Eating well in pregnancy
A practical guide to support teenagers

FIRST STEPS NUTRITION TRUST
Why have we produced this guide?

The aims of this practical guide are to illustrate what a good diet looks like for young women in pregnancy. The advice is tailored to women aged 15-19 years, but the general advice is suitable for all women. Everyone wants the best for their baby and yet many people overlook the importance of eating the sorts of foods and drinks that mean both mum and baby will have a healthy pregnancy. It is well known that, without the right sorts of foods and nutrients, young women may deliver babies who will not achieve their full potential in life. Young mums may still be growing themselves and need to think about their own nutritional needs as well as those of their baby.

We believe that eating well matters – but enjoyable and delicious food matters too, so this guide is all about easy, tasty meals and snacks that don’t break the bank and that young women can fit into their day whatever their circumstances. The ideas in this guide have been put together by experts in food and nutrition and are based on government guidelines for healthy eating.

There is no reason why younger mums can’t have very healthy pregnancies and give birth to babies at a healthy weight, who will become good breastfeeders and go on to have a happy and successful future. Having a good diet in pregnancy and entering parenthood with an understanding of the importance of eating well for their new family are essential for ensuring current and future health for all. Some young people don’t eat enough different types of foods, and the foods they do choose tend to be high in fat, salt and sugar and low in the kinds of nutrients that are important for growth and development. Young women may restrict their food intakes to stay slim, but choose foods that don’t provide the important nutrients they need in pregnancy. This practical guide is all about shifting the balance towards better food choices and making it clear what eating well really looks like – and how to do it.

Who is this guide for?

This guide has been designed for all those who support young women in pregnancy and want to help them to eat well. This includes nurses, midwives, health visitors, GPs, those working in family centres and children’s centres, residential workers, dietitians, registered nutritionists, youth workers, social workers, teachers and community food workers, and those responsible for menu planning or preparing food in settings where young women may live. It will also be useful for young women themselves and their families and friends.

How can it be used?

Some people may use the guide as a reference, some may want to copy parts of it for use in their own work, and others may wish to include any sections they find useful in their own local guidance.

The First Steps Nutrition Trust website www.firststepsnutrition.org provides additional information, adapted from this guide, which can be downloaded and used directly with young women.

What is in this guide?

Part 1 gives background information on what eating well is all about for young pregnant women.

Part 2 provides photos and recipes that show how the eating well advice can be put into practice.
Part 1

Advice on eating well for teenagers who are pregnant
Why does eating well in pregnancy matter?

There is a complex inter-generational relationship between the nutritional status of a mother and her newborn baby and the subsequent health and wellbeing of that child and the children they go on to have themselves. Evidence suggests that the root of many diseases of adulthood lies in the nutrient supply from conception through the first two crucial years. Everyone who has contact with young women in pregnancy should be able to offer clear, consistent, evidence-based and practical advice on what a good diet looks like. Supporting young women to take their food choices seriously, to spend their money wisely on food and to learn skills in food preparation has to be a priority if we are to reverse current trends in poor nutritional health and tackle health inequalities.

The nutritional status of a woman before she conceives and throughout her pregnancy will impact on the health and wellbeing of her infant in both the short term and long term. The aim of all health advice in pregnancy is to ensure the best outcome for mother and infant, and that includes having a baby born at a good birthweight, with adequate nutrient stores. Poor diet in pregnancy has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes in a number of studies, and there is evidence that the diets of many teenage mothers are particularly lacking in some of the essential nutrients associated with good outcomes.

There is no doubt that a good diet in pregnancy provides the best start in life for all babies, regardless of the age of the mother, but younger women may also require additional nutrients for their own growth and so they need particular support in pregnancy. Despite a popular myth that a baby will take what it needs nutritionally from its mother, neither mother nor baby will thrive if the diet is poor.

Motivating someone to change their behaviour is a skill and if you have not already attended a course on how to support behaviour change, you may find it useful to do so. The Young Mums To Be training courses can be very useful in encouraging healthy behaviours in young women. (See www.ymtb.org for more information about these courses and qualifications.)

There can be many ways that conversations about food choice in pregnancy may arise and a lot of different questions that young women and their partners and supporters may ask about what they can and can’t eat. Hopefully you will find answers to many of these in this resource.

It is highly likely that many young women and those they live with do not currently eat a diet that is in line with recommendations for a healthy diet.

Many will choose fast foods, high-fat, high-salt and high-sugar snacks and ready meals, and may have limited cooking skills. Some young women may also have limited space to store food or cook food. It is important to be sensitive to this, and use this resource in a way that best supports each individual.

The aim of this resource is to show best practice. Some women may only be able to make a small number of changes to their diet and it is the role of those offering support to encourage whatever positive changes it might be possible for the young person to make. This resource deliberately does not include images of many of the processed foods that young people may choose, as the aim is to offer an alternative view of what is possible.
Talking to young women about eating well in pregnancy

Below are some ideas you might want to share in discussions about the importance of a good diet in pregnancy, the importance of breastfeeding and the need for a good diet in the early years of a child's life.

The baby will be nourishing itself all day from the mother's stores via the placenta, and it is therefore very important that mum also eats good food regularly so that she has the energy and nutrients to provide for her baby as well as for her own needs.

Babies who are malnourished in the womb because mum isn't eating enough during pregnancy are more likely to face lifelong chronic health problems, and have a higher risk of dying in infancy. This happens in countries like the UK as well as in poorer countries around the world.

Breastfeeding a baby for the first six months of life is the most important thing a mum can do to protect the baby's health and her own health, and mums who breastfeed report it as one of the most satisfying and empowering things they ever do. Age is no barrier and young mums can breastfeed as well as any other mum.

Everyone wants the best for their baby. Spending money on the whole family eating well makes more sense than spending money on expensive clothes and equipment for a new baby.

If mums think they might have more children, eating the same healthy food that they give their babies and toddlers will ensure they are able to give the next baby a really good start in life from the beginning.

Eating together with others is an important part of family life, and getting children used to this when young will encourage them to eat better, and it sets a good example for them when they have families of their own.

You can start to eat better and support children to eat better at any time. It's never too late to change habits, and good health is the best gift you can give your children.

For children under the age of 2 years, having a poor diet weakens a child's immune system and makes him or her more susceptible to common illnesses such as chest infections and diarrhoea, and may prevent the child from being as physically strong and mentally able as he or she could be.

You can't see if someone is poorly nourished, but it can impact on health and wellbeing for life. Just because you can't see a nutrition problem doesn't mean it isn't there.

Part 1
Eating well in pregnancy – the most important points

1 Talk with the young pregnant woman, her partner or other supporters (this could be her own mum, other relatives, or friends who come with her to meet with health professionals and others) about the importance of a good diet in pregnancy, both for their baby and themselves. Some ideas of things to talk about can be found on page 7. There is evidence that young women are receptive to information that will benefit their baby and so this is a good time to offer practical advice.

2 There are some important nutrients, including some particular vitamins and minerals, that are needed in pregnancy and wherever possible these should be provided by a good diet. Good sources of these nutrients are shown on pages 9–12. Some young women may be interested in knowing more about these nutrients, while others may be more interested in practical food advice.

3 There are two nutrients that all pregnant women should take as a supplement: folic acid and vitamin D. Information about these important supplements can be found on page 13.

4 Most young pregnant women will be entitled to Healthy Start food vouchers and free vitamins and should be encouraged to sign up for the scheme. See page 13.

5 It can also be useful to talk about food groups and to offer simple tips about how to choose wisely from each food group. General eating well advice is given on page 15. In Part 2 of this resource there are simple, practical ideas and recipes illustrating how young women can eat well across the day.

6 Maintaining a healthy body weight and remaining active are important for all women in pregnancy. Information about this can be found on page 23.

7 During pregnancy, women are entitled to free dental health care, as women can be more vulnerable to gum disease in pregnancy. This is an ideal opportunity for women to learn how to protect their teeth and their bones through good diet and good oral hygiene. Information on looking after bones and teeth can be found on page 25.
Below we explain what important nutrients – energy (calories), protein, carbohydrates, fibre, vitamins and minerals – young women need in pregnancy, and why. And we give information about which foods and drinks they are found in.

### Nutrient | Why it is needed
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**Energy** | Energy (calories) is needed for the growth and development of the baby. Some young mothers need energy for their own growth needs as well as for the normal energy costs of daily life. Healthy teenagers do not need to have any additional energy above their normal needs until the final stage of pregnancy (weeks 27-40). Energy is provided by the fat, carbohydrate, protein and alcohol in the foods and drinks we consume, but the main source of energy should be from carbohydrate foods such as potatoes, rice, pasta, bread, other grains and starchy root vegetables such as yam.

**Protein** | Protein is needed for the growth and repair of tissues, but more is needed in pregnancy and for young people’s growth. Most adults in the UK get more than enough protein in their diets, and following the advice in this guide will ensure protein needs are met. Protein is found in a wide variety of foods including cereals, dairy foods such as milk, yoghurt and cheese, meat, fish, poultry, nuts, seeds, eggs, peas, beans and pulses.

**Fibre** | Fibre in the diet helps to prevent constipation and other bowel problems. Fibre is found in the indigestible parts of foods such as in wholemeal cereals and vegetables, beans and fruits. Oligosaccharides are a component of dietary fibre and these encourage the growth of bacteria which are beneficial to the gut. Eating a good mixed diet will encourage these good bacteria to thrive, and there is no need to take a supplement which contains prebiotics or probiotics to do this. Good sources of fibre include wholemeal bread, wholegrain breakfast cereals, peas, beans, lentils, vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and seeds.

**Carbohydrates** | Carbohydrates and fats provide energy and other nutrients and pregnant women need to have them in the same proportions in the diet as for all adults. If the ideas for meals and snacks in this guide are followed, these will be consumed in about the right amounts.
**Vitamin A**

Vitamin A is needed for eye health, cell growth and to support the immune system. Extra vitamin A is needed during pregnancy, but too much of the animal form of vitamin A (retinol) can be toxic.

Safe sources of vitamin A can be found via carotenoids in some types of fruits and vegetables. Fish is a good source of vitamin A. Some types of animal products such as liver and liver pâté or liver sausage have high levels of vitamin A and should be avoided. (See page 36 for a list of foods to avoid in pregnancy.)

Intakes of retinol equivalents greater than 3,000 micrograms a day are considered potentially dangerous in pregnancy. This level of intake is most likely to come from supplements including the use of fish oils. A cod liver oil capsule containing 1,000mg or 1g of cod liver oil is likely to contain about 800 micrograms of retinol equivalents. A teaspoon of cod liver oil (5g) will therefore exceed the upper recommended level of 3,000 micrograms.

**Riboflavin**

Also called vitamin B2

An additional amount of riboflavin is needed during pregnancy. Riboflavin helps to release energy from food and is important for eye and heart health.

Many women get most of their riboflavin from animal sources and particularly dairy foods and so if they avoid these foods it is important that they regularly eat non-animal sources of riboflavin.

**Folic acid**

‘Folic acid’ is the name given to the synthetic form of the B vitamins known as folates, but is used as a general term here for this vitamin.

Folic acid is important before pregnancy and in the first few weeks of pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects, and in later pregnancy to prevent a particular type of anaemia. Women should take a supplement of folic acid (see page 13), but good sources of folic acid should also be included in any healthy diet.

**Calcium**

Calcium is very important during growth for bone development, and pregnant teenagers need to make sure they have enough calcium in their diet to meet their own needs as well as the extra demands for the growing baby.

The recommended amount of calcium for younger women is higher than for women over 19 years of age, and many countries recommend extra calcium for pregnant adolescents.

A regular intake of dairy products (milk, cheese and yoghurt) throughout pregnancy will ensure that calcium needs are met. If women do not include these foods in the diet, it is important that they choose suitable alternatives. For more on this, see page 26.

**Nutrient**

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<td>Animal sources: butter, canned salmon, cheese, egg, full-fat milk, herrings, kidney, pilchards canned in tomato sauce, smoked mackerel. Non-animal sources: apricots (dried, fresh or canned), blackcurrants, broad beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage (dark), cantaloupe melon, carrots, honeydew melon, mango, margarine, nectarine, orange, peach, peas, prunes, red peppers, runner beans, spinach, sweet potatoes, sweetcorn, tomatoes, watercress.</td>
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<td>Animal sources: bacon, cheese, eggs, kidney, lean meat or poultry, mackerel, milk, pilchards, salmon, sardines, tuna, yoghurt. Non-animal sources: almonds, fortified breakfast cereals, granary bread, mushrooms, soya beans, spinach, wheatgerm bread.</td>
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<td>Animal sources: broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, fortified breakfast cereals, green leafy salads, melon, oranges. Non-animal sources: parsnips, peanuts, peas, potatoes, runner beans, spinach, tomatoes, wholemeal bread, yeast extract.</td>
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<td>Dairy sources: cheese, cheese spread, yoghurt, fromage frais, milk. Non-dairy sources: canned salmon, dried fruit, egg yolk, muesli, orange, peas, beans and lentils, pilchards, sardines, soya drink fortified with calcium, spinach, tofu, white bread/flour.</td>
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Iron is important for the production of red blood cells and it supplies oxygen to the cells. There is a particular demand for iron among adolescents for their own growth and health, and so having an iron-rich diet is particularly important for young pregnant women. Low iron status in pregnancy is associated with low birthweight babies and premature birth. All pregnant women will be screened at antenatal booking-in to see if they need to take an iron supplement in pregnancy. Encourage young women to have this simple blood test if you think they might be anaemic.

Good sources of iron include red meat, fish, peas, beans and lentils, and leafy vegetables.

Iodine helps regulate metabolism and plays an important role within the thyroid in controlling many body processes. Too little iodine in pregnancy is associated with learning disability in infants and children. Iodine deficiency is the biggest cause of mental retardation worldwide. The main source of iodine in the UK is dairy products. Iodine can also be found in seaweed, fish and seafood. Smaller amounts can be found in meat and meat products and some types of vegetables (depending on the soil where they were grown).

Insufficient iodine intakes have become a problem among pregnant teenage girls in the UK, as they have higher requirements than older pregnant women to allow for their own growth, but many teenagers do not have enough dairy products – the main source of iodine in UK diets.

If someone does not have dairy products and does not eat any fish or seafood, it is very important that they have other sources of iodine in their diet (see pages 26 and 32).

It is also important not to have too much iodine, and intakes should not exceed 940 micrograms a day.

Zinc plays a role in enzyme and insulin production, and adolescents have a particular need for zinc for their own health and development. Zinc helps to form the baby’s organs, skeleton, nerves and circulatory system.

Some adolescents may have too little zinc in their diet if they don’t eat well and if they don’t regularly have foods such as meat, fish, eggs, milk, pulses, nuts or cereal foods.

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**Nutrient** | **Why it is needed** | **Good sources**
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**Long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids** | Often called omega 3 fatty acids | Oil-rich fish, such as salmon, trout, herring, mackerel, sardines and pilchards
**Choline** | | Eggs
**Energy** | An additional amount of energy (calories) is needed during the final stage of pregnancy (weeks 27–40) to make sure the baby arrives at a good weight. Low birth weight is associated with more problems at birth, in the first few months and in later life. An extra 200 kcal per day is recommended. | The best sources of energy are those that also provide other nutrients, for example:
- Starchy foods such as potatoes, bread, pasta and rice
- Dairy foods such as milk and yoghurt
- Eggs.
**Vitamin C** | An additional amount of vitamin C is needed during the final stage of pregnancy. Vitamin C is one of the building blocks for skin and also acts as an antioxidant and protects cells from damage. Eating a range of the meals and snacks shown in this resource will ensure enough vitamin C is consumed. | Apples, blackberries, blackcurrants, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, canned guava, cauliflower, grapefruit, green and red peppers (raw), green beans, kiwi fruit, mango, nectarines, orange (and orange juice), peaches, peas, potatoes, raspberries, satsumas, spinach, spring greens, strawberries, tomato, watercress
**Thiamin** | Also called vitamin B1 | Animal sources: chicken and other poultry, eggs, lean meat, pork, bacon and ham. Non-animal sources: fortified breakfast cereals, nuts, oatcakes, potatoes, white or brown bread, wholemeal bread, yeast extract

For more information and up-to-date advice on vitamins and minerals, visit the NHS Choices website [www.nhs.uk](http://www.nhs.uk).
Important vitamins that all pregnant women should take as a supplement

Folic acid

Folic acid is needed before pregnancy and in the first few weeks of pregnancy to prevent neural tube defects, and may help to prevent cleft lip and palate. In later pregnancy, folic acid is needed to prevent a particular type of anaemia. While it is possible to get enough folic acid from the diet if you eat well, it is currently recommended that all women take a supplement of 400 micrograms of folic acid a day when planning a pregnancy, or as soon as they find out they are pregnant, and that they take it for at least the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. For those women who have poor or erratic diets that are low in good sources of folic acid such as green leafy vegetables and wholegrain cereal (see page 10 for good sources of folic acid), it is prudent to continue taking the supplement throughout pregnancy. Healthy Start vitamins for pregnant women provide 400 micrograms of folic acid, 10 micrograms of vitamin D and 70 milligrams of vitamin C. (For more information about Healthy Start, see below.)

Younger women also need extra folic acid for their own growth and development.

Younger women may not take supplements even if they are provided to them, so it is essential to continue encouraging a good diet.

Eating a range of meals and snacks as recommended in this guide will also help to ensure adequate folic acid intake. A list of good sources of folic acid in food can be found on page 10.

Who might need a higher dose of folic acid?

If there is any family history of neural tube defects (spina bifida or anencephaly), if women are taking some anti-epileptic drugs, if they are diabetic, have coeliac disease or are obese, they are likely to be advised to take a higher-dose supplement of folic acid of about 5 milligrams a day during the first 12 weeks. If you think a particular woman should be taking this higher dose of folic acid, encourage her to check with a doctor.

Vitamin D

Vitamin D during pregnancy is very important for bone development in both the pregnant teenager and the child, but needs cannot be met through diet alone. Most adults make the majority of their vitamin D through the action of summer sunlight on the skin. Women who are at particular risk of low vitamin D status include those who have darker skin, who rarely go outside, who cover their skin with clothing or sunscreen, who avoid animal foods or who have a very poor diet.

It is currently recommended that all pregnant (and breastfeeding) women should take a supplement of 10 micrograms of vitamin D every day.

Healthy Start vitamins contain 10 micrograms of vitamin D and can be taken throughout pregnancy and while breastfeeding. Women who may be at particular risk of low vitamin D status should be given the vitamins at the first point of contact and should be encouraged to take them regularly.

Healthy Start is the name for the welfare food scheme in the UK, which aims to provide some additional food and nutrition support to young and low-income women. If young pregnant women are under 18 years of age or are entitled to income support or are on a low income, they are likely to be entitled to Healthy Start benefits which include free Healthy Start vitamins, and vouchers for milk, fruit and vegetables worth (in 2013) £3.10 per week (see page 29).

However, registration with Healthy Start does not occur until 10 weeks of pregnancy, so it is useful for all health professionals to have Healthy Start vitamins available that they can offer to young pregnant women as soon as they have any contact with them, as it is in the early stages of pregnancy that they are particularly important.

Healthy Start vitamins contain 400 micrograms of folic acid, 10 micrograms of vitamin D, and also 70 milligrams of vitamin C. They should be available at children’s centres and health centres in most areas. If they are not available, a GP can prescribe these vitamins or they can be bought at a pharmacy. If Healthy Start vitamins are not readily available in your area, make sure that you can signpost young women to appropriate named supplements they can buy.

Healthy Start application forms are available from midwives, health visitors, children’s centres and GP surgeries. The form must be signed by a health professional to confirm the pregnancy – for example, by a midwife at the booking-in clinic. To find out about Healthy Start, see www.healthystart.nhs.uk.
How can I encourage young women to take their supplements?

Young women may be willing to take their supplements but may forget to take them. It is worth considering using mobile phone texts to send gentle reminders to help young women establish a routine. Many young people use their mobile smartphones to manage many parts of their life and communication, and this can be the preferred way for many to receive health information. You can also suggest that young women keep their vitamins next to their toothbrush, to remind them to take the vitamins every day.

Supplements recommended in pregnancy should be an addition to, and not a substitute for, a good diet.

Taking other vitamin supplements

It is important to remember that only supplements of folic acid and vitamin D – or the Healthy Start vitamins, which contain folic acid, vitamin D and vitamin C – are recommended in pregnancy. No other supplements are recommended and some may be dangerous (see page 37). Taking lots of supplements does not improve health and may have an adverse impact on health, and supplements are an unnecessary expense for many.

Make sure that only vitamins suitable for pregnancy are taken. General multivitamins that contain vitamin A (retinol) are not suitable, as high intakes of this vitamin in supplement form can be dangerous in pregnancy.

