

Maintaining Healthy & Sustainable Menus While Prices Rise

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Learning Outcomes:



- Understand the current crisis we all face relating to soaring energy & food costs within our settings
- Increase understanding of the Voluntary Food & Drink Guidelines and how to plan & prioritise nutrient dense menus – protein
- Increase confidence in planning a menu using cheaper ingredients and varied cooking methods
- Improve knowledge on plant-based proteins & the benefits
- Sharing best practise between settings

Food & The Cost of Living...



- Cost of living crisis is worsening and access to good food has never been so important
- Caterers & individuals are NOT to blame
- Food For Life offering additional support to caterers & settings
- Creative to tackle some of these issues alternative foods & cooking methods
- Nurseries provide a nutritional safety net for children
- Be supportive & share good practise between settings

What foods are on the price increase?



- Poultry chicken feed has rocketed
- Beef increased by 20.1% between October 2020 & October 2021
- Flour poor weather in North American wheat growing areas & rising fuel costs
- Pasta higher feed costs & transport prices have led to 50% increase in one year!
- Oil poor harvests in South America and covid related staff shortages
- Rice supply chain disruption, lack of freight train transport & serious drought
- **Eggs** farmers cutting flock numbers due to cost of feed & insufficient profit margins. Rising costs in labour, energy & feed





The Lemon Tree Day Nurseries Hull

Case Study

Jackie Kenyon – Director Catherine - Chef

What inspired us to want to make changes



What was in place when the nursery was taken over.

A parent comment

Why do we feel it is important



Changes to date



Hiring a cook and sorting recipes.

• Sending menus to **Food for Life** along with product information.

How much do these little ones eat!



Cost comparisons



Better quality meat products

Alternatives



Feedback



• Children!!!

Staff

Parents/Carers



What next?



Continue to adapt recipes

Include more seasonal recipes

Continue to learn about portion size, nutritional values etc.

Start putting the portfolio together for the award



The Voluntary Food & Drink Standards!





Menu Planning in an Early Years Setting



- Breakfast is an important meal for young children. Some may have had breakfast before they arrive and some will need it when they arrive.
- Lunch: This may be the main meal of the day for some children and should contain the right balance of foods from the Food Groups.
- Tea: Good communication between the setting and parents/carers is key as to whether a child may require tea or if they are having a meal at home with the family









Healthy, balanced, nutritious and sustainable meal provision



The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) framework sets the standards that all early years providers must meet. They ensure that children learn and develop well, and are kept healthy and safe.

Why sustainability is an important part of this:

- Provides social benefits;
- contributes to thriving local economies;
- enhance the diversity of both plants and animals

Voluntary Food & Drink Standards – what changes can we make to menus to still comply with the standards? E.g. Reduce costs, cooking methods, increase pulses, less but higher quality meat, tinned tomato based sauces using lentils to bulk, tinned fruit/veg in water/juice.

Food groups	Examples of food included	Main nutrients provided	Recommended servings
Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates	Bread, potatoes and sweet potatoes, starchy root vegetables, pasta, noodles, rice, other grains, breakfast cereals	Carbohydrate, fibre, B vitamins and iron	Four portions each day Provide a portion as part of each meal (breakfast, lunch and tea) and provide as part of at least one snack each day
Fruit and vegetables	Fresh, frozen, canned, and dried fruit, vegetables, and pulses	Carotenes (a form of vitamin A), vitamin C, zinc, iron, and fibre	Five portions each day Provide a portion as part of each main meal (breakfast, lunch and tea) and with some snacks
Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins	Meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, eggs, meat alternatives, pulses, nuts*	Protein, iron, zinc, omega 3 fatty acids, vitamins A and D	Two portions each day Provide a portion as part of lunch and tea (Two to three portions for vegetarian children)
Dairy and alternatives	Milk, cheese, yoghurt, fromage frais, custard, puddings made from milk	Protein, calcium, and vitamin A	Three portions each day provided as part of meals, snacks and drinks

What are the foods that we need to look at and address on menus?

