



Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

Name of business:	Yala Habibi
Address of food business:	39 Magdalen Street Norwich NR3 1LQ
Date of inspection:	30/09/2024
Risk rating reference:	24/00399/FOOD
Premises reference:	24/00219/FD_HS
Type of premises:	Restaurant or cafe
Areas inspected:	Main Kitchen, Servery, Storeroom
Records examined:	None
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	Arabic restaurant/takeaway

Relevant Legislation

Food Safety Act 1990 (as amended)

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 applied by The General Food Regulations 2004 (as amended)

Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and No 853/2004 applied by Regulation 19 (1) of the Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and related regulations

Food Information Regulations 2014

What you must do to comply with the law

The report may include **Contraventions** - matters which do not comply with the law . You must address all of the contraventions identified; failure to do so could result in legal action being taken against you.

As a guide, contraventions relating to cleaning, temperature control and poor practice, should be dealt with straight away.

Contraventions relating to structural repairs, your food safety management system and staff training, should be completed within the next 2 months.

Health and safety contraventions should be dealt with within 3 months unless otherwise stated.

To assist you the report may also include **Observations** of current practice, useful **Information, Recommendations** of good practice and reminders of **Legal Requirements** .

My inspection was not intended to identify every contravention of the law and only covers those areas, practices and procedures examined at the time of the inspection. If the report fails to mention a particular matter this does not mean you have necessarily complied with the law.

FOOD SAFETY

How we calculate your Food Hygiene Rating:

The food safety section has been divided into the three areas which you are scored against for the hygiene rating: 1. food hygiene and safety procedures, 2. structural requirements and 3. confidence in management/control procedures. Each section begins with a summary of what was observed and the score you have been given. Details of how these scores combine to produce your overall food hygiene rating are shown in the table.

Compliance Area	You Score					
Food Hygiene and Safety	0	5	10	15	20	25
Structure and Cleaning	0	5	10	15	20	25
Confidence in management & control systems	0	5	10	15	20	30
Your Total score	0 - 15	20	25 - 30	35 - 40	45 - 50	> 50
Your Worst score	5	10	10	15	20	-
Your Rating is	5	4	3	2	1	0

Your Food Hygiene Rating is 2 - improvement is necessary



1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food hygiene standards are less than satisfactory and you are failing to comply with the law in many respects. Contraventions require your immediate attention as some are critical to food safety. We may revisit your business and if standards have not improved take formal enforcement action. You are failing to apply some of the controls needed to prevent cross-contamination. Contraventions require your immediate attention as some are critical to food safety. We may revisit your business and if standards have not improved take formal enforcement action. **(Score 15)**

Contamination risks

Contravention The following exposed food to the general risk of cross-contamination with bacteria or allergens or its physical contamination with dirt, foreign objects or chemicals.:

- same containers were being used for raw and ready-to-eat foods
- raw foods i.e meat was being stored next to and above ready-to-eat foods i.e lettuce and yoghurt
- uncovered foods stored in chest freezer

Legal requirement At all stages of production, processing and distribution, food must be protected from any contamination likely to render it unfit for human consumption, injurious to health or contaminated in such a way that it would be unreasonable to expect it to be consumed in that state.

Contravention You could not demonstrate effective disinfection of equipment and utensils used for both raw and ready-to-eat foods, either by heat or an adequate dishwasher cycle. Separate equipment and utensils must be provided. Such equipment should be easily identifiable (e.g. colour coded) and must be stored and washed separately.

Contravention You could not demonstrate effective heat disinfection of the food equipment and utensils you use for handling both raw and ready-to-eat foods.:

- storage containers
- tongs

Contravention The following exposed ready-to-eat food and/or its packaging to the risk of cross-contamination with E. coli 0157 and other pathogenic bacteria from raw meat or unwashed raw vegetables:

- chilled raw meat stored so as to risk the contamination of RTE food
- fridge storage protocols are not observed (e.g. raw food under RTE)

Information The FSA has issued guidance on controlling *E.coli* 0157 through:

- the complete separation of raw and ready-to-eat food
- the correct use of wash-hand basins and thorough handwashing
- having dedicated equipment (including complex equipment) for raw and ready-to-eat foods
- thorough 2-stage cleaning and the correct use of sanitisers
- and by controlling the risks posed by soil contaminated vegetables.

