

Lambeth Food Justice Action Plan

2025 – 2030



Introduction

A five-year plan with food at its heart

Lambeth's Annual Public Health Report (APHR) 2025 highlighted food as a core enabler of a flourishing community, a growing economy and healthy individuals and environment. This document aims to address the recommendations from the APHR 2025 by solidifying the case for Food Justice in Lambeth and outlining the approach of a five-year Action Plan.

Moving to a five-year action plan recognises the long-term action required to successfully embed systemic change. The borough's first Food Insecurity and Poverty Action Plan (2021-2024) set a strong foundation, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, when extraordinary efforts by the communities, voluntary organisations and statutory organisations, including the council, helped address immediate needs. However, the pandemic also revealed that food insecurity does not happen in isolation - it is deeply connected to housing insecurity, job insecurity, educational inequalities and environmental challenges.

Lambeth's five-year Food Justice Action Plan 2025-2030 adopts a broader, justice-focused approach. It aims to address the systemic barriers causing food insecurity while fostering the Council's overarching commitment to sustainable solutions that reduce poverty, promote social equity, reduce environmental harm, and empower communities. Thus, a food justice approach means aligning strategic priorities across the Council and recognising food as a powerful connector at the intersection of health, equity, sustainability and community wellbeing.

The action plan is designed to remain dynamic and responsive. It should be viewed as a live document. Working in partnership with stakeholders across Lambeth we will continue to learn, improve and adopt the actions to address the needs of Lambeth residents and communities.

Food as a Human Right

In a 2024 food survey of Lambeth residents, 96% of respondents felt that access to healthy and affordable food should "definitely" or "possibly" be seen as a human right. Lambeth is one of London's most diverse, densely populated boroughs, with approximately 70% of residents living in the 40% most deprived areas in England. Socio-demographic data highlights the borough's rich cultural diversity: over 150 languages are spoken, and a significant portion of the population belongs to Black and other diverse ethnic communities. However, alongside this diversity, Lambeth faces stark inequalities. Two in five children live in income-poor households, and one in three of residents in the most deprived areas are from Black ethnic groups.

The real-world impact of the rising cost of living, especially the escalating cost of food, is being acutely felt in Lambeth. Households with the lowest incomes are now spending a disproportionately higher share of their income on food (1), often forced to make difficult choices between nutrition and other essentials such as heating or rent. Key areas of concern include the growing reliance on emergency food

provision, the compounding effects of inflation on already-stretched household finances and limited access to healthy, culturally appropriate food. These issues deepen inequalities and contribute to significant diet-related health challenges across the life course.

From birth, nutrition plays a fundamental role in health. The method of infant feeding, for instance, affects immune system development and long-term wellbeing. While breastfeeding is shown to have the greatest benefits, breastfeeding rates are significantly lower in the most deprived communities. As children grow, poor nutrition contributes to unhealthy weight, poor educational attainment and even youth violence. In turn these impact longer term outcomes including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and obesity from a health perspective, and employment, income and housing conditions from a wider perspective. Further to this, these impacts disproportionately affect those who are already more vulnerable, thus widening and reinforcing inequalities.

As a borough with limited local food production, Lambeth relies heavily on external food systems for supply. These supply chains, often long and resource intensive, contribute significantly to global greenhouse gas emissions. With large quantities of edible food going to waste at every stage of the supply chain, due to overproduction, cosmetic standards, poor storage or consumer behaviour, this not only wastes valuable resources like water, land and energy but also contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions when food ends up in landfills. In urban areas like Lambeth, addressing food waste and redistributing surplus food presents a vital opportunity to both reduce environmental harm and alleviate food insecurity.

By recognising food as a human right and placing justice at the centre of its approach, Lambeth aims to create meaningful, measurable change. This action plan reflects a commitment to accountability, sustainability, progress and transforming what needs to be done into actions that can be tracked, measured, and celebrated. Lambeth's journey towards food justice is a testament to the power of collective action and the Council's role in fostering a fairer, healthier, and more resilient community for all.