Supplements for vegetarian and vegan women

Healthy Start vitamins are suitable for vegetarians but are not suitable for vegans as they source vitamin D from sheep’s lanolin. A vitamin D supplement suitable for vegan women, and which can be taken with folic acid supplements, can be obtained from pharmacies (see page 99).

What about fortified foods?

Some foods have particular nutrients added to them for everyone, where this is thought to benefit the health of the population, or to act as a safety net for those who may be more vulnerable. For example, in the UK vitamin A is added to fat spreads, and calcium, iron, thiamin and niacin are added to white flour by law. Some people are advised to take specific supplements to ensure sufficient amounts of a particular vitamin or mineral – for example, folic acid and vitamin D supplements in pregnancy.

However, manufacturers often add extra vitamins and minerals to a whole range of foods and drinks, and in many cases there is little clear rationale for this. The amounts added can be very variable and they are often added to gain a marketing or price advantage for a product rather than for any health benefit. In general, it is not necessary to have foods and drinks that are advertised as fortified with additional vitamins and minerals, as evidence suggests that the best way to get vitamins and minerals is by eating the foods that naturally contain them where possible. The exceptions to this, suggested in this resource, are breakfast cereals, or soya milk fortified with calcium and vitamin B12.
General eating well advice

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.

Meals and snacks should be based around these two food groups:

- **Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy foods.** These should make up a third of the daily diet.
- **Fruit and vegetables.** These should make up about a third of the daily diet. Have a variety. Eat at least 5 portions a day.

It is also important to include foods from these two food groups:

- **Milk and dairy foods.** These provide useful nutrients and these, or alternative foods which contain the same nutrients, should be eaten every day in moderate amounts. Choose lower-fat dairy products.
- **Meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein.** These contain essential nutrients and should be consumed in moderate amounts every day.

Foods and drinks high in fat and/or sugar should be limited in the diet as eating these foods and drinks means that it may be harder to get in all the nutrients you need without having too much energy (calories).
**Food group: Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy foods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVICE</th>
<th>WHY?</th>
<th>WHAT’S INCLUDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starchy foods – which include bread, rice, potatoes and pasta – should make up a third of the daily diet. Eating a variety of breads and other starchy foods such as rice and pasta, including those with more wholegrain flour, will add additional nutrients and fibre to the diet.</td>
<td>Starchy foods are a good source of energy and the main source of a range of nutrients in the diet. As well as starch, these foods supply fibre, calcium, iron and B vitamins.</td>
<td>All varieties of bread including wholemeal, granary and seeded breads, chapattis, bagels, roti, tortillas and pitta bread. Potatoes, yam, cocoyam, dasheen, breadfruit and cassava. Breakfast cereals Rice, couscous, bulgar wheat, maize (polenta) and cornmeal. Noodles, spaghetti and other pastas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIPS**
- Potatoes are a useful starchy food as they are cheap, locally produced, contain a range of useful nutrients and are very versatile.
- Serve more pasta and rice and use less sauce.
- When serving rice and pasta, try to use wholemeal, wholegrain, brown or high-fibre versions.
- Some breakfast cereals are nutrient-fortified (that is, with added iron, folic acid and other vitamins and minerals), but avoid those that are high in sugar (those with more than 15g of sugar per 100g of cereal).
- Offer a variety of breads, such as seeded, wholegrain and granary. Use thicker slices and have low-fat options for fillings.
- If you are making chips or fried potatoes, use large pieces of potato and have thick or straight-cut chips as these absorb less fat.
- Baked potatoes do not need to have butter or margarine added when served with moist fillings or sauces.
- For people who have allergies to wheat, oats, barley and rye, good alternatives to offer are foods made from maize (such as polenta), rice, rice flour, potatoes, potato flour, buckwheat, sago, tapioca, soya and soya flour.
- Cereal foods which are good sources of iron and zinc include fortified cereals, wholegrain cereals, wholemeal bread and flour, couscous and wholemeal pasta.
### ADVICE

Fruit and vegetables should make up about a third of the daily diet.

Try and eat at least 5 portions a day. A portion is about 80g (a whole fruit, like an apple or orange, or 2 to 3 tablespoons of vegetables, or a small glass of fruit juice.)

A glass of 100% fruit juice can count as 1 portion of fruit each day.

Dried fruit contains useful nutrients but if eaten between meals can damage teeth. So eat dried fruit with meals – for example, with breakfast cereals or desserts.

Aim for 1 or 2 portions of fruit or vegetables with each meal, and have fruit and vegetables as snacks.

### WHY?

Fruit and vegetables are good sources of many vitamins and minerals.

There is evidence that consuming 400g or more of fruit and vegetables a day reduces the risk of developing chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease and some cancers.

Including fruits and vegetables in the diet will help to increase the intake of fibre.

### WHAT’S INCLUDED

All types of fresh, frozen and canned vegetables – for example, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, frozen peas, peppers, swede and sweetcorn

Beans and pulses, including baked beans, chick peas and kidney beans

All types of salad vegetables, including lettuce, cucumber, tomato, raw carrots, peppers and beetroot

All types of fresh fruit – for example, apples, bananas, kiwi fruit, oranges, pears, mango and plums

Stewed fruit

Dried fruit

Fruit juice (100% juice)

### TIPS

- Steaming or cooking vegetables with minimum amounts of water, and serving them as soon as possible, will help retain vitamins.
- Use fresh fruit and vegetables as soon as possible, rather than storing them, to avoid vitamin loss.
- Incorporate fruit and vegetables in snack options. Many vegetables can be eaten raw.
- Add vegetables and pulses to curries, casserole, or stir-fry dishes and serve at least two types of vegetables each meal.
- Have a daily glass of fruit juice (100% juice, unsweetened) with a meal. Breakfast is a good time to have a glass of fruit juice.
- Add a handful of dried fruit to cereals, porridge and desserts like rice pudding.
- Raw vegetables can increase colour, taste and texture at mealtimes, but if eating vegetables and fruit raw, always wash them before eating.
- Add extra vegetables to dishes such as Bolognese sauce, shepherd’s pie, curries, stews and soups.
- Fruit and vegetables which are useful sources of iron include spinach, broccoli, spring greens, dried apricots, raisins, baked beans, broad beans and blackcurrants.
- Fruit and vegetables which are useful sources of folic acid include spinach, broccoli, peas, oranges, melon, green leafy salads and tomatoes.
- Fruit and vegetables which are useful non-dairy sources of calcium include green leafy vegetables, dried fruit and oranges.
# Food group: Milk and dairy foods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVICE</th>
<th>WHY?</th>
<th>WHAT’S INCLUDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have dairy foods such as milk, yoghurt and cheese every day (if you eat these foods). Have low-fat options such as semi-skimmed milk or 1% fat milk, low-fat yoghurt and reduced-fat cheeses. Vegetarians should not rely on cheese as the main protein item. If you can’t eat dairy foods (for example, because you are lactose-intolerant, see page 26), calcium-fortified unsweetened soya milk can be used instead of cow’s or other animal milk.</td>
<td>Milk and dairy products are good sources of calcium, protein and vitamin A. Calcium helps to contribute to good bone health. The fat content of different dairy products varies and much of this is saturated fat.</td>
<td>Skimmed, semi-skimmed, 1% fat and whole milk Dried milk, goat’s and sheep’s milk Cheeses – for example, Cheddar cheese, cottage cheese, cheese spreads, feta, Edam, goat’s cheese, Parmesan. For cheeses to avoid during pregnancy, see page 36. Yoghurt Fromage frais</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TIPS

- Choose reduced-fat hard cheeses, cottage cheese or low-fat soft cheese.
- Some dairy products can contain high levels of salt. Look for lower-salt cheeses and use smaller amounts of stronger cheese rather than larger amounts of milder cheese.
- Offer semi-skimmed, 1% fat or skimmed milk, and low-fat yoghurts and fromage frais.
- Use plain yoghurt or fromage frais instead of cream, soured cream or crème fraîche in recipes.
- Try frozen yoghurts as an alternative to ice cream.
- For those on dairy-free diets, serve unsweetened calcium-fortified soya milk as an alternative to milky drinks.
- Restrict sweetened milk drinks to mealtimes, as the sugars in these drinks can damage the teeth.

There are lots of practical meal and snack ideas and recipes in Part 2.
## Food group: Meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVICE</th>
<th>WHY?</th>
<th>WHAT’S INCLUDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eat a variety of meat and meat alternatives at main meals. Use lean meat (meat which has a fat content of about 10%) and limit the amount of processed meat products consumed, such as sausages, burgers, canned meats, pies, pasties and crumbed or battered meat products.</td>
<td>Meat and meat alternatives are a good source of protein, vitamins and zinc. Some meat and meat products can contain a lot of fat, saturated fat and salt, and buying meat diluted with other ingredients is poor value for money.</td>
<td>Meat includes all cuts of beef, pork, lamb, poultry (chicken and turkey), game (such as venison or rabbit), offal (such as kidney or heart), and meat products such as bacon, sausages, beefburgers, pies and cold meats such as ham or salami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is strongly recommended that oil-rich fish – such as salmon, trout, mackerel, herring, pilchards or sardines – should be eaten once a week. Limit the amount of processed fish and dishes (such as fish cakes, fish fingers and battered fish products).</td>
<td>Oil-rich fish provides a good source of omega-3 fats, which may help to protect against heart disease. Oil-rich fish are also a source of vitamins A and D. Fish products such as fish cakes and fish fingers may have a low fish content and may be high in fat and salt.</td>
<td>Fish includes all fresh and frozen fish (including cod, haddock, mackerel, salmon, trout), canned fish (such as sardines, tuna, pilchards) and shellfish or crustaceans (such as crab, lobster, prawns and mussels).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs can be eaten at breakfast and as part of main meals.</td>
<td>Eggs are a good source of protein, vitamin A, vitamin D, choline and some minerals.</td>
<td>Boiled, poached or scrambled eggs, or omelettes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetarians should eat a range of meat alternatives.</td>
<td>Beans, pulses, eggs, meat alternatives and nuts all provide good sources of nutrients.</td>
<td>Beans and pulses such as chick peas, lentils, kidney beans, butter beans, textured vegetable protein, nuts, nut butters, seeds, soya products such as tofu, and Quorn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIPS
- Eggs and canned pulses such as chick peas and red kidney beans, or easy-to-use dried pulses such as lentils, are cheap alternatives to meat and fish. There are lots of useful recipes using these in this resource.
- Buy good-quality meat and use smaller amounts.
- Use more vegetables, pulses and starchy food to make meals go further, and to add more texture and flavour. This will also mean that less meat is needed, reducing both the fat content and the cost of the meal.
- Avoid cheap processed meat products such as sausages, burgers, canned meat products, coated and battered products, pies, pasties and sausage rolls. These often contain small amounts of meat but lots of fat and salt, and are not good nutritional value for money.
- Always cook meat dishes thoroughly, particularly if they are bought ready-prepared. Make sure that any leftover meat dishes are stored and reheated safely (see page 35).
- Tinned fish provides useful nutrients and can be a cost-effective ingredient in recipes.
- Frozen fish is often cheaper than fresh fish.
- Buy fish from sustainable fish stocks. Look for the Marine Stewardship Council logo.
- Reduce the amount of processed fish products eaten – particularly those that are fried or coated, such as fish fingers or fish cakes – as these are often poor nutritional value for money.
Simple food swaps

Here are some simple food swaps that young people can make to improve their diet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If someone says they eat:</th>
<th>Suggest they could have this instead:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doughnuts, croissants, Danish pastries, sweet</td>
<td>Plain or fruit scones, currant buns, toasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarts or pastries</td>
<td>teacakes, fruit cake or bread pudding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savoury pasties or sausage rolls</td>
<td>Bread rolls with savoury fillings such as egg, salad,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>soft cheese or lean meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take-away pizza</td>
<td>Ready-made thin-based pizza cooked at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with added vegetable toppings, or eaten with salad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Take-away pizzas with thin crusts, avoiding pepperoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and processed meat toppings and extra cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-fat, high-salt ready meals</td>
<td>Other quick and easy meals such as scrambled egg on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toast, pasta with tomato sauce, or jacket potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cooked in the microwave and served with baked beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet fizzy drinks</td>
<td>Tap water, fresh fruit juice, fruit juice with sparkling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water, or milkshake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisps and salted snacks in bags</td>
<td>Monkey nuts, other dried fruit and nut mixes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pretzels, or plain popcorn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foods and drinks high in fat and/or sugar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVICE</th>
<th>WHY?</th>
<th>WHAT’S INCLUDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fatty and sugary foods can add palatability to the diet but should be eaten in small amounts each day.</td>
<td>Foods that are high in fat and/or sugar often provide a lot of calories and a lower proportion of other nutrients.</td>
<td>Foods containing fat include: butter, margarine, other spreading fats and low-fat spreads, cooking oils, oil-based salad dressings, mayonnaise, cream, chocolate, crisps, biscuits, pastries, cakes, puddings, ice cream, rich sauces, and gravies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce the amount of foods containing fat – for example, fat spreads and butter, cooking oils and mayonnaise.</td>
<td>Some foods in this group are also high in sodium/salt.</td>
<td>Foods and drinks containing sugar often contain few other nutrients, and having them frequently between meals can contribute to tooth decay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other foods containing fat and sugar – such as cakes and biscuits – should be eaten only occasionally.</td>
<td>Foods and drinks containing sugar often contain few other nutrients.</td>
<td>Foods and drinks containing sugar include: soft drinks, sweets, chocolate, jams, sugar, cakes, puddings, biscuits, pastries and ice cream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIPS

- Use fat spreads rich in monounsaturated or polyunsaturated fats.
- Use cooking oils high in monounsaturates, such as soya, rapeseed or olive oils.
- Avoid serving pastry dishes frequently.
- Have low-fat yoghurt with puddings or pies, rather than cream.
- Base desserts on fresh fruit, canned fruit in juice, and yoghurt or low-fat custard.
- Have water, unsweetened fruit juices and chilled milk drinks rather than sugary soft drinks.
- Have wholegrain or plain cereals rather than sugar-coated cereals.
- If you currently add sugar to hot drinks such as tea and coffee, try cutting back a little bit at a time to get used to a less sweet taste.
Checking food labels
It is useful to look at the nutrition information labels on foods, and to choose those that are lower in salt, sugar and fat. The Check the label guide below shows how to check labels to see if foods are high in fat, saturated fat, sugar or salt.

Check the label

Use this information to find out if a product is high or low in sugars, fats and salt. Compare these figures with the ‘per 100g’ figures on the food label.

All measures are per 100g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LOW</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugars</td>
<td>5g or less</td>
<td>More than 15g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>3g or less</td>
<td>More than 20g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturated fat</td>
<td>1.5g or less</td>
<td>More than 5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0.3g or less</td>
<td>More than 1.5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>0.1g or less</td>
<td>More than 0.6g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eating less fat, and less saturated fat
If meals are based around carbohydrate foods such as potatoes, bread, pasta, rice and fruits and vegetables, it is likely that you will reduce the amount of foods high in fat and saturated fat that you have. Easy ways to reduce fat intakes are to use semi-skimmed milk and lower-fat dairy products, cut visible fat off meat, use less fat spread on bread and in cooking, and cut down on processed foods such as meat products, take-away foods, cakes, biscuits and fried snacks.

Eating less sugar
Sugar is not just the white crystals we put in tea and coffee. There are two types of sugar.

- One type of sugar is found naturally in some foods such as vegetables, fruit and milk. This type of sugar is not harmful to our teeth.
- The other type of sugar is the sugar that is taken out of sugar beet or sugar cane, or out of fruit, and then put back, as sugar, into other foods and drinks. This type of sugar damages teeth. Also, many of the foods and drinks with this type of sugar tend to have lots of calories (which can contribute to overweight), but they have few other nutrients.

We don’t need to add sugar to our food, or have sugary foods or drinks, as most of us can get all the energy (calories) we need from starchy foods such as potatoes, rice, beans or pasta. Our bodies break these foods down into glucose, which the body then uses to give us a steady supply of energy.

If your diet has a lot of sugar in it, you are more likely to become overweight or to have tooth decay. Most people in the UK eat too much sugar. It can be hard to avoid having lots of sugar as it is put into many common foods. See the box below.

Foods and drinks that have a lot of sugar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOODS</th>
<th>DRINKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biscuits</td>
<td>Soft drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal bars and flapjacks</td>
<td>Squashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cakes</td>
<td>Fizzy drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastries</td>
<td>Energy drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit pies and pie fillings</td>
<td>Some smoothies and fruit juice drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetened breakfast cereals</td>
<td>Milkshakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetened yoghurts and fromage frais</td>
<td>Some sweet alcoholic drinks such as sweet wine, drinks with mixers, or bottled cocktails and shots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can usually find information about how much sugar there is, either in a portion or in 100g of the food, by looking at the nutrition information on the pack. (See Check the label on the left.) But it’s not always easy to tell whether the sugar in the food is the type that can damage teeth. As a general rule, if a food says it has 15g of sugar or more per 100g, it is probably high in sugars that can damage teeth.
Some ways of cutting down on sugar

- Have fewer sugary drinks and foods. Try to have them only at mealtimes.
- Try unsweetened fruit juice mixed with fizzy water at mealtimes.
- If you have sugar in tea or coffee, try to cut down on how much you have, until you don’t have any at all.
- Instead of biscuits and cakes, try currant buns, scones, malt loaf or fruit bread.
- Add dried fruit or fruit purée to dishes to sweeten them, instead of adding sugar.
- Choose wholegrain breakfast cereals instead of cereals that are coated in honey or sugar.
- Add your own flavouring – such as chopped-up fruit, or a little honey – to natural yoghurt, instead of buying flavoured yoghurt which is often very sweet.
- Where you can, make your own food. Processed foods such as dried soups, sauces, dried rice dishes, ready meals, ready-made desserts and packaged cakes and biscuits often have much more sugar in them than you would use in a recipe yourself. And many of these dishes are simple and cheap to prepare.

Having less salt

Salt (sodium chloride) is essential in the diet to maintain fluid balance. But having too much salt in the diet can lead to high blood pressure, which can contribute to stroke and coronary heart disease in later life. Most of the salt we eat is in ready-made foods. The list below gives some examples of ready-made foods that have a lot of salt. Current nutritional guidelines suggest that everyone aged 11 years and over should have no more than 6g of salt a day. It is easier to reduce the amount of salt if food is prepared from ingredients rather than buying ready-prepared foods. The meals and snacks shown in this guide provide lots of nutrients without lots of salt – and taste good.

### Foods that have a lot of salt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soups</th>
<th>Some breakfast cereals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottled pasta sauces and other cooking sauces</td>
<td>Meat pies and pastries, and canned meat products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauces, spreads, pickles, chutneys and soy sauce</td>
<td>Some sweet foods such as buns, pastries and hot chocolate powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayonnaise and salad cream</td>
<td>Smoked foods and smoked meats such as ham and bacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savoury ready meals</td>
<td>Fast food or take-aways such as pizza, burgers and Chinese and Indian take-away meals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savoury snacks such as crisps, salted nuts, papadums and savoury biscuits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread, rolls, garlic bread and flavoured breads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How to add flavour to your food without using salt

- Taste food before you add salt when cooking or at the table. You might not need it!
- Cut down on the salt you add when cooking potatoes, pasta and rice. After a while you’ll find you don’t need to add any at all.
- Add fresh herbs to pasta dishes, vegetables and meat.
- Use garlic, ginger, chilli and lime in stir-fries.
- Make your own stock and gravy, instead of using cubes or granules. Or use low-salt bouillon.
- Squeeze lemon or lime juice onto fish and into casseroles and stews.
- Try using different types of onion – brown, red, white, spring onions or shallots.
- Use black pepper instead of salt, to season foods like pasta or scrambled egg.
- Buy good-quality fresh ingredients as they will have more natural flavour.
- Add fruit to meat dishes to give a naturally sweet flavour – for example, pork and apricots.
- When making cheese dishes, use a small amount of strong cheese rather than a larger amount of milder cheese. Add a little mustard powder to bring out the cheese flavour.
Weight gain in pregnancy

It is important that everyone gives a clear and consistent message about eating well in pregnancy first and foremost and takes a considered view of weight gain in pregnancy, which is likely to vary for each young woman.

If a young woman has had an eating disorder, it is important that extra support and advice are sought from a GP or paediatric dietitian to ensure that everyone is clear about whether the woman is gaining enough weight, and that the pregnancy is carefully monitored.

Weight and activity

Women need to gain enough weight in pregnancy to ensure that their baby is born at a good birthweight, as that gives the baby the best chance of feeding well and growing and developing normally. Women who are themselves short and thin, those who may have been born at a low birthweight, and those who smoke and who gain little weight in pregnancy, are at greatest risk of having a baby with low birthweight. Women under 20 are at greater risk of having low weight gain in pregnancy compared to older women.

