# Eat Cle Ver

... where healthy eating just got smarter!



## Module 3 – The Topics

- Plan Ahead
- Menu Planning
- Food Shopping
- Food Labels





## Plan Ahead



Prepare food in advance

 Select one new recipe to try every week

Come up with a menu plan

## Plan ahead – the big picture









2. Check what cooking equipment you have



3. Consider your weekly activities





## Menu planning



- This is deciding what you will eat for a week
- A plan usually covers breakfast, lunch, dinner & snacks
- Think about your weekly activities

# Why menu plan?

- Easier to make healthy choices
- Handy you know what you're eating that day
- Efficient you know when to shop and what for
- Impulse purchases are easier to resist!







## How to menu plan



- See what is in your cupboards
- Find out what's on sale that week
- Think seasonal hot soup or cold fresh salad?
- Have you time to batch, cook or reheat?

Create a shopping list from your menu plan

## Menu planning tips

- Use up leftovers add extra rice into a salad for lunch
- Add a theme for example pasta night
- Recycle menus make changes such as meat free days
- Swap your menu plan around to suit when 'life happens'



# Food shopping

When food shopping, it is important to know ...

- when to shop
- how to shop
- what to shop for

This will help support a healthy diet and enable healthier eating at home.





## Shopping with a list

- Make a shopping list based on your menu plan
- Try not to shop when hungry, tired, or emotional
- Bring the list when you're shopping and keep it for future shops





## Fruit and Vegetables



- Buy local when available
- Check what is in season
- Don't buy special offers if the food will go to waste
- Unwashed vegetables will keep longer & can be cheaper
- Don't forget about tinned and frozen veg

# Grains & Dairy

Pasta and rice have a long shelf-life.
 They are cheap to buy & keep you fuller for longer

 Choose low fat dairy products, such as semi-skimmed milk and natural yoghurt



## Protein





• Tins of sardines, mackerel and salmon are high in omega 3 fats.

 Buy canned pulses with no added salt or sugar



## Be price-wise and good to the environment

- Measure portions
- Don't stockpile less healthy options
- Compare prices for similar products



- Seasonal vegetables are usually cheaper to buy
- Only buy as much fresh food as you need



## Special offers

- Avoid special offers on less healthy foods
- Stock up on products with a long shelf life when on offer
- Don't buy food just because it is on offer









## Ultra-processed food

'very low-cost ingredients in a very attractive product'
(Prof Carlos Monteiro)

- high sugar, salt, fat & calories
- low proteins, minerals & vitamins
- 56% of the calories eaten in the UK come from ultra-processed foods!



## Batch cooking



Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.

Batch cook larger quantities of basic recipes

Home cooked meals are healthier and cheaper



#### Food labels

 We can use food labels to make healthier choice

• What is on a food label?





#### Date marks





#### Use by Date

 If kept for too long foods can cause food poisoning even if they don't taste different.

#### **Best Before Date**

 After this date foods should still be safe to eat if stored according to the instructions on the label.



## Nutrition label (back of pack)

- Energy, fat, saturates, carbohydrate, sugars, protein & salt
- Amounts of these must be provided, per 100g/ml
- Amounts of these per portion may be included.

Typical values	100g Each slice (typically contains 44g) contains		% RI*	RI* for an average adult
Energy	985kJ	435kJ		8400kJ
	235kcal	105kcal	5%	2000kcal
Fat	1.5g	0.7g	1%	70g
of which saturates		0.1g	1%	20g
Carbohydrate	45.5g	20.0g		
of which sugars	3.8g	1.7g	2%	90g
Fibre	2.8g	1.2g		
Protein	7.7g	3.4g		
Salt	1.0g	0.4g	7%	6g

