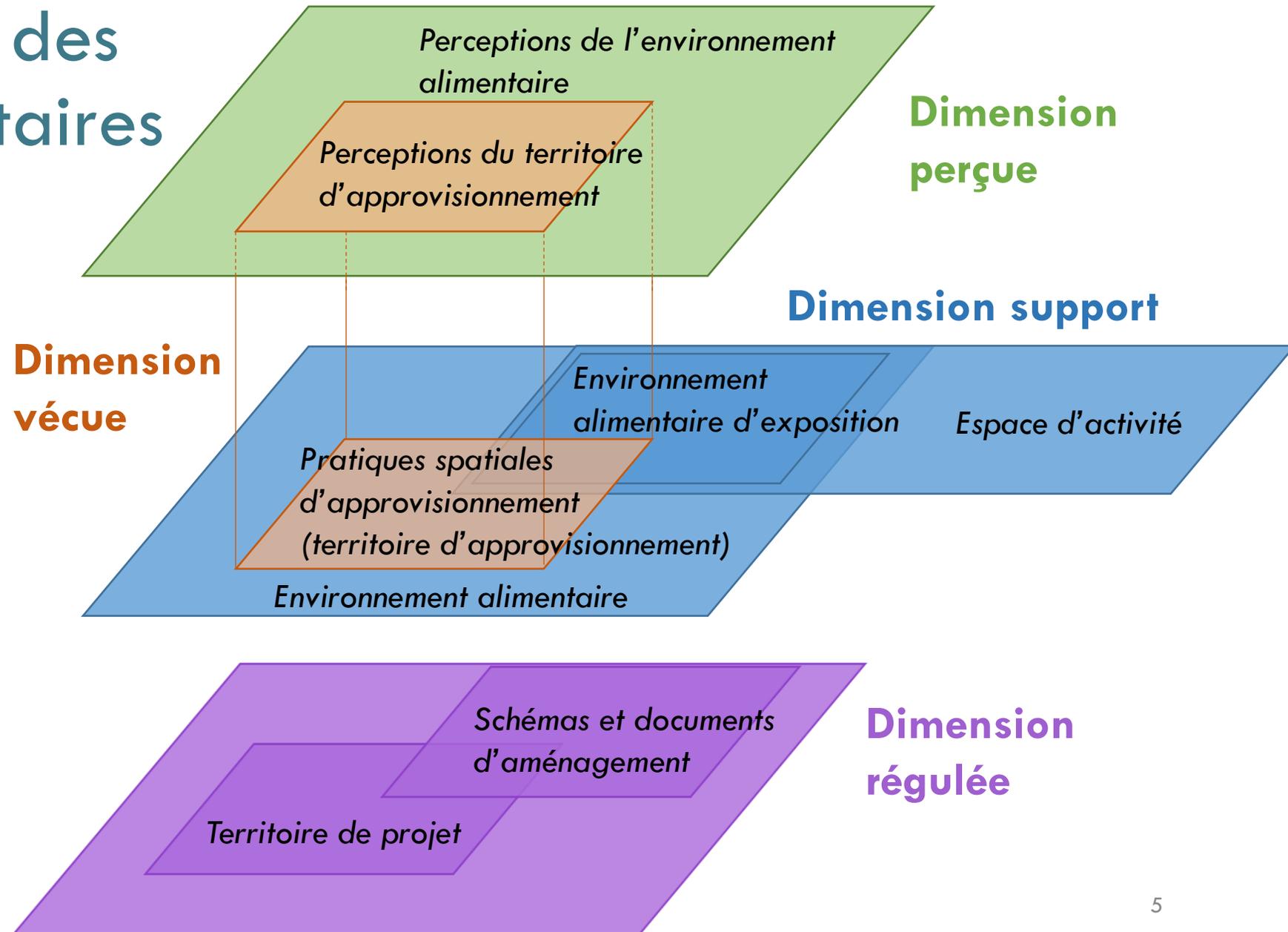
PLOS ONE | <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233218> May 20, 2020

