

Allergy Safety policy

St. Michael's Catholic Primary School



Approved by:	Jeanette Riley	Date: 01/09/2026
Last reviewed on:	01/09/2026	
Next review due by:	01/09/2027	

Contents

1. Aims	2
2. Legislation and guidance	3
3. Roles and responsibilities	3
4. Identifying individuals at risk	5
5. Assessing risk	7
6. Minimising risk	8
7. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction	9
8. Adrenaline devices (ADs)	9
9. Serious incidents and 'near misses'	11
10. Allergy awareness	12
11. Wellbeing	13
12. Information sharing	14
13. Monitoring arrangements	14
14. Links to other policies	14

1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- Set out how all staff present during times when pupils are scheduled to be on site, are trained in allergy awareness and emergency response, at least annually. This includes permanent staff, temporary staff, supply teachers, peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers. It includes catering staff and others who may oversee children and young people at breakfast or after school clubs. It is not intended to include contractors carrying out work with no pupil-facing role such as builders, electricians or other ad hoc maintenance personnel.
 - Set out induction arrangements for new staff, as well as arrangements to ensure supply and cover staff have received allergy awareness training.
 - Set out how the **wellbeing** of children and young people with allergy will be promoted, since the risk posed by allergy (and the possibility of anaphylaxis) can be a significant cause of anxiety.
 - Set out how bullying of children and young people with allergy will be addressed and avoided.
 - