

Food environments

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Aim of briefing

This briefing aims to extend previous work on food environments undertaken by the research unit with a supplementary focus on end of school opening hours and small area deprivation, based on the updated 2025 Indices of Deprivation (IoD25).

Background

Overweight and obesity in childhood have been associated with an increased risk of overweight and obesity in later life and earlier onset of noncommunicable diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease (NHS Digital, 2024). In addition, childhood and adolescent obesity can have adverse psychosocial consequences, affecting individuals' academic performance and quality of life (Creese et al, 2021; World Health Organization, 2025).

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) was launched in 2005/06 (NHS Digital, 2023), as part of the government's strategy to reduce childhood obesity (NHS Digital, 2025). The programme measures the height and weight of children in reception (aged 4-5 years) and year 6 (10-11 years) attending mainstream state schools (NHS Digital, 2025).

For the academic year 2023/24, 31.2% of year 6 children in West Sussex were measured as being overweight or obese (having excess weight), significantly lower than England (35.8%). Despite the prevalence of excess weight amongst year 6 children in West Sussex remaining significantly lower than England since 2007/08, it has been increasing over the past five years (data for the academic year 2020/21 was not presented).

Despite the health risks caused by obesity becoming increasingly well-documented (World Health Organization, 2024), tackling this issue is challenging as it is impacted by numerous social, economic, biological and environmental factors that influence the way we live and behave (Blackshaw et al., 2019).

An increasing amount of research has investigated the association between the wider food environment such as the presence of fast-food outlets which provide energy-dense food quickly within an area, and obesity (Atanasova, et al., 2022; van Erpecum et al., 2022).

Previous analysis

In February 2025, Fingertips, OHID's (2025) public health data collection and analysis tool, updated an indicator within its 'Wider Determinants of Health' profile, which provides a summary of the rate of fast-food outlets per 100,000 population, based on data from the Food Standards Agency Food Hygiene Scheme.

To calculate the rate of fast-food outlets per 100,000 population, OHID conducted three searches:

1. **Initial search:** select all premises that are categorised under 'Takeaway/sandwich shop' business type.
2. **Main chain name search:** select the largest chain outlets (cut-off criteria of 100 outlets nationally) that are categorised under 'restaurant/cafe/canteen', 'retailers', and 'other catering premises'.
3. **Keyword search:** selects relevant premises from the following business types; mobile caterer, other catering premises, restaurant/café/canteen. The keywords used in the search are grill, burger, chicken, chip, fish bar, pizza, kebab, India, China, Chinese.

Whilst this updated indicator provided a useful starting point, data was not available at smaller geographies (e.g., electoral wards) and the inclusion criteria focused on the size of the outlet chain (cut-off criteria of 100 outlets nationally) rather than additional factors such as whether an outlet offered takeaway services.

Extending OHID's methodology

Building on OHID's methodology, the Public Health and Social Research Unit adapted the 'main chain name search', to include food outlets where it was clear or likely that they were accepting orders for takeaway.

Alongside any outlets identified as a 'main chain' (over 100 outlets) who offered delivery were selected, a postcode search (based on each unique combination of post town and district e.g., PO19) was conducted on Just Eat, one of the UK's most popular delivery services, to identify smaller businesses that offered takeaway.

For each authority, business names of any remaining outlets not identified as offering delivery were manually scanned and searched for in Just Eat.

This search strategy was initially applied to FSA data in March 2025. As FSA data is continuously being updated, this briefing provides an overview of the search strategy applied to most recent available snapshot of FSA FHRs data (at time of writing) from the 28th November 2025.

What types of outlets are included in this analysis?

FSA data categorizes food businesses based on their type and hygiene standards. After applying and extending OHID's methodology, this analysis included the following categories of FSA data:

- Takeaway and sandwich shops (995 outlets)
- Restaurants, cafés NS canteens (767 outlets)
- Other catering premises (61 outlets)
- Retailers – other (42 outlets)

Further information on the number of outlets identified is provided in the [Outlets relative to schools](#) section.

Deprivation

Alongside investigating the availability of fast-food outlets relative to schools, this briefing looks at the location of outlets and local deprivation, based on the 2025 Indices of Deprivation. The IoD25 measures relative deprivation (how deprived one area is compared with another) in small areas, known as lower super output areas (LSOAs), across England. Each LSOA represents an approximate population of between 1000 and 3000 people.

The IoD25 draws on a range of indicators which are organised into seven distinct domains: Income, Employment, Education, Health, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment (Francis-Devine, 2025). These domains are combined and weighted together to form the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25), the official measure of deprivation in England.

Each small area is given a score and ranked from most (1) to least deprived (32,844) according to their level of multiple deprivation relative to that of other areas. They are then commonly grouped into deciles or quintiles for easier comparison (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2025).

In figure 1, Quintile 1 represents the most deprived 20% of the national population and Quintile 5 represents the least deprived. In West Sussex, the majority of food outlets were located across neighbourhoods within Quintile 2 (33.4%) and 3 (25.1%).

Quintile	Number of outlets	Proportion
Most deprived 20%	63	6.3%
Quintile 2	334	33.4%
Quintile 3	251	25.1%
Quintile 4	246	24.6%
Least deprived 20%	104	10.4%

