STUDENT VEGANGUIDE



















@animalaid_uk







Why vegan?



It's good for animals!

The majority of animals who are bred for consumption spend their short lives on a factory farm, before facing a terrifying death. And regardless, no animal deserves to suffer and die.



Barbara the sheep was saved from the

slaughterhouse when she was just a baby lamb. Lambs are usually slaughtered at between five and eight months old. Thankfully Barbara will now live the rest of her life free from harm at an animal sanctuary.



It helps the planet!

Animal farming is responsible for vast amounts of greenhouse gas emissions – especially methane and ammonia – in addition to being one of the biggest causes of deforestation and water pollution around the world. The carbon footprint of

a vegan diet is as much as 60% smaller than a meat-based one and 24% smaller than a vegetarian one.



It's healthy!

You can obtain all of the nutrients your body needs from a vegan diet. As such, the British Dietetics Association and American Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (along with many other similar organisations around the world) all

support a well-planned vegan diet as being healthy and suitable for all age groups.



It can be cheaper!

Meat and dairy products like cheese can be expensive, whereas some of the cheapest foods available are plantbased. So save money by opting for cheaper protein sources

like beans, pulses, legumes and whole grains.

Cheap & easy meal ideas

Breakfast

Porridge – Simply use a plant milk of choice, add your toppings of choice, such as fruit, nuts and maple syrup.

Toast – Toppings can include: vegan margarine, peanut butter, avocado, jam, Marmite.

Fruit smoothies – If you have a blender (a hand blender can work just as well) simply blend up some fruit, plant milk and perhaps some nuts or a tablespoon of peanut butter to add some additional protein.

Lunch

Sandwiches – peanut butter, jam, Marmite, falafel, vegan cheese and pickle, hummus and salad, vegan sandwich slices such as VBites or Quorn vegan ham or chicken-style slices.



Beans on toast – just use a vegan butter alternative.

Salads – add tofu, beans or roasted chickpeas for protein and top with nuts or seeds for some healthy fats.



Dinners

Mixed Bean Chilli

Ingredients:

1 tin of chopped tomatoes
1 tin of mixed beans (drained)
2 medium onions (chopped)
2 cloves of garlic (chopped)
3 tsp vegan gravy granules
Generous pinch of salt
Pinch of black pepper
1 red pepper (chopped)
1 tsp chilli powder
1 tsp ground cumin
Oil for frying

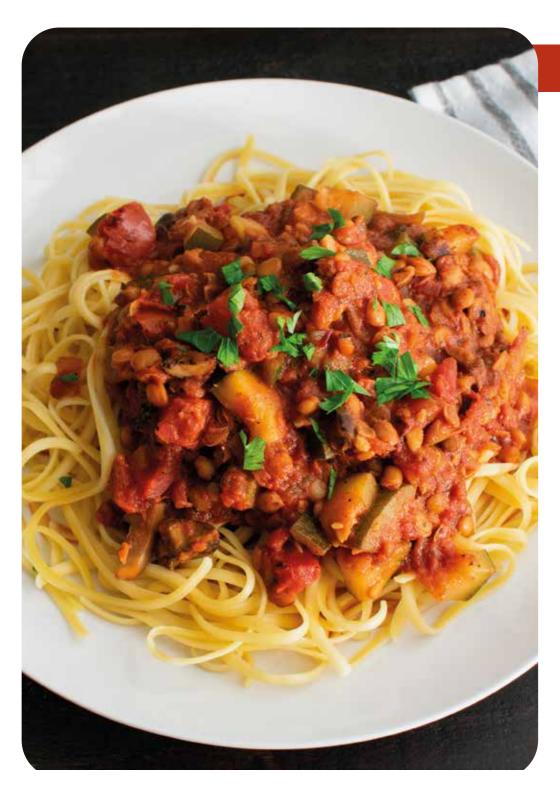
Method:

1) Add 1 tbsp oil to a frying pan on a medium heat. Fry the onion, garlic and pepper for 3-4 minutes to soften.

2) Add the tomatoes, beans, chilli, cumin, salt & pepper. Mix together and bring to a simmer.

3) Add the gravy granules and stir in. Simmer for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

4) Serve!