Visit: www.food.gov.uk for more information

Recommendation Provide separate equipment and utensils for raw and ready to eat foods, which can be easily identified (colour coded) and stored and washed separately.

Guidance If equipment and utensils (for example chopping boards, containers and tongs) are to be used for raw and RTE foods, they should be disinfected by heat or an adequate dishwasher cycle (able to reach 82°C for 15 seconds) between uses.

Guidance If adequate heat disinfection (such as a dishwasher or plunge sink) is not possible, separate equipment and utensils should be used for handling raw and RTE foods. Such equipment should be easily identifiable (colour coded) and must be stored and washed separately.

Hand-washing

Contravention The following indicated that hand-washing was not suitably managed:

- there was no hot water supply to the wash hand basin

Legal requirement Washbasins must be available, suitably located and designated for cleaning hands. Wash-hand basins must be provided with hot and cold (or mixed) running water. Soap and hand drying facilities must be located nearby.

Information Handwashing is required:

- before handling ready-to-eat food
- after touching raw food and its packaging, including unwashed fruit and vegetables
- after a break/smoking
- after going to the toilet
- after cleaning
- after removing waste
- after blowing your nose

Information Proper hand-washing is essential in preventing the spread of E. coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces. Proper hand washing must include the following steps:

- wet hands before applying soap
- good hand rubbing technique
- rinsing of hands
- hygienic drying

Personal Hygiene

Contravention The following are examples of poor personal hygiene or where it was made difficult for food handlers to maintain sufficiently high standards of personal cleanliness:

- staff were not wearing suitable protective clothing

Legal requirement All persons in food handling areas must wear suitable, clean, and where appropriate protective clothing

Temperature Control

Contravention The following evidence indicated there was a risk of bacteria growing on food:

- cooked rice was left out at room temperature
- food temperatures were not being monitored
- hot foods, for service, were kept below 63°C for over 2 hours
- the bain-marie was not holding foods above 63°C
- the display chiller was not keeping foods at below 8°C

Legal Requirement If you rely on selling cold food (displayed over 8°C) within four hours you must be able to demonstrate your system for ensuring food is either sold, placed under refrigeration, or discarded, before the four hours have elapsed.

Contravention The following evidence indicated there was a risk of harmful bacteria remaining in cooked food or reheated food:

- food is not heated to a high enough temperature.
- food is not hot held at a high enough temperature

Legal requirement Food which has been cooked or reheated and is intended to be kept hot until it is sold, must either be held at or above 63°C or it can be kept for service or on display for sale for a single period of less than 2 hours; at the end of the 2 hour period the food should be cooled as quickly as possible and kept at or below 8°C or discarded.

Legal requirement Raw materials, ingredients, intermediate products and finished products likely to support the reproduction of pathogenic micro-organisms or the formation of toxins must not be kept at temperatures that might result in a risk to health.

Information Please make yourself aware of the dangers posed by E.coli 0157 particularly to the young and the elderly. Infection with E.coli 0157 can be fatal or result in kidney failure requiring lifelong dialysis.

Recommendation The core temperature of cooked and reheated foods should reach 75°C for 30 seconds or an equivalent time and temperature combination.

Unfit food

Contravention The following food was unfit (and was seized or destroyed in my presence) because it did not conform to food safety requirements: :

- mouldy furry burger

Recommendation You should have a system to identify when open or prepared foods need to be used by or discarded, to ensure the food is fit for consumption. I recommend you apply labels which give a date that is 2 days after the day of production e.g. if food is opened on Monday it should be used by the end of Wednesday (an exception is cooked rice which should not be kept longer than 24 hours)

Guidance If you freeze high risk foods you must ensure that you freeze them before the USE BY date has passed. You must also have a good system to manage the food when you have defrosted it to ensure it is used before it becomes unsafe. In practice foods should be frozen at least a week before the USE BY date and when defrosted labelled with a date so that it is used within 2 days.