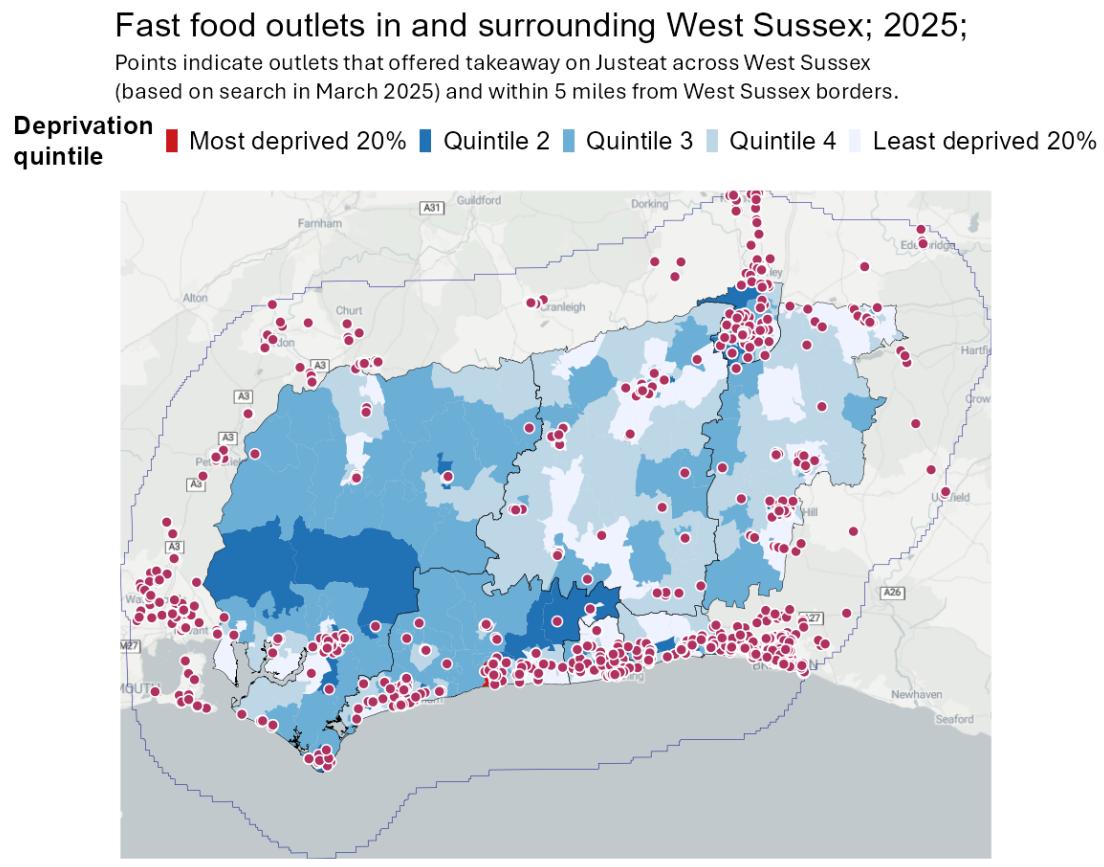
Excludes outlets without valid latitude/longitude coordinates. One outlet was subsequently excluded as could not determine quintile. Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data updated on 28/11/2025.

Good to know

As the IMD25 is an area-based measure (assessing deprivation at neighbourhood level), it is important to note that not everyone living in a deprived area will be deprived and not everyone in the least deprived area will be affluent.

In addition, when looking at the location of food outlets and deprivation, it is important to note that children may attend schools in areas with different relative deprivation compared to where they live (NHS Digital, 2023).

Figure 1 Fast food outlets in West Sussex by deprivation quintile



Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data updated on 28/11/2025 and
 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: English Indices of Deprivation 2025
 (via Open Government Licence v3.0) © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Figure 1 illustrates the association between number of outlets and area level deprivation. All plots featured in this briefing exclude outlets without geolocation data (e.g., longitude/latitude coordinates). West Sussex neighbourhoods with higher IMD scores (more deprived neighbourhoods) tend to have slightly more outlets, although this relationship is not particularly strong ($r = .36$).

West Sussex neighbourhoods with higher IMD scores (more deprived neighbourhoods) tend to have slightly more outlets, although this relationship is not particularly strong ($r = .36$). However, when interpreting Figure 2, it is important to note that for the majority of LSOAs in each quintile, only one outlet was identified (see Table 1).

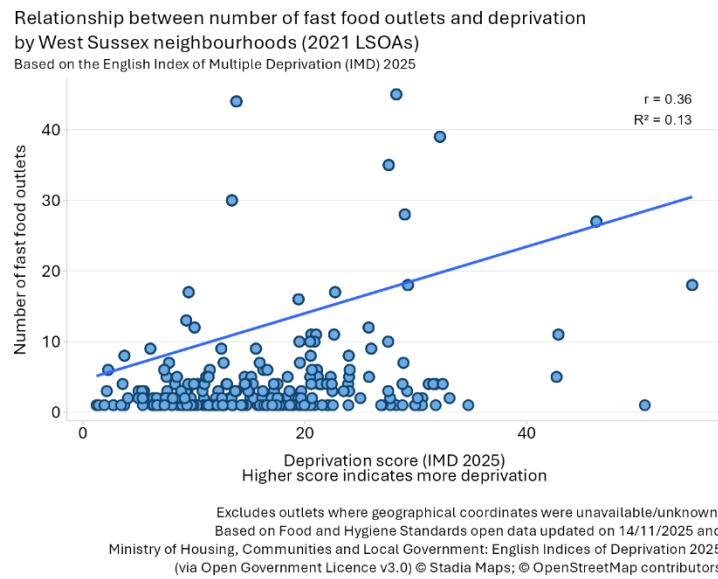
Table 1 Number and proportion of LSOAs by outlet size and deprivation quintile, based on 2025 IMD

IMD Quintile	Number of LSOAs with 1 outlet	Number of LSOAs with 2-3 outlets	Number of LSOAs with 4+ outlets
Most deprived 20%	9 (69.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (30.8%)
Quintile 2	58 (62.4%)	10 (10.8%)	25 (26.9%)
Quintile 3	97 (67.8%)	17 (11.9%)	29 (20.3%)
Quintile 4	101 (75.4%)	16 (11.9%)	17 (12.7%)

IMD Quintile	Number of LSOAs with 1 outlet	Number of LSOAs with 2-3 outlets	Number of LSOAs with 4+ outlets
Least deprived 20%	124 (83.2%)	17 (11.4%)	8 (5.4%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data updated (28/11/2025 and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: English Indices of Deprivation 2025

Figure 2 Relationship between number of outlets and deprivation



Focus on Schools

Alongside an overall picture of fast-food outlets in and around West Sussex, it is important to consider the location of fast-food outlets relative to schools across the county. This is because the local food environment, such as the presence of fast-food outlets near to schools, could influence children's dietary choices and behaviours (Savory, et al., 2025).

Research, such as a review by Pineda et al (2024), has highlighted the role of the local food environment as a key determinant for the prevention of obesity and other diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

This was also recognised by a recent amendment to the National Planning Policy Framework, which sets out the Government's planning policies for England (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2024). This amendment states that local planning authorities should 'refuse applications for hot food takeaways and fast-food outlets that are near where children congregate (unless in a designated town centre) or in locations where there is evidence that a concentration of such uses is having an adverse impact on local health, pollution or anti-social-behaviour' (Obesity Health Alliance, 2024).