Lentil and Mushroom Spaghetti Bolognese

Ingredients:

2 tbsp oil
400g (or 1 can) green lentils
250g mushrooms (chopped into small pieces)
1 onion (peeled and sliced)
2 garlic cloves (peeled and crushed)
2 tsp mixed herbs
1 can of chopped tomatoes
Pasta of choice (cooked according to packet instructions)
Other optional vegetables: courgettes, peppers, sweetcorn, carrots

Method:

1) Heat the oil in a large saucepan and fry the onion and garlic until brown.

2) Add the mushrooms and fry for a further 5 minutes.

3) Add the lentils, can of chopped tomatoes and top up with about 150ml of water. If you are using any additional vegetables, you can also add them in at this point.

4) Stir occasionally as the water evaporates and add the herbs and salt and pepper to taste.

5) Keep cooking and stirring, adding more water if the vegetables start to stick, until the lentils are fully cooked.

6) Serve with pasta of choice, vegan garlic bread, or a green salad. You can also top with your favourite vegan cheese.



Easy Chickpea and Lentil Curry

Ingredients:

large onion (chopped)
 cloves of garlic (chopped)
 tin of chopped tomatoes
 tin of chickpeas (drained)
 tin of lentils (drained)
 200g (or half a can) of lentils
 tbsp mild curry powder
 tsp ginger
 200ml water
 cups, or 200g, of frozen mixed vegetables
 cup of plain dairy-free yoghurt (optional)

Method:

1) Add 2 tbsp of oil to a large pan and put on a low-medium heat. Add the onion and garlic and fry for a few minutes to soften.

2) Add the chickpeas, lentils, vegetables, ginger, curry powder and chopped tomatoes. Give everything a good stir.

3) Pour in the water and simmer for 10 minutes stirring occasionally. Add the yoghurt, if using, and stir in, simmer for a few minutes and it's ready to serve.

4) Serve with rice and a spoonful of yoghurt on top of the curry.

Takeaways and eating out



Most chain restaurants and takeaways now have vegan options, even full vegan menus!

You may find that your local chip shops and takeaways sell chips that are not fried in animal fats or oils. Be sure to always check before purchasing! In addition, you may find that your local takeaways sell veggie burgers that can be veganised, falafel wraps and more.

Guide to Vegan Alcohol

Some alcohol – particularly beers and wines – are filtered using animal products, namely fish bladders (isinglass), egg whites and lactose (from dairy). But fear not! A lot of booze is vegan, check out our list below for some common brands:

Beers, Lagers and Ciders

Stella Guinness Carlsberg Corona San Miguel Desparados Budweiser Beck's Heineken Cobra **Bulmers** Strongbow Dark Fruits Old Mout Cider Thatcher's Westons Stowford Press

Spirits

Most vodka Most gin Most rums, bourbons and whiskeys Most tequila Schnapps Jägermeister

Some of these may contain honey, so always check the label if you are unsure.

Wines

Some supermarkets label their own-brand vegan wines including Co-op, Sainsbury's, Asda and Marks & Spencer. B&M also labels its vegan wine! You will also find that some wine companies will also label their vegan wines, including Oxford Landing.



And if you aren't sure, check out **Barnivore** for an extensive list of vegan booze: www.barnivore.com

Tips from current & former students

"Start to love beans! Beans are super easy to prepare, cheap and are high in protein, iron and other nutrients. They are very versatile and can be used in so many dishes, such as a bean chilli, bean curry and you can even throw them into stir-fries."

"Whilst fresh fruits and vegetables are nice, **opting** for frozen is much cheaper and will keep for longer."

"Budget supermarkets like Aldi, Lidl and Iceland have a really good selection of vegan food such as plant milks, meat alternatives and more, as well as the essentials. These are usually much cheaper than other supermarkets, so it is worth shopping at these stores where possible."

Ready Meals

Pot Noodle – Beef & Tomato, Bombay Bad Boy, Sweet & Sour, Southern Fried Chicken.

Instant noodles – Lidl, Tesco, Asda, Morrisons ownbrand instant noodles are all clearly labelled as vegan, if they are.



Supermarkets – Most supermarkets have a range of vegan ready-meals which can be found in the chilled vegetarian and vegan sections. Sainsbury's, Tesco, Morrisons, Waitrose, M&S and Co-op all have wide selections which are clearly labelled.



Vegan Student Shopping List

Cupboards

- Oats
- Baked beans
- Rice
- Pasta
- Cans of chopped tomatoes or passata
- Red kidney beans
- Chickpeas
- Lentils
- Peanut butter
- Bag of mixed nuts
- Dried mixed herbs
- Chilli powder
- Curry powder
- Chia seeds

It is worth noting that some of the above will last longer than a week, so you will not need to purchase everything listed regularly.

