How civic food projects can build health equity and create the conditions for neglected communities to improve their environments

Exploded through the case study of Angell Town Estate, Brixton

ABSTRACT

This project is about the planning of contested spaces and using design to connect latent opportunities. Strategies design is applied to tackle the ethical problem of health inequity, whereby a parent and child food project has worked with an existing set of rules of capital and deficit, creating materialities and forms and scenarios. Meanwhile, the health system targets the problems of food health, failing to deliver on its socio-spatial determinants, the poison of inequality, rather than the root causes.

The project’s themes include: Designing for the widening of health inequalities and setting the conditions for the widening of health inequalities. The project concludes with a scaling strategy, linking the hyper-local (perspectives with local caveats of the context, form which the learning platform for building the assets is achieved).

OBJECTIVES

1. How can food projects transform spaces, and what are the long-term benefits of doing so?
   - Design Objectives
   - Create spaces for self production of activities and routines, supporting everyday processes and functions.

2. How can the initial co-creation workshop add to other tools and outputs?
   - Research Questions
   - Tools gleaned from literature tools added from case studies

3. How can the initial workshop build upon the existing program and produce a wider intervention?
   - Design Objectives
   - Design a project whose potential goes beyond the usual suspects

4. How have the hyper-local contexts and how change?
   - Research Questions
   - Tools gleaned from literature tools added from case studies

5. THE ‘SOFTWARE’ APPROACH

- The context of social housing estate regeneration exemplifies how the power of civic food can be a vehicle for fast change.
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6. TRANSFORMATIVE HEALTH MODEL

- INSTITUTIONAL POWER
- NEIGHBOURHOOD QUALITIES
- BEHAVIOUR
- DISEASE
- MORTALITY

7. TOOLKIT

- BELIEFS & NARRATIVE
- INSTITUTIONAL POWER
- NEIGHBOURHOOD QUALITIES
8. SITE IDENTIFICATION / ANALYSIS

Site: Angell Town Estate

Food Desert Map

Health and Food Projects

Opportunity spaces on Angell Town Estate

Angell Town Estate was built in 1970 as a social housing estate surrounded by a ring of yellow brick mansions, student houses, car garages, and lined with long driveways and high low level gardens. The estate was experiencing high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in the late 80s. The housing association, Lambeth Council, and the police force had noticed a lack of public space in the estate, and it was a response to this that led to the regeneration of the estate. By the late 90s, the estate was identified as a regeneration project. The estate is based on the principles of planning for the future generation of the residents who will live here.

The site has a high density of residents, and it is a site that is experiencing high levels of crime and anti-social behaviour. The estate is divided into four areas: the heart of the estate, the north, the south, and the west.

History of Angell Town's Regeneration

In 1987, a group formed at the estate, led by the estate manager, with the aim of improving the quality of life for residents. The group worked with the estate manager to improve the estate's facilities and services. In 1992, the group was joined by the Lambeth Council, which provided funding to support the group's work. The group worked on a range of projects, including the improvement of public spaces, the provision of facilities, and the creation of community spaces.

9. PROJECT PROTOTYPE

FOOD BUYING GROUP

How it works...

1. Gathering residents in Retail and Social Workshops, steering committee, and partners to have initial conversations.
2. Creating a Food Buying Group that is based in the Angell De.
3. Engaging experts to provide insights and guidance on cost built.
5. Launching the prototype.

Questions raised...

- How can the Food Buying Group be made more accessible to residents?
- What types of food do residents prefer to purchase?
- How can the Food Buying Group support local businesses?

10. SCALING THE SEED PROJECT

This section approaches the replication question, identifying the challenges, and providing strategies to produce multiple effects - all of which build on the core community.

- Scaling through self-empowerment
- Process of the self-empowerment
- Financial and qualitative benefits

11. CONCLUSION

In approaching the critical anal- ogy of the equity of health inequalities, this project has shown that it should be on the highestIVED priority. A range of policy measures and strategies for health and social care are needed to create meaningful, sustainable, and lasting change.

The project sought to combine a variety of urban food systems and scaled up the implementation of these systems into a holistic approach. It was designed to ensure that the final project is replicable and scalable to similar settings.

The social and economic benefits of the project are significant, with residents reporting increased access to healthy foods, improved health outcomes, and increased community engagement. The project also provides evidence of the effectiveness of community-led solutions in addressing health inequalities.

The project has shown that by addressing the deep-seated social-economic conditions and health inequities of long-neglected communities, it is possible to improve the physical, social, and economic outcomes for individuals and communities. It has demonstrated that by working together, we can create opportunities for positive change and build a healthier future for all.