



Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

Name of business:	Future Education School
Address of food business:	The NR5 Project 168B Motum Road Norwich NR5 8EG
Date of inspection:	18/05/2022
Risk rating reference:	22/00325/FOOD
Premises reference:	18/00341/FD_HS
Type of premises:	School
Areas inspected:	Main Kitchen
Records examined:	None
Details of samples procured:	None
Summary of action taken:	Informal
General description of business:	School with catering

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 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 foods i.e bacon was being stored next to ready-to-eat foods i.e prepared salad and jelly in the Beko 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.

Hand-washing

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

- teaspoon was seen draining in the wash hand basin
- staff were not seen washing their hands when I visited

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:

- food handlers were wearing jewellery

Guidance 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

Guidance you must ensure that gloves are changed between tasks, such as handling raw and ready-to-eat foods or equipment and to wash hands between changes

Temperature Control

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

- high risk food was being left in the danger zone (8-63 °C) for long periods of time.

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.

Recommendation. It is good practice to check the core temperature of cooked and reheated foods to ensure they reach required cooking temperatures (75°C for 30 seconds or an equivalent time/temperature combination).

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

Recommendation Rapid cooling can be achieved by reducing the portion size, either by cutting food into smaller pieces or by decanting into several smaller shallow containers

Recommendation The use of a food safe fridge thermometer is an easy way of ensuring your checks of temperature of refrigerators are accurate

Recommendation Infrared thermometers can be used as a simple and speedy way of checking the surface temperatures of hot and cold food, these thermometers can be useful to food businesses so long as they are used bearing in mind that they display the surface temperature of food, or the wrapping on the food, rather than the core temperature.

Unfit food

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

- cooked chicken slices were being stored beyond its 'Use by' date of 10/5
- 2 x cauliflower were being stored with visible mould to them

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:

- 2 x packets of pitta bread were being stored beyond their 'Best Before' date of 14/5 and 16/5
- leeks were being stored beyond their 'Best Before' date of 13/5
- 2 x cauliflower were being stored beyond their 'Best Before' date of 16/5
- packets of potatoes were being stored beyond their 'Best Before' dates of 8/5, 12/5 and 13/5

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 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

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:

- fridge and freezer seals
- microwave
- underneath towel dispenser
- lid to bin

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

Cleaning Chemicals / Materials / Equipment and Methods

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):

- split seals to fridge
- lid to bin

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

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.:

Observation I was pleased to see that this was ordered in my presence

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.

Food Hazard Identification and Control

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

Information Before implementing a food safety management system such as Safer Food Better Business, basic good hygiene conditions and practices called prerequisites must be in place. Only then will your food safety management system be effective in ensuring the preparation of safe food.

Traceability

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

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 indicated there was a staff training need:

- food handlers were not sufficiently knowledgeable about food hygiene
- food handlers were not sufficiently knowledgeable about your food safety procedures

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

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 this course are on our website: www.norwich.gov.uk

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.

Allergens

Contravention You are failing to manage allergens properly:

- You do not have a system to reliably identify allergens in the foods that 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

Information Loose (also called non pre-packed) foods are:

- foods served at restaurants and canteens
- takeaway foods that are placed into containers and sold at the same premises
- any foods sold loose, e.g. meat or cheese at a deli counter, unpackaged bread or pick and mix sweets (including individually wrapped sweets)

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