How much weight should women gain during pregnancy?

In the UK we do not have specific guidance on the amount of weight that should ideally be gained during pregnancy, but it is generally agreed that women who enter pregnancy underweight should be encouraged to gain more weight than those who enter pregnancy overweight or obese. The amount of weight gained will be different for different women, and the most important thing to encourage is a good diet rather than a specific weight gain. An average weight gain of about 12kg (just under 2 stone) is often used as a guide, but young women who are still growing, women who are having multiple births, or those who are very thin, or very fat, when entering pregnancy should be given individual advice.

Teenagers who enter pregnancy overweight

Being overweight in pregnancy impacts on the health of pregnant women, the delivery, and the health and wellbeing of the baby. Women who enter pregnancy overweight are more likely to gain too much weight in pregnancy, and find it harder to lose it afterwards.

In the UK there is guidance for health professionals on managing weight in pregnancy for women before they become pregnant, or if they are overweight or obese during pregnancy, and to support overweight and obese women after pregnancy. For details of this, see the Resources section on page 96.

Gestational diabetes

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of developing gestational diabetes, a disorder that develops in about 5-9% of pregnancies in the third trimester leading to raised blood glucose levels. Other risk factors include: having a family history of gestational diabetes; having a first degree relative with diabetes; or coming from a south east Asian or African-Caribbean ethnicity. Women with gestational diabetes are more likely to deliver larger babies and are usually advised to manage weight gain in pregnancy and to eat a diet which is rich in fruit and vegetables and wholegrain cereals and to limit intakes of sugars, particularly from soft drinks. Dietary counselling is advised for women who have previously experienced gestational diabetes or who are at high risk.

Don’t obsess about weight measurements and body size

The most important thing a young woman can do in pregnancy is to eat well and be active (and not to smoke, drink alcohol or take party drugs). It’s essential to encourage all women to eat well, regardless of whether they are underweight or overweight.
Why does birthweight matter?
Babies who are born small or thin are at greater risk of ill health and poor development. Babies born at less than 2.5 kilos (5 pounds 8 ounces) are called low birthweight babies. These babies may need more care and may be at greater risk of illness and development delays in both the short term and the long term.
Low birthweight babies are twice as common in very young mothers. If young women are still growing themselves and do not eat well, competition for nutrients between the mother and the baby may contribute to this.

Weight worries
Young women who are pregnant might worry about gaining weight in pregnancy and then not being able to lose the weight after the birth. It is important to explain that:

- Much of the weight gain is water, and this increase in fluid is needed to ensure that there is a good flow of blood and nutrients from mum to baby through the placenta.
- Some weight is gained to provide the energy stores for breastfeeding, and breastfeeding is the ideal way to protect both the baby’s and the mother’s health and for the mother to regain a pre-pregnancy figure.
- Eating well in pregnancy is one of the most important things you can do to give your baby the best start in life. Trying not to gain much weight may mean that the baby is deprived of the energy and nutrients needed to develop.
- Gaining the right amount of weight does not mean having a bigger baby which will be harder to deliver. It is a myth that a smaller baby means an easier delivery. Every woman has a different birth experience and the most important thing is to eat well and have a healthy baby.

Dieting in pregnancy is never recommended. If young women are worried about their weight, the best advice is to follow the guidance in this resource about eating well during pregnancy and to talk to a midwife or GP after the birth about accessing support on how to lose weight effectively.

Research suggests that just six months of breastfeeding can reduce the risk of obesity in women in later life, as well as reducing the risk of breast cancer.

For good advice on managing weight in pregnancy see Managing your weight in pregnancy by Tommy’s (see page 97 for details).

Activity in pregnancy
It is beneficial to be active during pregnancy. The advantages of being active are:
- Management of weight gain.
- Better sleep.
- Mood may be improved.
- Constipation is less likely.
- Back ache and leg cramps may be less of a problem.
- It may help reduce the risk of some complications in pregnancy such as gestational diabetes and pre-eclampsia.
- Labour is often easier.

Most moderate exercise is safe in pregnancy, but young women should check with a doctor that the sort of activity they do is safe. It is a good idea to do at least 30 minutes of some sort of moderate activity every day in pregnancy. At the least, encourage everyone to walk for at least 30 minutes a day outside. For other activities, encourage women to wear a good support bra (without underwiring) when exercising, and to drink plenty of fluids. If there is any discomfort, dizziness, pain, breathlessness or exhaustion when exercising, women should stop the activity and seek advice.

Pregnant women can enjoy activity such as:
- walking and gentle jogging
- swimming
- yoga and pilates with trained instructors
- cycling
- non-competitive tennis and badminton.

Pregnant women should avoid:
- high-intensity physical activity such as sprinting and squash
- contact sports or higher risk sports such as horse-riding, trampolining, gymnastics, martial arts, football, rugby, netball, diving, skiing and climbing
- sports where they might fall and injure themselves or the baby.
Looking after bones and teeth – for both baby and mum

Young women need to make sure they build strong bones when they are young, so that they will have strong bones in later life. During adolescence, bone growth is considerable, and young women need to ensure they have enough calcium for their own growth needs as well as for the growing baby. The body does adapt in pregnancy to ensure that calcium from food and drink is well absorbed, but it is important to make sure that young women have adequate amounts of the two nutrients that are very important for healthy bones: vitamin D and calcium.

Vitamin D

Most people over the age of 5 years make enough vitamin D in their skin when it is exposed to summer sunlight. (The UV rays are strong enough to do this in most parts of the UK between April and September.) Although young women who regularly go outside with some of their skin exposed* should be able to make enough vitamin D for the whole year, some young women may be at risk of vitamin D insufficiency:

- All pregnant women are considered to be at risk of lower vitamin D status, and low vitamin D status in the pregnant woman can impact on the bone health of the baby throughout its life.

- Young women with darker skin (for example, those from South Asian, Caribbean or African descent) may be at greater risk, as darker skin requires more sun exposure to make sufficient vitamin D.

- Young women who rarely go outside may not make enough vitamin D. They may not go outside because they are unable to do so because of a disability, because they are in a residential setting, or because they choose to stay inside.

- If young women wear concealing clothing when they are outside – for example, if they never have their shoulders or arms exposed to the sun – they may not be able to make enough vitamin D.

- Young women who do not eat meat or fish may get less vitamin D from their diet (dietary vitamin D). Although dietary vitamin D alone does not prevent vitamin D insufficiency, it can provide a useful additional source.

All pregnant women should take a supplement of 10 micrograms of vitamin D a day throughout pregnancy. This is included in the Healthy Start vitamins. (See opposite.)

Calcium

It is also important to get adequate amounts of calcium from the diet. This is particularly important for young women who may themselves still be growing and need calcium for both their own and their baby’s bone development. Milk, cheese, yoghurt and fromage frais are the best sources of calcium, but other foods also contain some calcium. (See page 10.) Many of the recipes in this resource are good sources of calcium.

Young women who drink large amounts of fizzy drinks, particularly cola drinks, may also be more prone to bone problems, as the phosphorus in these drinks makes it harder for the body to absorb calcium.

* Current Sun Smart guidance suggests that people should spend some time in the shade between 11am and 3pm when the sun is at its strongest, and everyone should take care not to burn their skin. People with fairer skin are likely to need greater protection from the sun than people with darker skin, but all skin types can burn.
Young women who don’t eat or drink dairy products

Some young women may avoid dairy products (milk, yoghurt and cheese) because they are lactose-intolerant. Lactose is the sugar naturally occurring in milk and all milk-based products, and lactose intolerance is frequently found in some women of Asian and African descent. It is caused by a deficiency in the enzyme lactase. Intolerance of dairy foods can be variable. Some people experience unpleasant symptoms such as diarrhoea, bloating and nausea when they have even small amounts of lactose, while others can consume small amounts without severe effects.

If dairy foods are avoided, intake of calcium, riboflavin and iodine might be low, so it is important that good sources are included in the diet.

**Calcium:** Unsweetened calcium-fortified soya milk can be used instead of milk as a drink and in recipes. (Some brands of soya milk may also include vitamin B12 and vitamin D, which can be useful additions to the diet for vegans, but soya milk on its own may not provide enough of these nutrients. To find out whether a particular soya milk brand uses vitamins that are from non-animal sources, check with the Vegan Society – see page 99.)

Non-dairy sources of calcium include: spinach, sardines, pilchards and other tinned fish eaten with the bones, tofu, soya drink fortified with calcium, bread, sesame seeds, peas, beans and lentils, dried fruit, oranges and egg yolk.

Non-dairy sources of riboflavin include: kidney, malted drinks, fortified breakfast cereals, almonds, lean meat and poultry, and eggs.

Non-dairy sources of iodine are fish, eggs and seaweed.*

An example of how a young, lactose-intolerant pregnant woman can eat well across the day and include good sources of calcium, riboflavin and iodine is shown on page 50.

* Some seaweed such as kelp has a very high iodine content and should be avoided. Dried nori seaweed used in making sushi is safe to include in the diet and can be sprinkled on soups and stews and included in home-made burgers and other dishes. Very high intakes of iodine are also dangerous and if women take an iodine supplement this should provide no more than 150 micrograms a day.

Looking after teeth

Hormonal changes in pregnancy can make gums more prone to infection, and keeping teeth and gums healthy is important to prevent future tooth loss.

**Free dental treatment for pregnant women**

Young women are entitled to free dental treatment if they are under 18 years of age or under 19 years and still in education or on certain benefits. All pregnant women are entitled to free NHS dental treatment during the pregnancy and for 12 months after the baby’s birth. Young women should be encouraged to use this service.

Over-18s will need a MATB1 certificate (issued by a midwife or GP), or a valid prescription maternity exemption certificate (MatEx) if they are not otherwise entitled to free treatment because of their age or because they are on income support or some other benefits.

**Top tips for looking after teeth**

- **Cut down on fizzy and soft drinks.** One of the biggest risk factors for poor dental health is the frequent consumption of soft drinks, fizzy drinks, squashes, juices, smoothies and sports drinks. About 8 in every 10 young women in the UK drink non-diet soft drinks regularly and 6 in every 10 drink diet soft drinks. 15-18 year olds drink an average of 312ml per day or just over 2 litres a week of non-diet soft drinks. These averages mask some very high individual intakes that make a big contribution to overweight and poor dental health among some young women. Drinking water, milk or unsweetened decaffeinated tea or coffee between meals will not damage teeth. For more information on which drinks to choose during pregnancy, see page 30.

- **Avoid eating sugary snacks throughout the day** – for example, sucking or chewing on sweets or eating biscuits regularly between meals. Teeth constantly bathed in sugar are more likely to decay.

- **Brush teeth twice a day with a fluoride toothpaste.**

- **See a dentist and dental hygienist regularly.**
There is a lot of advice available for pregnant women to support them to eat well in pregnancy, and other useful and expert resources are outlined on page 96. Here we give some specific practical tips that may be useful when supporting younger women during their pregnancy.

### Make time for breakfast

A small snack in the morning may help with nausea in early pregnancy. Missing breakfast is common in young people but may mean someone becomes hungry and tired in the morning and this may affect their concentration and performance at school, college, work or in other tasks. If breakfast is missed, it is more likely that people will snack mid-morning on high-fat, high-salt and high-sugar foods and miss out on some important nutrients like B vitamins, fibre, iron and zinc that are found in cereals and breads. Most breakfast cereals are a good source of energy, fibre and other nutrients, and low-sugar, low-salt cereals like wheat bisks, puffed wheat, crisped rice, cornflakes and malted wheat are good breakfast choices and can also be snacks at other times of the day.

It is a good idea to have a glass of 100% fruit juice with breakfast, as fruit juice is a good source of vitamin C, and vitamin C may help the body to absorb iron from cereal foods.

Breakfast does not have to include traditional breakfast foods, however. Practical examples of nutritious breakfasts or other meals and snacks that could be eaten in the morning can be found on page 60.

### Eat more vegetables

Almost everyone would benefit from eating more vegetables every day. There is excellent evidence that eating more vegetables is associated with better health throughout people’s lives. And vegetables taste good, and are cheap, versatile and colourful, so it’s very unlikely someone won’t find a vegetable they like.

Everyone should aim to have at least three different types of vegetables or salads every day at portions of 80g or more. A wide variety of fresh, dried, canned and frozen vegetables can be included in the diet. It is fine to eat more, and in lots of countries they now say that half of all your main meals should be vegetables.

### People who say they don’t like vegetables may be more willing to try:

- sweetcorn or baby corncobs
- raw carrot sticks, slices of red and yellow peppers, or cherry tomatoes
- tomato sauce on pasta
- ‘bubble and squeak’ (green cabbage and mashed potato mixed together)
- stir-fry vegetables
- vegetable soup
- vegetable curry
- grated carrot as a salad.

Tastes change as we age. Young women may find they like the taste of some vegetables they didn’t like when younger, so encourage them to keep trying new vegetables and to remember that their children may like them even if they don’t.
Eat more fruit

Everyone should have at least two different types of fruit a day. One of these can be a glass of 100% fruit juice and the other can be a piece of fresh fruit or a small portion of dried fruit or some canned or frozen fruit.

**People who say they don’t like fruit may be more willing to try:**

- canned or fresh pineapple, peaches or fruit salad in fruit juice
- fruit smoothies (fresh or canned fruit in juice liquidised together with other fruit, natural low-fat yoghurt or fruit juice), or fresh fruit milkshakes made with skimmed milk and fruit
- raisins, or other dried fruit such as dates, apricots, pear or mango
- banana with ice cream or custard
- fresh fruit jellies or home-made lollies
- fruit kebabs
- frozen bananas.

Eating more locally and organically grown fruits and vegetables

We are able to grow a wide range of fruits and vegetables in the UK and it is better for the environment, and the economy, if we all try and eat foods that do not have to travel long distances. Also, it is better for the environment if fruits and vegetables are grown without the need for artificial heat, or for lots of added chemicals.

Young people can be encouraged to think about joining a local box scheme that sources organic fruit and vegetables, or using a local farmers’ market. (These vendors can become registered to accept Healthy Start vouchers.) Organic fruits and vegetables do not contain more nutrients than conventionally grown ones, but farmers who grow food organically make an important contribution to protecting wildlife and keeping the land and soil healthy. Local box schemes, food co-ops and farmers’ markets offer good-value local fruit and vegetables, and most local authorities can provide information on food schemes in their area.

Eat more potatoes

Potatoes are an excellent source of nutrients and fibre, as well being a starchy, ‘energy-giving’ food. Potatoes grow well in the UK and can often be sourced locally. Potatoes are really versatile as an ingredient, are very good value for money and are easy to cook. Jacket potatoes with fillings such as mashed tuna fish or baked beans or low-fat soft cheese, and served with a salad or hot vegetable, can be a very quick, easy and nutritious meal.

**Ideas for fillings for baked potato**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baked beans</th>
<th>Low-fat soft cheese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baked beans with a few drops of chilli sauce</td>
<td>Mashed tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheddar cheese and chopped cherry tomatoes</td>
<td>Mashed tuna, grated carrot and chopped cherry tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken and broccoli</td>
<td>Mozzarella, chopped tomato and basil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilli con carne</td>
<td>Plain yoghurt mixed with coriander, chopped cucumber and spring onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage cheese with chopped pineapple</td>
<td>Roasted peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage cheese with onion and chives</td>
<td>Scrambled egg with chopped tomatoes and red pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grated cheese and tomato</td>
<td>Tomato salsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham and chopped pineapple</td>
<td>Tuna and sweetcorn mayonnaise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Healthy Start food vouchers

Young women who are under 18 years of age, or who are entitled to income support or are on a low income, are likely to be entitled to Healthy Start benefits which include vouchers for milk, fruit and vegetables worth (in 2013) £3.10 per week, as well as free Healthy Start vitamins. For information on how to apply for the vouchers, see page 13.

The Healthy Start food vouchers can be used in supermarkets or any shop or food outlet that registers to receive the vouchers. The Healthy Start website www.healthystart.nhs.uk gives information about which shops in your area the vouchers can be used in. However, anyone who sells milk or the appropriate foods can apply to be registered for the scheme, including farmers’ markets, food co-ops, box schemes and small shops selling local produce.

For information on useful recipes that use ingredients that can be bought with Healthy Vouchers suitable for pregnant women and families, see the resource Getting the most out of Healthy Start: A practical guide available at www.firststepsnutrition.org

What can be bought with the Healthy Start food vouchers?

Healthy Start vouchers can be spent on milk, fresh or frozen fruit and vegetables, and fresh potatoes.

Weekly Healthy Start vouchers could be spent on:

- 2 litres of fresh semi-skimmed milk
  - 2 litres of semi-skimmed milk a week can be used for drinks, or in recipes, providing about 280ml of milk a day. This will cost about £1.50.

- 1 kilo of fresh potatoes
  - Potatoes are a versatile, cheap and nutritious food that will keep well. Potatoes can be bought for about 60p per kilo if bought loose or in economy bags in supermarkets. Sometimes larger bags of 5 kilos of potatoes can be bought for about £1.50 and this is very good value for money. Lots of the recipes in this resource use potatoes.

Vegetables

The remainder of the voucher (plus some of the weekly food budget) could be spent on vegetables – for example, carrots, peppers, green vegetables, tomatoes or frozen peas and sweetcorn. There are a lot of cheap, nutritious and tasty vegetables around. Young people should be encouraged to eat at least 250g of vegetables a day. This means that, if they are shopping for seven days’ of meals and snacks, they should buy 2 kilos of other vegetables every week. There are lots of ideas on how to use them in the recipe and meal ideas in this book.

The value of a weekly Healthy Start voucher

(*based on 2013 value)
Drinks to choose

The best drink to quench thirst is tap water. Tap water can be chilled in the fridge if cold drinks are enjoyed. Tap water is the most sustainable and the cheapest drink option for all.

100% fruit juice or smoothies can be a good source of vitamin C, but they are also high in sugar, so they should be served with meals rather than between meals.

Milk – semi-skimmed milk, 1% fat milk or skimmed milk – can be served with snacks or between meals, as this will not damage teeth.

Other drinks such as squash, carbonated drinks, fizzy drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks and flavoured milks – regardless of whether they contain sugar or artificial sweeteners – can damage teeth and, if served, should only be served with meals. It is easy to drink a lot of some of these soft drinks without realising that they add lots of extra calories – but no other nutrients – to the diet.

Why soft drinks are frequently linked to having too many calories

If someone drinks 500ml of soft drink every day – for example, half a large bottle, a small bottle or two large glasses of squash or fizzy drinks – they are likely to drink this without changing what they eat. This is because, after having a sweet drink, the person does not always feel as if he or she has eaten calories and it might not alter their appetite for other meals and snacks. In one week, those drinks alone will provide about an extra 1,700kcal – equivalent to over two-thirds of a whole day’s food.

However, although those drinks provide a lot of calories, they are unlikely to provide any other nutrients. So, by drinking soft drinks, young people are likely to miss out on important nutrients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>TOTAL FOR THE WEEK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 large glasses of squash</td>
<td>Half a large bottle of fizzy drink</td>
<td>1 large glass of squash + 1 large glass of fizzy drink</td>
<td>1 can of fizzy drink + 1 large glass of squash</td>
<td>1 small bottle of soft drink</td>
<td>1 large glass of fizzy drink + 1 large glass of squash</td>
<td>1 can of fizzy drink + 1 large glass of squash</td>
<td>= 1,700kcal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 250kcal</td>
<td>= 215kcal</td>
<td>= 250kcal</td>
<td>= 260kcal</td>
<td>= 215kcal</td>
<td>= 250kcal</td>
<td>= 260kcal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Herbal teas and preparations

Avoid any herbal teas except those that are made with ingredients that would be a normal part of the diet – for example, mint tea, peppermint tea, blackcurrant, orange or lemon tea. Ginger tea is often recommended in pregnancy and this is fine as long as large quantities of ginger itself are not consumed. For a list of herbal preparations that may not be safe in pregnancy see page 37.

There is no evidence that raspberry leaf tea will induce labour. Small amounts of weak raspberry leaf tea in the last trimester of pregnancy are unlikely to do any harm.

Chamomile tea is thought by some people to help with sleeping well, but it is not known if this is safe to drink in pregnancy. Small amounts of weak chamomile tea are unlikely to cause harm.

Many herbal products may not be safe in pregnancy. For a list of herbal preparations that are not safe in pregnancy, see page 37.
Packed lunches

Young people may take a packed lunch when they go to college or school or when they go to work. It is important that a packed lunch provides the same variety of foods and nutrients as the meal it might be replacing. A packed lunch should contain:

- A starchy food. For example, any sort of bread, pitta bread, chapatti, crispbreads, rice cakes, or wraps. Choose lower-salt breads where available. Pasta or rice salad, couscous or taboulleh can also be useful starchy foods to include.
- A meat, fish or alternative. Alternatives include, for example, egg, cheese, peanut butter, or houmous.
- One portion of vegetables. For example, raw vegetables or salad.
- One portion of fresh or dried fruit or fresh fruit juice.
- A drink. Water, milk or fresh fruit juice are good choices.

