



Climate conditions affect when the food is produced in the UK. Seasonality is the time of year when a food type is at its best in terms of flavour or harvest. Here is a seasonality chart:

Meat

Beef Steaks Chicken Sausages Spring Lamb - Grills

Vegetables

Asparagus Carrots Cauliflowers Celeriac Cucumbers Curly Kale Purple Sprouting Broccoli Savoy Cabbage Sorrel Spinach Spring Greens Spring Onion



Fruit

Gooseberries Rhubarb

Fish

Crab Haddock John Dory Lobster Mackerel Monkfish Prawns Sea Bass Sea Salmon Trout

Turbot

Tayberries Fish

Crab **Pilchards** Wild Salmon

Summer

Meat

Beef Steaks Burgers Chicken - Kebabs & Grills Lamb - Grills Pork Pies Pork Spare Ribs Saltmarsh Lamb Sausages

Vegetables

Beetroot

Carrots

Broad Beans

Cauliflowers

Courgettes

Cucumber

Fennel Fresh Peas

Garlic

Green Beans

New potatoes

Runner Beans

Salad Onions

Squash

Tomatoes

Watercress

Fruit

Blueberries

Greengages

Loganberries

Raspberries

Strawberries

Plums

Elderflower berries

Currants - black, white and red

Radishes

Lettuce & Salad Leaves

Venison **Vegetables**

Meat

Chicken

Grouse

Heather-fed Lamb

Ham

Pork

Roasts

Sausages

Field Mushrooms Lettuce Marrow Potatoes Pumpkin Rocket Squashes Sweetcorn Watercress

Autumn



Fruit

Apples Blackberries Damsons Elderberries

Fish Brill

Dabs Dover Sole Flounders Oysters Skate

Winter

Meat

Casseroles Chicken Gammon Goose Partridge Pheasant Pies Roasts Sausages Turkey Venison Wild Dud

Vegetables

Bay Leaves Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Carrots Cauliflower Celeriac Curly Kale Fennel Leeks **Parsnips** Potatoes Red Cabbage Swede

Tumips Fruit

Apples Pears Ouince



Fish Grey Mullet Scallops



SEASONALITY

FRESH INGREDIENTS WE CAN ADD



sweet potato



tomato



peppers











fruity
salty
spicy
sweet
acidic
bitter
savoury
herby
smoky
sour

TEXTURE

roasted
sweet
sour
floral
rancid
burned
smoky
garlicky
fishy

AROMAS

tender
juicy
soft
crunchy
chewy
crispy
lumpy
greasy
smooth
creamy
gritty
slimy

dark

pale

bright

colourful

dull

firm

runny

lumpy

sticky



Soups are either clear varieties based on *broths* and prepared stocks, or *thick soups* which are beat together with starches and dairy products to give them more body. Soup categories also include *ethnic or national soups* based on popular cuisines including:



Minestrone, a hearty Italian vegetable soup often with added pasta or rice



Miso, a Japanese soup prepared with a light Dashi (seaweed) broth



Consommés, a
French cold
jellied soup
made of a
flavoured stock
or broth



Borscht is a sour soup, made with meat stock, vegetables and seasonings



Roasting keeps flavour locked in by using dry heat and hot air to cook the food evenly on all of the sides.



Blending ingredients means flavours can be mixed and combined to change the aroma, taste, appearance and texture.



Textures can be created by adding dry ingredients after the soup is cooked. A popular addition is **croutons** (dried bread).