Fridge

- Kale
- Spinach
- Plant milks
- Tofu

Freezer

- Frozen berries
- Frozen mixed vegetables
- Frozen broccoli
- Soya mince
- Vegan sausages
- Oven chips

Other

- Bread
- Bananas
- Potatoes
- Apples













Nutrition

Obtaining all the nutrients you need on a vegan diet does take some planning – but this is no different to any other diet. Here we've made it as simple and easy as possible.

"With good planning and an understanding of what makes up a healthy, balanced vegan diet, you can get all the nutrients your body needs." *NHS Live Well Guide*

Protein – Soya products such as tofu, tempeh and soya milk, pulses (lentils, beans, chickpeas),

peas, legumes, whole grains, quinoa, vegan 'meat' alternatives made from pea protein or soya.

Tip: Getting all of the essential amino acids on a plant-based diet is very easy, too. Eating a range of different plant proteins will ensure this, but complete proteins include soya, buckwheat, quinoa and mycoprotein – also known as Quorn.*

*Not all Quorn products are vegan, but those that are are clearly labelled.

Vitamin B12 – Fortified cereals, fortified plant milks (soya, oat, almond, coconut), yeast extracts (Marmite), fortified nutritional yeast, fortified vegan spreads/margarine.

Tip: B12 is not found in any plant foods, so it is important that those following a vegan diet supplement in some way, whether directly or through consuming fortified foods.



Vitamin D – Mushrooms which have been exposed to sunlight, fortified products such as plant milks, a vegan supplement.

Tip: Vitamin D is usually obtained through sun exposure. It is recommended that all people in the UK and certain other countries take a vitamin D supplement in the Autumn and Winter months at least, due to a lack of sunlight in those months.

lodine – Seaweed/nori, kelp, green leafy vegetables

Omega Fatty Acids – Walnuts, linseeds (flaxseeds), chia seeds, rapeseed oil, hemp seeds.

Now the stuff that requires a bit more thought is out of the way, let's quickly run through vegan sources of other main nutrients.



Vitamin A – Carrots, green leafy vegetables, dried apricots, bell peppers, sweet potatoes, butternut squash.

Tip: Our bodies convert carotenes from plant-foods into vitamin A.

Other B vitamins – Yeast extracts (Marmite), nuts, rice, mushrooms, avocados, nuts, sunflower seeds, sesame seeds.

Vitamin C – Fruits (oranges and other citrus fruits, blueberries, blackcurrants, cranberries), broccoli, spinach.

Iron – Lentils, chickpeas, tofu, cashew nuts, chia seeds, pumpkin seeds, kale, dark leafy vegetables, oats.

Tip: Iron is better absorbed when consumed with vitamin C.

Vitamin E – Almonds, avocados, vegetable oils, hazelnuts, butternut squash, sunflower seeds.



Calcium – Dark leafy vegetables, calcium-set tofu*, dried fruit, fortified plant milks *Most commercially available tofu is calcium-set, just look for 'calcium' in the ingredients.

Potassium – Bananas, dried fruit, nuts, pulses, whole grains, potatoes.

Selenium – Brazil nuts, beans, pulses, whole grains.

Tip: One large Brazil nut can contain as much as 245% of your RDI of selenium.

Zinc – Lentils, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds, brown rice, whole grains, green vegetables.

Fibre – Fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, oats, pulses, beans.





About Animal Aid



Animal Aid campaigns peacefully against all forms of animal abuse and promotes a cruelty-free lifestyle.

Our campaigns include:

- Exposing the plight of animals through undercover investigations into factory farms, slaughterhouses and 'game' bird farms.
- Encouraging and supporting people in a cruelty-free diet through our information packs and annual Summer Vegan Pledge.
- Political lobbying to ensure animals have a voice in the corridors of power.
- Working with companies to increase the number of plant-based options available on restaurant menus and beyond.
- Sponsoring and supporting vegan fairs all over the country. We are proud to help local groups put on cruelty-free events. To find out if there is one in your area, please visit: **www.animalaid.org.uk/events**













@AnimalAid

nalaid_uk animalaid.org.

Animal Aid, The Old Chapel, Bradford Street, Tonbridge, Kent, TN9 1AW. **Tel:** 01732 364546 | **Email:** info@animalaid.org.uk

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