



Public Protection (food & safety)

Food Premises Inspection Report

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Name of business: | Royal Dynasty |
| Address of food business: | 57 Woodcock Road Norwich NR3 3TH |
| Date of inspection: | 03/01/2023 |
| Risk rating reference: | 23/00010/FOOD |
| Premises reference: | 20/00029/FD_HS |
| Type of premises: | Food take away premises |
| Areas inspected: | Storeroom, Main Kitchen |
| Records examined: | SFBB, Cleaning Schedule, Training Certificates/records, Temperature Control Records |
| Details of samples procured: | None |
| Summary of action taken: | Informal |
| General description of business: | Chinese 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 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 Food was not protected from general sources of contamination:

- same containers were being used for raw and ready-to-eat foods
- scoops were being stored in dried foods
- loose plastic edging to food container
- the underside of stacked containers in contact with open food below

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.

Guidance 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 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 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 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.

Recommendation Chopping/cutting boards were being stored directly touching. Chopping/cutting boards must be stored in a rack properly divided to stop cross-contamination and to allow aeration

Observation You have coloured containers for use for raw foods. However these were not being used

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
- food handlers were not wearing suitable protective clothing

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

Legal Requirement 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

Temperature Control

Recommendation it is a government recommendation that eggs are stored in the fridge

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 monitoring temperatures.

Unfit food

Contravention The following food was unfit (and was seized or destroyed in my presence) because it was past its USE BY date:

- Tofu stored beyond 'use by' date of 22/12

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)

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:

- no labels on prepared foods in fridges of when prepared
- food i.e coconut milk stored in open can in fridge

Legal requirement once opened, canned food which is to be stored should be transferred to plastic lidded containers, designed for the storage of food, to prevent chemical contamination of the food

Recommendation I recommend that cans which are dented should not be used because the contents could be unfit or of poor quality, as air may have gained entry into the can

Recommendation I recommend that you label your own personal foods stored in your commercial fridges and freezers. As there is a presumption in food law that all foods stored on a food business are part of that business and need to be stored and labelled accordingly to satisfy the inspecting officer it complies with legal requirements

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 structural items were dirty and require more frequent and thorough cleaning:

- flooring underneath equipment
- flooring was very sticky
- wall behind wok station

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

- bare wooden shelving

Information Covering surfaces with aluminium foil leads to a potential contamination risk as the foil breaks up into smaller shards

Cleaning of Equipment and Food Contact Surfaces

Contravention The following items are dirty and must be cleaned:

- fridge and freezer seals
- fridge shelving
- interior to the back of the fridge
- around interior to top of chest freezer
- interior to food containers storing dried 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.

Information Cardboard cannot be properly cleaned. Do not use it to cover the floor/ shelves of work surfaces in food rooms

Maintenance

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

- holes to wall in storeroom
- damage to wall in storeroom
- damage to ceiling in storeroom

Pest Control

Observation I was pleased to see that the premises was proofed against the entry of pests and that pest control procedures were in place.

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

Observation I was pleased to see that you have a Safer Food Better Business pack and that you were updating it

Observation You were monitoring (and recording) the temperatures of your fridges and freezers and could demonstrate effective systems for controlling bacterial growth and survival.

Proving Your Arrangements are Working Well

Contravention The following matters demonstrate your Food Safety management system is not working as it should:

- your procedures were saying one thing but you were doing another re:- cross-contamination

Recommendation Your SFBB pack should be used as intended so as to guarantee you are fully complying with your legal obligation to have a documented food safety management system in place.

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.

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

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

Legal requirement The allergen labelling requirements for prepacked for direct sale (PPDS) food have changed. Any business that produces PPDS food is required to label the food and the ingredients list with the 14 allergens required to be declared by law emphasised within it

Information Prepacked for direct sale (PPDS) food, 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 by your customers. The new PPDS allergen labelling will help protect consumers by providing potentially life-saving allergen information on the packaging

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)
- prawn crackers (prawn)