Lambeth's Food Justice Vision

This five-year Food Justice Action Plan is a collective and ongoing mission to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and systemic injustice. Recognising that food needs vary throughout life, Lambeth has adopted a life course approach, from birth through to old age, to ensure the right actions at the right time. Additionally, this plan moves beyond a narrow focus on food insecurity alone. Instead, Lambeth's vision is to position the entire food system as a powerful lever for achieving broader social, health and environmental change. The action plan is set out in the following key sections:

Defining the Challenge: To defend against food injustice and work towards creating a more just food system, we must first define what food injustice means to us and identify the reality of the challenge in Lambeth. This section uses residents and community insights and feedback, national and local survey data, and evidence to understand and help to build a picture of the current food system in the borough.

Defending Against Food Injustices: Lambeth aims to broaden our view of how a local approach can address food injustices by not only tackling immediate needs but also transforming the systems that shape them. Lambeth is already acting through ongoing projects, partnerships, and linked strategies across the council. This section highlights how the action plan acts as a central framework to bring these efforts together. By building on existing strategies, we ensure food justice is a shared priority across the council.

Delivering a fair and just action plan: This section outlines the structure of the Action Plan and how progress will be tracked. Actions cover the following areas:

- a. Preventative actions aimed at reducing the risk of food insecurity by improving access to recourses, knowledge and skills that empower residents to maintain stable access to healthy, affordable foods
- b. Provision of support for crisis situations to individuals and families who are currently experiencing food insecurity, ensuring timely and dignified support.
- c. Addressing wider systemic and environmental structures that are outside the food system such as housing, employment and the environment.

Define – The Reality and Challenges

Here we want to define what food justice means to us and understand the reality of it within our borough. How it is impacting residents, who it is impacting and who are the key partners in the food system. This section also defines the political context, for example, examines the policies in place related to food justice.

What is Food Justice?

Food Justice views good food as a fundamental human right. It encompasses concepts related to having enough food (food security) but also relates to how the wider issues of society such as income inequality, housing instability and insecure or low paid work are linked to food injustices.

We use the term Food Justice to encompass the wider systemic influences at play, and the term Food Insecurity to describe the scale of access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN FAO) developed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (figure 1) to highlight that food security exists on a spectrum, ranging from mild to severe insecurity (2). This scale demonstrates the complexity of measuring food insecurity, as individuals experiencing mild or moderate insecurity may not seek assistance from food banks or support services, making these less visible forms of insecurity harder to detect.



Figure 1. UN FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale

What is the reality in Lambeth?

The Lambeth Food Poverty Insight Survey is an annual survey conducted by community outreach teams to provide an understanding of the experiences of Lambeth residents regarding food (3). While data on food justice and community experiences is sparse, during the past four years this community research has engaged more than 2200 Lambeth residents, as well as over 200 individuals who work, study or were visiting the borough. Those engaged were reflective of Lambeth’s population with most people having lived in Lambeth for over 20 years.

Findings from the 2024 survey (figure 2) show the highest recorded levels of food insecurity, with a growing proportion experiencing very low food security. Geographic disparities persist, and in 2023, over 50% of respondents found accessing healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food difficult.

