

MAYOR OF LONDON

A young girl with colorful braids is drinking water from a glass. She is wearing a pink quilted jacket and a blue floral patterned skirt. In the background, another child is eating from a blue plate. The scene is set at a table with a floral tablecloth.

THE LONDON FOOD STRATEGY

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2018-2023

COPYRIGHT

**Greater London Authority
December 2018**

Published by
Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk

enquiries 020 7983 4000

minicom 020 7983 4458

ISBN

Photographs ©

Copies of this report are available
from www.london.gov.uk

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Purpose of this Implementation Plan | 2 |
| Part 1: From policy to action | 4 |
| 1. Good Food at Home and Reducing Food Insecurity | 4 |
| 2. Good Food Economy, Shopping and Eating Out | 6 |
| 3. Good Food in Community Settings and Public Institutions | 8 |
| 4. Good Food for Pregnancy and Childhood | 9 |
| 5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardening and Urban Farming | 11 |
| 6. Good Food for the Environment | 12 |
| Part 2: Reporting on progress | 14 |

Purpose of this Implementation Plan

The London Food Strategy sets out the Mayor's priorities and proposals for improving London's food system. It provides a vision for every Londoner to have access to healthy, affordable food and sets a direction of travel for the Mayor to work collaboratively with partners to achieve this ambition.

This Implementation Plan sets out the actions that the Mayor will take between 2018 and 2023 to help implement the priorities set out in the London Food Strategy. It also provides delivery timescales and information on how progress will be measured and reported on. Not everything that can be done to improve food is within the Mayor's powers and many of the actions identified in this plan will need to be complemented or indeed led by a wide range of partners and stakeholders to ensure a fairer and more sustainable food system.

This is a rolling plan which will be reviewed and updated every two years to reflect the successive and cumulative London-wide activity required to achieve many of the strategy's longer-term objectives. Not all the commitments highlighted in the strategy or additional commitments that may be needed to deliver the strategy's objectives, are listed here. These will be set out in future iterations of this Implementation Plan as the Mayor works with partners across the system to develop new approaches and initiatives.

Part 1: From policy to action

Arranged under the strategy's six settings, this Implementation Plan lists:

- **Key actions** that the Mayor will deliver and support to achieve change. These are actions that fall more directly within the Mayor's control and are due to be prioritised between 2018 and 2023.
- **Key targets and milestones** that align with the Mayor's aims for each of the strategy's six settings. The impact of the proposals and commitments associated with these targets and milestones will be monitored and evaluated.

Part 2: Reporting on progress

To make the Mayor's vision of improving London's food system a reality, the London Food Strategy establishes some key aims for London. The Mayor aims:

- for a reduction in the number of Londoners living in households affected by food insecurity.
 - for a healthier food environment when eating out and shopping which is conducive to healthier choices.
-

- for a fair and sustainable food system in London whereby better food procurement results in higher welfare and environmental standards with the added benefit of boosting London's economy.
- for a reduction in levels of childhood obesity across the capital and related inequalities.
- for an even stronger urban food growing network in London which connects communities, provides skills and employment opportunities and fosters improved health and wellbeing outcomes.
- for a more resilient, environmentally sustainable food system which is more efficient and less wasteful.

These aims have been selected to reflect the themes and priorities addressed in the strategy and will be measured with indicators using different datasets, combinations of datasets or other reporting methods. The indicators for each aim are set out below. Further detail on these indicators is at Appendix A.

It should be noted that the indicators framework will be kept under review in light of potential new data availability. This may result in changes to the framework to reflect additional or improved indicators, as appropriate.

Good Food at Home and Reducing Food Insecurity

- Adult and child food security
- Consumer price Index - Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- Consumer price inflation- Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- Index of median weekly income after housing costs in London

Good Food Economy, Shopping and Eating Out

- Number of less healthy food and drink adverts displayed across TfL network
- Number of job postings in food preparation and hospitality trades
- Number of fresh produce food markets in London
- Number of take-away food shops and mobile food stands

Good Food in Community Settings and Public Institutions

- Value of food procured through Procurement Across London contract

Good Food for Pregnancy and Childhood

- Prevalence of overweight and obese children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) in state schools.
- Prevalence of overweight and obese children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) in state schools.
- Total number of eligible infant free school meals taken by infant pupils
- Breastfeeding initiation rate
- Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth

Good Food Growing, Community Gardening and Urban Farming

- Percentage of land in London used for horticulture
- Percentage of land used in London for arable farms

- Percentage of land used in London for Allotment Gardens
- Number of Capital Growth food growing spaces

Good Food for the Environment

- GHG emissions from food and non-alcoholic drinks in London
- GHG emissions per capita from food and non-alcoholic drinks in London
- Levels of food waste in London (exact indicator TBC)

It should be noted that the indicators are **not targets** – they are affected by a range of external factors that are predominantly beyond the Mayor’s control. They will be monitored alongside the Implementation Plan to help measure the long-term impact of the strategy but are primarily intended to provide an overarching picture of London’s food system and improve awareness. An improved food system can result in healthier lives, good growth, a stronger economy, a cleaner environment and better social connections but it will require all Londoners, local authorities, businesses and the other partners we work with to act and meet the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead.

Part 1: From policy to action

1. Good Food at Home and Reducing Food Insecurity

The Mayor wants to:

Help to ensure all Londoners can eat well at home and tackle rising levels of household food insecurity.

In order to achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Support the Mayor’s Fund for London scheme Kitchen Social to help 330 community organisations across London develop a healthy food and social development offer during the school holidays. This will improve holiday meal provision for 50,000 children and young people in London by 2020 by delivering 300,000 meals. The scheme will generate and collect evidence to lobby government and make the case for statutory holiday provision support.
- Coordinate a 2018 School Holiday Meals Provision workshop in partnership with the Mayor’s Fund for London and use an ongoing ‘Kitchen Social Learning Forum’ to convene providers delivering holiday provision projects across London, map existing provision and share best practice. This will help inform future targeted approaches for the areas of most need in London.
- Develop a measure to assess and report on the prevalence of food insecurity for both adults and children in London, which will be included in the GLA’s Survey of Londoners. The data will provide a breakdown of the groups and areas most

affected by household food insecurity and support the development of long-term solutions to its causes and impacts.

- Promote higher numbers of employers paying the London Living Wage and support 200 employers to sign up to the Good Work Standard by April 2020, recognising that low income is one of the drivers of food insecurity.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Through the London Food Board's sub-group, the Boroughs Food Group, convene and encourage London boroughs to build the rights of all citizens to be able to eat well and our collective right to a fair and sustainable food system into their local health and wellbeing strategies or equivalent.
- Work in partnership with the relevant stakeholders to explore the role schools can play in tackling child poverty. Findings from this work will inform the development of activities that will implement and test successful initiatives and processes to tackle child poverty in London schools, including through holiday provision services
- Through the Boroughs Food Group¹ and online on London.gov.uk, continue to publicise the benefits of Food Poverty Action Plans funded by the GLA and developed by London boroughs. This will help increase the understanding of factors creating food insecurity at a local level and help build local capacity to reduce and combat it, including through local food partnerships.
- Champion the importance of good food for older people and through the Boroughs Food Group, facilitate better coordination and collaboration between local authorities to maximise the role of good food in relieving the burden of malnutrition and social isolation on the NHS.
- Provide funding towards the annual publication of the Beyond the Food Bank report to help local authorities track their progress against a range of food insecurity indicators and reduce Londoners' reliance on foodbanks.
- Through the new London Markets Board, deliver against the recommendations of the 'Understanding London's Markets' report². This will include strengthening opportunities for Londoners to access fresh, affordable, healthy food and championing business support to food entrepreneurs and start-ups.
- Host the 10th International Public Markets Conference in partnership with the Project for Public Spaces (PPS), bringing together market sector representatives from around the world to shine a spotlight on the range and quality of London markets. The conference will focus on inclusion, innovation and the social and economic impacts of public markets with a specific goal to secure sustainable legacies for London's markets themselves.
- Through the London Street and Covered Markets programme, train and support a cohort of new entrepreneurs as part of the 'Tomorrow's Markets' pilot, a legacy project which aligns with the International Public Markets Conference organising theme. Providing a cohesive programme of training, business support, mentoring, skill sharing and networking, the programme will match a new generation of traders

¹ The Boroughs Food Group is a sub-group of the London Food Board and includes members from most London Boroughs. It's main aim is to encourage collaboration and share best practice.