Additional snacks such as plain popcorn, breadsticks, unsalted nuts, pumpkin or sunflower seeds, rice crackers or pretzels could be added occasionally and a yoghurt or fromage frais provides a good source of calcium. For women in weeks 27-40 of their pregnancy, some more energy-dense foods may also be appropriate (see page 42). For more ideas for snack foods and examples of packed lunches, see pages 76–89.

Eating out and take-aways

Eating out and having take-aways are an important part of lifestyle for many people and offer the opportunity to socialise, meet friends and take a break from food preparation and clearing up. However, habitually eating out and having take-aways is likely to mean that intakes of fat, saturated fat, salt and sugar are much higher than recommended and this is very likely to be the case if fast-food meals are treated as snacks rather than as meals. Food eaten out is also very expensive and on pages 63-94 we give ideas for similar foods that can be made at home which will be both much healthier and much cheaper options.

For suggestions for healthier eating out and take-away options, see the box below.

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Eating out and take-away tips

**Bakeries**

Avoid sausage rolls, pasties and pastry-based products as these are high in fat, saturated fat and salt. Choose sandwiches or rolls and look for those without mayonnaise and with some salad. Bread-based cakes such as currant buns, teacakes or iced buns are better choices than pastry-based cakes.

**Pizza**

Choose thin-crust pizzas, and pizzas without cheese in the crust. Avoid garlic bread. Avoid having extra cheese, or fatty meat such as pepperoni. Add more vegetable or fish toppings instead. Eat a salad with pizza.

**Indian take-aways**

**Good choices:** Tandoori chicken or other meat or fish (which is cooked in an oven), chicken or other meat or fish tikka (meat on a skewer without sauce), dry curries, vegetable curries, daal, channa daal, plain boiled rice, chapatti or roti breads.

**High-fat foods to avoid:** Papadums and other fried foods such as samosas and onion bhajias, creamy or coconut-based sauces (such as korma sauces), fried rice (such as pilau rice), and breads which have a lot of fat added (such as stuffed naan breads).

**Chinese take-aways**

**Good choices:** Stir-fries, chicken, vegetable or prawn chop suey, steamed fish, vegetable dishes, boiled noodles, dishes with steamed tofu.

**High-fat foods to avoid:** Avoid batter (for example, sweet and sour chicken, battered bananas or apple fritters), spring rolls and prawn crackers. Avoid fried rice dishes and fried noodles.

**Fish and chip shops**

Fish is a good choice but batter is high in fat so eat less or no batter. Choose small portions of chips. Mushy peas or baked beans are a good accompaniment. Avoid pies or battered sausage-type products.

**Burger bars**

Go for standard rather than ‘super-size’ options. Choose a plain burger in a bun with a salad. Avoid extra cheese or mayonnaise, thick milkshakes, chicken nuggets or other battered dishes such as onion rings. Choose smaller portions of chips or ask for salad or raw vegetables instead of chips.

**Sandwiches**

Look for sandwiches that don’t contain mayonnaise and for ones that are made with brown or wholemeal bread. You can usually check the nutritional content of sandwiches on the label, so choose those lower in fat and salt.

**Take-away salads**

Some ready-prepared salad bowls have a lot of mayonnaise or oil-based dressings and may be designed for two people. Check the labels and choose lower-fat, single portions.
Vegetarian diets

A vegetarian diet can provide all the nutrients needed for good health and there is evidence that vegetarian diets are associated with better health and lower rates of some diseases. However, it is important not to assume that all vegetarian diets are healthy, as some young women may just remove meat from their diet without consuming suitable alternatives.

The body absorbs iron more easily from animal sources – such as meat – than from non-animal sources such as cereals or vegetables. This means that vegetarians have to take extra care to make sure that they get enough iron. There is some evidence that some vegetarian women have low levels of iron. For foods that are good sources of iron, see page 11.

Zinc intakes may also be lower among vegetarians. Eating a good variety of foods ensures that vegetarians have adequate zinc intakes. Sources of zinc include fortified breakfast cereals, tofu, nuts, peas, beans and lentils, sesame seeds and milk and cheese.

Vegetarians should make sure they include milk and eggs in the diet regularly, to ensure they get enough calcium, riboflavin, iodine and choline. For other foods that are good sources of these vitamins and minerals, see pages 10–12.

A sample one-week menu suitable for a vegetarian is given on page 54, and many of the meals and snacks shown in this resource are also suitable for vegetarians.

Advice on vegetarian diets can be obtained from the Vegetarian Society (see page 99). See also their publication Vegetarian pregnancy, vegetarian babies. Details of this and other sources of information can be found in the Resources section on page 99.

Vegan diets

Vegans generally adopt a diet free of all animal products and do not eat milk, cheese, yoghurt or eggs, as well as avoiding meat and fish. It is possible to eat well as a vegan in pregnancy, but care has to be taken to get all the nutrients needed. It would be useful for any young woman who plans to eat a vegan diet in pregnancy to talk with a midwife or other health professional about how they will manage this.

Vegans should take care to include sources of vitamin B12, iodine and riboflavin (see pages 10–11) in their diet, and take supplements of vitamin D and folic acid recommended for all pregnant women, as there will not be enough of these vitamins in the food they eat. Healthy Start vitamins are not suitable for vegans as the vitamin D is sourced from sheep’s wool. Information on vitamin D supplements suitable for vegans can be found on page 99.

The only dietary source of vitamin B12 for vegans are plant foods exposed to vitamin B12-producing bacteria such as some fermented products, or those fortified with vitamin B12.

Some plant foods such as seaweeds and spirulina contain vitamin B12 but this is not active in humans. Pregnant and breastfeeding vegans will need to take a supplement of vitamin B12 or to have a significant amount of fortified foods such as fortified milk to ensure they obtain enough B12 in their diet.

Advice on vegan diets can be obtained from the Vegan Society (see page 99).
Eating together, having special foods or avoiding particular foods are all intimately related to aspects of people’s family life, cultural and religious beliefs. It is important to value the contributions that different cultures and nationalities make to the variety of foods eaten in the UK today.

While many people who have settled in the UK still try and preserve many of their traditional food patterns, their children and grandchildren do not necessarily follow all their parents’ food practices. For example, they may eat fewer ethnic foods and more pre-prepared food or soft drinks. It is therefore essential to treat each person as an individual and not make assumptions about what they might eat and drink. Some of the food-related customs commonly observed among ethnic and religious minority groups are shown below. However, each family or individual may interpret these in different ways.

For young people who have limited English language or experience of food commonly served in the UK, the use of a picture food dictionary may be helpful. Young women can use this to identify foods they recognise and enjoy, as well as to introduce new foods that they may want to try.

### Food choices of different religious and cultural groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jewish</th>
<th>Hindu*</th>
<th>Sikh*</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Buddhist</th>
<th>Rastafarian**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>No blood spots</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk/yoghurt</td>
<td>Not with meat</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>Not with meat</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>Possibly</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Kosher</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>Halal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton/lamb</td>
<td>Kosher</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Halal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef and beef products</td>
<td>Kosher</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Halal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork and pork products</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>With fins and scales</td>
<td>With fins and scales</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shellfish</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter/ghee</td>
<td>Kosher</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>It varies</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>It varies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereal foods</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts/pulses</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits/vegetables</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes***</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Strict Hindus and Sikhs will not eat eggs, meat, fish, and some fats.
** Some Rastafarians are vegan.
*** Jains have restrictions on some vegetable foods. Check with the individuals.
Supporting young women living in hostels or temporary accommodation

Some young pregnant women may be living in hostels, bed and breakfasts or other temporary accommodation and may find it difficult to store and cook food. It is useful to have some simple ideas for healthy and cost-effective meal and snack choices for young women in this situation who may only have access to a kettle and a microwave for example, and for whom there may be limited opportunities to keep food cold.

One of the key messages for young pregnant women is to drink some milk every day. If they are able to receive Healthy Start vouchers, they can spend these on fresh whole milk and fresh fruit which can provide snacks throughout the day.

Other useful foods that require no refrigerated storage and limited preparation:

- **Eggs** will keep safely at a cool room temperature for a week after buying them. If there are very limited facilities, eggs can be boiled in the kettle or cooked as scrambled egg easily in a microwave. If there is access to a frying pan and hob, bread soaked in egg and fried served with baked beans makes a cheap and wholesome meal.

- **Canned beans, peas and lentils** (baked beans, chick peas, red kidney beans, mixed bean salad, chilli beans, lentils and peas) are cost-effective and nutritious and can be eaten hot or cold.

- **Couscous** can be simply made by pouring boiling water on it and leaving it to swell for a few minutes. Adding canned chickpeas and seasoning or a can of mixed bean salad to the couscous makes a tasty and simple meal.

- Healthy Start vouchers can be used to buy **vegetables** that can be eaten raw. (Carrots, peppers, cucumber, celery, broccoli, mushrooms and green leaves can all be eaten raw and can be a reasonable price if they are in season or bought at a market.) These can be dipped in houmous or low-fat soft cheese and eaten with any type of bread as a light meal.

- If buying hot foods from take-aways, think about how you can add nutritional value. For example, if you buy a bag of chips to take home, can you have these with a fried egg and a tin of tomatoes? If you buy a portion of boiled rice, can you add some tinned fish and tinned sweetcorn to make a simple risotto?

- Simple and nutritious sandwich fillings include houmous, mashed tinned fish, spreading cheese, peanut butter, mashed egg or mashed banana. Wholemeal bread has more nutrients and is more filling than white bread.

For ideas for simple, quick, low-cost meals and snacks, see **www.firststepsnutrition.org**
**Food skills**

Most of the meals and snacks shown in this resource require only basic cooking skills and it is important to encourage all young women to see cooking food as a normal part of life and something they are more than capable of doing. If young people can follow instructions for their mobile phone, they can follow simple cooking instructions. If young pregnant women and their partners or supporters want to improve their skills, it may be possible to refer them to local Cook and taste classes. Basic cooking skills will also be helpful when it is time to start offering first solid foods to their child, when the baby is about 6 months old. Encourage young women to let their children see them cooking and preparing food and to see this as an activity that children should also be involved in so they can be confident about preparing food for themselves when they are older.

The sort of food skills we should expect all young people to have include being able to:

- prepare and cook potatoes
- cook rice, pasta or noodles
- boil, scramble and fry eggs
- prepare and cook a variety of vegetables
- make soup
- make a simple pasta sauce
- make fillings for sandwiches or jacket potatoes
- make a simple stir-fry.

Many people choose 'ready-made' foods, as they believe they will be cheaper than preparing them at home or that the dishes are too complicated for them to make themselves. This is rarely true, as making your own meals and snacks can be much cheaper and a lot more nutritious than ready-prepared foods and can sometimes be quicker than heating a ready meal. If someone is buying all the ingredients from scratch, the meal will seem expensive, but many of those ingredients can also be used to make other meals and snacks.

Planning ahead can help save money and save on food waste and can help people to eat a more balanced and varied diet. All the meal and snack ideas in this resource give a guide price for the recipe.

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**Food safety**

It is important that pregnant women and women who care for babies and young children are aware of the importance of ensuring food is safe. The most important things to remember when preparing, cooking or storing foods are:

- It’s essential to wash hands well with soap and water before handling food.
- Follow instructions on food to store it safely, and try and eat foods before the ‘best before’ date.
- Wash vegetables and fruit thoroughly, making sure there are no traces of soil left before using.
- Boil eggs until both the white and yolk are hard.
- Always keep cooked meat and raw meat apart and make sure they are well covered and cannot cross-contaminate each other.
- Cook foods such as pork, burgers, sausages, kebabs, and poultry such as chicken and turkey, thoroughly before eating.
- If previously cooked foods are reheated, make sure they are piping hot in the middle before serving.
- Cook any ready-made meals thoroughly before eating.

For other tips and resources to support good food hygiene, see Resources on page 96.
# Foods to limit or avoid during pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Health advice</th>
<th>Reason to avoid or limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raw eggs and raw egg products</strong></td>
<td>Avoid foods made with raw eggs.</td>
<td>Increased risk of food poisoning from Salmonella bacteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home-made mayonnaise</td>
<td>Boil eggs until whites and yolks are hard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mousse and some desserts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unpasteurised milk and products</strong></td>
<td>Use pasteurised milk and dairy products only.</td>
<td>Increased risk of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Or thoroughly boil unpasteurised milk before using it.</td>
<td>- Listeriosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Toxoplasmosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Campylobacter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soft mould-ripened cheeses</strong></td>
<td>Avoid completely.</td>
<td>Increased risk of Listeriosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brie, Camembert, soft goat’s cheese and blue-veined cheeses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pâté</strong></td>
<td>Avoid completely.</td>
<td>Increased risk of Listeriosis. High levels of vitamin A should be avoided (see page 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All types of pâté, including vegetable pâtés</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raw or undercooked meat</strong></td>
<td>Cook all meat and poultry thoroughly so there’s no trace of pink meat or blood.</td>
<td>Increased risk of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particularly poultry and minced meat, salami and Parma ham (prosciutto)</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Salmonella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Toxoplasmosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liver and liver products</strong></td>
<td>Avoid liver and liver products during pregnancy.</td>
<td>These foods have a high retinol content and this can be dangerous to the fetus if large amounts are consumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Undercooked ready meals and other ready prepared dishes</strong></td>
<td>Cook thoroughly before eating, or make your own from fresh.</td>
<td>Increased risk of Listeriosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready-made salads, quiches, microwave meals, cold meat pies/ pasties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unwashed fruit and vegetables</strong></td>
<td>Wash thoroughly, making sure there are no traces of soil left before using.</td>
<td>Increased risk of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Listeriosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Toxoplasmosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Untreated water</strong></td>
<td>Avoid completely.</td>
<td>Increased risk of Campylobacter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Some fish and shellfish</strong></td>
<td>Limit oily fish to two portions per week.</td>
<td>High levels of pollutants can be found in oily fish and in shark, marlin and swordfish. These can affect the development of a baby’s nervous system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some types of oily fish such as tuna (fresh or canned), salmon, mackerel, sardines and trout</td>
<td>Have no more than two fresh tuna steaks in a week (about 140g cooked or 170g raw each) or four medium-sized cans of tuna a week (about 140g when drained).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some types of non-oily fish – dogfish (rock salmon), sea bass, sea bream, turbot, halibut and crab</td>
<td>Avoid eating raw fish that has not been previously frozen or smoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raw shellfish</strong></td>
<td>Avoid raw shellfish as it can cause food poisoning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shark, marlin and swordfish</strong></td>
<td>Avoid shark, marlin and swordfish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alcohol</strong></td>
<td>Avoid drinking alcohol completely if you’re pregnant or trying to get pregnant.</td>
<td>High intakes can cause miscarriage or fetal abnormalities, such as fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), or may mean babies are born with some learning disability that can affect their learning and behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All alcoholic drinks such as wine, lager, beer, cider, spirits or alcopops</td>
<td>If you choose to drink alcohol, have no more than 1 or 2 units of alcohol once or twice a week. (1 unit = 1/2 a pint of lager, a small glass of wine, or 1 pub measure of spirits.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caffeine is found in many drinks and some foods, but is particularly high in drinks such as coffee and tea, energy drinks, cola drinks and cocoa-based drinks and foods.

**Certain food additives**
Artificial colours E102, E104, E110, E122, E124, E129, or which contain the preservative sodium benzoate (E211).

**Vitamin A supplements**
- Any supplements containing vitamin A
- High-dose multivitamin supplements
- Fish liver oil supplements.

**Kava kava**
This is wrongly suggested as an aid for anxiety and sleep.

**Calabash chalk**
This is not a conventional food, but is eaten by some pregnant women, traditionally those from the Nigerian and wider West African community, as a remedy for morning sickness.

**Blue or black Cohosh**
Wrongly suggested as inducing labour.

**Certain herbal preparations**
- aloe, angelica, apricot kernel, asafoetida, buckthorn, burdock, calendula, coltsfoot, cottonroot, devil’s claw, echinacea, eucalyptus, evening primrose, fenugreek, feverfew, foxglove, gentian, germander, gingko bilbao, ginseng, hawthorne, hops, horseradish, horsetail, juniper, mandrake, meadowsweet, milk thistle, mistletoe, myrrh, nettle, passionflower, pennyroyal, red clover, senna, St Johns wort, valerian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Health advice</th>
<th>Reason to avoid or limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caffeine</td>
<td>Have no more than 200mg of caffeine a day.</td>
<td>High intakes can cause miscarriage or fetal abnormalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 mug of filter coffee = 140mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 mug of instant coffee = 100mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 mug of tea = 75mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 can of cola = 40mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1 can of energy drink = 80mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a 50g bar of plain (dark) chocolate = 50mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a 50g bar of milk chocolate = 25mg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain food additives</td>
<td>Avoid these additives.</td>
<td>These additives have been linked to increased hyperactivity among some children and many people now choose to avoid these. To find out if a food or drink contains any of these additives, check the ingredients list on the packet or label. For more information on how to avoid these additives, go to <a href="http://www.actiononadditives.org">www.actiononadditives.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplements</td>
<td>Avoid completely.</td>
<td>High intakes can cause miscarriage or fetal abnormalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Any supplements containing vitamin A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High-dose multivitamin supplements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fish liver oil supplements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kava kava</td>
<td>Avoid all these completely.</td>
<td>These herbs are prohibited in the EU but people can access them through the internet. They are considered harmful if consumed. The Food Standards Agency has advised people, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, not to eat Calabash chalk, because samples tested have revealed high levels of lead. Cohosh can be toxic and cause blood to thin, as well as being potentially damaging to the liver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calabash chalk</td>
<td>Avoid completely.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue or black Cohosh</td>
<td>The following should be avoided as they may not be safe:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain herbal preparations</td>
<td>aloe, angelica, apricot kernel, asafoetida, buckthorn, burdock, calendula, coltsfoot, cottonroot, devil’s claw, echinacea, eucalyptus, evening primrose, fenugreek, feverfew, foxglove, gentian, germander, gingko bilbao, ginseng, hawthorne, hops, horseradish, horsetail, juniper, mandrake, meadowsweet, milk thistle, mistletoe, myrrh, nettle, passionflower, pennyroyal, red clover, senna, St Johns wort, valerian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Managing morning sickness

Nausea and vomiting in pregnancy is usually called morning sickness, but it can happen at any time of day. It is estimated that 70-85% of pregnant women experience nausea in the first half of pregnancy and about 50% of women may have some vomiting. About 1-2% of women may have very severe vomiting which can cause dehydration and may lead to significant weight loss and it is important to seek medical help if this happens. No-one knows why women feel nauseous in pregnancy and there are a number of theories that it may act as a mechanism to protect the mother and baby from foods containing substances that may be damaging. Mild or moderate morning sickness has not been shown to have adverse effects on pregnancy and may encourage women to think about what they eat and drink and make some improvements.

Suggestions for managing morning sickness include:

- Have small, bland or dry snacks regularly.
- Have a dry snack on waking.
- Avoiding fatty or spicy foods, or foods with strong smells.
- Have foods or drinks with ginger in them – for example, ginger tea, ginger biscuits or ginger ale. High intakes of ginger supplements should be avoided, but a number of studies have found that up to 1g of ginger supplement a day benefits some women and is not linked to adverse events.

Calabash chalk

In Nigeria and some West African countries, calabash chalk is consumed in pregnancy to prevent morning sickness, but this is a prohibited food substance in the UK as it contains lead and should be avoided.

Constipation

Some women may find they become constipated during pregnancy, and this may be because they are eating differently or are being less active. To avoid constipation it is important to:

- drink plenty of fluids (at least 1.5 litres a day if constipation is a problem)
- eat a diet that contains fibre (see page 9), and
- be active (walk for at least 30 minutes every day).

If young women decide to add more fibre to the diet to try and prevent constipation, it is important to do this gradually and to make sure they also increase their fluid intake. Laxatives are intended as a short-term measure to alleviate constipation only. If someone is a habitual user of laxatives, it is useful to talk about what they eat and encourage them to eat more foods such as fruit and vegetables or to change to a higher-fibre bread, as well as having more fluid and doing more activity.

Cravings and aversions

Many pregnant women experience dietary cravings and aversions for certain foods and drinks, and there are a lot of old wives’ tales about why this might be. It is likely that there are changes in taste sensitivity in pregnancy that might impact on food preferences, and some of the common aversions to alcoholic drinks, canned drinks, caffeinated drinks, fatty foods and some strongly flavoured foods may in fact be beneficial in pregnancy. The most frequently craved foods include dairy and sweet foods, fruit and fruit juices, and savoury snacks, and many of these foods can be useful in a healthy diet. However, if cravings and aversions mean that a very limited diet is eaten, this could mean that important nutrients are missing from the diet and support from a dietitian might be needed.