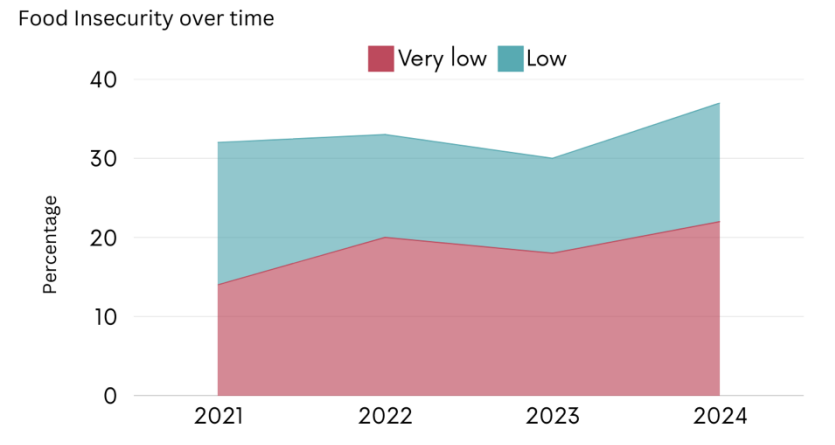
LAMBETH FOOD INSECURITY SURVEY

PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS

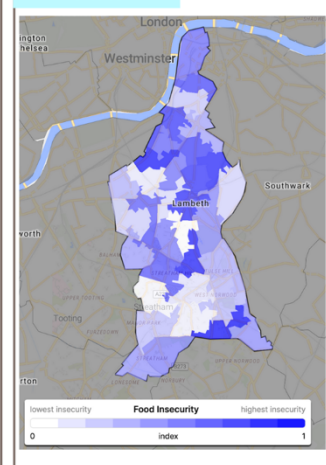
37% of Lambeth's respondents have experienced Food Insecurity in the last 12 months.



FOOD INSECURITY OVER TIME



MAP



ACCESS TO FOOD OVER TIME

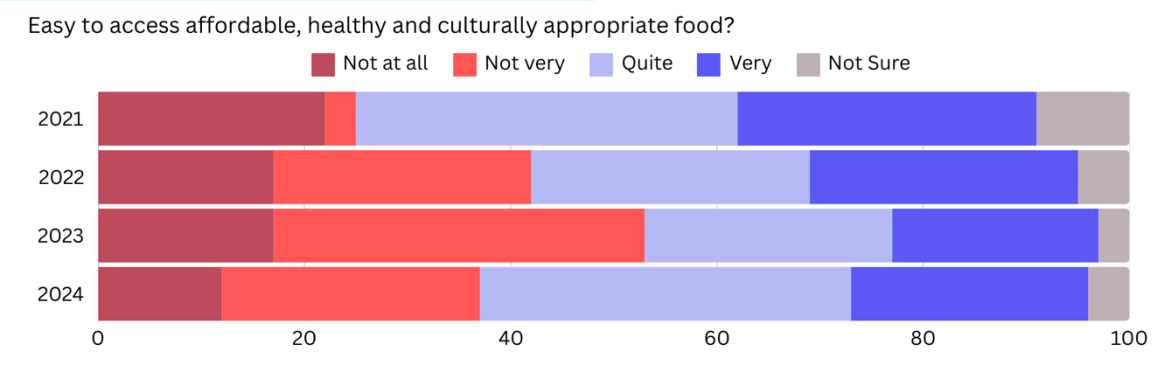


Figure 2. The Lambeth Food Poverty Insight survey and OLIO map

Analysis of the risk factors for food insecurity (FI) within survey respondents highlighted significant increased risk for certain populations or groups of people as shown below (Figure 3):

Those with a **disability** are twice as likely to experience FI than those without
 Those with **children** are more likely to experience FI than those without
 Those **not in employment** are 5 x more likely to experience FI than those who are
 Those in **social housing** are 7x more likely to experience FI than those who are not

Figure 3. Food Insecurity (FI) risk factors. Calculated from The Food Insecurity Insight Survey results and adjusted for confounding factors.

Homelessness and low-income households, although not directly measured in the survey, are also known factors to increase the risk of food insecurity. A combination of these factors can cause multiplicative risk, and furthermore, over the life course these risks accumulate.

Findings and themes from the survey

Theme 1: Access to support

- **20%** of respondents said they had received food support or assistance in the past year. This included going to a food bank, receiving food from a food distribution service, or from friends or family.
- Of those who had not received any food assistance, **18%** said it would have helped to have got some.
- **64%** of respondents were not aware of support schemes such as the national Healthy Start Scheme.

“Well as a refugee with low fixed income and impacted rights to work. I feel the cost of living has worsened. My circumstances and the other refugee and asylum seekers. Energy bills, rent, food. We’re already dealing with traumas”

I have to go to places for free hot meals

“I am a member of the community shop and can’t afford the travel

We travel to the foodbank with neighbours and friends to swap groceries

Theme 2: Not enough money

- **Over 50%** mentioned concerns about bills, including utility costs, heating, and general living expenses, impacting families and savings.
- **Nearly 25%** worried about rising rent and mortgage rates, with some struggling to find affordable housing.
- **20%** were concerned about food prices, with some relying on food banks or lower-quality options.
- **Over 10%** felt overwhelmed by rising costs across all areas, affecting financial stability.
- **10%** cited transport costs, highlighting rising fuel prices and commuting expenses.