² <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/regeneration/london-markets>

with public markets to improve their business support offer and help entry traders overcome barriers to the sector.

- Support an expansion in the profile and number of Sugar Smart campaigns across London by hosting an annual Sugar Smart celebration event at City Hall.
- Through the Boroughs Food Group, encourage London boroughs to develop Good Food Retail Plans, sign up to the Local Government Declaration on Sugar Reduction and Healthier Food and lead a Sugar Smart campaign. This will ensure the majority of boroughs are supporting residents to eat more healthily.

2. Good Food Economy, Shopping and Eating Out

The Mayor wants to:

Support good food businesses to improve London's food environment and make healthy, affordable options more widely available to Londoners

To achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Introduce restrictions on advertising that promotes less healthy food and/or less healthy non-alcoholic drink across TfL's advertising estate.
- Use the TfL advertising estate to promote the consumption of healthier food and healthier non-alcoholic drink.
- Fund the development of five Good Food Retail Plans to help local authorities and businesses improve access to healthy, affordable, culturally-appropriate food for local residents in the areas of most need.
- Host the Urban Food Awards, recognising the contribution and achievements of values-driven food businesses, social enterprises and individuals working in London's food sector, especially those serving disadvantaged communities.
- Signpost businesses to support and advice via the London Growth Hub and fund sector-specific support such as through food hubs like the Food Exchange at New Covent Garden Market, committing £70 million investment towards regeneration in London by 2021 through the Good Growth Fund.
- Support food and drinks start-ups to find and access shared kitchen space through the London's Growth Hub's Open Workspace Map.
- Support the investment of £4 million in community led projects through Crowdfund London by 2021 with a programme strand dedicated to projects improving access to healthy and affordable food.
- Champion a flexible approach to migration by lobbying the government to implement qualified freedom of movement for European workers at the end of the planned EU/UK transition phase in December 2020. This will help the food and hospitality sectors meet demand, innovate and continue to grow to ensure a strong food economy.
- Work with the London Resilience Forum to establish the impact of various Brexit scenarios on the availability of food for Londoners, including holding an expert roundtable on London Food and Brexit.

- Continue to work with business to find solutions to the challenges that Brexit poses and enhance London's reputation as a world-leading food destination, to help food play a key role in our tourist economy through London's official promotion agency, London and Partners and the Visit London app.
- Develop proposals for a pilot with the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) to improve access to apprenticeship levy funding for SMEs in the food and hospitality sectors.
- Announce London's status as a 'Veg City' and support the Food Foundation's Peas Please campaign to work with retailers, markets, farmers, food outlets, manufacturers and local authorities to help promote an increase in the production, availability and consumption of vegetables. This will help decrease the risk of diet-related diseases and reduce London's consumption-based Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Fund the continued delivery and expansion of the Healthier Catering Commitment, working in partnership with local authorities and the Association of London Environmental Health Managers to build on the 700 businesses already signed up to the scheme in London and help them make simple, healthy improvements to their food.
- Support the development of a Healthier Catering Commitment second tier accreditation in 2019 to target food businesses and franchises with over 250 employees. This will include a range of new criteria which will commit larger businesses to reformulation and sustainability targets, require them to provide infant feeding friendly environments and provide and promote healthier choices at the point of purchase.
- Support the food and hospitality industry to engage with further education providers to better target allocated spend from the £300m per annum devolved Adult Education Budget from August 2019, and to deliver the skills that the industry needs in order to be competitive.
- Support the 'Collaboration for Healthier Lives' initiative in Southwark and Lambeth by convening the Consumer Goods Forum and local partners and sharing findings from the pilot to inform future initiatives that will create healthier retail environments and sustained behaviour change.
- Review, refresh and relaunch the London Healthy Workplace Charter standards and operating model in 2018 to incorporate new evidence, widen accessibility and appeal to a range of employers, especially lower paid sectors and small businesses, and align with the Good Work Standard. Sign up 1,000 employers to the Charter, supporting them to actively encourage and enable staff to eat healthily, benefitting 750,000 employees.
- Through the London Food Board and its sub-group, the Boroughs Food Group, encourage local authorities and businesses to consider Public Health England guidance on catering standards for employers and strive for Food for life Served Here accreditation.