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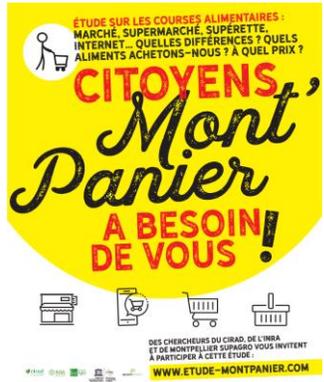


Vonthron, S., C. Perrin, et C.-T. Soulard. 2020. Foodscape: A scoping review and a research agenda for food security-related studies. *PLOS ONE* 15(5).

Cadre d'analyse des paysages alimentaires



Une méthode mixte multi-phase pour analyser les paysages alimentaires



738 questionnaires



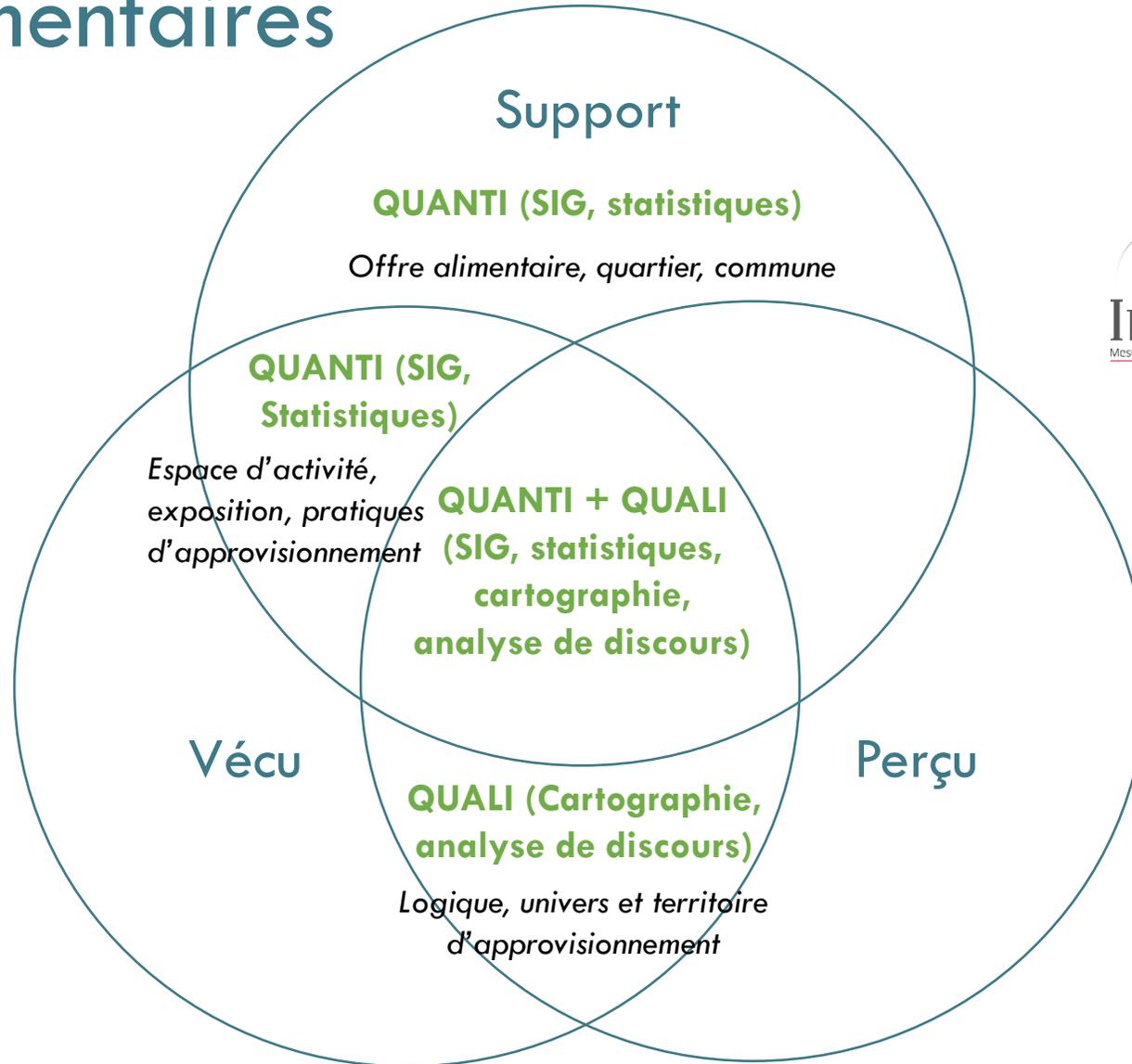
418 carnets d'approvisionnement



IRB 00003888