I moved to my parents because renting for students is impossible. Even though I work.

Single parent and prices going up, providing for family is concerning.

It's a very big issue because I cannot afford top up my gas/electric and buy the right food I need.

Theme 3: Quality of health and diet

- **30%** of residents said it was sometimes or often true that they couldn't afford to eat balanced meals. This marks a slight increase from previous years.
- **7%** of respondents felt their health was in a poor state, this was the highest of the four surveys. **13%** felt their diet negatively impacted their health.
- **37%** said it is not at all or not very easy for them to get affordable, healthy and culturally appropriate food in their local area.

I'm always worrying about food and paying my bills. Food has become very expensive and is affecting my health.

It's not the best. Can be difficult to eat healthy as I work and study.

Sometimes it's more positive, recently been more negative due to stress, feeling overwhelmed so I don't want to cook.

What is the food system?

The food system is defined as the processes involved in getting food from the source to the table as well as the impacts of these processes on the world around us (figure 4). These processes cover the supply chain, as well as the environments we live in that determine our behaviour, such as advertising, food labelling and access (economic or physical). Each part of the food system represents a potential driver of health inequalities. Thus taking a food systems approach to Food Justice ensures each level for systemic change is addressed (4).

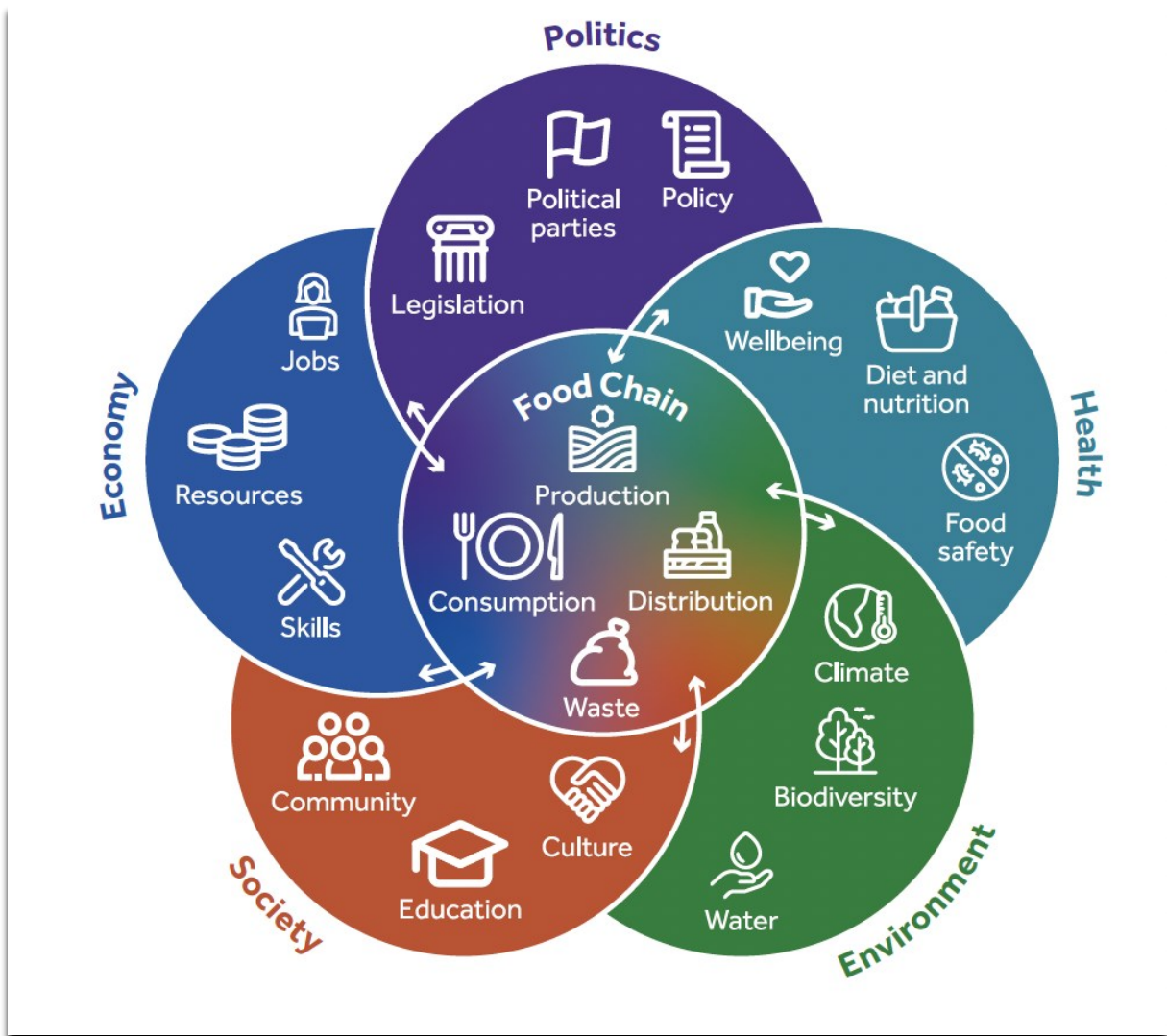


Figure 4. The food System adapted from Parsons K, Wells R. Brief 2. What is the food system? A food policy perspective. London: Centre for Food Policy; 2019

In Lambeth, partners in our food system are represented by the Lambeth Food Partnership (LFP). Lambeth Council is a member of the LFP and is committed to its values:

- Anti-racism, anti-discrimination and anti-prejudice.
- A recognition that food access is food justice.
- The right to healthy and nutritious food is a human right.
- Individuals should have autonomy and decision-making power.
- Cultural and gender sensitive appropriateness.

As part of the Food Justice Action Plan, Lambeth Public Health held a workshop with the LFP members to help understand the challenges on the ground and the ways in which we can work together to provide a more efficient and joined up food system.

What is good food?