3. Good Food in Community Settings and Public Institutions

The Mayor wants to:

Work with public sector partners to improve their food procurement for the communities they serve

To achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Undertake research to understand and inform work to improve the availability of healthy, sustainable, affordable food for people who work at night, as highlighted in the Mayor's Vision for London as a 24-hour City.
- Promote healthy, sustainable food in the GLA Group through the food it sells to staff, including enabling London's Kitchen Café to obtain the Soil Association's Silver Food for Life Served Here accreditation.
- Pilot five water refill schemes in 2018 and evaluate these to inform a city-wide roll out; launch a campaign cutting the use of single use plastic bottles and work with local businesses to act as local water refill points. Lead by example across the GLA group by phasing out unnecessary use of single-use plastics and improving access to tap water on all premises.
- Work with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) to install up to 20 drinking water fountains in 2018, allocate funding to deliver the roll out of a further 100 drinking water fountains across the city by 2021 in partnership with Thames Water including working with TfL to identify suitable installation locations on the transport network.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Through the London Food Board and its sub-group, the Boroughs Food Group, convene and enable boroughs, partners and external stakeholders to share best practice on how to develop and implement healthy food policies across public sector settings.
- Undertake research to understand the food needs of older, vulnerable and disabled groups across London and explore the potential to partner with social enterprise models to help local authorities provide access to healthy, sustainable, affordable food in the home and community to combat social isolation and malnutrition.
- Support the creation of breastfeeding friendly environments in public institutions and community settings for staff and visitors. By 2020, make City Hall a more breastfeeding-friendly environment including ensuring facilities are available for employees of City Hall to express and store breastmilk at work.

4. Good Food for Pregnancy and Childhood

The Mayor wants to:

Use good food to help give Londoners the best possible start to life

To achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Convene London's Child Obesity Taskforce to lead on city-wide action to reduce childhood obesity and related inequalities. The Taskforce will develop an action plan in 2018/19, aiming to halve the percentage of children who are overweight at the beginning of primary school, and obese at the end of primary school.
- Implement new planning policies to help reduce child obesity, including:
 - Restricting A5 hot food takeaway uses opening within 400 metres walking distance from the entrances and exits of an existing or proposed primary or secondary school.
 - Requiring any new A5 hot food takeaways which fall outside of these restrictions to achieve and operate in compliance with the Healthier Catering Commitment.
- Launch the Healthy Early Years London programme in 2018 and promote the programme in partnership with London's boroughs and childcare settings, targeting those serving the most vulnerable communities. Sign up a minimum of 10% of London's early years registered settings by 2020, including the 17 boroughs identified as having the most significant child health inequalities.
- Recruit 2150 schools to the Healthy Schools London programme by 2020, with 60% of recruited schools achieving a Healthy Schools London award.
- Work in partnership with Transport for London to ensure those feeding their infants on London's transport network are supported to do so by:
 - Updating the TfL website and leaflet sent to those applying for a 'Baby on Board' badge with information on infant feeding on the transport network.
 - Briefing staff to support those wishing to feed their infants on the transport network.
 - Helping to normalise breastfeeding through a poster campaign on the tube network.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Host a Healthy Start workshop and coordinate a working group, bringing together local authorities, early years practitioners, third sector organisations and infant feeding networks to assess barriers to the uptake of Healthy Start vouchers across London, share best practice and develop a coordinated response to the Department of Health and Social Care consultation on the scheme.
- Through the London Food Board and London Markets Board, encourage more retailers, including markets and convenience stores, to accept Healthy Start vouchers. This will inform future strategic approaches and interventions to help achieve a target of 80 percent uptake of eligibility.
- Increase rates of breastfeeding by:

- Convening partners to produce an action plan by 2020 for making London a ‘Baby Friendly’ city, including drawing on the UNICEF UK Baby-Friendly Initiative.
- By 2020, making City Hall and the wider GLA group more breastfeeding friendly by enabling London’s Kitchen Café to be baby friendly and ensuring women returning to work are supported to express and store breastmilk safely.
- Hosting an infant feeding conference at City Hall with partners to share best practice and promote healthy, sustainable food for infants.
- Work with London partners³ to explore the opportunities provided by the London Health and Social Care Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)⁴ to:
 - Improve the food and drink environment in schools, including use of the Healthy Pupil Capital Fund, money raised through the introduction of the sugar levy in 2018. Schools and boroughs are being encouraged to invest in effective interventions, such as water fountains, to improve child health and wellbeing. To support this, London partners will be working to increase the number of ‘water only’ primary schools in London, with an ambition to reach 90% ‘water only’ policy by April 2019.
 - Pilot ways to improve the urban environment around schools in deprived areas by developing 400m radius ‘superzones’ in which issues such as the food offer, advertising, gambling, smoking, physical inactivity and air quality will be tackled. Boroughs will be supported to develop local action plans. These will be co-produced with communities to work towards giving children a much healthier and safer environment to live, learn and play in. The approach will be tested, learning shared and scaled up across all boroughs during 2019/20.
- Host a London School Food Conference in 2019 to support local authorities, schools and caterers adopt whole-school food policies. The event will provide promote opportunities to recognise and structure progress, including through the Healthy Schools London programme, Food for Life Schools Award and Procurement Across London group. Continue to work with partners to lobby Government to provide universal free school meals for all and produce further guidance to support schools to implement the School Food Standards.

³ The devolution agreement signatories: London Councils, Public Health England, NHS England (London), London CCGs and the Greater London Authority

⁴https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/nhs_hlp_memorandum_of_understanding_report_november_2017.pdf

5. Good Food Growing, Community Gardening and Urban Farming

The Mayor wants to:

Promote the multiple benefits of food growing for individuals and communities

To achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Use the New London Plan to highlight the importance of including food growing spaces in new housing developments and as a meanwhile use on vacant or under-utilised sites, encourage local authorities to protect existing food growing spaces including allotments and promote urban greening in their local development plans.
- Continue to provide funding towards the Capital Growth programme and support other food growing networks to help promote the health, economic, environmental and community benefits of food growing. In 2018, the programme's tenth year, funding will help maintain the network of over 2,500 food growing projects, recruit 75 new members, provide training to 150 people and engage 500 volunteers.
- Promote the contribution that food growing plays in providing skills and engagement which can increase social enterprise and job creation in the food sector, such as via Sustain's Roots to Work programme which connects people with jobs, training and opportunities in London's sustainable food sector.
- Develop a vision for social prescribing in London, to be published in 2019, which will explore the potential for health care professionals to increase the number of social prescriptions for fruit and vegetables and referrals to community food growing schemes, helping people find solutions to improve their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Through the new London Plan, encourage local authorities to promote the use of innovative solutions to deliver small-scale food growing, such as green roofs and walls, in their local development plans and re-utilise existing under-used spaces and incorporating spaces for food growing in community schemes such as in schools. Where sites are made available for food growing on a temporary basis, landowners/developers will need to be explicit over how long sites will be available to the community.
- Work with initiatives, including Sustain's Roots to Work, that develop training programmes to support people to set up food-growing enterprises.
- Through the London Food Board, work with the Dynamic Food Procurement National Advisory Board to explore potential to integrate more SME food producers into GLA group and public-sector contracts. This will include an initial meeting in 2019.
- Work with organisations to develop bids to the Good Growth Fund - which is committing £70 million investment by 2021 to support regeneration in London - to support investment in the emerging nature-friendly urban farming sector and help London become a leader in urban agriculture and green circular economy jobs.

6. Good Food for the Environment

The Mayor wants to:

Reduce the environmental impact of our food system by making it more efficient, more sustainable and less wasteful

To achieve this objective, the Mayor has taken or will take the following actions in the coming years:

- Sign up as a Champion of Sustainable Development Goal 12.3, setting a 50% per head reduction of food waste target by 2030. Achieving this target will lead to a significant reduction in the core materials associated with food packaging: paper, card, plastic, glass, tins and cans, which collectively make up around 75% of municipal waste.
- Work with the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and London Waste and Recycling Board (LWARB) to promote the Courtauld Commitment 2025, a key initiative for London and the UK to significantly cut food waste. This is an ambitious voluntary agreement that brings together organisations across the food system, from producer to consumer, to make food and drink production and consumption more sustainable. It sets a target of 20% reduction in food and drink waste, and the associated GHG emissions per person, by 2025.
- Through the GLA Group Responsible Procurement Policy, lead by example by promoting the use of sustainably and ethically-sourced food across the GLA group, helping to reduce the contribution of food to climate change. This policy will be reviewed every two years by the GLA Group Responsible Procurement Forum.
- Encourage the use of reusable water bottles and more widespread provision of free drinking water across London to reduce single-use plastic packaging waste and lead by example across the GLA group by:
 - Phasing out single use plastic bottles, cups, straws and micro-plastics in cafes and welfare areas by 2019.
 - Enabling London's Kitchen Café to obtain the Green Kitchen Standard, a new certification developed by the Soil Association and Carbon Trust, which recognises caterers that are taking positive steps to sustainably manage energy, water and waste.
 - Promoting the use of sustainably and ethically-sourced food, helping to reduce the contribution of food to climate change.
- Through the London Waste & Recycling Board (LWARB), deliver Recycle for London, Love Food Hate Waste and TRiFOCAL behaviour change campaigns, sharing best practice from the FoodSave programme from 2018.
- Publish the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory on an annual basis in order to assess the impacts of actions taken by the Mayor and partners to tackle climate change. The data will include an estimate of London's consumption related global Greenhouse Gas emissions resulting from food.
- Through LWARB, support businesses to scale up and/or adopt circular economy business models through the £1.5 Advance London Programme and through investment in Circularity Capital and the London SME Fund by 2020.

- Lead the debate on how to promote a more efficient and low-carbon food transport network via the Mayor's Transport Strategy, which seeks to make London's transport network zero emission by 2050, contributing towards the creation of a zero-carbon city. The Mayor, through TfL and the boroughs, and working with stakeholders, will seek to support and accelerate ultra-low and zero emission technologies to help meet UK and EU legal emissions limits.

In addition, the Mayor will support change through the following actions:

- Support initiatives with restaurants and others, such as the Sustainable Restaurants Association's 'Food Made Good' Sustainability Rating, to engage chefs, food buyers and customers with the provenance, values and environmental impact of food choices.
- Work in partnership with Chatham House and the London Climate Change Partnership (LCCP) to assess London's food security and resilience to the environmental impact of our food system. This research will be used to devise cross-sector policies to increase levels of resilience.
- Set a London-wide target for 65 per cent of municipal waste to be recycled by 2030 and encourage local authorities to offer better waste recycling services, including separate food waste collections, to help meet this target.
- Support others to shape and identify the new incentives needed to improve the environmental quality of the Green Belt and increase the supply of locally-sourced food.

Part 2: Reporting on progress

Appendix A – London Food Strategy Indicators

| Category | Indicator | Name of source | Data source owner | Type of Source | Data availability | Periodicity | Geographical coverage |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| A. Good food at Home and Reducing Food Insecurity | | | | | | | |
| A.1. Food security | A.1.1. Adult Food security | Survey of Londoners | Greater London Authority | Survey | 2018 | First survey to be published in Spring 2019, this should be repeated by 2021 if successful | London |
| | A.1.2. Children's Food security | Survey of Londoners | Greater London Authority | Survey | 2018 | First survey to be published in Spring 2019, this should be repeated by 2021 if successful | London |
| A.2. Food price index and affordability | A.2.1 Consumer price Index - Food and non-alcoholic beverages | Consumer price inflation | ONS | Survey | 1988 to 2018 | Monthly, Quarterly, Annual | UK |
| | A.2.2 Consumer price inflation- Food and non-alcoholic beverages | Consumer price inflation | ONS | Survey | 1988 to 2018 | Monthly, Quarterly, Annual | UK |