Schools in West Sussex

School data included in this briefing was provided by the Department of Education's 'Schools, pupils and their characteristics' for the academic year 2024/25.

In 2024/25, there were 332 schools in West Sussex with around 130,800 pupils. The majority of schools are state-funded primary schools ($n = 227$; 68.4%), which tend to have smaller capacity than secondary schools.

The number of pupils attending schools in West Sussex has increased from around 121,900 in 2015/16 to 130,800 in 2024/25.

Outlets relative to schools

The first section of this briefing provides an overview of outlets identified across the seven district and boroughs within West Sussex, alongside ten neighbouring local authorities (Havant, East Hampshire, Waverley, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Tandridge, Wealden, Lewes, Brighton and Hove and Sevenoaks), relative to schools.

Neighbouring areas were added as people may travel or order food from 20-30 minutes away across local authority borders.

Good to know

To extend OHID's methodology, a postcode search of Just Eat was conducted to identify fast food outlets who offered takeaway services. This manual search was conducted in March 2025.

As FSA data is regularly updated, this extended methodology was applied to the latest available dataset extracted on the 28th of November, for consistency.

These maps aim to provide as detailed picture of the food environment as possible, but outlets may have been missed or subsequently opened or closed since the manual search was conducted.

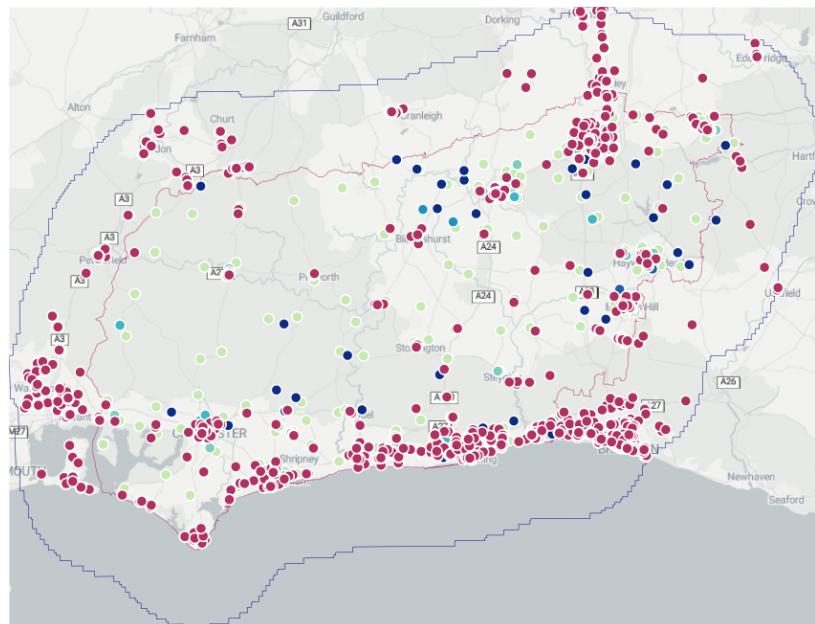
Based on the latest available FSA dataset, extracted on 28th November 2025, 1,865 fast food outlets were identified within West Sussex in areas up to five miles beyond the county border. Outlets without valid geographic coordinates were excluded, ensuring that only locations which could be mapped were included in the analysis.

Figure 3 Fast food outlets in West Sussex relative to schools

Fast food outlets in and surrounding West Sussex

Points indicate outlets that offered takeaway on Just Eat across West Sussex (based on search in March 2025) and within 5 miles from West Sussex borders.

Phase	State-funded nursery	State-funded primary	State-funded secondary
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•



Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data updated on 28/11/2025, and Department of Education Schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

To investigate the availability of fast-food outlets around schools in West Sussex, a 400m radius circular buffer (representing an approximate five-minute walk) was created around each school (Davis et al, 2025). This is a common measure used by local authorities to restrict planning permission for new fast-food outlets opening near schools (Brown, et al., 2021).

Across West Sussex, 135 schools (all phases) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m radius. This represents 40.7% of the 332 schools in the county for the academic year 2024/25.

Secondary schools

The remainder of this briefing will focus on secondary schools, which covers pupils aged 11-16. This because older students typically have more freedom to travel independently without parental supervision and autonomy over their food choices (Mesch, et al., 2025; Situmorang, et al., 2024; Trapp, et al., 2021).

For the academic year 2024/25, 21 out of 40 (52.5%) secondary schools in West Sussex had at least one outlet within a 400m radius.

Table 2 Number of secondary schools with fast-food outlets within 400m

Number of fast food outlets within 400m	Number of secondary schools	Percentage of all secondary schools
0	19	47.5%
1-5	17	42.5%
6-10	3	7.5%
11+	1	2.5%

*Fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Just Eat in March 2025. Excludes outlets where postcodes were unavailable/unknown.

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education's schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25

How many of these outlets were open during school hours?

Fast food outlets often open during lunchtime and on a students' journey to and from school (Savory, et al., 2025). To gain further understanding of the number of outlets open during lunchtime and after school in West Sussex, this briefing applied recommendations from [Medway Council's \(2014\) guidance document](#) on planning applications for hot food takeaways. [Appendix B](#) provides further information on the guidance.