We believe that good food should be healthy, nutritious, and meet the needs of all cultures and diets. Most importantly, it should be fair and accessible ensuring that everyone regardless of their circumstances can enjoy it. Aligned to other council strategic priorities, good food should also support skilled workers and a fair food industry while being kind to the planet, produced sustainably and with respect for animals and the environment.

It is also important to note that the food we consume is influenced by our individual food requirements and preferences, our social environment, cultural background, education, knowledge about food and nutrition, as well as what is available, affordable, and accessible as daily food choices. From a public health perspective, good food should be:

- ✓ Nutritious, safe, and balanced.
- ✓ Acceptable to cultures and needs.
- ✓ Fair, affordable, accessible, and inclusive.
- ✓ Profitable and delivered by a skilled workforce.
- ✓ Planet friendly and humane.
- ✓ Sustainably produced.
- ✓ Celebrated and enjoyed.

Defend – What Can we do to Protect and Support Our Communities

Building food into existing strategies

A key priority of this Action Plan is to proactively defend communities against food insecurity by addressing its root causes. Food insecurity does not happen in isolation and thus cannot be delivered or achieved in isolation. This plan is aligned to the Borough Plan [Lambeth 2030: Our Future, Our Lambeth](#) and highlights the role of food in existing strategies to strengthen the commitment to Food Justice across the council.

Key national and local policies, strategies, and actions were analysed as part of a literature review conducted to support the development of this Action Plan. Evidence

from the review has been used to shape the actions. Locally, the strategies this Action Plan aligns to include:

- The Lambeth Education and Learning Strategy 2024-2030
- The London Food Strategy Plan 2018
- Lambeth Climate Action Plan 2022-2030
- Lambeth Biodiversity Action Plan 2024-2029
- Lambeth Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023-2028
- Lambeth Housing Strategy 2024-2030
- Lambeth Tackling Poverty Strategy 2025-2030
- Lambeth Local Plan 2021
- Lambeth Skills and Employment Strategy 2025-2030

Lambeth's Achievements

As a borough, Lambeth has a long and strong legacy working to promote a healthy and sustainable food system. At any one time, there are multiple programmes and activities being delivered by different community groups, residents, and other sectors including, charities, voluntary organisations, other statutory groups, and the council to improve the food offer across the borough.