| Category | Indicator | Name of source | Data source owner | Type of Source | Data availability | Periodicity | Geographical coverage |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | A.2.3 Index of median weekly income after housing costs in London | Family Resources Survey | Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) | Survey | 2009 to 2017 | Annual (3 years moving average) | London |
| B. Good Food Economy, Shopping and Eating Out | | | | | | | |
| B.1 Less healthy food and drink advertising restrictions across TfL network | B.1 Number of less healthy food and drink adverts displayed across TfL network | Audit of less healthy food and drink advertising across TfL network | Greater London Authority | Survey | 2018 onwards | Annually | London |
| B.2 Vacancies in food sector | B.2. Number of job postings in food preparation and hospitality trades | London Datastore | Burning Glass | Survey | 2012 -2018 | Quarterly | London |
| B.3. Fresh produce food markets | B.3. Number of fresh produce food markets in London | GLA Street markets | Greater London Authority | Survey | 2010 to 2018 | 6-8 updates per year | London |
| B.4. Food takeaways ¹ | B.4 Number of take-away food shops and mobile food stands | Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) | ONS | Survey | 2016 to 2018 | Annual | UK, Regional |
| C. Good Food in Public Institutions and Community Settings | | | | | | | |
| C.1. Food procurement in boroughs | C.1.1. Value of food procured through PAL | Procurement Across London (PAL) / London Contracts | London Borough of Havering | Administrative | 2016-2017 | Annual | London |

| Category | Indicator | Name of source | Data source owner | Type of Source | Data availability | Periodicity | Geographical coverage |
|--|--|---|--|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | and Supplies group (LCSG) | | | | | |
| D. Good Food for Maternity, Early Years, Education and Health | | | | | | | |
| D.1 Prevalence of overweight and obese children | D.1.1. Prevalence of overweight and obese children in Reception (aged 4-5 years) in state schools. | National Childhood Measurement Programme | NHS Digital | Administrative | 2006/2007 to 2017/2018 | Annual | England, Regions, Local Authorities |
| | D.1.2. Prevalence of overweight and obese children in Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) in state schools. | National Childhood Measurement Programme | NHS Digital | Administrative | 2006/2007 to 2017/2018 | Annual | England, Regions, Local Authorities |
| D.2. Universal Infant Free School Meals taken by Infant pupils | D.2.1. Total number of eligible Meals taken by Infant pupils | Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM): funding allocations | Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) | Administrative | 2016/17 to 2018/19 | Annual | Local Authority |
| D.3. Breastfeeding initiation rates and prevalence at 6-8 weeks ² | D.3.1. Breastfeeding initiation | Maternity Services Data Set (MSDS) | NHS England | Survey | 2013/14 to 2016/17 | Annual | England, Local Authorities, Regions |
| | D.3.2. Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth | Maternity Services Data Set (MSDS) | NHS England | Survey | 2013/14 to 2016/17 | Annual | England, Local Authorities, Regions |
| E. Good Food Growing, Community Gardens and Urban Farming | | | | | | | |
| E.1. % land used for food growing in London | E.1.1. Percentage of land in London used for Horticulture | UKMap | GeoInformation Group | Survey | 2018 | Biannual | Country, Region |

| Category | Indicator | Name of source | Data source owner | Type of Source | Data availability | Periodicity | Geographical coverage |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| | E.1.2. Percentage of land used in London for arable farms | UKMap | GeoInformation Group | Survey | 2018 | Biannual | Country, Region |
| E.2. Number of allotments/food growing spaces in London | E.2.1. Percentage of land used for Allotment Gardens | UKMap | GeoInformation Group | Survey | 2018 | Biannual | Country, Region |
| | E.2.2. Number of Capital Growth food growing spaces | Capital Growth | Sustain | Administrative | 2018 | Annual | London |
| F. Good Food for the Environment | | | | | | | |
| F.1. Food related GHG emissions | F.1.1. GHG emissions from food and non-alcoholic drinks | UK's carbon footprint | Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs / University of Leeds | Estimate | 2008 to 2015 | Annual | UK, Results from London can be requested |
| | F.1.2. GHG emissions per capita from food and non-alcoholic drinks | UK's carbon footprint | Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs / University of Leeds | Estimate | 2008 to 2015 | Annual | UK, Results from London can be requested |
| F.2. Levels of food waste | TBC | | | | | | |

Notes

1. Data for London for the indicator B.4 Number of take-away food shops and mobile food stands can be requested from the ONS from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR)
2. Data on Breastfeeding initiation rates and prevalence at 6-8 weeks is collected for London by NHS England, data are suppressed for London region due to data quality reasons. However, data is provided for a few boroughs for both indicators.

Other formats and languages

For a large print, Braille, disc, sign language video or audio-tape version of this document, please contact us at the address below:

Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

Telephone **020 7983 4000**
www.london.gov.uk

You will need to supply your name, your postal address and state the format and title of the publication you require.

If you would like a summary of this document in your language, please phone the number or contact us at the address above.