- meat
- poultry
- rice
- pasta
- milk
- eggs

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Good choices of foods to serve	Typical portion sizes as served (cooked)	Portion sizes in practice, images not to scale			
Meat includes beef, lamb, pork, mutton and venison. Poultry: includes chicken, turkey and duck.	Meat and poultry served by itself: 1 slice or 1–2 tablespoons chopped meat (30–40g) Meat and poultry in sauces and stews: 2–3 tablespoons (90g–120g)	Chicken (40g)	Pork (40g)	Beef bolognaise (110g)	
White fish: includes cod, haddock, plaice, coley, pollack, halibut, hake and canned tuna. Oily fish: includes salmon, mackerel, trout, herring/kippers, sardines, pilchards, whitebait and fresh tuna.	Fish served by itself: 1 slice or ½ fillet or 1–2 tablespoons (30–40g) Fish in sauces and stews: 2–3 tablespoons (90g–120g)			-	
Shellfish: includes prawns, mussels, shrimps and crab.	Prawns served by themselves: 1–2 tablespoons (30–40g)	Tuna (40g)	Salmon (40g)	White fish (40g)	
Eggs : includes boiled, scrambled and poached.	Eggs served by themselves: 1 egg (50g)				
Meat alternatives: includes soya bean products such as soya mince and tofu, textured vegetable protein and Quorn™.	Meat alternatives served by themselves: 1–2 tablespoons (30–50g) Meat alternatives in sauces and stews: 2–3 tablespoons (90–120g)			450	
Pulses includes beans (such as kidney beans, haricot beans, butter beans, pinto beans, broad beans), chick peas, red and green lentils, split peas, processed peas and baked beans.	Pulses served by themselves: 1–2 tablespoons (30–50g) Pulses in sauces and stews: 2–3 tablespoons (90–120g)	Boiled egg (50g)	Kidney beans (40g)	Baked beans (55g)	
Ground nuts' and nut butters: includes ground almonds, hazelnuts, brazil nuts, peanuts, peanut butter and cashew butter.	Ground nuts/peanuts served by themselves: 1–2 tablespoons (30–50g)				

¹¹ Portion sizes are typical example portion sizes for children aged one to four years, and are not suitable for children under one year old.



- Increasing plant based proteins such as beans, peas, lentils, pulses are cheaper alternatives to meat and poultry!
- Lets see more & more of these foreign objects on our menus!

^{*} Be allergy aware - information about food allergies and developing an allergy plan is available from www.allergyuk.org

Food for Life Award – Food Quality:



Providing sustainable menus supports the criteria for the Food Quality section of the award:

- Free range eggs
- No GM ingredients
- No undesirable additives/trans fats
- Animal welfare standards are met
- No endangered fish (MSC)
- 75% dishes are freshly prepared



Things to watch out for...UPFs...



- Packed Lunch items: Often ultra-processed and have a long shelf life
- Snack items: Often ultra-processed, packaged in wrappers and have a long shelf life (early years wafers, crisps, chicken raiders etc). These products are also hyperpalatable which encourages higher consumption.
- Vegetarian or vegan alternatives: We are advised to reduce the meat content in menus or opt for less but higher quality meat. Be careful not to substitute meat for vegetarian or vegan products that tend to be ultra-processed.
- Recent developments in the food industry have enabled new plant-based meats and dairy substitutes to be created. A number of these are classified as ultra-processed foods. Examples include vegan burgers, Quorn sausage rolls, or vegan ham. They are commonly marketed as healthy as they may fall under the vegan label.
- Breakfast cereals or bread are often ultra-processed. Choose natural products such as yogurt, fruit, nuts, eggs, homemade granola and fresh fruit.



Ensuring protein content remains high in meat-free meals



Plant-based proteins:

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- Increase fibre in the body
- Lower the risk of cardiovascular disease & some types of cancers
- Benefit for weight management give feeling of fullness for longer
- Provide plenty nutrients & antioxidants improve health by supporting the immune system
- Accessible/Affordable
- Softer, more palatable texture to some low quality meat



Quick Tomato & Bean Soup

Serves 6



Ingredients (allergens in bold)

- . 1 medium onion peeled and finely chopped
- 1 garlic clove peeled and crushed
- 2tbsp rapeseed or olive oil
- 400g canned chopped tomatoes
- · 400ml passata (or another can of tomatoes)
- 1 vegetable stock cube, made up with 200ml boiling water
- 1 x 410g can borlotti beans drained and rinsed
- Salt and pepper

Method

- Put the onion, garlic and olive oil in the saucepan and cook slowly, stirring, until the onion is soft but not brown.
- 2. Add the tomatoes, passata and vegetable stock.
- Bring to a simmer then continue to cook over a medium heat for about 10 minutes until the tomatoes have softened.
- Add half the borlotti beans and either use a hand blender to whizz to a thick purée or mash with a potato masher until blended.
- Add the remaining beans and cook for 5 minutes until it's all piping hot.
- Season the soup to taste and thin it down with more boiling water if needed.



Equipment

- chopping board
- sharp knife
- wooden spoon
- can opener
- measuring jug
- medium-sized saucepan
- hand blender or potato masher

Recipe notes and tips

This is a nutritious soup with the natural sweetness of tomatoes.

Look for reduced salt stock cubes or powders.

Canned plum tomatoes can be used – just chop them up a bit in the tin.

For an extra portion of veg, add fresh or frozen spinach or canned sweetcorn at stage 5 of the method.