27 entretiens semi-directifs

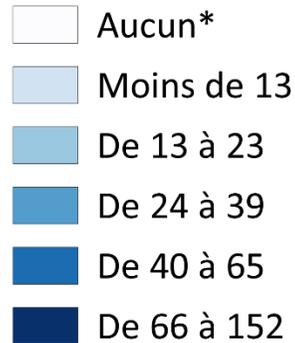


OpenStreetMap France

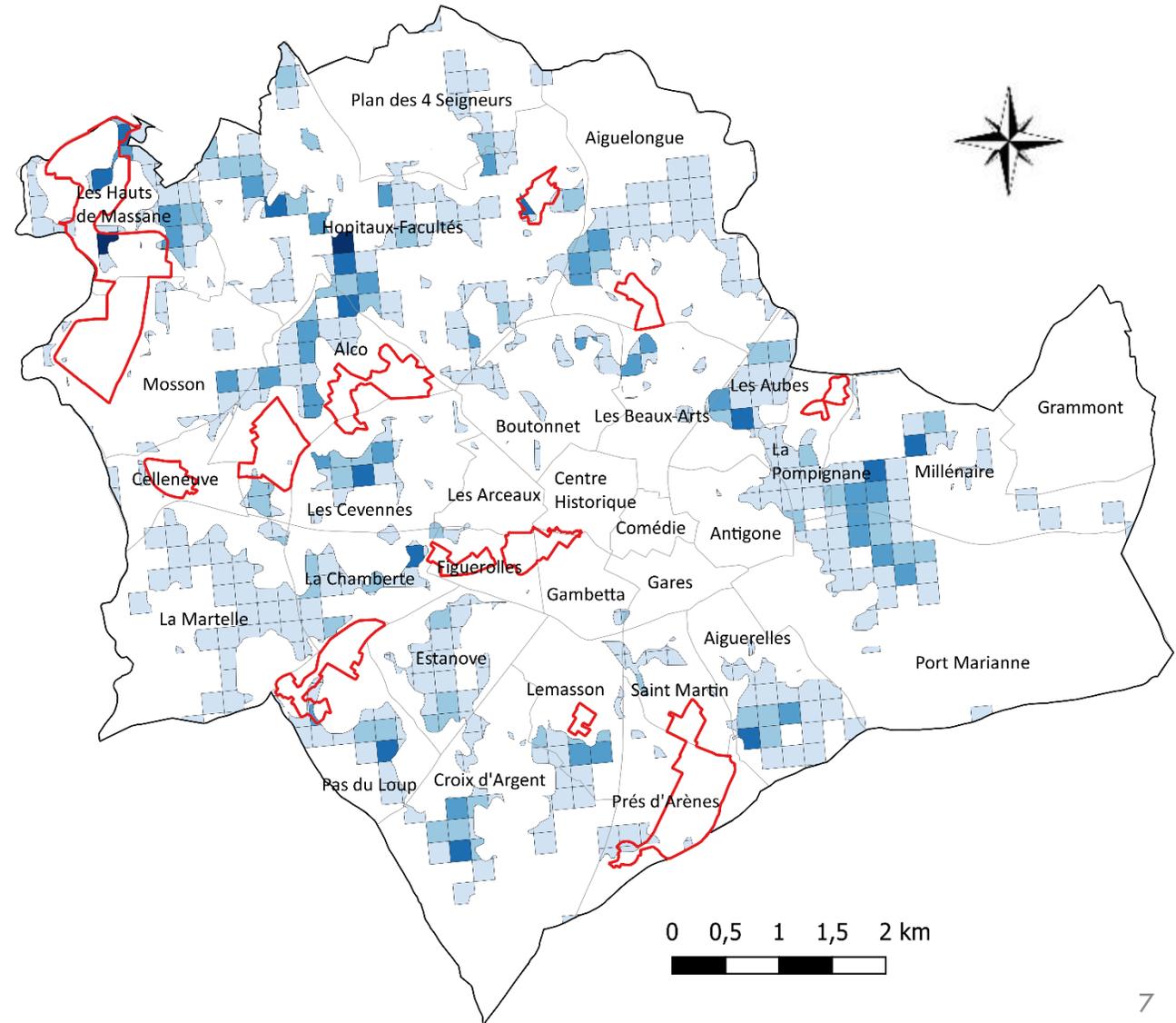
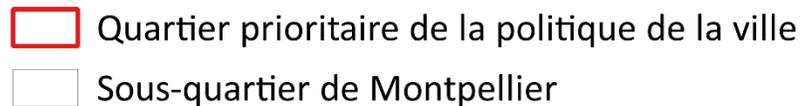
1179 commerces alimentaires
2391 établissements de restauration