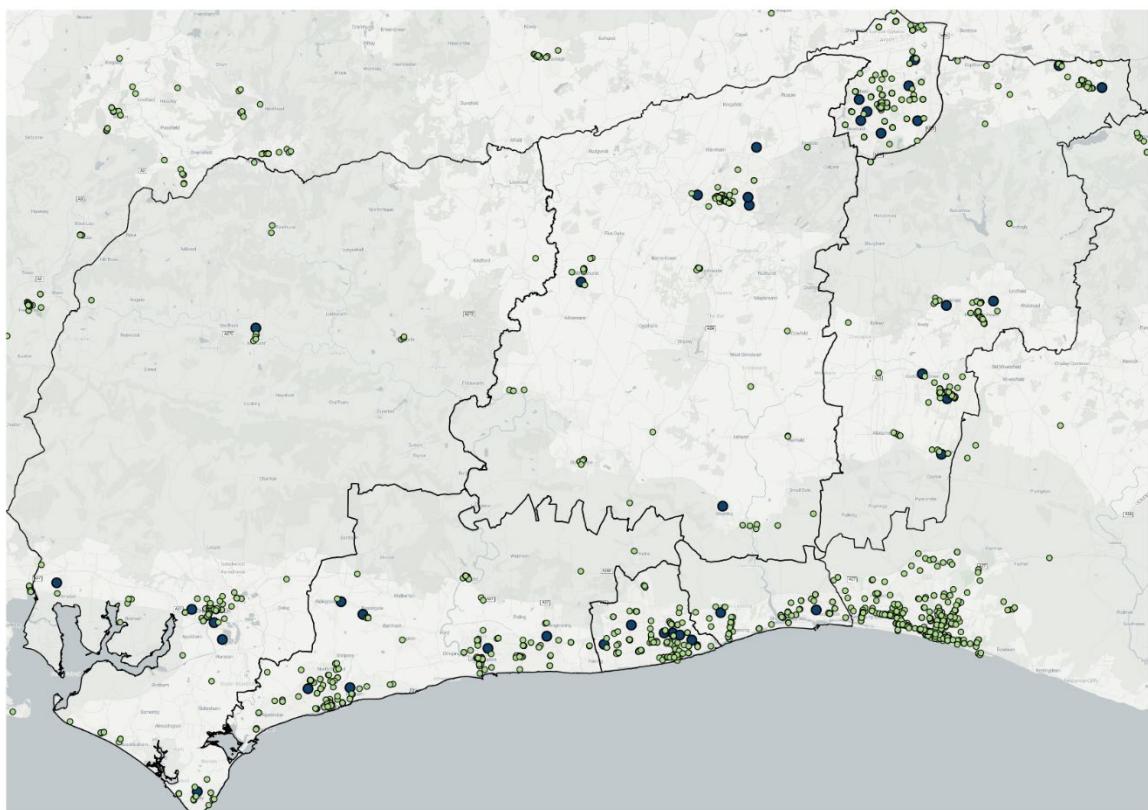
This guidance document stated that 'new hot food takeaways will not be permitted to operate between the hours of 12:00 – 2pm and 3-5pm if located within 400 metres of a secondary school' (section 4.27).

Weekday	Open between 12–2pm	Open between 3–5pm	Open between 12–2pm & 3–5pm	Not open during restricted hours	Closed
Monday	6	10	28	11	15
Tuesday	7	15	28	15	6
Wednesday	8	16	28	18	2
Thursday	8	16	28	18	2
Friday	7	12	32	19	1

*Fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Just Eat in March 2025. Excludes outlets where postcodes were unavailable/unknown. Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education's schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25

Figure 4 Fast food outlets relative to secondary schools in West Sussex

● State-funded secondary



Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education's schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Impact of supermarkets and convenience stores

Whilst fast food outlets are a key focus for policy makers and researchers, they represent only part of the broader food environment and as highlighted by Williams et al (2016), it is important to consider other sources of convenient foods such as supermarkets and convenience stores. To better understand food access and exposure near schools, the range of outlets was subsequently expanded to include supermarkets, corner shops and convenience stores.

Additional outlets were identified by selecting all premises categorised by the FSA as 'Retailers – supermarket/hypermarkets' and any businesses with 'off licence', 'convenience' and 'corner shop' in the name.

How many supermarkets and convenience stores were identified?

Based on the latest FSA dataset (extracted 14th November 2025), 403 supermarkets, convenience stores and off-licences were identified across West Sussex and within five miles of the county border (see Figure 3). Of these, 205 (50.9%) stores were identified within West Sussex itself.

What is the rate of supermarkets and convenience stores in West Sussex per 100,000 population?

The mean rate of supermarkets, convenience stores and off-licences is approximately 22.5 outlets per 100,000 people in West Sussex, based on mid-year population estimates for 2024.

Area	Population	Number of outlets	Rate per 100,000 population
Adur	64,889	24	37.0
Arun	170,064	41	24.1
Chichester	128,934	33	25.6
Crawley	124,008	24	19.4
Horsham	151,521	19	12.5
Mid Sussex	161,755	26	16.1
Worthing	113,866	39	34.3
West Sussex	915,037	206	22.5

Population refers to the ONS 2024 mid-year population estimates.

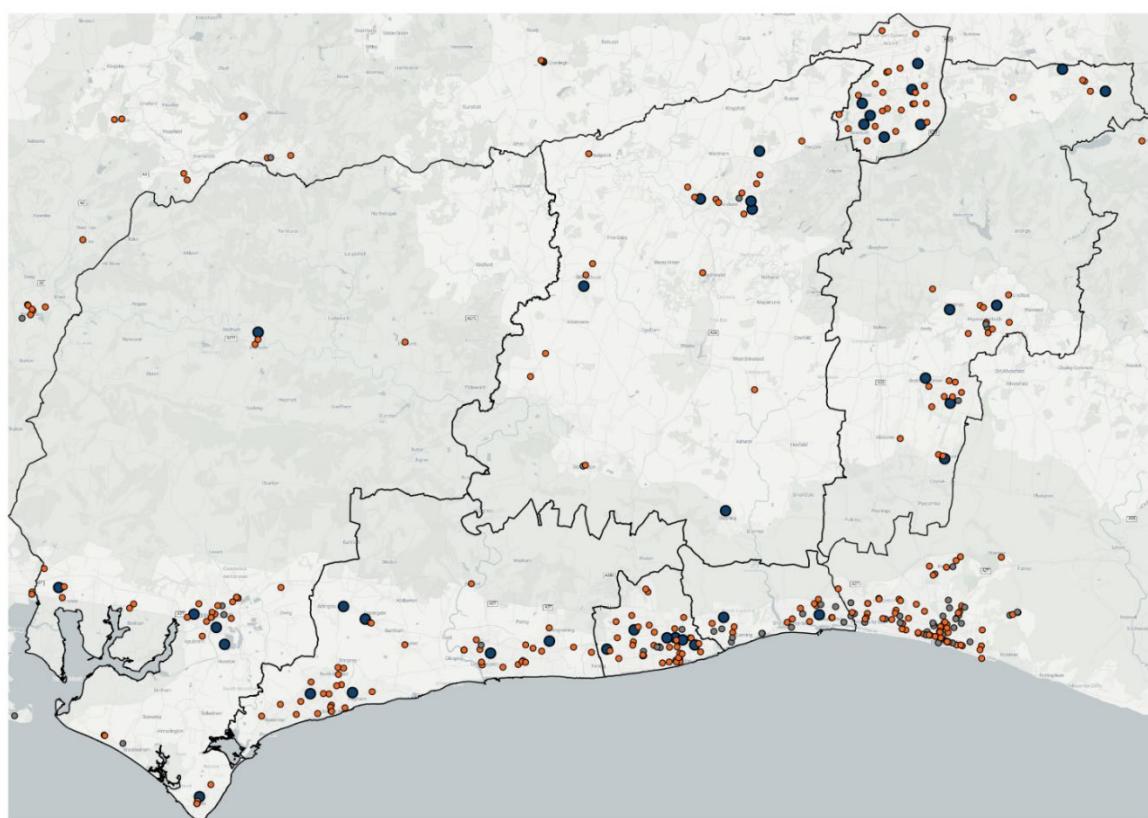
For the academic year 2024/25, 11 out of 40 secondary schools (27.5%) in West Sussex had at least one supermarket, convenience store or off-liscence within a 400m radius.