Poor Practices

Contravention The following matters represented poor practice and if allowed to continue may cause food to become contaminated or lead to its deterioration:

- food i.e mint was being stored beyond its 'Best before' date of 23/9

Guidance It is an offence to use food which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the consumer. Food used passed its 'best before' date could be of a reduced quality so you must check it is OK before you use it.

2. Structure and Cleaning

The structure facilities and standard of cleaning and maintenance are of a generally satisfactory standard but there are some repairs and/or improvements which are required in order for you to comply with the law. Pest control and waste disposal provisions are adequate. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. **(Score 10)**

Cleaning of Structure

Contravention The following items were dirty and require more frequent and thorough cleaning:

- flooring underneath and behind equipment
- floor/wall junctions
- ledge to wall
- pipework
- wash hand basin
- area around wash hand basin

Contravention The following items could not be effectively cleaned and must be covered, made non-absorbent or replaced:

- untreated woodwork

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Contravention The following items are dirty and must be cleaned:

- lid to food storage container
- runners to undercounter fridge

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

Contravention The following evidence demonstrated your cleaning materials, equipment and methods were not sufficient to control the spread of harmful bacteria between surfaces:

- you are not using the 2-stage cleaning technique

- you did not have appropriate cleaning chemicals available

Information Ensure you use a surface sanitiser that conforms to BS EN 1276:1997 or BS EN 13697:2001. This information should be available on the label or by contacting the manufacturer.

Information A surface sanitiser may be rendered ineffective if you are not following the correct dilutions or allowing a sufficient time for the product to work (contact time). Always follow the instructions on the product label.

Information Even when using a surface sanitiser you should be following the 'two-stage' cleaning method. Apply the sanitiser once to remove visible dirt and food debris and then a second time to ensure effective disinfection. Make sure you follow the correct contact time for the product.

Maintenance

Contravention The following had not been suitably maintained and must be repaired or replaced:

- damage to floor tiles
- kick plates missing to floor cupboards units

Facilities and Structural provision

Contravention The following facilities were inadequate or absent and must be provided or improved:

- the hot water supply is insufficient

3. Confidence in Management

There are generally satisfactory food safety controls in place although there is evidence of some non-compliance with the law. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. **(Score 10)**

Type of Food Safety Management System Required

Contravention You do not have a food safety management system. Implement Safer Food Better Business or an equivalent food safety management system.:

Legal Requirement Food business operators must put in place, implement and maintain a permanent procedure or procedures based on HACCP principles:

- Identify hazards to food.
- Identify the critical limits (what is acceptable and unacceptable).
- Monitor critical control points to ensure critical limits are met.

- Keep appropriate records to demonstrate control measures are effective.

Legal Requirement Ensure that your food safety management system is available on site so your staff can refer to your procedures and so that daily records of checks can be completed.

Information The absence of any documentation has resulted in a poor score for confidence in management and this, in turn, has had an adverse effect on your Food Hygiene Rating.

Information As you are a new business you are permitted the flexibility of extra time to get your food safety management system up to the minimum legal requirements. You must act on this now as your food hygiene rating score may be reduced to a maximum of 1 if the food safety management system does not fully meet the legal standard by the time of the next statutory inspection.

Recommendation Choose Safer Food Better Business as your food safety management system. It is simple to implement and requires a minimum amount of record keeping.

Food Hazard Identification and Control

Contravention The following pre-requisites have not been met and this means that your food safety management system will be ineffective:

- staff hygiene training is inadequate
- facilities are inadequate

Contravention You have not identified these food hazards or the methods of control at critical points in your operation:

- bacteria growing on food
- bacteria surviving in cooked food
- cross-contamination

Traceability

Observation Your records were such that food could easily be traced back to its supplier.

Infection Control / Sickness / Exclusion Policy

Observation Policies were in place to prevent any infected food handler from contaminating food.

Waste Food and other Refuse

Observation You had measures in place to dispose of waste food appropriately and were employing the services of an approved waste contractor.