Craving for non-food items – such as soil, coal, pencil leads or washing powder – is called pica, and has sometimes been reported among pregnant women. This can be harmful as some non-food items can contain heavy metals or substances that could be harmful. There is no benefit at all from eating non-food items and clear advice should be given not to do this.

For details of foods and substances such as herbs to avoid during pregnancy see page 36.

Heartburn

Heartburn can be a problem for some women towards the end of pregnancy as the baby takes up more space in the abdomen. It is caused by stomach acid leaking out of the top of the valve into the stomach and feels like a burning sensation in the chest. The best way to avoid heartburn is to eat little and often throughout the day and to avoid large meals, particularly in the evening. Some women find spicy foods lead to heartburn and a milky drink can help to alleviate the burning sensation.
Questions and answers

Can I eat spicy food and curry when I am pregnant?

There is no need to avoid spicy food or curry if you enjoy these and eat them regularly. Some women experience heartburn in the last trimester of pregnancy and some women may find spicy food is linked to heartburn at this stage.

There is no evidence that eating hot and spicy food will encourage labour to begin.

Can I eat pineapple and other acidic fruits?

There is no need to avoid foods like pineapple or other acidic fruits if these are enjoyed. These fruits can be a good source of vitamin C and other important nutrients.

I don’t like drinking milk. Where else can I get my calcium?

Any foods made from milk contain calcium – such as yoghurt, fromage frais and cheese. Young women may like processed cheese triangles or soft cheeses on toast or in jacket potatoes, yoghurt served with fruit or breakfast cereal, or grated cheese sprinkled on savoury dishes or omelettes. For information on non-dairy sources of calcium, see pages 10 and 26.

Is it safe to have probiotic drinks when I am pregnant?

It is fine to drink or eat live probiotic drinks or yoghurts when pregnant, but they do not provide any special benefits for most people. Probiotic drinks can be high in sugar and are expensive and eating a good mixed diet is more important.

Can I eat shellfish like prawns?

As long as shellfish like prawns are cooked thoroughly, it is fine to eat them when you are pregnant.

Can I have honey when I am pregnant?

It is fine for pregnant women to eat honey, but it is advised that babies under 1 year of age are not given honey due to a very low, but serious, risk of infant botulism (food poisoning).

Is it OK to eat peanuts?

The latest research shows that there is no clear evidence to say if eating or avoiding peanuts during pregnancy affects the chances of a baby developing a peanut allergy. Obviously if someone has a peanut allergy they should not eat peanuts or foods containing peanuts.

I am a vegetarian. Is it OK not to eat meat during my pregnancy?

It is perfectly possible to eat well as a vegetarian and to get all the nutrients needed for a healthy pregnancy. Women will have a blood test in pregnancy to find out if they have sufficient iron and iron is provided as a supplement if necessary to any woman who has a low iron status. It is important to eat a good, varied vegetarian diet, and there are lots of ideas in this resource for meals made with pulses, cereals, dairy products, fruit and vegetables.

Is it alright to carry on eating fast food like fried chicken when I am pregnant?

As long as food is cooked well and safely in fast food restaurants, it will not cause harm. However, a diet that contains a lot of fast food will be high in salt and fat and low in other important nutrients, so think about eating a wider variety of foods.

Fast food is also very expensive, and for the same price as one take-away meal you can eat well for a whole day. So it is worth thinking about how you can add some home-prepared meals and snacks to your week.

Do I need chocolate and sweets for energy when I am pregnant?

The body is able to convert any carbohydrate food to sugars, so you don’t need to eat sweet things to get energy. Foods such as bread, potatoes, rice, yam, chapattis and other carbohydrate foods can provide energy. The sugars in fruit and vegetables also provide energy. The sugars in starchy foods and fruit and vegetables are released more slowly by the body, so they keep you going for longer. Sugary foods and drinks are often low in other nutrients and contain the type of sugars that damage teeth, so it is a good idea to have only small amounts of these throughout the day.
Breast milk should be the assumed milk of choice for all infants, and everyone needs to make sure that they provide young pregnant women and their partners and supporters with clear, positive messages about breastfeeding and encourage them to consider the risks of not breastfeeding.

Breastfeeding is the normal way for infants to be fed and there are enormous benefits for everyone, and for the environment, in promoting breastfeeding in the first year of life and beyond if mothers wish to do that. Young mums-to-be should be given additional support, advice and information about how to successfully breastfeed their baby and should be strongly encouraged to do this to protect both their own health and that of their baby. Most women also feel a real sense of accomplishment and pride when they successfully breastfeed. It is a free, sustainable resource that means young parents can continue to spend their Healthy Start vouchers or food budget on fresh milk, fruit, vegetables and potatoes for themselves rather than on expensive artificial infant formula. It is useful to remind young women that they are protected by equality laws and that they can breastfeed a baby anywhere that they choose, but it can be useful to talk about how they can do this discreetly in a way that they feel comfortable.

Infant formula milks

Where mums choose not to breastfeed, it is essential that they obtain independent advice on infant formula milks. Health professionals can find independent information, on the First Steps Nutrition Trust website, that they can use to support young women (see www.firststepsnutrition.org), including the report Infant milks in the UK.

Making up formula feeds safely

It is important that everyone is given clear advice on how to make up formula milks safely, even if they intend to breastfeed. The current advice on making up formula milk safely, as well as advice on how to store breast milk, can be found on the NHS Choices website at www.nhs.uk.

The following are particularly important:

- Exactly the right amount of formula powder should be used.
- The water used to make up the milk should be at least 70°C (boiled water, cooled for 30 minutes).
- Milk should be made up freshly for each feed, using sterilised equipment.

Complete detailed instructions can be found at www.nhs.uk/Conditions/pregnancy-and-baby/Pages/making-up-infant-formula.aspx

If there are concerns that young parents are struggling to make up feeds safely, ready-to-feed milks are available. These are considerably more expensive but can be useful in emergencies or in short-term difficult situations where sterilising equipment and bottles may not be possible, or where a source of boiled water and facilities to measure milk scoops carefully may be lacking.

Eating well when breastfeeding

Age has little effect on breast milk volume and so young women are able to breastfeed effectively. However, they will have increased needs for energy and higher requirements for some other nutrients compared with older breastfeeding women.

Mums who exclusively breastfeed need about an extra 330kcal a day to supply enough energy to produce the milk. Mums who breastfeed could choose some of the snacks and milky drinks described in this report, to make sure that they get extra nutrients as well as energy. Mums can use their Healthy Start vouchers to buy extra milk and fruit and vegetables to support their own health during this time.

For more information about the importance of breastfeeding and where to get support, see www.nhs.uk/start4life. Up-to-date contact information for organisations that support breastfeeding can be found on the First Steps Nutrition Trust website at www.firststepsnutrition.org.

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding protects the health of mothers and babies, and breast milk is a free, sustainable resource that everyone should value.
Part 2

Putting the eating well advice into practice
Putting the eating well advice into practice

In order to make sense of all the general guidance on eating well in pregnancy, we have devised some menu plans and example meals and snacks which can be recommended to young women to support them to meet their energy and nutrient needs.

The aim of this resource is to provide practical support to eating well, but all the work is underpinned by recommendations from scientific committees in the UK about the amounts of energy and nutrients needed for good health.

How much do pregnant teenagers need to eat?

Healthy teenagers aged between 15-19 years old who are moderately active need about 2,400kcal a day to meet their energy needs during most of their pregnancy. Very active, or very inactive young women may need more or less than this.

During the first and second stages of pregnancy (weeks 1-26), extra energy (calories) is not needed: pregnant women don’t need to eat ‘for two’, but may have to eat more smartly to ensure all their nutrient needs are met.

They may need some extra energy (about an extra 200 calories) in the last stage of pregnancy (weeks 27-40) when the baby is growing rapidly, providing they maintain the same activity level as they did in weeks 1-26.

Below we give estimates of daily energy needs for pregnant women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity level</th>
<th>First 2 trimesters</th>
<th>Weeks 27–40</th>
<th>Weeks 1–26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less active</td>
<td>Normal daily activities but no strenuous exercise on most days and less than an hour a day of walking, swimming, cycling or other moderate activity.</td>
<td>2,300kcal</td>
<td>2,500kcal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately active</td>
<td>Normal daily activities and an hour per day of moderately strenuous activity such as walking, swimming or cycling.</td>
<td>2,400kcal</td>
<td>2,600kcal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very active</td>
<td>Normal daily activities and 1-2 hours or more of moderately strenuous activity a day such as walking, swimming, cycling, or a job where the woman is active most of the day.</td>
<td>2,500kcal</td>
<td>2,700kcal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example meals and snacks

On pages 44–94 we show a range of meal and snack ideas and menu plans which offer some suggestions for how young women could eat across a day to meet average energy and nutrient requirements.

First, on pages 44-57, we give seven example one-day menu plans. These show what a day of healthy eating might look like, and give ideas for a wide variety of meals and snacks. On pages 63–94 we show photos of all the meals and snacks from the one-day menu plans, along with recipes and portion sizes.

The one-day menus are taken from 7-day menus that meet energy and nutrient recommendations. An example 7-day menu can be found on page 60.

Information about how the menus in this resource were put together can be found in Creating Eating Well photo resources: A practical guide which can be downloaded from the website www.chew.org.uk.
**Flexible eating patterns**

In order to allow for the different ways that people choose to eat across a day – for example, having just one large meal and several snacks, or lots of small meals or snacks throughout the day – the meals and snacks in this guide have been grouped into different categories, depending on the number of calories (see below). All the meals and snacks provide a range of important nutrients. Different combinations can be chosen, depending on a preferred eating pattern, but it is important to remember that:

- A variety of meals and snacks should be eaten each day, and across each week.
- If a young woman avoids certain foods or food groups, more care is needed to balance the meals and snacks.

The categories of meals and snacks in this resource are colour-coded as follows:

- **LILAC**
  - Large meal or snack
  - About 500kcal
  - Each large meal or snack provides about 20% of daily energy and nutrient needs.
  - Many of these meals are particularly good sources of iron and zinc and other nutrients and it is useful to have at least one of these main meals a day.

- **GREEN**
  - Light meal or snack
  - About 250kcal
  - Each light meal or snack provides about 10% of daily energy and nutrient needs.
  - These can be eaten on their own or in different combinations to allow flexible eating patterns across the day. They include foods suitable for breakfasts, snacks and desserts.

- **BLUE**
  - ‘Pregnancy extra’
  - About 100kcal
  - Milky drinks (cow’s milk and unsweetened calcium-fortified soya milk)
    - These are designed to ensure that young women get enough calcium when they are pregnant and everyone should have one of these a day.

- **PINK**
  - Extra energy
  - For weeks 27-40 only
  - About 200kcal
  - In the last trimester (weeks 27-40), pregnant women need extra energy (calories). This can be an extra portion of carbohydrate at a main meal or an additional snack.

- **EXTRA FRUIT AND REGULAR DRINKS**
  - One extra portion of fruit and as many regular drinks as desired can be included each day.
  - ‘Regular drinks’ means cups of water, fruit tea and decaffeinated tea or decaffeinated coffee (made with water and a small amount of milk).
A day of eating well for ...

Charlotte – 15 years old, 8 weeks pregnant

Charlotte is 15 years old and in year 11 at school and lives with her parents and younger brother. She has recently found out that she is 8 weeks pregnant. Charlotte is a healthy weight and is moderately active as she is doing a PE course and plays badminton twice a week. She needs about 2,400 kcal a day to meet her current energy needs (which are no different to before she became pregnant).

On waking

Charlotte’s mum wakes her with a glass of milk and some gingernut biscuits as she is currently feeling sick in the mornings. Her mum reminds Charlotte to take her Healthy Start vitamin.

Breakfast

Before she sets off for school, Charlotte eats a breakfast of beans on toast and has a glass of orange juice.
Packed lunch
Charlotte takes a packed lunch from home. Today she has an egg and cress roll with cucumber sticks and cherry tomatoes, and some yoghurt and blueberries.

Snack after school
After school, Charlotte plays badminton and when she gets back she has a mug of hot milk and a piece of carrot cake.

Dinner with the family
Charlotte eats dinner with her family and has spaghetti Bolognese with salad, and rice pudding with mandarin oranges.

Supper
During the evening, Charlotte has some peanut butter on toast and a banana, and a drink of ginger tea.
A day of eating well for ...  
Sara – 16 years old, 17 weeks pregnant

Sara is 17 weeks pregnant and lives at home with her mum. She works as a care worker and does an early morning shift, returning home for a late lunch. Sara is active as she walks to and from work, which takes her over an hour each day, as well as being active at work. She needs about **2,600kcal a day** to meet her current energy needs.

**Breakfast**

Before she sets off to work, Sara has a breakfast of **porridge with jam**, and a **small glass of orange juice** with her **Healthy Start vitamin**.

**During the morning at work**

Sara then does her 30-minute walk to work. She starts work early, so she has two morning breaks. At each break she has **2 wholemeal digestive biscuits** and a **mug of milky decaffeinated coffee** made with semi-skimmed milk. She also has an **orange**.

**Late lunch**

After her 30-minute walk home, Sara has a late lunch of a **peanut butter and banana sandwich with apple**.
**Afternoon snack**
In the middle of the afternoon she has a snack of a *fruit scone* and a *mug of decaffeinated tea*.

**Dinner**
For dinner she has home-made *salmon fish fingers* with *tomato salsa*, *oven chips* and a *salad*. And for dessert she has *apple and cinnamon crumble* and *custard*.

**Before bed**
In the evening Sara usually feels hungry. Today she has some *rice pudding with canned mandarin oranges*. And she has a *glass of milk* before going to bed.
A day of eating well for ...
Abby – 17 years old, 20 weeks pregnant

Abby is 17 years old and is 20 weeks pregnant. She is currently unemployed and is on a tight budget. She shares a flat with her older sister who has a three-year-old son and who also has no paid employment outside the home. Abby has been struggling with her weight and after advice from her midwife she is taking more exercise, and is trying to eat more fruit and vegetables and to avoid fizzy drinks and sugary snacks. She is spending less on drinks and snacks eaten out, and is using her and her sister’s Healthy Start vouchers to buy more milk, fruit and vegetables so they can cook and eat together. Abby needs about 2,300 kcal a day to meet her energy and nutrient needs in pregnancy.

**Breakfast**
Abby has a breakfast of wheat bisks and milk, toast and jam, and a glass of orange juice. She takes her Healthy Start vitamin at breakfast time every day.

**Mid-morning**
She tries to go out every morning for a 15-minute walk to the shops. Today she buys salad and some vegetables and oranges, using her and her sister’s Healthy Start vouchers. When she gets back home she has a milky decaffeinated coffee.
Lunch
For lunch, Abby has a jacket potato (cooked in the microwave) with chicken and sweetcorn and salad, and a banana.

Afternoon snack
For an afternoon snack, Abby has two slices of fruit bread with orange wedges, and a glass of semi-skimmed milk.

Tea
Abby takes turns with her sister to make tea. Abby, her sister and nephew eat tea together. Today Abby has made tuna and tomato pasta with salad. For dessert they have tinned peaches and custard.

Before bed
Before she goes to bed, Abby has a mug of hot semi-skimmed milk.
A day of eating well for ...

Ayesha – 19 years old, 22 weeks pregnant and lactose-intolerant

Ayesha is 22 weeks pregnant and needs about **2,400kcal a day** to meet her energy needs (which are no different to before she became pregnant). She lives with her partner and works part-time in a shop doing a shift that starts after lunch. She has a moderately active lifestyle as she walks to and from work. Ayesha is lactose-intolerant and avoids cow’s milk, so she has unsweetened calcium-fortified soya milk instead of milk on cereal and in hot drinks, and soya yoghurt instead of cow’s milk yoghurt.

**Breakfast**

Ayesha gets up at about 8 o’clock and has a breakfast of **cornflakes with soya milk**, and a **small glass of orange juice**. She takes her **Healthy Start vitamin** during breakfast time.

**Snack**

In the middle of the morning she has half a **bagel with Brazil nut butter and apple**, and a **kiwi fruit**.

**Lunch**

Ayesha usually has lunch at home before setting off for work. Today she makes herself a **falafel and humous pitta with carrot sticks**, and has a **soya fruit yoghurt with oatcakes**.
Dinner

Ayesha walks back from work, stopping off at the shops to buy food for dinner. She uses her Healthy Start vouchers to buy potatoes, broccoli and bananas. When she gets home, she and her partner make the dinner. Today it’s meatballs in tomato sauce with herb mash and broccoli. For dessert they have baked banana with honey.

Evening snack

Later in the evening, Ayesha has a small bowl of unsalted peanuts and a soya milkshake.
A day of eating well for ...

**Jade – 15 years old, 30 weeks pregnant**

Jade is 15 and is 30 weeks pregnant. She lives at home with her mum and two younger sisters and is still at school. Jade’s family likes traditional West Indian food and Jade takes a packed lunch to school. She has been told she needs to eat more as she has not gained as much weight in pregnancy as would be expected, so she is currently trying to eat about **2,600kcal a day**.

**Breakfast**

Jade’s mum makes **eggy bread and baked beans** for breakfast for everyone. Jade has this with a **glass of semi-skimmed milk**, and takes her **Healthy Start vitamin**, before setting off to walk to school.

**Snack at school break**

Jade usually brings in a snack to have at morning school break. Today she has a **banana** and some **cashews**.

**Packed lunch**

She also takes a packed lunch of **tuna and sweetcorn pasta**, with carrot and **cucumber sticks**, a **yoghurt** and a **carton of juice**.
After school

When she gets back from school she has a milky decaffeinated tea and 3 gingernut biscuits.

Dinner

For dinner she has jerk chicken, rice and peas and callaloo. For pudding she has tinned pineapple and custard.

Before bed

In the evening Jane usually feels hungry so she has some wholemeal toast with honey and apple slices, and a glass of milk.
A day of eating well for ...
Jabeen – 18 years old, 35 weeks pregnant and vegetarian

Jabeen is 18 years old and is 35 weeks pregnant. She lives with her husband and parents-in-law and, as she is not very active, she is likely to need between 2,300 and 2,500kcal a day in her last trimester to meet her energy and nutrient needs. Jabeen is a vegetarian.

**Breakfast**
Jabeen has muesli with milk, and a small glass of orange juice, for breakfast. And she takes her Healthy Start vitamin.

**Snack**
For a mid-morning snack she has some dried fruit and nuts, and a glass of lassi.

**Lunch**
Each day, Jabeen’s family makes a large meal, which they then have for both lunch and dinner. Today Jabeen and her mother-in-law make vegetable curry with lentil dahl and rice. For dessert they have yoghurt and blueberries.
**Snack**
For a snack in the afternoon, Jabeen has **half a bagel with soft cheese and apple slices.**

**Dinner**
Jabeen’s family always have dinner together. They have the remaining **vegetable curry with lentil dahl** that they made earlier in the day, and have this with freshly cooked **rice**. Afterwards, Jabeen has a mug of **milky decaffeinated coffee.**

**Supper**
Before she goes to bed, Jabeen has a **fruit platter with milk.**
A day of eating well for ...

Jasmine – 18 years old, 38 weeks pregnant

Jasmine is 18 years old and 38 weeks pregnant. She no longer goes to college but is still active getting everything ready for the new baby and every day walks to see friends who live 30 minutes away. She needs about **2,600kcal a day** to meet her current energy needs. (This is 200kcal more than before she became pregnant.) Jasmine lives with her partner, Rob, and tends to eat little and often at the moment as she gets heartburn if she eats big meals.

**On waking**

Just before Rob goes out to work, he brings a mug of milky decaffeinated coffee for Jasmine to have in bed. She also takes her Healthy Start vitamin.

**Breakfast**

For breakfast, Jasmine makes herself scrambled egg and tomato on toast and has a glass of orange juice.

**Mid-morning snack**

For a mid-morning snack, she has some breadsticks with cottage cheese and pepper sticks, and a glass of semi-skimmed milk.
**Lunch**

Jasmine does the 30-minute walk to see her friends and they have lunch together. Today she has **leek and potato soup with a wholemeal roll, and a currant bun with grapes.**

**Afternoon snack**

Jasmine spends a few hours with her friends before walking back home again. When she gets back she has an **oaty raisin cookie and a hot chocolate** and a small bowl of **peanuts** for an afternoon snack.

**Dinner**

For dinner, Jasmine makes **salmon couscous with salad**, which she has with Rob when he gets back from work.