The work being done in Lambeth has been recognised across London and nationally. For example, each year, London councils are surveyed and assessed by independent organisations such as the London Food Link, part of food and farming charity Sustain, on the actions being taken to improve local good food and address food poverty. A broad set of indicators are used to assess borough's actions, and over the years, Lambeth has scored highly against these indicators (5).

Since the inception of a London league table, Lambeth has always been recognised as being in the top three of boroughs doing the most on food poverty and for most of the years has topped the league table (6). In 2024, Lambeth was ranked top London borough showing leadership around good food and addressing food poverty and insecurity. The council also received a Leadership Award and was the first borough in London to top both league tables relating to actions being taken to address food poverty and to promote good healthy and sustainable food.

In February 2025, Lambeth Council once again was recognised for taking a leadership approach around food and was also commended for the resilience of maintaining such high standards despite the major challenges the food system has been facing.

Lambeth's work around food has also been recognised (by Sir Michael Marmot) in the recently published report on Structural Racism, Ethnicity and Health Inequalities published by the Institute of Health Equity (7). The report has included the work being done in Lambeth as a case study to showcase an example of good practice.

The Lambeth Food Justice Plan is part of the actions being taken locally to improve and promote good food in the borough. A summary of the current policies, strategies, actions and local commitments to promote a healthy and sustainable food system include:

- Being the first borough to sign up to the Local Authority Declaration on Healthier Food and Sugar Reduction (8). The Declaration offers a framework for the council, working with partners, to take action to promote healthy food within local policies and practices by:
 - Tackling advertisement and sponsorship.
 - Improving the food controlled or influenced by the council.
 - Supporting businesses in Lambeth to improve their food offers.
 - Delivering healthier public events.
 - Reducing the prominence of sugary drinks and promoting free drinking water.
 - Raising the public’s awareness of the issue.
- Signing up to the Healthier Catering Commitment and working with local food businesses to commit to reduce fat, salt, and sugar in food being served (9).
- Implementing a comprehensive Lambeth Healthy weight care pathway programme consisting of a range of preventative, educational and weight management services recognising that overweight, obesity and poverty are linked to good nutrition and health inequalities.
- Being one of the first London boroughs to sign the Food Purchasing Commitment (10). This commitment aims to improve the health and environmental impacts of the food we serve, and to reduce the amount of food waste generated in line with our net zero and One World Living commitments, and in line with The Mayor’s target to cut food waste.
- Endorsing The Plant Based Treaty (10). This Treaty is a global initiative which aims to prevent worsening impacts of the food system, increase access to healthy, sustainable plant-based foods and to rewild critical ecosystems in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5C.
- Building local capacity to promote nutrition and healthy eating. As part of the Lambeth Healthy Weight Programme, training and resources on healthy eating, nutrition, and healthy weight, are offered to health and non-health professionals, community organisations, staff at schools, as well as to parents and children.
- Joining efforts with national organisations such as Veg Power to deliver school programmes such as the “Eat Them to Defeat Them” campaign to get more children eating vegetables (11). Contributing to pan-London campaigns such as the [“Eat Like a Londoner: Save money. Eat better. Help the planet.”](#)
- Developing bespoke resources to support Black communities’ health. Evidence suggests that those from Black backgrounds are at greater risk of certain diet related such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. A resource has been produced that not only provides information and advice about healthy eating in the prevention and management of these conditions, but also practical ways of preparing healthier popular cultural foods (12). The recipe books have not only been distributed free across Lambeth but have been purchased by other London boroughs.