- Cheap
- Quick
- Filling
- Full of protein
- 3 of 5 a day
- Accessible ingredients
- Healthy & tasty!





Houmous

https://youtube.com/shorts/JsBrkAaPwQM

Cooking methods & their costs!!



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Activity!



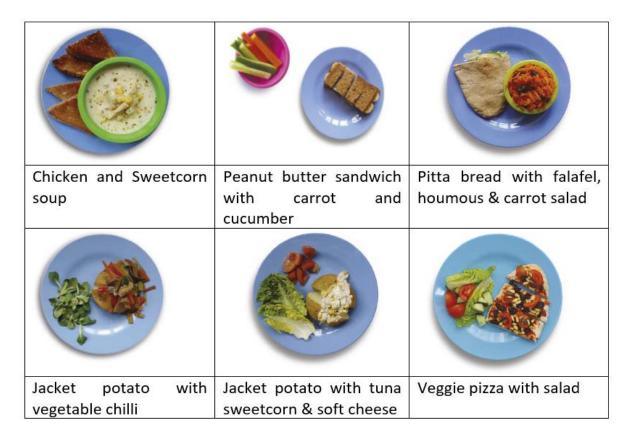
Look at the following examples of lunches & teas typically served in an Early Years Setting......

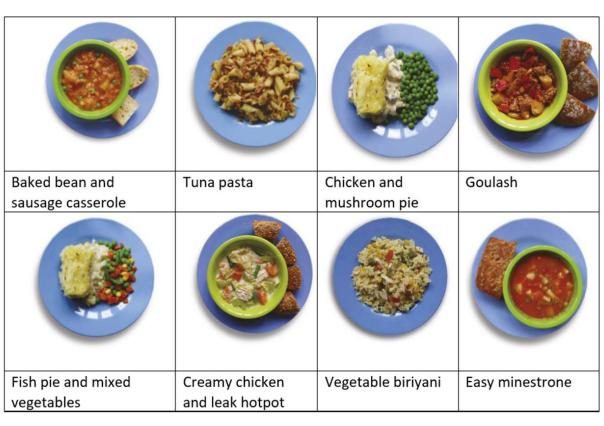
- 1. What alternative ingredients could be used to save costs?
- 2. What method of cooking could be used for this dish to save costs?
- 3. Any other suggestions for additional cost savings?

Activity!



Lunches Teas





Non dairy protein for vegetarians Recipe ideas....



Quorn curries (korma) or chillies

Baked bean curries/JP

Chickpea patties/enchiladas/ stews

Spanish omelette

Pumpkin & borlotti bean risotto

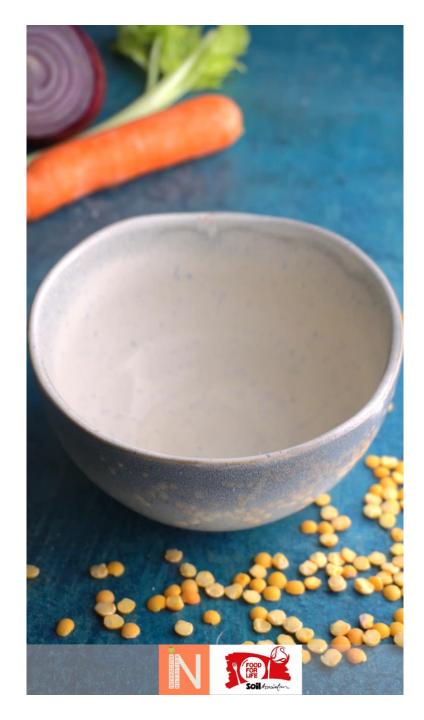
Lentil curry/soup/spag bol

Moussaka – veg/lentil

Mixed veg mini frittata's

Houmous with pitta and veg sticks

Vegetable fritters





Lentil soup

https://youtu.be/UkUNS3matGw

What changes are settings currently making to tackle the cost of living crisis?



- Reducing beef on menus
- Batch cooking
- Growing their own produce
- Reducing Ultra Processed foods
- Buying ingredients/produce on offer
- Freezing
- Planning ahead
- Using local/seasonal produce

Suggested Recipes

- 2 ingredient pizza
- 2 ingredient flat bread
- Banana pancakes
- Homemade houmous
- Vegetable Fritters
- Bean Balls
- Falafel Burgers
- Aloo Tikka potato cakes



The turning point.....



Although we are going through a really challenging period, with regards to children's eating habits and health longer term, this could be the turning point!

We want to see beans & pulses becoming the norm and not so much the foreign bodies that children (and adults) often think they are! These plant based proteins will contribute towards a healthy, sustainable and nutritious part of children's diets and our future generations.



Useful Early Years resources



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Thank you for your time!