



**Public Protection (food & safety)**

**Food Premises Inspection Report**

Name of business:	Wurood's Kebab & Pizza
Address of food business:	141 Aylsham Road Norwich NR3 2AD
Date of inspection:	03/12/2024
Risk rating reference:	24/00535/FOOD
Premises reference:	24/00108/FD_HS
Type of premises:	Food take away premises
Areas inspected:	Main Kitchen, Servery, Storeroom
Records examined:	SFBB
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	Fast food 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
<b>Your Total score</b>	0 - 15	20	<b>25 - 30</b>	35 - 40	45 - 50	> 50
<b>Your Worst score</b>	5	10	<b>10</b>	15	20	-
<b>Your Rating is</b>	5	4	<b>3</b>	2	1	0

Your Food Hygiene Rating is 3 - a generally satisfactory standard



### 1. Food Hygiene and Safety

Food hygiene standards are generally satisfactory and maintained. There is evidence of some non-compliance with legal requirements. Some lapses are evident however generally you have satisfactory food handling practices and procedures and adequate control measures to prevent cross-contamination are in place. The contraventions require your attention; although not critical to food safety they may become so if not addressed. **(Score 10)**

#### Contamination risks

**Contravention** The following exposed ready-to-eat food and or its packaging to the risk of cross-contamination with foodborne bacteria from raw meat or unwashed fruits and vegetables:

- raw meat i.e chicken and lamb was being stored above ready-to-eat foods i.e cheese slices, pineapple chunks, olives and tinned mushrooms in fridge
- raw meat i.e burgers were being stored next to prepared salads in the display fridge
- uncovered foods stored in fridge

**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

**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](http://www.food.gov.uk)

## 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
- food handlers wearing gloves but not changing them frequently enough
- food handlers not seen washing hands

**Information** Regular hand washing is important for personal cleanliness. Remind all food handlers of the need to wash their hands before starting or returning to work, and specifically:

- After using the toilet;
- After handling rubbish;
- After smoking;
- After taking a break;
- After handling raw food

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

**Legal requirement** The way gloves are used in your premises was unhygienic and likely to give rise to a risk of cross contamination. Ensure that hands are always washed thoroughly before putting gloves on and after taking them off. Gloves should be disposable and should always be changed between the handling of raw and ready-to-eat foods. Gloves should also be changed before handling ready-to-eat food if they have come in contact with any surface or objects not designated as clean (e.g. money), and also at every break

## Temperature Control

**Legal Requirement** If you rely on selling hot food (displayed under 63 °C) within two hours you must be able to demonstrate your system for ensuring food is either sold, placed under refrigeration, or discarded, before the two hours is over.

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

## 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:

- open tinned mushrooms were being stored beyond recommended 3 days

**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 day or 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)

## **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 equipment
- pipework
- wash hand basin

**Observation** The kitchen had been well maintained and the standard of cleaning was good.

### Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

**Contravention** The following items are dirty and must be cleaned:

- build-up of ice to chest freezer
- seals to chest freezer
- seals to 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:

- surface sanitisers are not used

**Guidance** Taps can be a source of contamination so use a paper towel to turn off the tap after washing and drying your hands.

**Guidance** Disinfectants and sanitisers must at least meet the requirements of one of the following standards: BS EN 1276 or BS EN 13697.

**Information** Proper cleaning and disinfection is essential in preventing the spread of E.coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces.

**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:

- floor covering had holes to it

### **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

**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.

**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.

**Information** The absence of complete 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.

**Observation** You had colour-coded equipment and effective separation between raw and ready-to-eat food at all stages in your operation.

#### 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 is inadequate

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

- cross-contamination

**Contravention** The following Safer Food Better Business SAFE METHODS are incomplete:

- Chilling
- Cleaning
- Cooking
- Cross-contamination

### Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

**Contravention** You are not working to the following safe methods in your SFBB pack:

- 4-weekly checks
- cleaning schedule
- closing checks had been ticked as done

### Traceability

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

### Infection Control / Sickness / Exclusion Policy

**Guidance** UK Health Security Agency recommends that food handlers known or suspected to be suffering from a food-borne infection or gastrointestinal illness stay away from work until symptom-free for 48 hours.

### Training

**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 have not identified the allergens present in the food you prepare

**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. You can obtain more information from the Trading Standards website: [www.norfolk.gov.uk/abc](http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/abc)

**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.

**Information** The Food Standards Agency run free allergen courses at <https://allergytraining.food.gov.uk>