



Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

Name of business:	Mum's Little Kitchen
Address of food business:	Land Beneath Flyover Magdalen Street Norwich
Date of inspection:	26/04/2018
Risk rating reference:	18/00656/FOOD
Premises reference:	04/00028/FD_HS
Type of premises:	Mobile takeaway
Areas inspected:	All
Records examined:	FSMS
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	Mobile caterer

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
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Your Food Hygiene Rating is 4 - a good 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 food to the general risk of cross-contamination with bacteria or allergens or its physical contamination with dirt or foreign objects:

- raw boxed shell eggs were stored on the work top on which ready to eat foods were handled.
- salad is not washed.
- whilst not seen at the time of this visit, the issue raised in a complaint, which concerned staff in over clothing holding a puppy was discussed. It was acknowledged that this had occurred. This could lead to the transfer of bacteria and hair onto overclothes, and thus onto food and should not reoccur.

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 (visit www.food.gov.uk for more information) 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 hand washing
- having dedicated equipment (including complex equipment) for raw and ready-to-eat foods
- through 2-stage cleaning and the correct use of sanitisers
- and by controlling the risks posed by soily vegetables.

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 80°C for 15 seconds) between uses.

Hand-washing

Information Proper hand-washing is essential in preventing the spread of E.coli 0157 and other harmful bacteria onto food and food contact surfaces. Please refer to the enclosed catering and retail guide 'E.coli - What you must do to keep your hands clean' for practical advice on keeping you and your customers safe.

Observation Hand washing was managed well and wash-hand basins were well stocked with hand cleaning material.

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:

- the male member of staff was not wearing washable overclothes, despite these being available.

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

Recommendation To further improve personal hygiene I suggest:

- washable overclothes should cover all normal clothes worn beneath, particularly long sleeved tops and fluffy jumpers.

Temperature Control

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

- sauces were not refrigerated, as the labels indicate they should be.

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.

Recommendation Your SFBB pack contains details of how to calibrate your probe thermometer so you can be sure it is giving the correct reading. Discard the probe if it deviates by more than +/- 1 degree C

Recommendation Check the core temperature of cooked and reheated foods, particularly larger items such as joints of meat, to ensure that it reaches 75°C for 30 seconds (or equivalent). This can be helpful in addition to visual checks of the food to determine whether it is properly cooked.

Recommendation In addition to the visual checks you undertake use a probe thermometer to determine the core temperature of cooked food.

Observation I was pleased to see you were able to limit bacterial growth and/or survival by applying appropriate temperature controls at points critical to food safety and that you were diligently monitoring temperatures.

2. Structure and Cleaning

The structure facilities and standard of cleaning and maintenance are all of a good standard and only minor repairs and/or improvements are required. Pest control and waste disposal provisions are adequate. The minor contraventions require your attention. **(Score 5)**

Cleaning of Structure

Information Different sanitisers require different contact times to be effective. Ensure that you know what the contact time is and that all your staff are trained to use the sanitiser effectively.

Observation The mobile had been well maintained and the standard of cleaning was exceptionally high.

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Contravention The following surfaces and equipment in contact with food were dirty and/or could not be cleaned and require cleaning or discarding:

- fridge shelves and seals

Observation You had dedicated equipment for the preparation of raw and ready-to-eat foods.

Observation You had colour-coded equipment on which to prepare food.

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

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.

Observation I was pleased to see that the premises was kept clean and that your cleaning materials, methods and equipment were able to minimise the spread of harmful bacteria between surfaces.

Maintenance

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

- worn paint to shelf above the boiler
- some work top edges were worn; consider replacing these in the near future.

Facilities and Structural provision

Observation I was pleased to see the premises had been well maintained and that adequate facilities had been provided.

3. Confidence in Management

A food safety management system is in place and you demonstrate a very good standard of compliance with the law. Food hazards are understood properly controlled managed and reviewed. Your records are appropriate and generally maintained. You have a good track record. There are some minor contraventions which require your attention. **(Score 5)**

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.

Observation Your SFBB/food safety management system was in place and working well. I was confident you had effective control over hazards to food.

Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

Recommendation Labelling perishable food with the date is must be used or discarded will help you rotate your stock and demonstrates you have effective controls in place.

Traceability

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

Waste Food and other Refuse

Contravention The following evidence indicated that waste food was not being disposed of appropriately:

- you have a unofficial arrangement where waste is collected. This is not adequate.

Legal Requirement If you have waste you have a duty of care to:

- Ensure that the person who takes control of your waste is licensed to do so.
- Take steps to prevent it from escaping from your control.
- Store it safely and securely.
- Prevent it from causing environmental pollution or harming anyone.
- Describe the waste in writing and prepare a transfer note if you intend to pass the waste on to someone else.

Legal Requirement The Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires all commercial waste to be disposed of properly by authorised persons. Records should be available to show compliance.

Training

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

Infection Control / Sickness / Exclusion Policy

Guidance Public Health England 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

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

Allergens

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

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.

Observation I recommend you use the allergen matrix document available from Norfolk County Council website, www.norfolk.gov.uk