**During the evening**

Jasmine usually feels hungry during the evening, so she has **3 slices of malt loaf**. Later on she has a **bowl of cornflakes with milk** and a small glass of **orange juice**. Just before she goes to bed she has an **apple**.
Eating well on a budget

It is possible to eat well on a budget, but it is difficult to do this without cooking at home and if lots of packaged and processed foods and drinks are eaten. We have devised seven one-day menu plans which will ensure that energy and nutrient needs are met by pregnant teenagers in the first two trimesters (weeks 1-26). These menu plans are shown on pages 60-61. Ideas for additional snacks for the third trimester (27-40 weeks) can be found on page 94.

We suggest that a young pregnant woman can eat well for about £4 a day or £28 a week, which is equivalent to about £25 plus a Healthy Start voucher. But to eat well for this amount of money requires some cooking skills, careful shopping, and cooking for more than one meal at a time. Many young women may find it difficult to eat well on this budget. For young women on benefits this is a substantial proportion of their weekly budget and as food costs rise it is likely that a greater amount of income or benefits will be needed to ensure a good diet is eaten. These costs do not allow for the fuel costs of cooking food or costs to heat water to wash up. Planning ahead, shopping wisely and sharing larger cheaper packs of food with others can all help to cut down on food costs. Eating well is money well spent in pregnancy. Encourage young women to think about how important it is for their babies’ future health and wellbeing that she eats well – much more important than having expensive baby equipment which will only be useful for one year, for example.

How did we calculate food costs?

We estimated the price of foods using data for food prices from mysupermarket.com. (Prices were for 2013.) The best prices available were used for the following ingredients:

- Meat prices were based on meat that was produced in the UK.
- Fish prices were based on fish sourced from sustainable stocks. Frozen fish is usually cheaper than fresh fish.
- Egg prices were based on eggs from free-range hens.
- Milk prices were based on the average cost of 1 litre of milk from a supermarket. Buying organic milk can help support local farmers and the environment and some people may decide that the small extra cost of organic milk is good value for money.
- All other food prices were based on the standard supermarket brand prices.
- We give a price guide for all the meals and snacks shown on pages 63-94. See the Price guide below.

Price guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LILAC</th>
<th>Large meal or snack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ = under £1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>££ = £1-£1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£££ = £1.50+ per portion</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLUE</th>
<th>‘Pregnancy extra’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ = under 25p</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>££ = 25p-50p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£££ = 50p+ per portion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GREEN</th>
<th>Light meal or snack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ = under 50p</td>
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<tr>
<td>££ = 50p-75p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£££ = 75p+ per portion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PINK</th>
<th>Extra energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ = under 50p</td>
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<tr>
<td>££ = 50p-75p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£££ = 75p+ per portion</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Based on 2013 prices.
There are some good staple and healthy foods that are great value for money:
- potatoes, pasta, rice and couscous
- canned peas, beans and lentils
- wholemeal bread, rolls and pitta bread.

For some items it makes nutritional and cost sense to buy ‘saver’ or ‘value’ range items. These may be available for:
- canned fruit in juice
- canned beans and pulses
- canned tomatoes
- frozen vegetables
- dried fruit and nuts
- fat spread
- soft cheese
- natural yoghurt and fromage frais
- flour
- breakfast cereals
- bread, rolls and other bread products
- rice and pasta
- herbs and spices
- mayonnaise
- jam and marmalade
- peanut butter
- fruit juice.

Some fresh fruit and vegetables and potatoes are also available as supermarket saver brands.

Fresh fruit and vegetables are usually cheaper if they are in season, and if you can find a source of locally produced fruit and vegetables this can be both cheaper and better for the environment. Look out for special offers on fruit and vegetables in supermarkets.

Cheap ready-made meals and pre-prepared food might seem like good value for money, but they are often of low quality – and even if they seem cheap remember the manufacturer and retailer are still making a profit! One portion of a meal might seem good value at £1, but you might be able to make four portions for £2 using much better ingredients.

Take-away and fast foods are often expensive for the food value they give you and you can make your own versions much more cheaply. Pizzas delivered to the door are very expensive and often very high in fat and salt, and in the time you take to order them and have them delivered, you can make some speedy pizzas at home much more cheaply.

Only buy the amount of food you know you will eat or be able to store. If you regularly throw food away, think about how you can reduce the amount you buy at a time or plan meals better.
Eating well for £4 a day
Recipes for many of these meals and snacks are given on pages 63-94.

**MONDAY**

**Breakfast**
Muesli with milk  
Toast with jam  
Orange juice  
Healthy Start vitamin

**Snack**
Toasted teacake  
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

**Lunch**
Vegetable frittata with a crusty roll and salad  
Fruit fool

**Snack**
Mixed dried fruit and nuts  
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

**Evening meal**
Jacket potato with cheesy Mexican bean filling and salad

**Evening snack**
Milk  
Apple

**TUESDAY**

**Breakfast**
Porridge with jam  
Toast with peanut butter  
Orange juice  
Healthy Start vitamin

**Snack**
Malt loaf  
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

**Lunch**
Vegetable curry with lentil dahl and rice  
Yoghurt with kiwi

**Snack**
Small bowl of unsalted peanuts  
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

**Evening meal**
Macaroni cheese and broccoli

**Evening snack**
Milk  
Pear

**WEDNESDAY**

**Breakfast**
Baked beans on toast  
Orange juice  
Healthy Start vitamin

**Snack**
Fruit bread with orange wedges  
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

**Packed lunch**
Ham and cheese sandwich with cucumber sticks and cherry tomatoes and juice  
Banana

**Evening meal**
Vegetable risotto, tomato salad and crusty bread  
Quick microwave sponge pudding and custard

**Evening snack**
Milk  
Oatcakes with honey

**LILAC** Large meal or snack

**GREEN** Light meal or snack

**BLUE** ‘Pregnancy extra’
THURSDAY

Breakfast
Milky coffee with digestive biscuits
Healthy Start vitamin

Snack
Pitta bread pizza
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

Lunch
Cream cheese bagel packed lunch
Apple

Snack
Milkshake
Baguette with humous, carrot and cucumber sticks

Evening meal
Vegetable and mixed bean couscous
Greek yoghurt with banana

Evening snack
Milky decaffeinated coffee with gingernut biscuits

FRIDAY

Breakfast
French toast
Orange juice
Healthy Start vitamin

Snack
Apple rings with peanut butter
Decaffeinated tea or coffee

Lunch
Veggie burger and salad
Canned pineapple with yoghurt

Snack
Milkshake

Evening meal
Sweetcorn fritters
Spanish tortilla

Evening snack
Milky decaffeinated coffee and gingernut biscuits

SUNDAY

Breakfast
Omelette with grilled tomatoes and toast
Orange juice
Healthy Start vitamin

Snack
Wholemeal toast with peanut butter
Milky coffee

Lunch
Fish pie with broccoli
Apple crumble

Snack
Greek yoghurt with honey

Evening meal
Beef ciabatta with relish sub
Orange

Evening
Bagel with soft cheese and banana
Ideas for meals and snacks

The recipes we give on the following pages are all easy to prepare and we have tried to come up with cost-effective and tasty meal and snack choices that you can use to talk about food and drink choices with young pregnant women. The meals and snacks are grouped here by the meal and snack colour codes described on page 43.

We have costed the recipes on the basis of the prices of typical foods bought in supermarkets (in 2013) and give an approximate recipe cost. To see the decisions made on costing foods and how to buy wisely, see page 58.

Photos and recipes of all the meals and snacks in this section can also be downloaded from the website www.firststepsnutrition.org.

Planning meals and snacks

The key to eating well is to have a variety of foods, as that is the best way of getting a range of nutrients. Eating well also means food should taste good and look good, as we all make our food choices with our eyes as well as our tastebuds.

When planning meals and snacks:

- Start with the carbohydrate base. For example, will this be potato, pasta, rice or bread?
- What vegetables can you add? These can be cooked from fresh or frozen, canned or eaten raw.
- What protein or alternative will you have? This could be eggs, fish, beans, nuts or meat or a meat alternative, for example.
- If you are using a ready-prepared food such as pizza, what can you add to it to make it a more nutritious meal? Could you add extra vegetables to the topping? Eat it with a salad? Have it with baked beans? Add a jacket potato?
- Making simple pasta sauces and vegetable soups and stews saves money and they can be made in one pot. Canned and frozen vegetables can be used and there is no difference between cheaper and more expensive varieties.

Eating less meat

It is likely that everyone will have to eat less meat in future, as it will become increasingly expensive. Growing food to feed animals is becoming more difficult around the world due to shortages of land and water, and meat production is one of the biggest contributors to environmental damage.

There are lots of alternatives to meat and there are lots of ideas in this guide about how to eat well using other foods. Good alternatives to meat to include in meals include eggs, beans, peas and pulses, nuts, seeds and meat alternatives such as soya products and Quorn.

If you’re buying meat, it is better to buy smaller amounts of better quality meat and avoid cheap meat products that are often high in fat and salt.

Price guide

Large meal or snack

- LILAC
  - £ = under £1
  - ££ = £1-£1.50
  - £££ = £1.50+ per portion

Light meal or snack

- GREEN
  - £ = under 50p
  - ££ = 50p-75p
  - £££ = 75p+ per portion

‘Pregnancy extra’

- BLUE
  - £ = under 25p
  - ££ = 25p-50p
  - £££ = 50p+ per portion

Extra energy

- PINK
  - £ = under 50p
  - ££ = 50p-75p
  - £££ = 75p+ per portion

Based on 2013 prices. See page 58.
LARGE MEALS AND SNACKS

Jacket potato with roasted vegetable and tomato filling and vegetable sticks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>220g</th>
<th>130g</th>
<th>80g</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jacket potato</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roasted vegetable and tomato filling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vegetable sticks</strong></td>
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**Roasted vegetable and tomato filling**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 130g.

1 medium courgette
8 medium mushrooms
1 medium onion
1 small red pepper
1 small yellow pepper
1 teaspoon dried mixed herbs
1 tablespoon vegetable oil
1 can (400g) chopped tomatoes
60g Cheddar cheese, grated

1. Heat the oven to 180°C / 350°F / Gas 4.
2. Cut the vegetables into chunks.
3. Place all the vegetables except for the tomatoes on a baking tray, sprinkle on the mixed herbs, and drizzle with the oil.
4. Roast for 25 minutes until tender. Add the tomato, mix well and cook for a further 5 minutes.
5. Sprinkle the cheese over the filling just before serving.
LARGE MEALS AND SNACKS

Jacket potato with chicken and sweetcorn filling and salad

£

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacket potato</td>
<td>220g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken and sweetcorn filling</td>
<td>80g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad</td>
<td>80g</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Chicken and sweetcorn filling
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 80g.

200g cooked diced chicken
2 tablespoons canned or frozen sweetcorn (defrosted)
2 tablespoons low-fat mayonnaise

1. Mix the chicken, sweetcorn and mayonnaise together in a bowl.

Jacket potato with tuna and sweetcorn filling and salad

£

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tuna and sweetcorn filling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salad</td>
<td>80g</td>
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Tuna and sweetcorn filling
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 125g.

1 can tuna in spring water, drained (drained weight 140g)
1 tablespoon low-fat mayonnaise
2 tablespoons low-fat natural yoghurt
1/2 teaspoon black pepper
350g frozen or canned sweetcorn, defrosted or drained

1. Flake the tuna and mix with all the other ingredients.
**LARGE MEALS AND SNACKS**

**Macaroni cheese with broccoli and garlic bread**

**£**

Macaroni cheese 220g
Broccoli 80g
Garlic bread 60g

Macaroni cheese
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 220g.

150g dried macaroni
40g vegetable fat spread
40g flour
1 teaspoon English mustard powder
500ml semi-skimmed milk
150g mature Cheddar cheese, grated

1. Cook the macaroni in boiling water for 10 to 12 minutes (see packet for cooking time) and then drain.
2. Melt the vegetable fat spread in a saucepan, and then mix in the flour and mustard powder to make a thick paste. Cook gently for 1 or 2 minutes, stirring all the time.
3. Slowly add the milk to the flour mixture, stirring continuously to make a smooth sauce.
4. Bring to the boil until the sauce thickens, and then reduce the heat.
5. Add the grated cheese to the sauce and stir until smooth.
6. Add the drained macaroni and stir well until all the pasta is coated with sauce.

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**Vegetable and bean couscous**

**£**

Vegetable and bean couscous 300g
Salad 80g

Vegetable and bean couscous
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 300g.

1 small onion
1 small red pepper
1 small yellow pepper
100g green beans
2-3 tablespoons canned sweetcorn (drained) or frozen sweetcorn
2 tablespoons vegetable oil
2 teaspoons dried mixed herbs
200g couscous
400ml boiling water
1/2 teaspoon black pepper powder
1/2 large (400g) can mixed beans, rinsed and drained (about 130g when drained)

1. Prepare the vegetables and then dice them into similar-sized pieces.
2. In a large frying pan, heat the vegetable oil and fry the vegetables and mixed herbs until the vegetables are softened.
3. To prepare the couscous, put the couscous into a bowl, pour boiling water over it, mix gently, cover and allow to stand for 5 minutes. Then fork over the couscous to separate the grains.
4. Add the black pepper and combine with the cooked vegetables and drained mixed beans.
Vegetable curry

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 200g.

- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 1 medium onion, peeled and sliced
- 2 teaspoons curry powder
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 150ml water
- 2 medium carrots, peeled and diced
- 1/2 small head of cauliflower, florets only
- 1 large potato, peeled and cubed
- 1/2 small (200g) can sweetcorn (about 160g when drained)
- 1/2 small (150g) carton low-fat natural yoghurt

1. Heat the oil in a saucepan and cook the onion until softened and beginning to brown.
2. Add the curry powder and garlic and cook for 1 minute.
3. Add the water.
4. Add the carrots, cauliflower, potato and sweetcorn and bring to the boil.
5. Reduce the heat, cover and simmer for 15 minutes.
6. Remove from the heat and stir in the yoghurt. Return the pan to a low heat and cook gently for 2 minutes.

Lentil dahl

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 80g.

- 150g split red lentils
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 1 teaspoon cumin seeds
- 1/2 small onion, diced
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1 teaspoon mild chilli powder
- 1 teaspoon ground turmeric
- 1 small tomato, diced
- 150ml water

1. Boil the lentils in water until tender. Drain off any excess water.
2. Heat the vegetable oil in a large pan and fry the cumin seeds for about a minute, until they ‘pop’.
3. Add the onion, garlic, ginger, chilli powder and turmeric and fry for several minutes until the onions soften.
4. Add the cooked lentils to the pan, along with the diced tomato and the water, and cook for 5 to 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.
Vegetable risotto, tomato salad and crusty bread

**Vegetable risotto**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 160g.

- 40g vegetable fat spread
- 1/2 small onion, diced
- 1 medium carrot, diced
- 30g frozen peas
- 8 medium mushrooms, sliced
- 4 baby sweetcorn (or 1 heaped tablespoon frozen sweetcorn kernels)
- 150g risotto rice
- 300ml water
- 2 tablespoons Parmesan cheese (or vegetarian hard cheese if serving to vegetarians)

1. Melt the vegetable fat spread in a pan, add the onion, carrot, peas, mushrooms and sweetcorn, and cook gently for 2 to 3 minutes.
2. Add the rice, cook without colouring for a further 2 to 3 minutes stirring occasionally, and then add the water.
3. Bring to the boil then reduce the heat, cover with a lid and allow to simmer gently until the rice is cooked.
4. Mix in the cheese with a fork and serve.

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion
Roasted vegetable and soft cheese wrap with potato wedges and salad

Roasted vegetable filling
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 100g.

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<td>Roasted vegetable filling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soft cheese</td>
<td>35g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tortilla wrap</td>
<td>60g (large)</td>
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<td>Potato wedges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Side salad</td>
<td>80g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato sauce</td>
<td>40g</td>
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</table>

1 small courgette
8 medium mushrooms
1 medium onion
1 small red pepper
1 small yellow pepper
1 teaspoon dried mixed herbs
1 tablespoon vegetable oil

1. Heat the oven to 180°C / 350°F / Gas 4.
2. Cut the vegetables into chunks.
3. Place the vegetables on a baking tray, sprinkle on the mixed herbs, and drizzle with the oil.
4. Roast for 30 minutes until tender.

Veggie burger with salad

Veggie burger
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 100g.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veggie burger</td>
<td>100g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burger bun</td>
<td>70g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green salad</td>
<td>80g</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2 tablespoons vegetable oil
1 small onion, finely chopped
1 clove garlic, crushed
300g vegetarian mince
1 small can (200g) kidney beans, rinsed, drained and mashed (about 120g when drained)
50g wholemeal flour
1 egg
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 tablespoon tomato purée
1 teaspoon mixed herbs

1. Heat the oil in a frying pan over a medium heat. Fry the onions until they are translucent, then add the garlic and cook for a further minute.
2. Put the cooked onion mix and all the remaining ingredients in a large bowl and, using your hands, combine well.
3. Divide the mixture into four and, with wet hands, shape it into burgers about 2cm thick.
4. Cook the burgers on both sides for 2 minutes under a hot grill, then reduce the heat and grill for a further 10 minutes, turning occasionally.
Jerk chicken, rice and peas and callaloo

**Jerk chicken**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 100g.

4 chicken breasts, skin removed

*For the jerk seasoning:*
1 tablespoon ground allspice
1 tablespoon dried thyme
2 teaspoons cayenne pepper
2 teaspoons garlic granules
1 teaspoon ground black pepper
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
3 tablespoons vegetable oil

1. Place the chicken in a shallow bowl.
2. Mix together the jerk seasoning ingredients and then pour the mixture over the chicken breasts. Stir them around to cover them with the mixture. Cover and leave to marinade for at least one hour in the fridge.
3. Remove the chicken from the fridge and cook on both sides under a hot grill for 2 minutes. Reduce the heat and grill for a further 20 to 25 minutes, turning occasionally.

**Rice and peas**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 180g.

1 small can (220g) kidney beans, rinsed and drained
1 teaspoon dried thyme
1 teaspoon white pepper
½ small onion, diced
400ml water
200g long grain rice

1. Place all the ingredients except for the rice into a saucepan and bring to the boil.
2. Add the rice and stir.
3. Boil rapidly for 3 to 4 minutes then lower the heat and simmer gently for 10 to 12 minutes, stirring occasionally until the rice is tender.

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion
**Meatballs in tomato sauce with herb mash and broccoli**

### Meatballs in tomato sauce
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 180g.

- 300g beef mince
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/2 teaspoon black pepper powder
- 1/2 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
- 1 large (400g) can chopped tomatoes
- 100ml water

1. Put the mince, egg and pepper into a large bowl and, using your hands, mix together thoroughly.
2. Roll the mixture between your hands to make about 12 small balls.
3. Heat the oil in a frying pan and fry the onions and meatballs until browned.
4. Add the tomatoes and water and simmer for 30 minutes.

### Herb mash
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 150g.

- 4 medium-sized old potatoes, peeled and cut into large chunks
- 20g non-dairy fat spread
- 1 tablespoon chopped chives

1. Boil the potatoes until tender.
2. Mash the potatoes with the non-dairy fat spread until smooth.
3. Mix in the chopped chives.

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**Price guide** (At 2013 prices):

- £ = less than £1 per portion
- ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion
- £££ = more than £1.50 per portion

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LARGE MEALS AND SNACKS

Spaghetti Bolognese with salad

Bolognese sauce 180g
Pasta 180g
Salad 80g

Bolognese sauce
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 180g.

1 tablespoon vegetable oil
400g lean minced beef
1 small onion, diced
1 stick celery, diced
1 clove garlic, crushed
1 teaspoon dried mixed herbs
1 large (400g) can chopped tomatoes

1. Heat the oil in a saucepan, add the minced beef and cook for 5 minutes, until lightly browned.
2. Add the onions, celery, crushed garlic and mixed herbs.
3. Stir and cook for 2 minutes.
4. Add the chopped tomatoes. Bring to the boil, then turn down the heat and simmer uncovered for about an hour, stirring occasionally.

Fish pie with broccoli

Fish pie 300g
Broccoli 80g

Fish pie
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 300g.

400g frozen or fresh white fish fillets – or a mixed fish pie pack (Choose fish from sustainable sources.)
600g potatoes, peeled and diced
45ml semi-skimmed milk
60g Cheddar cheese

For the sauce:
1 tablespoon vegetable fat spread
25g plain flour
350ml semi-skimmed milk
1/2 teaspoon white pepper

1. Heat the oven to 200°C / 400°F / Gas 6.
2. Poach and flake the fish.
3. Boil the potatoes and mash with the milk.
4. Melt the vegetable fat spread in a saucepan, and then mix in the flour to make a thick paste. Cook gently for 1 or 2 minutes, stirring all the time.
5. Slowly add the milk to the flour mixture, stirring continuously to make a smooth sauce. Then season with the pepper.
6. Add the flaked fish to the sauce.
7. Place the fish mixture in a dish, cover it with the mashed potatoes and sprinkle with cheese.
8. Bake for about 20 minutes, until the potatoes are golden.