Les quartiers pauvres ne sont pas des déserts alimentaires

Nombre de ménages pauvres habitant à plus de 500m d'un commerce vendant des fruits et légumes



Limites administratives

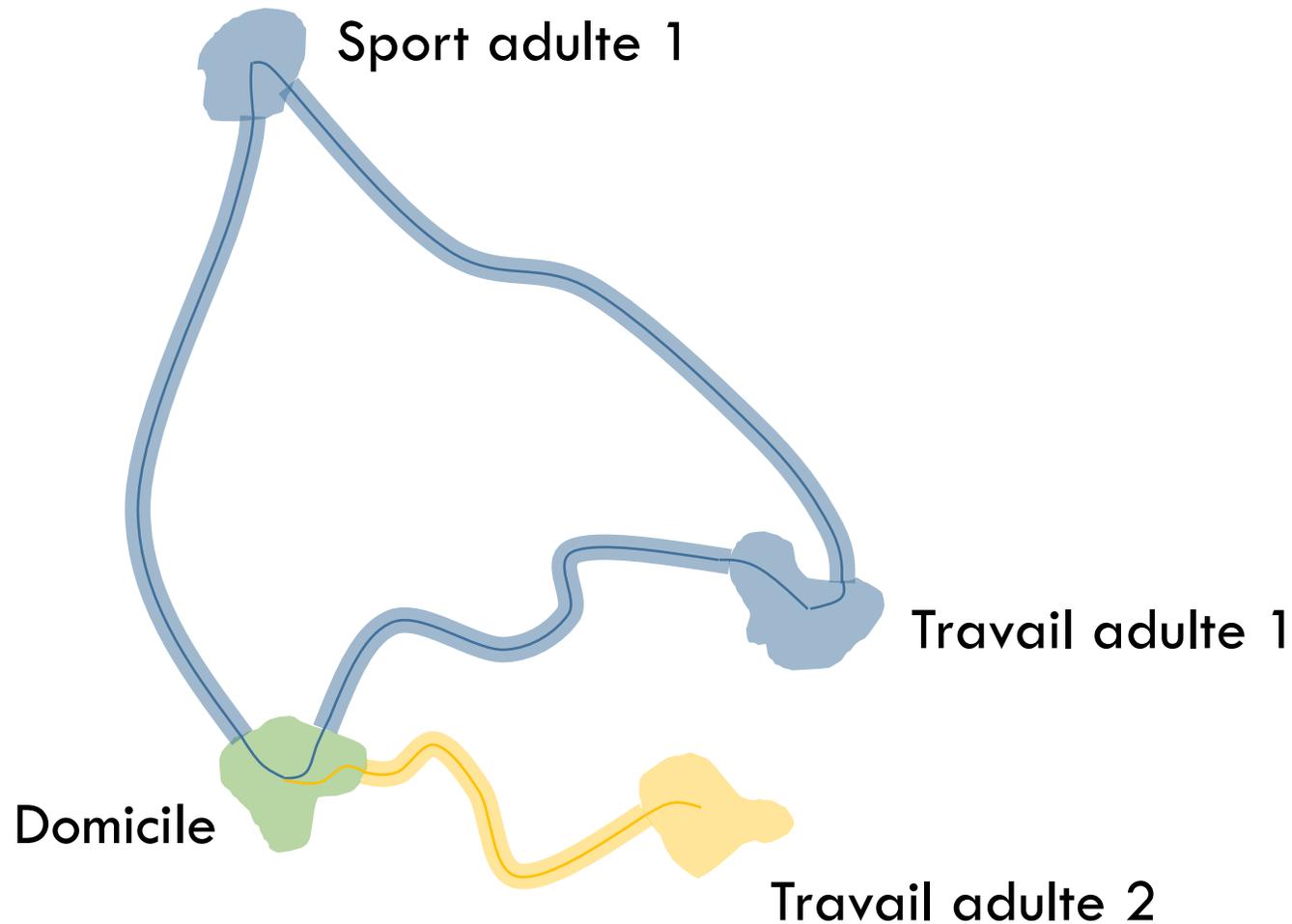


Sources : Répertoire Sirene au 01/01/2019, Relevés terrain, Google Street View, Open Street Map, Google Maps, Données carroyées Insee 2015, OpenData3M 2019, ANCT 2018

* Aucun : Les zones blanches, hors carroyage, signifient ou l'absence de ménages pauvres dans la zone, ou la présence d'un commerce alimentaire vendant des fruits et légumes à moins de 500m