Number of supermarkets/hypermarkets, convenience stores and off-licences within 400m	Number of secondary schools	Percentage of all secondary schools
0	29	72.5%
1–3	11	27.5%

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education's schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25

Figure 5: Secondary schools relative to supermarkets, convenience stores or off-licences in West Sussex

Location Type • Secondary schools
 • Supermarkets/hypermarkets, convenience stores or off-licences



Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education's schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Conclusion

This briefing aimed to provide a summary of the retail food environment relative to schools in West Sussex, through the identification of fast-food outlets, alongside supermarkets and convenience stores, within a 400m radius (which represents an approximate five-minute walk).

This analysis predominantly focused on secondary schools in West Sussex and identified areas where there were higher numbers of fast-food outlets within a 400m radius. This can help to provide further insight into the food landscape and potential dietary health and nutritional status of young people within the area (Davis et al, 2025).

Despite the benefits of this additional analysis, there are limitations and caveats to be aware of. For example, to identify outlets which offered takeaway, our analysis used a combination of OHID's methodology alongside a manual search of one online food delivery platform (Just Eat). This manual search of Just Eat was undertaken in March 2025 and subsequently applied to a snapshot of FSA data from November 2025. Therefore, this time lag may reflect discrepancies in the number of outlets identified if replicated.

In addition, to investigate the distance of fast-food outlets, supermarkets and convenience stores relative to schools, a 400m radius circular buffer around secondary schools. Despite this being a commonly used approach for planning guidance (see Savory et al, 2025), this is based on a straight line 'as the crow flies' distance, which does not consider roads, pathways or the location of access points into each school (see Davis et al., 2025).

This briefing is part of a series of ongoing work being conducted by the Public Health and Social Research Unit looking into place-based analysis across the county, which includes (but is not limited to) identifying locations of licenced alcohol premises and investigating access to green space.

Appendix A

This section of the briefing provides a series of maps of schools relative to fast food outlets across the district and boroughs within West Sussex. The red circles indicate a 400m radius from a school. When interpreting these maps, it is important to note that the red circles represent the same radius covered for each area and the scale of the maps change depending on district and borough (due to variation in size and readability).

Adur

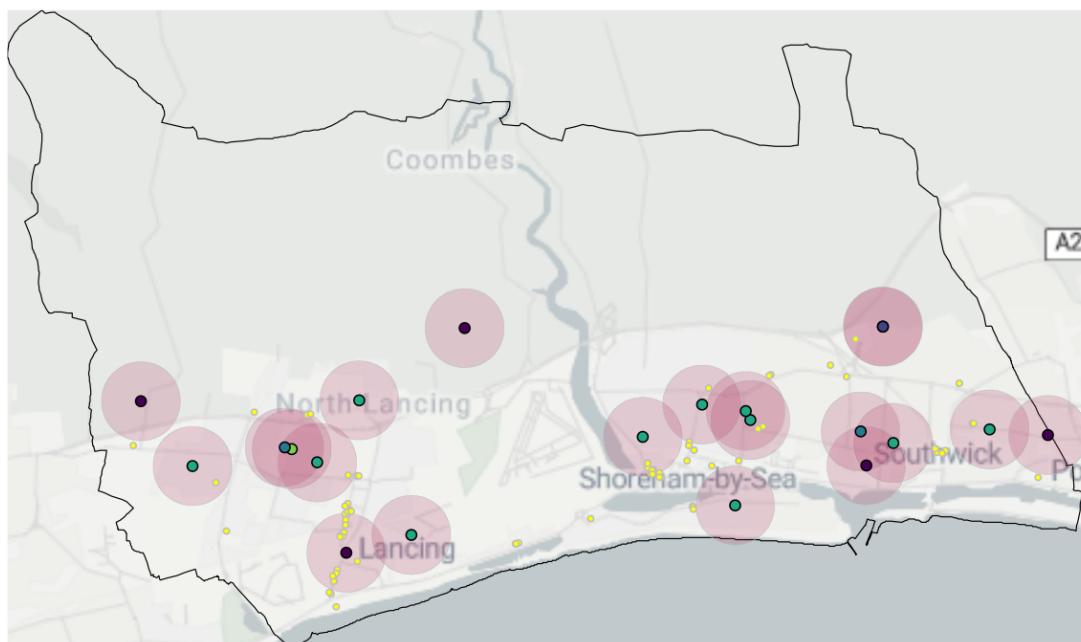
For the academic year 2024/25, there were 21 schools in Adur. 12 schools (57.1%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

Schools relative to fast food outlets in Adur

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Just Eat in March 2025.