Training

Contravention The following evidence indicates there is a staff training need for food handlers.:

- standard of cleaning was poor
- not wearing protective over-clothing
- using poor food storage practices same food containers for raw and ready-to-eat foods

Legal Requirement Food business operators must ensure that food handlers are supervised and instructed and/or trained in food hygiene matters to an appropriate level for the work they do.

Information You can obtain a list of the training courses we provide on our website www.norwich.gov.uk

Recommendation A Level 2 Award in Food Safety in Catering or its equivalent (a 6-hour course leading to the award of a recognised certificate in food hygiene) would be appropriate for your food handlers. Booking details for the equivalent CIEH course are on our website: www.norwich.gov.uk

Recommendation A Level 3 Award for Supervising Food Safety in Catering would be appropriate for your supervisory staff and those with managerial responsibility.

Recommendation Catering staff should refresh their food hygiene knowledge every 3 years so that they stay up to date with current legislation and good practice. Booking details for this course are on our website: www.norwich.gov.uk

Observation I was pleased to see that food handlers had been trained to an appropriate level and evidence of their training was made available.

Allergens

Contravention You are failing to manage allergens properly:

- you are not informing customers about the risk of cross contamination with allergens
- You do not have a system for informing customers about the presence of allergens in the food you prepare
- You have not identified the allergens present in the food you prepare
- You have not adequately labelled the foods you are prepacking for direct sale to

your customers. The label must include the name of the food and an ingredients list with the 14 allergens emphasised i.e egg on mayonnaise pots

Legal Requirement Caterers must provide allergy information on all unpackaged food they sell. Catering businesses include restaurants, takeaways, deli counters, bakeries and sandwich bars etc. The potential for cross-contamination by allergens must also be made known to consumers. In addition food manufacturers must now label allergy causing ingredients on their pre-packed foods. You can obtain more information from the Trading Standards website www.norfolk.gov.uk/abc

Legal Requirement Any business that produces PPDS food is required to label it with the name of the food and a full ingredients list, with allergenic ingredients emphasised within the list. www.food.gov.uk/business-guidance/introduction-to-allergen-labelling-changes-ppds

Information The Food Standards Agency has produced a chart that you may find useful www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/allergen-chart.pdf

Information Allergen information could be written down on a chalk board or chart, or provided orally by a member of staff. Where the specific allergen information is not provided upfront, clear signposting to where this information could be obtained must be provided.

Information The 14 allergens are:

- cereals containing gluten
- crustaceans, for example prawns, crabs, lobster and crayfish
- eggs
- fish
- peanuts
- soybeans
- milk
- nuts, such as almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, pecan nuts, Brazil nuts, pistachio, cashew and macadamia (Queensland) nuts
- celery (and celeriac)
- mustard
- sesame
- sulphur dioxide, which is a preservative found in some dried fruit
- lupin
- molluscs, for example clams, mussels, whelks, oysters, snails and squid

Information The Food Information Regulations require that you know what allergens are in the food you provide. You can no longer claim you don't know what allergens are

present. Neither can you simply state that all the foods you serve might contain an allergen:

- Be sure you know exactly what your allergens are
- Convey this information to your customers accurately and consistently

Guidance Prepacked for direct sale or PPDS is food that is packaged at the same place it is offered or sold to consumers and is in this packaging before it is ordered or selected. It can include food that consumers select themselves, as well as products kept behind a counter and some food sold at mobile or temporary outlets.

Information Prepacked for direct sale (PPDS) food can include the following:

- sandwiches and bakery products which are packed on site before a consumer selects or orders them
- fast food packed before it is ordered, where the food cannot be altered without opening the packaging
- products which are prepackaged on site ready for sale, such as pizzas, rotisserie chicken, salad and pasta pots
- burgers and sausages prepackaged by a butcher on the premises ready for sale to consumers
- food provided in schools, care homes or hospitals and other similar sittings will also require labelling
- pots served with takeaways such as garlic mayonnaise (egg, mustard), houmous (sesame), coleslaw (egg, mustard) mint yoghurt (milk), soy sauce (soy)

Recommendation Make a chart listing all your meals together with the 14 allergens (if present). Bring the chart to the attention of your customers and your staff.