Vonthron S. 2020, UMR Innovation INRAE

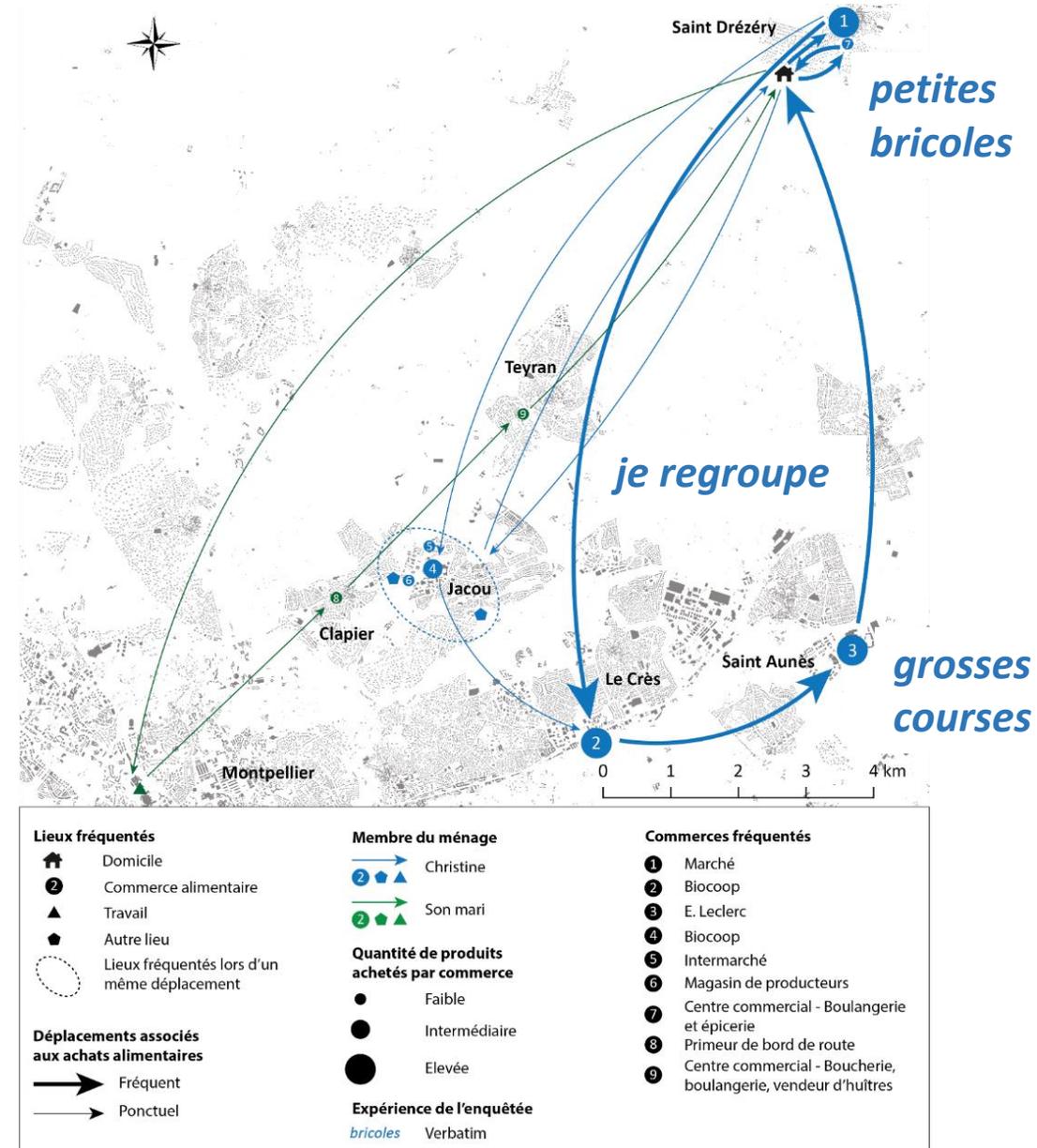
L'accès à l'alimentation des ménages pauvres : l'importance d'une approche *people-based*



	Habitants QPV	Autres habitants de Montpellier
Espace d'activité	-	+
Nombre de commerces	-	+
Diversité de commerces	-	+
Nombre d'établissements de restauration	-	+
Part des commerces vendant des fruits et légumes	-	+
Part des fastfoods	+	-

8 logiques d'approvisionnement alimentaire

- Efficace
- Budgétaire
- Évitement
- Relationnelle
- Récréative
- Produit
- Engagée
- Accessibilité physique



Associations entre pratiques d'approvisionnement, environnement alimentaire et situation socioéconomique