Phase • State-funded nursery • State-funded primary • State-funded secondary
• State-funded special school • Independent school



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 12 (57.1%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025)
and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data,
academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Secondary schools

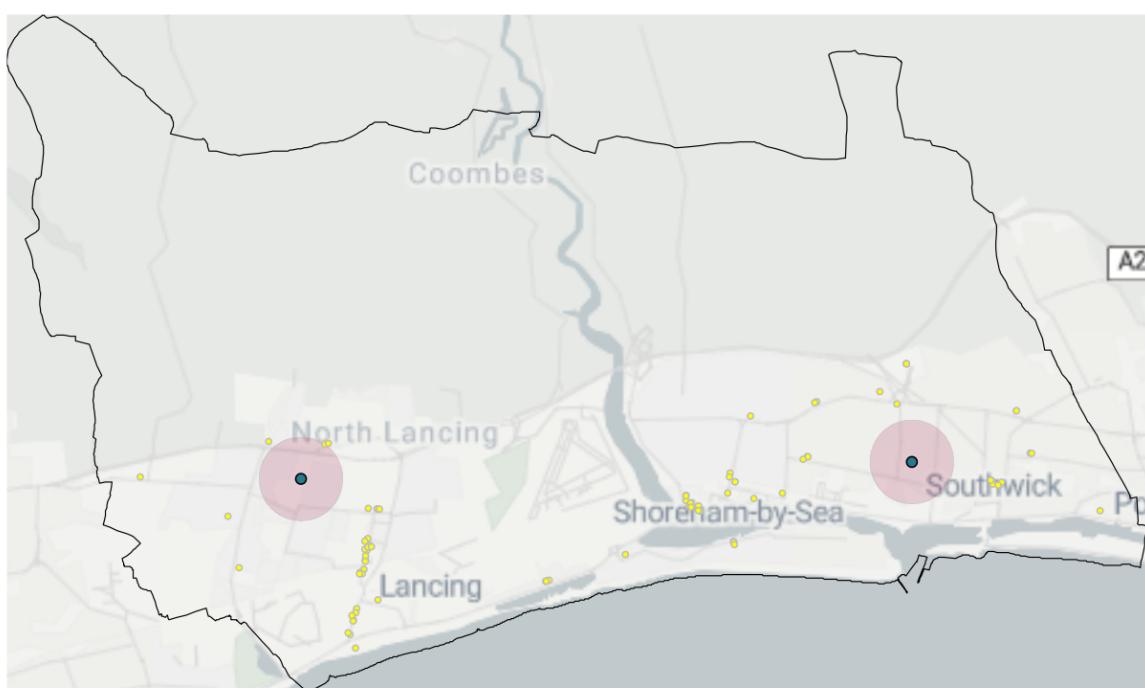
For the academic year 2024/25, there were two secondary schools in Adur. One secondary school was identified as having one outlet offering takeaway within 400m. As of October 2025, this outlet was open from 4:30-9:30pm Monday to Saturday.

Secondary schools relative to fast food outlets in Adur

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

- State-funded secondary



Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Arun

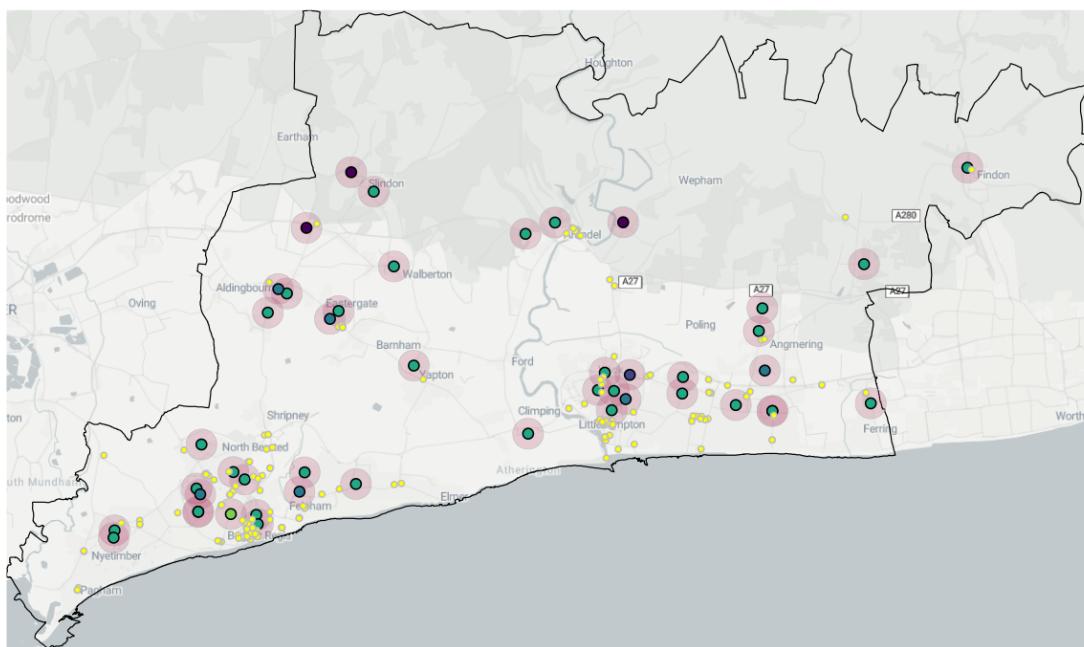
For the academic year 2024/25, there were 46 schools in Adur. 22 schools (47.8%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

Schools relative to fast food outlets in Arun

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

Phase • State-funded nursery • State-funded primary • State-funded secondary
• State-funded special school • Independent school



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 22 (47.8%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025)
and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data,
academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Secondary schools

Four secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m. One secondary school had seven fast food outlets within 400m, the other three schools had one outlet.

Crawley

For the academic year 2024/25, there were 36 schools in Crawley. 22 schools (61.1%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

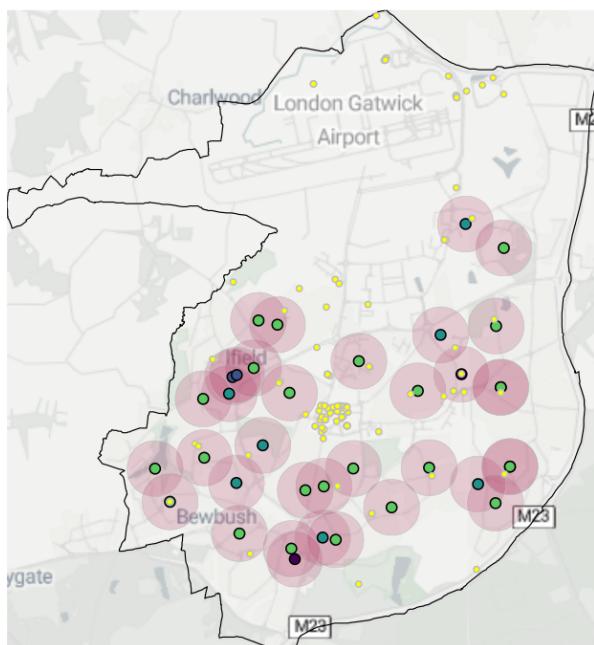
Schools relative to fast food outlets in Crawley

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Points indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

Phase

- State-funded primary
- State-funded secondary
- State-funded special school
- Independent school



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 23 (63.9%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025)
and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data,
academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Secondary schools

For the academic year 2024/25, there were seven secondary schools in Crawley. **Two secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m.** One secondary school had four fast food outlets within 400m, the other secondary school had two outlets within the buffer.