- Developing and implementing the Lambeth Fruit and Vegetables on Prescription Programme. This is a trailblazing project aimed at supporting vulnerable residents with high blood pressure with vouchers to purchase fruits and vegetables from local markets (13) . Eating a healthy diet rich in fruit and vegetables plays a significant role in managing long-term health conditions. People are less likely to eat as many varieties of fruit and vegetables as possible due to cost, short shelf life and not being willing to experiment. This has become even more evident due to the cost of living crisis that those who would benefit most from eating fruit and vegetables are less likely to do so.
- Supporting food growing activities in schools and in the wider community. Food growing is one of the key actions that could help to support a myriad of objectives such as an increase in access to healthy food, building knowledge and capacity, helping to support sustainability, addressing issues around climate change, building community cohesion, supporting mental wellbeing, as well as developing local partnership with communities and statutory organisations.
- Working with and supporting local businesses to implement programmes to increase the availability of healthier food and drinks in convenience stores. Many families in the most disadvantaged areas are more likely to rely on nearby convenience stores for regular shopping, and stores near schools are regularly used by children and young people. Convenience stores are also generally less healthy than their larger competitors with smaller product ranges, and fewer healthier options.
- Developing a food partnership that includes stakeholders and communities across the local food system. The vision of the Lambeth Food Partnership (LFP), is to be a strong, sustainable partnership with representation from across the food system, and to become a multi-sector organisation that:
 - Works to create a food system where everybody in Lambeth can eat well and make food choices that nourish themselves, their community, and the environment.
 - Is based on the principles of food justice including equitable access to food which is culturally appropriate and nutritious.
 - Strives to be inclusive and relevant, with workstreams that reflect the needs and issues faced by the diverse communities in Lambeth.
 - Has sustainability at its core.
 - Responds to emergency food situations such as supporting emergency food hub provision.
 - Has as a long-term goal food system transformation.

Although we recognise and celebrate all the good work done in Lambeth; local evidence shows that challenges and inequalities remain around food.

Deliver – What actions can we take?

The Food Justice Action Plan has been developed collaboratively with input from a wide range of local stakeholders. This co-designed approach ensures the plan is collectively owned, aligned with local priorities, and builds on strategies that have

already been curated and prioritised across Lambeth Council. By rooting the plan in existing workstreams, we increase the likelihood of effective delivery and accountability within relevant departments.

The Action Plan takes forward the recommendations from the Annual Public Health Report 2025 and outlines actions that are mapped to a life course stage – ensuring every stage, from early years to older adulthood, is addressed and linked to local strategies and priorities – reinforcing coherence across council policies and efforts.

Recommendation 1: Strengthen holistic support and healthy food access across the life course.

The Actions include:

- Working in partnership with statutory and non-statutory organisations to deliver dignified and holistic support for residents in financial need, including signposting to available wrap-around support such as advice on debt, benefit eligibility and employment.
- Supporting the implementation and promotion of healthier food policies borough wide such as using planning policy to limit new takeaway outlets near schools.
- Working in partnership with health providers and community organisations to promote awareness of the national Healthy Start scheme and improve local uptake, allowing eligible residents choice and agency to access fresh food and essential vitamins.
- Working in partnership with health providers and community organisations to promote breastfeeding and healthy nutrition for babies and young children in the borough, identifying barriers and needs in under-served communities.

Recommendation 2: Increase access to nutritious food for children, young people and vulnerable adults.

The Actions include:

- Promoting and encouraging schools to support the uptake of free school meals, and to ensure they are aware of the eligibility for children without recourse to public funds.
- Implementing national schemes such as the London Healthy Schools programme to work with schools to share knowledge of healthy cooking and good nutrition.
- Encouraging health and social care providers to strengthen multi-disciplinary referral pathways into food support services to increase opportunities for the provision of nutritious meals for vulnerable older residents and those with disabilities.

Recommendation 3: Ensure dignified and nutritious emergency food provision with wraparound support.

The Actions include:

- Working with emergency food providers that are supporting vulnerable communities to prioritise the nutritional value of the food provision and to put in place sustainable measures to manage waste.
- Working in partnership with statutory and non-statutory organisations identify those who are at risk early and signpost to emergency food aid and services which provide wraparound support.

Recommendation 4: Transforming the food environment to improve access to healthy, sustainable food.

The Actions include:

- Working in partnership with community organisations to support opportunities in the borough to grow food in all eligible spaces.
- Strengthening consideration of food systems in the upcoming Local Plan Review.
- Supporting policy implementation with easy reference guides for procuring, serving and waste disposal of nutritious food.
- Working across the Council teams to promote and prioritise healthy, climate-friendly food served across council settings, putting policy into practice.
- Working in partnership to improve access to good food in the borough, building on existing programmes such as the work with convenience stores, mapping culturally appropriate healthy food retailers, and engaging with community programmes for vulnerable communities.