Note: When serving fish, make sure that all bones are removed.

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion
**Chicken piri piri with rice and salad**  

- **Chicken piri piri** 105g  
- **Savoury rice** 180g  
- **Salad** 80g

**Chicken piri piri**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 105g (edible portion, without bones).

12 chicken thighs, skin removed  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
2 teaspoons mild chilli powder  
1 clove garlic, crushed  
1/2 teaspoon black pepper  
1/2 teaspoon dried tarragon  
1/2 teaspoon dried basil  
1/4 teaspoon dried oregano

1. Score the flesh of the chicken thighs with a sharp knife and place in a shallow bowl.  
2. Put all the remaining ingredients into a small bowl and whisk together with a fork to make a marinade. Pour the marinade over the chicken and mix well. Cover the dish with cling film and chill for 2 hours or overnight in the fridge.  
3. Remove the chicken from the marinade and cook on both sides under a hot grill for 2 minutes, then reduce the heat and grill for a further 20-25 minutes, turning and basting occasionally with the remaining marinade.

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**African beef stew with cassava and plantain**  

- **African beef stew** 160g  
- **Cassava** 100g  
- **Plantain** 80g

**African beef stew**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 160g.

350g lean beef stewing steak  
1 tablespoon vegetable oil  
1/2 medium onion, finely chopped  
1/2 teaspoon fresh root ginger, peeled and grated  
1 clove garlic, crushed  
1 small (200g) can chopped tomatoes  
1/2 medium green pepper, finely chopped  
1/2 teaspoon ground cayenne pepper  
100g spinach leaves, chopped

1. Cut the meat into thin strips.  
2. Heat the oil over a medium heat and fry the onion without browning.  
3. Add the meat, ginger and garlic and fry until the meat browns.  
4. Add the tomatoes, green pepper and cayenne pepper and continue cooking for about 40 minutes until the meat is tender.  
5. Add the spinach and cook for a further 5 minutes.
Tuna and tomato pasta with salad

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion

Tuna and tomato pasta
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 300g.

2 tablespoons vegetable oil
1 medium onion, diced
1 clove garlic, finely chopped
1½ large (400g) cans chopped tomatoes with herbs (total of 600g)
1 teaspoon sugar
250g dried pasta shapes such as penne
1½ small (200g) cans tuna in spring water, drained (total of 300g tuna, or about 210g tuna when drained) (Buy fish from sustainable sources where possible.)

1. Heat the oil in a saucepan and cook the onion until softened.
2. Add the chopped garlic and cook for a further minute.
3. Add the chopped tomatoes and sugar and bring to the boil.
4. Reduce the heat and allow to simmer without a lid for about 12 minutes.
5. Meanwhile, cook the pasta in boiling water, following the instructions on the packet.
6. Flake the drained tuna with a fork and stir into the pasta sauce to warm through.
7. Drain the cooked pasta well and return it to the pot, pour the sauce over the pasta and mix gently.

Salmon couscous with salad

Salmon couscous
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 225g.

1 large (420g) can red salmon, drained (about 350g when drained) (Buy fish from sustainable sources where possible.)
150g couscous
3 spring onions, finely sliced
300ml boiling water
½ lemon
½ medium cucumber, finely chopped
½ teaspoon fresh mint, finely chopped
½ teaspoon fresh parsley, finely chopped
½ teaspoon fresh coriander, finely chopped

1. Drain and flake the salmon and keep chilled until required.
2. Put the couscous in a large bowl and mix in the spring onions.
3. Bring the water to the boil and pour it over the couscous. Stir gently, cover, and leave for about 4 minutes and then fluff the couscous with a fork.
4. Zest the lemon (that is, finely grate the outer rind), and squeeze the juice out of the lemon.
5. Mix the salmon, couscous, cucumber, herbs, lemon zest and lemon juice thoroughly and chill until serving.

Salmon couscous 225g
Pitta bread 60g
Salad 80g

Salmon couscous with salad  £
Salmon fish fingers, tomato salsa, oven chips and salad

**Salmon fish fingers**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 90g.

- 350g salmon fillet
  (either fresh, or frozen and thoroughly defrosted) (Buy fish from sustainable sources where possible.)
- 2 eggs
- 3 slices of bread, crumbed

1. Heat the oven to 190°C / 375°F / Gas 5.
2. Cut the salmon fillet into 12 even-sized strips.
3. Beat the eggs in a shallow dish to make an egg wash.
4. Dip the strips in the egg wash and then roll the strips in the breadcrumbs until fully coated.
5. Place the coated strips on a baking tray and bake in the oven for 15 minutes.

Note: When serving fish, make sure that all bones are removed.

**Tomato salsa**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 50g.

- 100g or 1/2 small (200g) can chopped tomatoes
- 1/2 medium tomato, diced
- 1 spring onion, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon chopped fresh parsley
- 1/2 teaspoon sugar
- 1/2 clove garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon white wine vinegar
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice

1. Mix all the ingredients together. Chill before serving.

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Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion
**French toast**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 180g.

4 eggs  
160ml semi-skimmed milk  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
8 large slices wholemeal bread  
8 teaspoons of butter  
4 teaspoons of sugar

Each portion uses 1 egg, 40ml milk, 1/4 teaspoon of cinnamon, 2 slices of bread, 2 teaspoons of butter and 1 teaspoon of sugar.

1. Beat the eggs, milk and cinnamon together in a bowl, and blend well.
2. Place the bread in the bowl and allow it to soak up the mixture.
3. Melt the butter in a large frying pan over a medium heat and fry the slices of bread on both sides until golden brown.
4. Sprinkle with sugar and serve immediately while warm.

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**Eggy bread with beans**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 180g.

8 eggs  
8 thick slices wholemeal bread  
8 teaspoons butter

Each portion uses 2 eggs, 2 slices of bread and 2 teaspoons of butter.

1. Beat the eggs.
2. Dip the bread in the egg on both sides.
3. Melt the butter in a frying pan.
4. Fry the bread in the butter over a gentle heat until the egg coating is well cooked. Turn the bread over and cook the other side.
Peanut butter and banana sandwich with apple

At 2013 prices:

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<td>Banana</td>
<td>£££££</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>£££££</td>
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**Peanut butter and banana sandwiches**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 175g.

- 4 small bananas
- 4 tablespoons peanut butter
- 8 slices brown or wholemeal bread

Each portion uses 1 small banana, 1 tablespoon of peanut butter and 2 slices of bread.

1. Mash the bananas with a fork.
2. Fill each sandwich with peanut butter and mashed banana.

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Ham and cheese sandwich with cucumber sticks and cherry tomatoes, and a carton of orange juice

At 2013 prices:

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<th>Ingredient</th>
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<td>Sundried tomato ciabatta roll</td>
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<td>Beef slices</td>
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<td>Relish</td>
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<td>Salad</td>
<td>£££££</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange juice carton</td>
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**Ham and cheese sandwiches**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 140g.

- 140g Cheddar cheese
- 4 teaspoons vegetable fat spread
- 8 slices brown or wholemeal bread
- 100g sliced ham
- 4 large leaves of lettuce

Each portion uses 35g of Cheddar cheese, 25g of ham, 1 lettuce leaf, 1 teaspoon of spread and 2 slices of bread.

1. Cut the cheese into slices.
2. Spread a thin layer of vegetable fat spread on each slice of bread.
3. Fill the sandwiches with the ham, cheese and lettuce leaves.

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**Price guide** (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion
**Large Meals (Packed Meals)**

**Cream cheese bagel with boiled egg, cucumber and celery sticks, malt loaf and a pear**

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<tr>
<td>Low-fat soft cheese</td>
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<td>Boiled egg</td>
<td>50g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cucumber sticks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celery sticks</td>
<td>40g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malt loaf</td>
<td>50g</td>
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<td>Pear</td>
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**Price Guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion**

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**Egg and cress roll with cucumber sticks, cherry tomatoes, natural yoghurt and blueberries**

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<th>Weight</th>
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<td>Cherry tomatoes</td>
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<td>Natural yoghurt</td>
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<td>Blueberries</td>
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**Price Guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than £1 per portion  ££ = £1 to £1.50 per portion  £££ = more than £1.50 per portion**

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**Egg and cress roll**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 120g.

4 wholemeal rolls

**Egg and cress filling:**

4 hard-boiled eggs

2 tablespoons reduced-fat mayonnaise

1½ punnet mustard and cress

Each portion uses 1 wholemeal, 1 egg, 1½ tablespoons of mayonnaise, and 1½ punnet of mustard cress.

1. Mash the hard-boiled eggs and mayonnaise together.
2. Halve the roll, spread with the egg mixture, and sprinkle the mustard and cress on top.
LARGE MEALS (PACKED MEALS)

Falafel and houmous pitta with carrot sticks, grapes, fruit yoghurt, and a carton of orange juice

Falafel and houmous pitta 170g
Carrot sticks 40g
Grapes 40g
Fruit yoghurt 125g
Orange juice carton 200ml

Falafel and houmous pitta
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 170g.

4 pitta breads
4 tablespoons houmous
12 falafel, sliced
4 lettuce leaves

Each portion uses 1 pitta, 1 tablespoon of houmous, 3 falafel and 1 lettuce leaf.

1. Toast the pitta and cut open while hot.
2. Spread the houmous in the pitta and then put in the lettuce leaves and sliced falafel.

Tuna and sweetcorn pasta, carrot and cucumber sticks, yoghurt, and a carton of orange juice

Tuna and sweetcorn pasta 160g
Carrot sticks 40g
Cucumber sticks 40g
Low-fat fruit yoghurt 125g
Orange juice carton 200ml

Tuna and sweetcorn pasta
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 160g.

1 small (200g) can tuna in water, drained (about 140g when drained)
1 small (195g) can sweetcorn, drained (about 160g when drained)
300g cooked pasta shapes
2 tablespoons low-fat mayonnaise
2 spring onions, finely sliced

1. Combine all the ingredients and mix well.
2. Chill until serving.
Carrot cake
This recipe makes 8 portions of about 65g.

1 large carrot, peeled
1 egg
75g brown sugar
65g vegetable oil
75g wholewheat flour
1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
25g sultanas
1 teaspoon mixed spice
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
1/2 teaspoon baking powder

1. Heat the oven to 180°C / 350°F / Gas 4.
2. Grease the base of a small baking tin with a little vegetable oil and line with baking parchment.
3. Grate the carrot.
4. Whisk the egg and sugar together until thick and creamy.
5. Whisk in the oil. Slowly add the grated carrots and the remaining ingredients and mix together.
6. Spoon the mixture into the prepared tin, level the surface and bake for 20 to 25 minutes until firm to the touch and golden brown.
7. Cool on a wire tray.

Gingerbread loaf
This recipe makes 8 portions of about 50g.

90g unsalted butter
1 1/2 tablespoons golden syrup
125ml semi-skimmed milk
100g caster sugar
125g plain flour
1 heaped tablespoon ground ginger
1/2 teaspoon allspice
1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda

1. Heat the oven to 180°C / 350°F / Gas 4. Grease and flour a small loaf tin.
2. In a saucepan, combine the butter, syrup and milk. Bring to the boil and then set aside.
3. Mix the remaining ingredients in a large bowl and then add the boiled mixture and stir well. Pour the mixture into the loaf tin and place in the oven.
4. Reduce the heat to 160°C / 320°F / Gas 3 and bake for 1 hour or until cooked. To test if the loaf is cooked, put a skewer or sharp knife into the cake. If it comes out clean, the cake is cooked.
Apple and cinnamon crumble and custard

**Apple and cinnamon crumble**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 90g.

- 75g plain flour
- 75g porridge oats
- 2 teaspoons powdered cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar
- 60g vegetable fat spread
- 500g cooking apples

1. Heat the oven to 180°C / 350°F / Gas 4.
2. Grease the base of a small, deep, ovenproof dish with a little vegetable fat spread.
3. Mix all the dry ingredients together.
4. Melt the vegetable fat spread and add it to the dry ingredients. Mix well with a fork until a crumbly texture is achieved.
5. Peel, core and slice the apples and add them in layers in the base of the dish.
6. Place the crumble mixture on top of the apples and bake for 45 minutes until golden.

**Mango fritters with yoghurt**

**Mango fritters**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 130g.

- 75g plain flour
- 1 large egg
- 60ml semi-skimmed milk
- 2 large ripe mangos
- 20g sugar
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil

1. Sift the flour into a large bowl.
2. Make a well in the centre of the flour, add the egg and gradually beat in the milk to form a smooth batter.
3. Mash the mangos and then add them and the sugar to the batter and mix well.
4. Heat the oil in a frying pan. Once hot, fry spoonfuls of the mixture for about 2 minutes on each side. Serve immediately.
**Quick microwave sponge pudding and custard**

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<td>£</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custard</td>
<td>£</td>
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</tbody>
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**Quick microwave sponge pudding**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 60g.

- 75g vegetable fat spread
- 75g caster sugar
- 75g self-raising flour
- 1 large egg
- 1 tablespoon semi-skimmed milk
- 4 tablespoons of fruit (for example, blackberries, blackcurrants, raspberries or chopped canned fruit)

This recipe is made in the microwave. You will need either 4 small pudding pots (plastic or ceramic), or 1 large bowl to make one big pudding.

1. Put the vegetable fat spread, sugar, flour, egg and milk together in a large bowl and beat together until well mixed and smooth.
2. Place the fruit in the bottom of the individual bowls
3. Divide the sponge mix between the bowls or place it in the large bowl.
4. Cover with cling film and microwave on high for 1 minute for an individual pudding, or for about 4 minutes for a large pudding.
5. Remove the cling film and turn the pudding upside down onto a plate.

---

**Baked banana**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 200g.

- 8 small bananas
- 4 tablespoons orange juice
- 2 teaspoons brown sugar (optional)
- 4 orange slices for garnish (optional)

Each portion uses 2 small bananas, 1 tablespoon of orange juice and 1/2 teaspoon of sugar.

1. Lay the bananas in a flat bowl suitable for the microwave or grill.
2. Pour the orange juice over the bananas and sprinkle with the sugar.
3. Either cover and microwave on high for about 3 minutes until the bananas are soft, or place under a hot grill for 4 to 5 minutes.
Rice pudding with canned mandarin oranges

**Rice pudding**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 200g.

- 80g pudding rice
- 900ml milk
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon or nutmeg (optional)

1. Place the rice and milk in a saucepan and bring to the boil. Reduce the heat and simmer for 30 to 35 minutes, stirring occasionally.
2. Add the sugar and butter and then stir until the sugar has dissolved and the butter has melted.
3. Sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg before serving.

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Baguette with houmous, and carrot and cucumber sticks

**Baguette** 60g

**Houmous** 40g

**Carrot sticks** 80g

**Cucumber sticks** 40g

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Cheese and tomato quesadillas

**Cheese and tomato quesadillas**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 140g.

- 1 tablespoon tomato purée
- 1 teaspoon mild chilli powder
- 4 medium tomatoes, diced
- 60g Cheddar cheese, grated
- 8 small tortilla wraps

1. Mix together the tomato purée, chilli powder, diced tomato and cheese.
2. Place a tortilla in a frying pan and spread with a quarter of the tomato mixture. Place another tortilla on top and dry-fry until brown. Turn the tortilla over and dry-fry until brown.
3. Remove the tortilla from the pan and cut into triangles.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3.
Tuna melt muffin

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 140g.

2 muffins
4 teaspoons tomato purée
2 medium tomatoes, sliced
1 small can (200g) tuna in spring water, drained and flaked
60g Cheddar cheese, grated

Each portion uses 1/2 muffin, 1 teaspoon of tomato purée, 1/2 tomato, 1/4 can tuna and 15g Cheddar cheese.

1. Cut the muffins in half.
2. Spread the tomato purée on the cut surface of the muffins, and then layer on the sliced tomato and tuna. Sprinkle with cheese and then cook under a hot grill until browned.

Mini fish finger sandwich

2 fish fingers 56g
Baguette 50g
Lettuce 20g
Tomato 30g

Pitta bread crisps with a chilli dip and grapes

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 50g.

4 pitta breads
200g can chopped tomatoes
1/2 jalapeño pepper, de-seeded and finely chopped
2 spring onions, finely chopped
2 teaspoons fresh parsley, chopped
1 teaspoon sugar
1/2 clove garlic, crushed
1/2 tablespoon white wine vinegar
1/2 tablespoon lemon juice

1. Mix all the ingredients together. Chill before serving.
**Tortillas fritas with guacamole**  
££

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 40g.

- **Tortas fritas**  
  40g
- **Guacamole**  
  60g

---

**Tortilla crisps with a curry dip and apple**  
£

- **Tortilla crisps**  
  40g
- **Curry dip**  
  50g
- **Apple**  
  80g

---

**Tortilla crisps**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 40g.

- 4 small tortilla wraps
- Each portion uses 1 tortilla wrap.

1. Heat the oven to 200°C / 400°F / Gas 6.
2. Cut the tortillas into triangles and spread out in a single layer on a baking tray. Bake in the oven for about 10-15 minutes until crisp.

---

**Curry dip**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 50g.

- ½ small onion, grated
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 teaspoon garlic powder
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon ready-made horseradish sauce
- 1 teaspoon cider vinegar
- 150g fromage frais
- 1 heaped tablespoon reduced-fat mayonnaise

1. Mix all the ingredients together in a small bowl and chill until serving.

---

**Tortillas fritas**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 40g.

- 100g plain flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ½ tablespoon vegetable fat spread
- 60ml water
- 60g semi-skimmed milk

1. Mix the flour, baking powder and salt together in a bowl, then rub in the fat spread, mixing well.
2. Gradually add the water and milk to form a smooth dough. Cover with a damp cloth and set aside for 5 minutes.
3. Take golf ball size pieces of the dough and roll into balls. On a lightly floured surface, roll out the dough balls into circles about 7cm across, and then prick them with a fork.
4. Heat the oil in a frying pan and then add the circles of dough. Cook until golden brown, turning occasionally. Repeat for each bread.
5. Allow to cool slightly before serving.

---

**Guacamole**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 60g.

- 2 avocados, peeled and de-stoned
- 2 spring onions, finely chopped
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon chilli powder
- 2 tablespoons lime juice (fresh lime)
- 1 heaped tablespoon plain yoghurt (low-fat)
- 1 small tomato, chopped

1. Place all the ingredients, except for the chopped tomato, in a bowl and mash with a fork until smooth.
2. Stir in the chopped tomatoes and chill before serving.
## Pitta bread pizza

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitta bread pizza</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This recipe makes 4 portions of about 110g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pitta breads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 teaspoons tomato purée</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120g grated cheese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60g mushrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each portion uses 1 pitta bread, 1 teaspoon of tomato purée, 30g cheese and 1 or 2 mushrooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Heat the grill to a medium temperature and toast the pitta breads on one side.
2. Remove the bread from the grill and place the tomato purée, cheese and mushrooms on the untoasted side of the pitta bread.
3. Place under the grill for a few minutes until the cheese has melted.

Tip: You could try using other vegetables for toppings. Peppers, sweetcorn or left-over vegetables can be used instead of mushrooms.

## Leek and potato soup with a wholemeal roll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leek and potato soup</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholemeal roll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This recipe makes 4 portions of about 250g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 medium leeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tablespoon vegetable oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 onion, peeled and diced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 medium potatoes, peeled and roughly chopped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500ml water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bay leaf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ teaspoon black pepper powder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 teaspoon salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250ml semi-skimmed milk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Chop the top off the leeks and trim the roots. Chop the leek in half lengthways and wash under running water, fanning out the layers, to make sure they are thoroughly clean. Chop the leeks roughly.
2. Heat the oil in a large pot over a medium heat and add the leeks, onions and potatoes. Stir, reduce the heat to low, and simmer gently for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally to stop browning.
3. Add the water, bay leaf and seasoning, stir well and bring to the boil. Then reduce the heat, cover and simmer for 15 minutes, until the potatoes are soft.
4. Take out the bay leaf and purée the soup in a liquidiser or with a hand-held blender. Add the milk, and heat through before serving.
**Omelette with grilled tomato and toast and a small glass of orange juice**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Weight/Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omelette</td>
<td>60g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grilled tomatoes</td>
<td>80g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholemeal toast</td>
<td>35g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>8g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange juice</td>
<td>150ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Omelette**  
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 60g.

4 large eggs  
2 tablespoons water  
2 teaspoons butter

Each portion of omelette uses 1 large egg, 1/2 tablespoon of water and 1/2 teaspoon of butter.