Grosses courses en hypermarchés

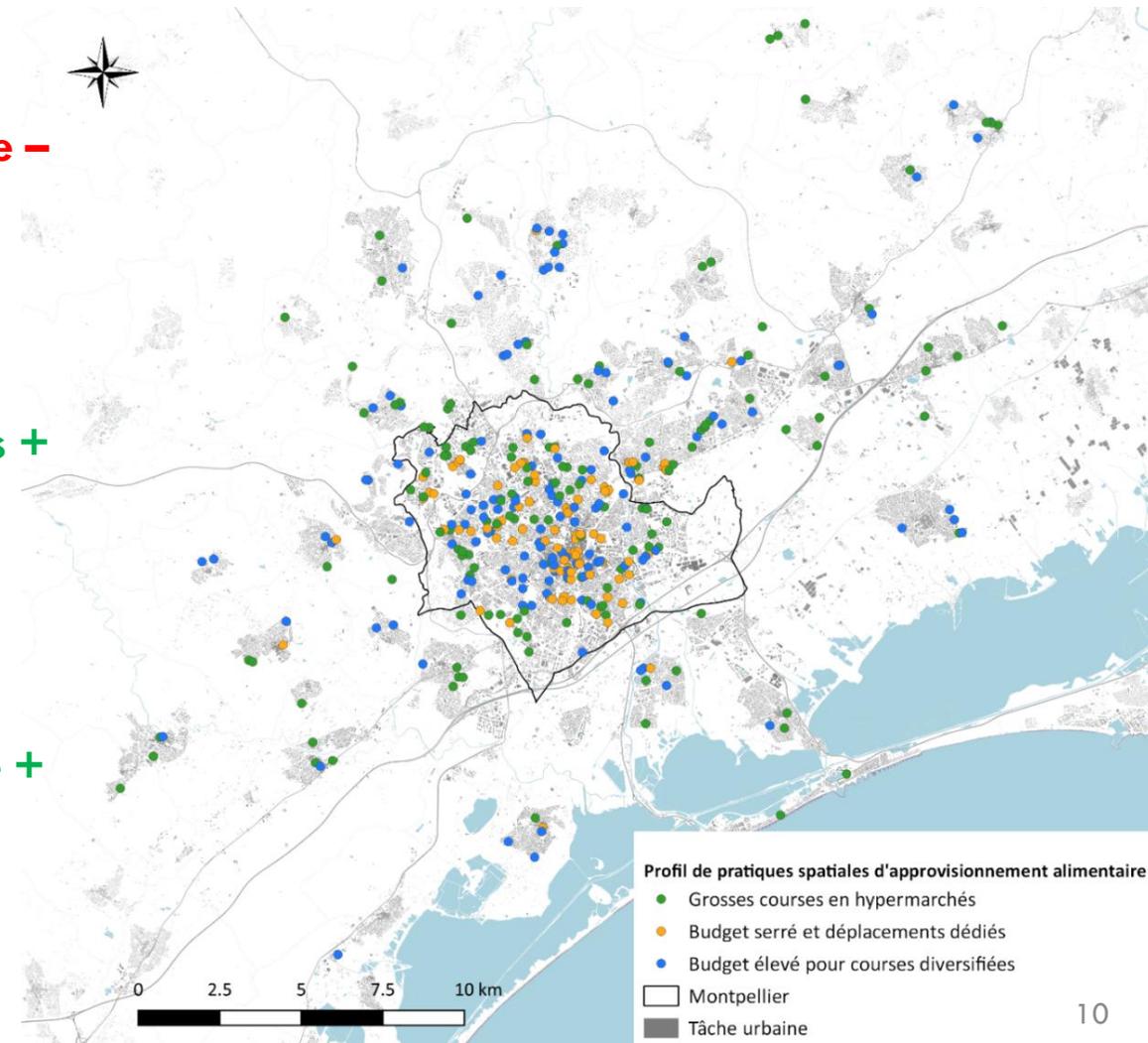
Richesse de l'environnement alimentaire –
Education –
Possession de voiture +

Budget serré et déplacements dédiés

Exposition aux marchés et supermarchés +
Possession de voiture –
Aire de l'espace d'activité –
Urbain +

Budget élevé pour courses diversifiées

Richesse de l'environnement alimentaire +
Education +



Apports scientifiques et enseignements pour l'action publique

- Une spatialité de l'offre commerciale alimentaire qui soulève des questions de santé publique
- Les logiques d'approvisionnement des habitants sont essentielles à considérer
- Alimentation et aménagement : le besoin de politiques intersectorielles
- Des outils pour les acteurs publics

Perspectives professionnelles / de recherche

- 2021-2022 : Post-doctorat à l'Université de Liège : Dynamiques de développement des points de vente de produits locaux
- Aujourd'hui : IR contractuel à INRAE : Gouvernance alimentaire territoriale
- Futur souhaité : Chercheur – nexus alimentation-santé-aménagement

Merci de votre attention