Chichester

For the academic year 2024/25, there were 65 schools in Chichester. 19 schools (29.2%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

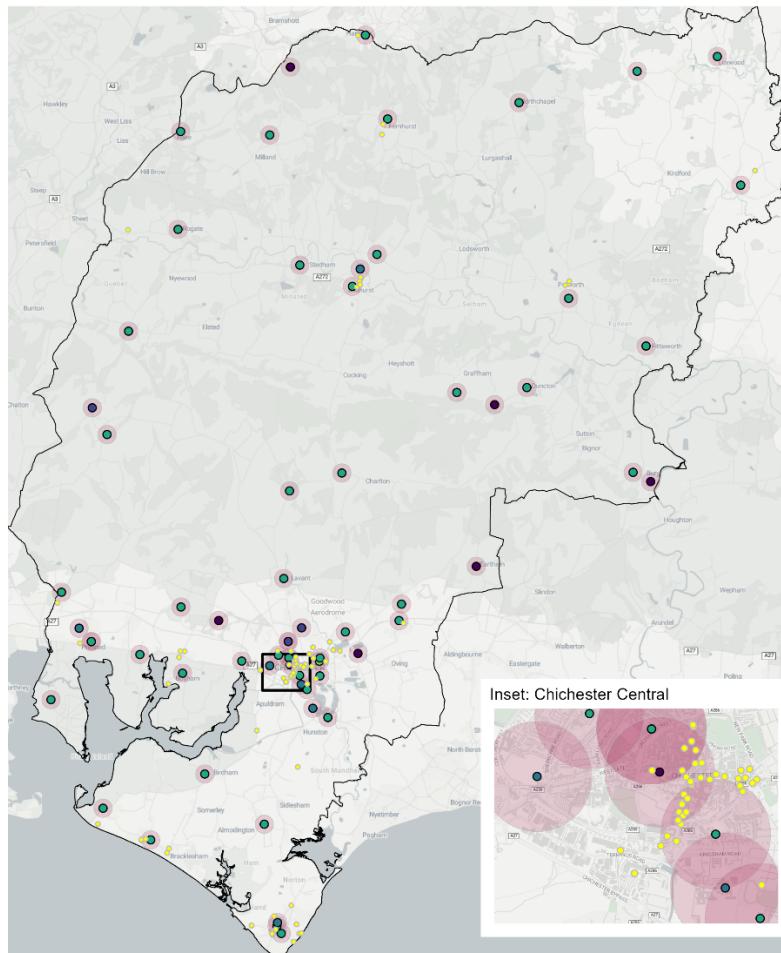
Secondary schools

For the academic year 2024/25, there were six secondary schools in Chichester. **Three secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m.** One secondary school had three fast food outlets within 400m, the other two secondary schools had one outlet within the buffer.

Schools relative to fast food outlets in Chichester

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

Phase ● State-funded nursery ● State-funded primary ● State-funded secondary
● State-funded special school ● Independent school



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 19 (29.2%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025)
and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data,
academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Horsham

For the academic year 2024/25, there were 63 schools in Horsham, 16 schools (25.4%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

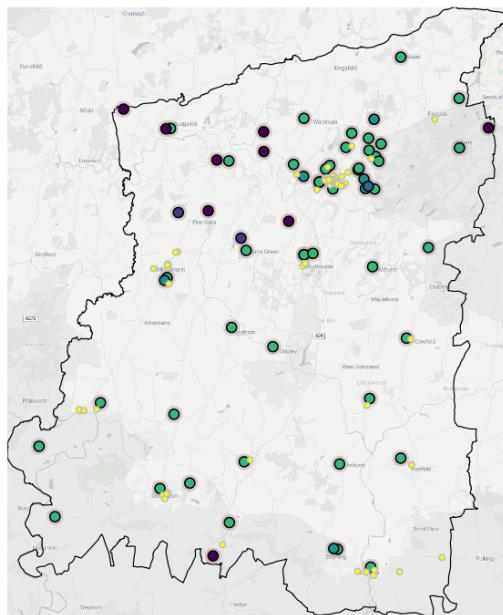
Schools relative to fast food outlets in Horsham

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

Phase

- State-funded nursery
- State-funded primary
- State-funded secondary
- State-funded special school
- Non-maintained special school
- Independent school



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 16 (25.4%)

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025)
and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data,
academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

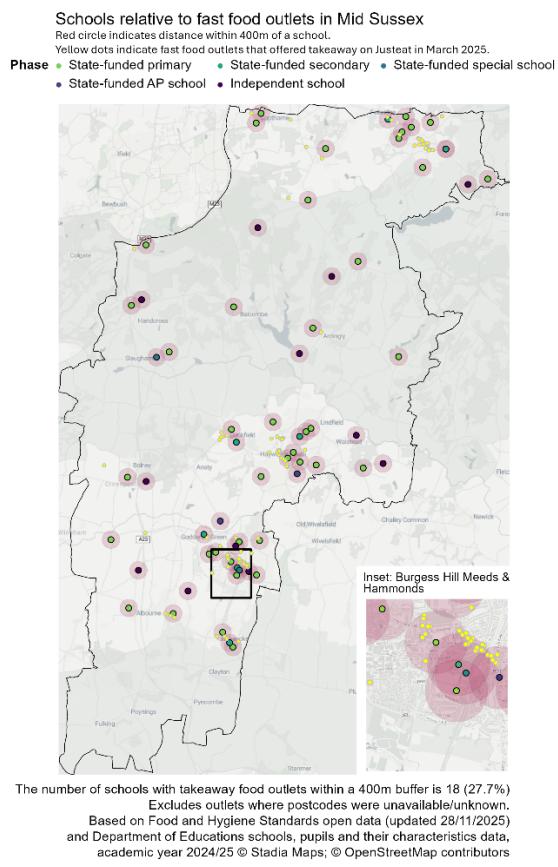
Secondary schools

For the academic year 2024/25, there were six secondary schools in Horsham. **Two secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m.** One secondary school had two fast food outlets within 400m, the other secondary school had one outlet within the buffer.