1. Break the eggs into a jug or mixing bowl.  
2. Add the water to the eggs and beat together using a fork.  
3. Heat an omelette pan or frying pan over a medium heat.  
4. Add the butter to the hot pan and as soon as it sizzles, swirl the pan and add the egg mixture. Don’t allow the butter to brown.  
5. Allow the egg mixture to cook until the omelette is set.  
6. Fold the omelette in half and serve.

---

**Noodle salad with peanut sauce**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Weight/Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noodle salad with peanut sauce</td>
<td>230g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 230g.

4 noodle nests  
4 tablespoons peanut butter  
4 teaspoons soy sauce  
2 small carrots, grated  
1/2 small cucumber, chopped  
1 small red pepper, cored and diced

Each portion uses 1 noodle nest, 1 tablespoon of peanut butter, 1 teaspoon of soy sauce, 1/2 grated carrot and 1/4 red pepper.

1. Cook the noodles according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Drain the noodles, run them under cold water and then set them aside to cool.  
2. In the meantime, make a sauce by mixing together the peanut butter and soy sauce in a large bowl. Add the carrots, cucumber and red pepper and mix well.  
3. Add the noodles to the vegetables and sauce and mix well. Divide between four bowls and serve immediately.

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**Price guide (At 2013 prices):**  
£ = less than 50p per portion  
££ = 50p to 75p per portion  
£££ = more than 75p per portion
LIGH MEALS AND SNACKS

Mexican scrambled egg wrap £

Fish balls with tomato salsa £££

Mexican scrambled egg
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 100g.

4 eggs
2 teaspoons butter
2 spring onions, chopped
2 medium tomatoes, diced
1 teaspoon mild chilli powder

Each portion uses 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon of butter,
1/2 spring onion, 1/2 tomato and 1/4 teaspoon of chilli powder.

1. Beat the eggs in a bowl.
2. Melt the butter in a non-stick saucepan.
3. Add the eggs, stirring all the time over a low heat until the egg is thoroughly set.
4. Mix in the spring onions, tomatoes and chilli powder.

Fish balls
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 160g.

300g frozen or fresh white fish fillets
(Use fish from sustainable sources where possible.)
2 medium potatoes, peeled and diced
2 tablespoons vegetable oil
5 spring onions
1 tablespoon fresh parsley, chopped
2 tablespoons plain flour
1 teaspoon paprika powder
1 tablespoon semi-skimmed milk

1. Poach the fish in water for 10 to 15 minutes until opaque.
2. Boil the potatoes for 10 to 15 minutes, drain and then mash them.
3. Heat 1 tablespoon of the oil in a frying pan, add the onions and gently fry for 1 to 2 minutes. Add the parsley and stir well.
4. Place all the ingredients except for the remaining oil into a bowl, mix well and allow to cool.
5. Once the mixture has cooled, take pieces of the mixture and roll into balls.
6. Heat 1 tablespoon of oil in a frying pan, add the fish balls and fry until golden. Drain on paper before serving.

Tomato salsa
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 80g.

1 small (200g) can chopped tomatoes
1 small tomato, diced
2 spring onions, finely chopped
2 teaspoons fresh parsley, chopped
1 teaspoon sugar
1/2 clove garlic, crushed
1/2 tablespoon white wine vinegar
1/2 tablespoon lemon juice

1. Mix all the ingredients together. Chill before serving.
Spanish tortilla with garlic mushrooms and tomato salad

**Price guide** (At 2013 prices):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spanish tortilla</td>
<td>££</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic mushrooms</td>
<td>££</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato salad</td>
<td>££</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Spanish tortilla**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 140g.

- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 1 medium onion, diced
- 2 medium boiled potatoes, sliced
- 4 large eggs, beaten

Each portion uses 1/4 tablespoon of oil, 1/4 onion, 1/2 potato and 1 egg.

1. Heat the oil in a frying pan, add the onion and cook gently for 10 minutes.
2. Turn up the heat, add the sliced potatoes and pour the beaten eggs over the potatoes and onions.
3. Turn down the heat to the lowest setting and cook for 15 to 20 minutes.
4. Place the frying pan under a hot grill for a few minutes to make sure all the egg is cooked through from the top, but be careful not to burn the pan handle.

**Garlic mushrooms**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 40g.

- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 2-3 teaspoons of garlic purée
- 200g mushrooms, quartered

1. Heat the oil in a frying pan. Add the mushrooms and garlic purée. Mix well and fry for 3 to 4 minutes.

Porridge with jam and a small glass of orange juice

**Price guide** (At 2013 prices):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porridge</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange juice</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Porridge**
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 250g.

- 1 litre semi-skimmed milk
- 125g rolled oats

Each portion uses 250ml of milk and about 30g of oats.

1. Place the milk and oats into a non-stick saucepan.
2. Heat gently until boiling, and then turn the heat down and simmer, stirring occasionally, until the oats are softened and have absorbed the milk.
### Sweetcorn fritters with tomato salsa and a bagel

£

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sweetcorn fritters</th>
<th>110g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomato salsa</td>
<td>50g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagel</td>
<td>80g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sweetcorn fritters**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 110g.

- 100g plain flour
- 1 medium egg
- 120ml semi-skimmed milk
- 1 small can (200g) sweetcorn
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil

1. Sift the flour into a large bowl.
2. Make a well in the centre of the flour, add the egg and gradually beat in the milk to form a smooth batter.
3. Add the sweetcorn and paprika to the batter and mix well.
4. Heat the oil in a frying pan. Once the oil is hot, fry spoonfuls of the mixture for 2 to 3 minutes on each side. Serve immediately.

**Tip**: Try adding some chopped onion or spring onion for extra flavour.

#### Tomato salsa

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 50g.

- 1 small (200g) can chopped tomatoes
- ½ small tomato, diced
- 1 spring onion, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon fresh parsley, chopped
- ½ teaspoon sugar
- ¼ clove garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon white wine vinegar
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice

1. Mix all the ingredients together. Chill before serving.

---

### Scrambled egg and tomato with toast and a small glass of orange juice

££

| Scrambled egg | 55g |
| Grill tomato  | 80g |
| Wholemeal toast | 35g |
| Spread        | 8g  |
| Orange juice  | 150ml |

**Scrambled egg**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 55g.

- 4 eggs
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 4 teaspoons butter

Each portion of scrambled egg uses 1 egg, ½ tablespoon of milk and 1 teaspoon of butter.

1. Beat the eggs in a bowl with the milk.
2. Melt the butter in a non-stick saucepan.
3. Add the eggs, stirring all the time over a low heat until the egg is set thoroughly.
**'PREGNANCY EXTRAS'**

**Chocolate milkshake**

This recipe makes 1 portion of about 150ml.

- 3 teaspoons chocolate milkshake mix powder
- 150ml semi-skimmed milk

1. Mix the milk and chocolate milkshake mix powder and stir well, or put it in a large jar, screw on the lid and then shake it up.

---

**Soya milkshake**

This recipe makes 1 portion of about 300ml.

- 200ml soya milk
- 80g drained canned peaches (canned in juice) (= 2/3 of a small 200g can of peaches)

1. Place all the ingredients into a blender or jug and blend until smooth.

---

**Yoghurt and fresh fruit smoothie**

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 200ml.

- 400g natural yoghurt
- 100ml milk
- 320g berries (blueberries, strawberries, blackberries)

Each portion uses 100g yoghurt, 25ml milk and 80g berries.

1. Place all the ingredients into a blender and blend until smooth. Or, place in a jug and blend using a hand-held blender. Serve immediately.
‘PREGNANCY EXTRAS’

**Soft cheese and banana platter £**

- Soft cheese 30g
- Banana 80g

**Custard with apricots £**

- Custard with apricots 110g

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 110g.

280g custard (home-made or ready-prepared)
160g dried apricots, chopped

Each portion uses 70g of custard and 40g of chopped dried apricots.

**Frozen yoghurt with grapes ££**

- Frozen yoghurt 60g
- Grapes 80g

**Mozzarella and pear platter ££**

- Mozzarella cheese 35g
- Pear 80g

**Mozzarella and pear platter ££**

- Frozen yoghurt 60g
- Grapes 80g

**Frozen yoghurt ££**

- Frozen yoghurt 60g

This recipe makes 4 portions of about 60g.

240g yoghurt

1. Put the yoghurt in a freezable tub and place in the freezer.
2. Mix the yoghurt every hour or so for about 2-3 hours to avoid ice crystals forming.
3. Freeze overnight.

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than 25p per portion  ££ = 25p to 50p per portion  £££ = more than 50p per portion
## EXTRA ENERGY

### Mashed avocado on melba toast with cherry tomatoes and red pepper sticks, with milk

- **Mashed avocado**: 30g
- **Melba toast**: 15g
- **Cherry tomatoes**: 40g
- **Red pepper sticks**: 40g
- **Milk (semi-skimmed)**: 150ml

£

### Oatcakes, celery sticks and houmous, with milk

- **Oatcakes**: 30g
- **Celery sticks**: 40g
- **Houmous**: 40g
- **Milk (semi-skimmed)**: 150ml

££

### Popcorn with apple slices, with milk

- **Popcorn**: 15g
- **Apple**: 80g
- **Milk (semi-skimmed)**: 150ml

£

### Pitta bread, houmous, pepper and cucumber sticks, and soya milk

- **Pitta bread**: 30g
- **Houmous**: 40g
- **Red pepper sticks**: 40g
- **Cucumber sticks**: 40g
- **Soya milk**: 150ml

££
EXTRA ENERGY

Spicy potato wedges with tomato salsa, with milk ££

Spicy potato wedges 70g
Tomato salsa 40g
Milk (semi-skimmed) 150ml

Spicy potato wedges
This recipe makes 4 portions of about 70g.

2 medium potatoes
4 tablespoons vegetable oil
2 teaspoons lemon juice
2 teaspoons mustard powder
2 teaspoons paprika

1. Heat an oven to 200°C / 400°F / Gas 6.
2. Scrub the potatoes and cut each one into 8 wedges.
3. Place the remaining ingredients in a jug and whisk together.
4. Put the wedges in a roasting tin (in a single layer), pour the dressing over and mix well.
5. Cook on the top shelf for about 30 minutes, turning once after 15 minutes.

Wholemeal toast with honey and apple slices, with milk £

Wholemeal toast 35g
Honey 10g
Apple 80g
Milk (semi-skimmed) 150ml

Price guide (At 2013 prices): £ = less than 50p per portion ££ = 50p to 75p per portion £££ = more than 75p per portion
EXTRA ENERGY

**Jacket potato** 200g

**Mashed potato** 200g

**Rice** 150g

**Wholemeal roll** 70g

**Chapatti** 110g

**Mashed sweet potato**

Price guide (at 2013 prices): £ = less than 50p per portion  
EE = 50p to 75p per portion  
EEE = more than 75p per portion
Resources
Resources

Useful organisations

Association of Breastfeeding Mothers
www.abm.me.uk
Helpline: 0300 330 5453
E: info@abm.me.uk
For breastfeeding information, a list of local support groups, and current breastfeeding news.

The Baby Café
www.thebabycafe.org
A charity that coordinates a network of breastfeeding drop-in centres and other services to support breastfeeding mothers.

Best Beginnings
www.bestbeginnings.org.uk
T: 020 7443 7895
E: info@bestbeginnings.org.uk
For simple, practical visual guidance on breastfeeding, aimed at parents.

BLISS (The Premature Baby Charity)
www.bliss.org.uk
Helpline: 0500 618140
E: ask@bliss.org.uk
Provides support and care to premature and sick babies across the UK.

The Breastfeeding Network
www.breastfeedingnetwork.org.uk
Helpline: 0300 100 0210
Support and information for breastfeeding women.

Family Nurse Partnership
www.dh.gov.uk
E: familynursepartnership@dh.gsi.gov.uk
A Department of Health sponsored programme for vulnerable first-time mothers.

La Leche League
www.laleche.org.uk
T: 0845 456 1855 (General enquiries)
Helpline: 0845 120 2918
Mother-to-mother breastfeeding support and advice.

Lactation Consultants of Great Britain (LCGB)
www.lcgb.org
E: info@lcgb.org

Maternal and Early Years website
www.maternal-and-early-years.org.uk/topic/pregnancy
An NHS Scotland website providing up-to-date information, resources and support for practitioners working with or supporting pregnant women.

The Multiple Births Foundation
www.multiplebirths.org.uk
T: 0203 313 3519
E: mbf@imperial.nhs.uk
Offers support to multiple-birth families, and education and advice to professionals about their special needs.

National Childbirth Trust
www.nct.org.uk
T: 0300 33 00 700
For information to support parents on all aspects of antenatal and postnatal care.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
www.nice.org.uk
T: 0845 003 7780
For public health guidance on antenatal and postnatal care and nutrition.

National Teenage Pregnancy Midwifery Network
www.bestbeginnings.org.uk/ntpmn
Aims to improve outcomes for teenage parents and their children by developing maternity services to meet their needs.

NHS Choices
www.nhs.uk
A Government-sponsored information site on all aspects of health.

NHS Health Scotland
www.healthscotland.com
T: 0131 536 5500

Public Health Agency (Northern Ireland)
www.publichealth.hscni.net
T: 028 9032 1313

Public Health Wales
www.publichealthwales.wales.nhs.uk/
T: 029 2022 7744

Royal College of Midwives
www.rcm.org.uk
T: 0300 303 0444

Royal College of Nursing
www.rcn.org.uk
T: 0345 772 6100

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
www.rcpch.ac.uk
T: 020 7092 6000
Tommy’s
www.tommys.org
Pregnancy Line: 0800 0147 800
Provides information for parents-to-be, and funds research into pregnancy problems.

UNICEF
www.unicef.org/nutrition/index_breastfeeding.html
For information on infant feeding.

UNICEF UK Baby Friendly Initiative
www.babyfriendly.org.uk
T: 0844 801 2414
E: bfi@unicef.org.uk

YMTB (Young Mums-To-Be)
www.ymtb.org
Provides comprehensive, accredited training courses designed specifically for pregnant teenagers, and also involving the dad-to-be.

Healthy eating advice for pregnant women

Tommy’s
www.tommys.org
Pregnancy Line: 0800 0147 800

Tommy’s provides information for parents-to-be, and funds research into pregnancy problems. They have specific information for young women in pregnancy and all their information is freely available.

They also publish the following books:

The young woman’s guide to a healthy pregnancy for young women aged 16-19 who are pregnant.

Having a healthy pregnancy with information on antenatal care, exercising while pregnant, foods to avoid, and giving birth.

Managing your weight in pregnancy.

NHS Choices
www.nhs.uk/Pages/HomePage.aspx
The NHS Choices website offers a range of advice and information about healthy diets during pregnancy:

Have a healthy diet during pregnancy
For information about fruits and vegetables, starchy foods, protein, dairy products, foods that are high in sugar or fat, healthy snacks, preparing food safely, and how to access Healthy Start vouchers.

Foods to avoid
For information on foods to avoid during pregnancy.

Start4Life
Healthy mums-to-be
www.nhs.uk/start4life/Pages/pregnancy-health-tips.aspx
Tips and advice for mums-to-be on having a healthy pregnancy.

Change4Life
www.nhs.uk/Change4Life
The Department of Health’s Change4Life campaign provides advice and information about a healthy diet during pregnancy.


Best Beginnings
www.bestbeginnings.org.uk
Best Beginnings aims to improve the health of children across the UK, making the most of the time between preconception and 2 years of age, when the foundations for a healthy childhood can be laid.

See their web page Eating at www.bestbeginnings.org.uk/eating for information and a short video on eating well and exercise during pregnancy.

Nutrition and Diet Resources
www.ndr-uk.org
Nutrition and Diet Resources produce a leaflet called Healthy diet healthy baby: Eating well for pregnancy in your teens.
Alcohol and drugs in pregnancy

The NHS Choices website www.nhs.uk provides information about drinking alcohol and taking illegal and other drugs during pregnancy, including information about alcohol units. See their web page Alcohol and drugs during pregnancy, at www.nhs.uk/conditions/pregnancy-and-baby/pages/alcohol-medicines-drugs-pregnant.aspx#close

The Department of Health's Change4Life website www.nhs.uk/change4life provides advice and information about drinking alcohol during pregnancy. See their web page When you drink, your baby drinks, at www.nhs.uk/start4life/Pages/alcohol-pregnant.aspx

The Government's Healthy Start website www.healthystart.nhs.uk includes easy-to-understand information about alcohol consumption and how to understand units. See their web page Pregnancy and alcohol, at www.healthystart.nhs.uk/food-and-health-tips/alcohol

Drinkaware provides information on alcohol and pregnancy. See their web pages: Alcohol and pregnancy, at www.drinkaware.co.uk/facts/factssheets/pregnancy-and-alcohol How to cut down on alcohol - tips and advice, at www.drinkaware.co.uk/tips-and-tools/how-to-cut-down-on-alcohol

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists gives advice on alcohol consumption, risks, units of alcohol and where to go for further advice. See their publication Alcohol and pregnancy - information for you, at www.rcog.org.uk/files/rcog-corp/uploadedfiles/PIAlcoholPregnancy2006.pdf

The Talk to Frank website www.talktofrank.com offers information and support for young people around the use and abuse of drugs.

Counselling service for unplanned pregnancies

Care Confidential
www.careconfidential.com
T: 0300 4000 999
Care Confidential offers free, confidential counselling, support, help and advice for anyone facing an unplanned pregnancy.

Diabetes

Diabetes UK
www.diabetes.org.uk
T: 0845 120 2960

Exercise

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
See their web page Recreational exercise and pregnancy, at www.rcog.org.uk/womens-health/clinical-guidance/recreational-exercise-and-pregnancy

Food safety and hygiene

Food Standards Agency
www.food.gov.uk
The Food Standards Agency provides a range of resources about food safety and hygiene. These are available to download at www.food.gov.uk/about-us/publications/safetyandhygiene

General health information aimed at teenagers

Teenage Health Freak
www.teenagehealthfreak.org
Provides web-based health information to teenagers.

Smoking

Smokefree
www.smokefree.nhs.uk
Helpline 0800 022 4 332
Offers help and support to people who want to stop smoking. See their web page Smoking and pregnancy, at www.smokefree.nhs.uk/smoking-and-pregnancy

Resources
Parenting courses for pregnant teenagers and their partners

YMTB (Young Mums-To-Be)
www.ymtb.org
The YMTB programme informs and supports the health of mum and baby during pregnancy, addressing issues such as smoking, alcohol, diet, breastfeeding and postnatal depression. Suitable for mums and dads-to-be.

Resources for health professionals, from NICE

Guidance for health professionals can be downloaded from www.nice.org.uk

Weight management before, during and after pregnancy.

Maternal and child nutrition.


Vegetarians and vegans

NHS Choices
www.nhs.uk
The NHS Choices website contains information for vegetarians. See their web page Vegetarian and vegan mums-to-be, at www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Vegetarianhealth/Pages/Pregnancyandchildren.aspx

Vegetarian Society
www.vegsoc.org
T: 0161 925 2000
The Vegetarian Society is a UK educational and campaigning charity. They produce a free booklet, Vegetarian pregnancy, vegetarian babies, about having a vegetarian diet during pregnancy, and feeding your baby a vegetarian diet. Available at www.vegsoc.org/document.doc?id=9

The Vegan Society
www.vegansociety.com
T: 0121 523 1730
Provides information for vegans.

Vitamins

Vitamin supplements suitable for pregnant women

It is recommended that all pregnant women take a vitamin supplement that contains 400 micrograms of folic acid and 10 micrograms of vitamin D in pregnancy.

Healthy Start vitamins include folic acid and vitamin D and are suitable for all women except those who choose a vegan diet. If other vitamin supplements are taken, it is important that they do not include vitamin A.

Vitamins for vegan pregnant women

Folic acid supplements can be purchased cheaply from a pharmacist and are usually suitable for vegans.

The Vegan Society produces a supplement called Veg1 which contains riboflavin, vitamin B6, folic acid (200 micrograms), vitamin B12, vitamin D (10 micrograms), iodine and selenium. (See www.vegansociety.com/lifestyle/nutrition/multivitamins-and-minerals-lists.aspx) This is suitable for pregnant women, but does not contain enough folic acid (as this supplement contains 200 micrograms rather than the required 400 micrograms). So it should be taken with an additional folic acid supplement.

Vitamin D supplements are often marked in IU (international units) rather than micrograms. 400 IU is equivalent to 10 micrograms.

Vitashine vitamin D is recommended by the Vegan Society but has higher doses than currently recommended in the UK, providing 5,000 IU which is equivalent to 125 micrograms a day. Seek advice from a medical practitioner before taking this supplement.

Ddrops are a vegan product that comes in two forms – with either 15 micrograms or 25 micrograms of vitamin D per drop. A 6 months’ supply (180 drops) can be ordered through a pharmacy.

Vegan women should avoid any supplements that contain vitamin A as retinol.