Recommendation 5: Address poverty and build economic opportunity as drivers of food justice.

The Actions include:

- Working with partners and supporting programmes to overcome barriers to employment, build skills and encourage employers to adopt the London Living Wage.
- Supporting programmes that increase young people's skills and employability in the food and other sectors.

How will the action plan be monitored and evaluated?

Evaluation and monitoring are built into the Action Plan from the outset to ensure progress is visible, learning is embedded, and adjustments can be made where needed. Given the hidden and complex nature of food insecurity, a multifaceted approach is required.

Key components of the monitoring and evaluation approach include:

1. Establishment of a strategic working group:

Leading teams of the strategies that this action plan has pulled upon will form part of an ongoing working group what will oversee the progress made in this action plan by reporting on specific areas. This will allow monitoring progress towards our vision of “what good looks like” as well as a platform for discussion, knowledge sharing and feedback.

2. Ongoing community insight:

Community insights are at the heart of The Food Justice Action Plan. Lambeth is committed to ensuring that the voices of residents shape this work, with ongoing engagement and consultation to guide priorities and actions in this area.

3. SUSTAIN’s Food Insecurity Indicators:

The plan is aligned with SUSTAIN’s evaluation framework, including participation in the annual SUSTAIN leaderboard, allowing for benchmarking and shared learning across boroughs.

4. Embedded research and learning:

The action plan is designed to remain dynamic and responsive. Learning is embedded at the heart to ensure the plan continues to reflect the latest evidence and emerging insights. This includes collaboration with Lambeth HEART (Health Determinants Research and Evaluation Network) to support a community-led, continuous learning and equity focussed approach.

This combined approach helps us move beyond measuring outputs to understanding impact, ensuring that the Action Plan doesn’t just deliver activity, but meaningful change.

References

1. DEFRA: Family Food FYE 2023 [Internet] Gov.UK Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-food-fye-2023/family-food-fye-2023#:~:text=In%20FYE%202023%2C%20an%20average,it%20was%20higher%20at%2014.4%25>
2. Cafiero C, Viviani S, Nord M, Food security measurement in a global context: The food insecurity experience scale. Measurement, 2018 Feb 1; 116: 146-52
3. Survey. Lambeth Food Poverty and Food Insecurity Insight Research Report. The Kaizen Partnership; 2024
4. Godfray HCJ, Aveyard P, Garnett T, Hall JW, Key TJ, Lorimer J, et al. Meat consumption, health and the environment, Science 2018 Jul 20; 361(6399): eaam5324
5. SUSTAIN. Good Food Local; The London Report 2024. 2024
6. SUSTAIN. SUS TAIN Leaderboard [Internet]. 2024. Available from <https://www.sustainweb.org/good-food-local/london/>
7. Marmot M, Allen J, Goldblatt P, Wills S, Noferini S, Callaghan O. Structural Racism, Ethnicity and Health Inequalities in London. Institute of Health Equity; 2024.
8. Lambeth comms LL. Lambeth becomes the first London borough to sign healthy food charter. 2017
9. ALHEM. Contact Us. Healthier Catering Commitment Lambeth Contact details. Available from <https://healthiercateringcommitment.co.uk/contact/>
10. Lambeth Council. Lambeth: Recognition for ensuring good food for residents. 2024; Available from <https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/lambeth-recognition-for-ensuring-good-food-for-residents/#:~:text=Lambeth%20Council%20was%20the%20first,we%20serve%20and%20cut%20waste>
11. Love Lambeth, Veg Power. Lambeth Veg Power Archive. Available from <https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/tag/veg-power/>
12. Love Lambeth, A recipe for community [Internet]. 2023. Available from: <https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/a-recipe-for-community/>
13. Love Lambeth. Lambeth Fruit and Veg on prescription project [Internet]. 2022. Available from <https://love.lambeth.gov.uk/lambeth-fruit-and-veg-on-prescription-project/>