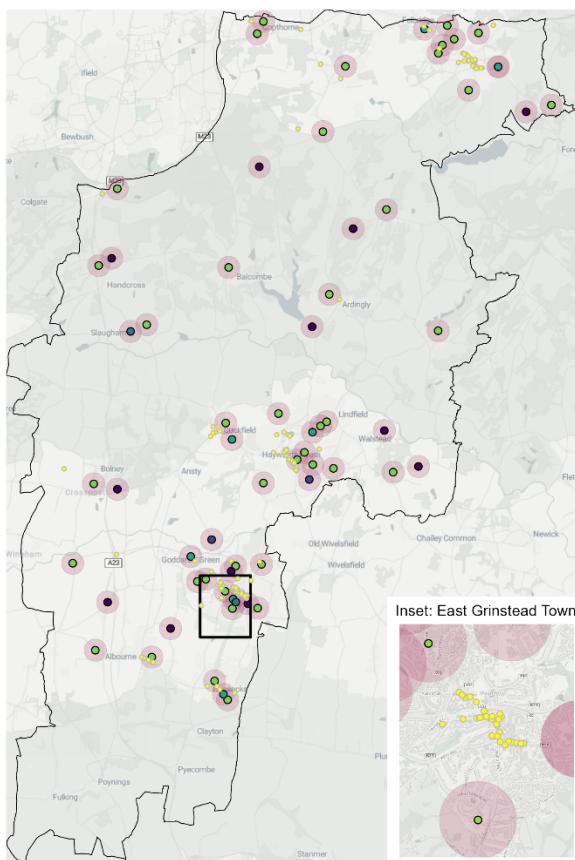
Mid Sussex

For the academic year 2024/25, there were 65 schools in Horsham, 18 schools (27.7%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer. Due to the size of the district, maps have been created for particular wards with a higher concentration of food outlets, such as Burgess Hill Meeds & Hammonds and East Grinstead Town.

Burgess Hill Meeds & Hammonds



East Grinstead Town



The number of schools with takeaway food outlets within a 400m buffer is 18 (27.7%)

Excludes outlets where postcodes were unavailable/unknown.

Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2024/25 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Secondary schools

For the academic year 2024/25, there were seven secondary schools in Mid Sussex. **Four secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m.**

Worthing

For the academic year 2024/25, there were 35 schools in Worthing. 24 schools (68.6%) had a takeaway food outlet within a 400m buffer.

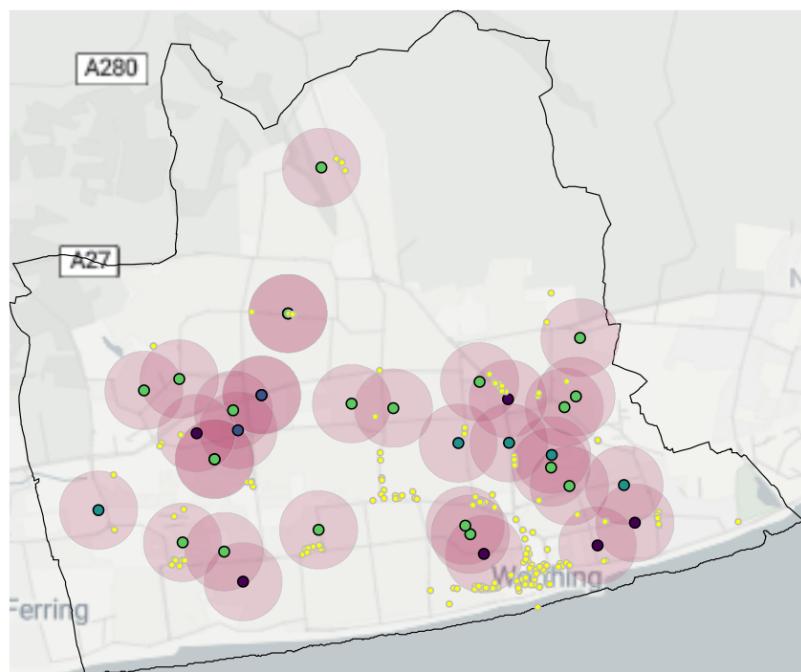
Schools relative to fast food outlets in Worthing

Red circle indicates distance within 400m of a school.

Yellow dots indicate fast food outlets that offered takeaway on Justeat in March 2025.

Phase

- State-funded primary
- State-funded secondary
- State-funded special school
- Independent school



00m buffer is 24 (68.6%)Based on Food and Hygiene Standards open data (updated 28/11/2025) and Department of Education schools, pupils and their characteristics data, academic year 2023/24 © Stadia Maps; © OpenStreetMap contributors

Secondary schools

For the academic year 2024/25, there were six secondary schools in Worthing. **Four secondary schools were identified as having at least one outlet offering takeaway within 400m.**

Two secondary schools had nine fast food outlets within 400m, one secondary school had four outlets and one secondary school had three outlets.

Appendix B

Further information

A 2014 report from Medway Council aimed to seek approval of guidance which will determine planning applications for hot food takeaways. This guidance stated that New hot food takeaways will not be permitted to operate between the hours of 12:00 – 14:00 if located within 400 metres of a secondary school. Hours of operation will also be restricted between 15:00 – 17:00 in areas where new hot food takeaways are located within 400 metres of a primary or secondary school. This restriction was supported by committee. For further information, [read Medway Council's report in full](#).

[Pallan et al \(2024\) School food policy in secondary schools in England and its impact on adolescents' diets and dental health: the FUEL multiple-methods study](#)

[Baines & Blatchford \(2019\) School break and lunch times and young people's social lives: A follow-up national study](#)

[Wentzel et al \(2024\) The extent of outdoor food and beverage advertising surrounding primary and secondary schools in poorly resourced townships in Cape Town, South Africa](#)

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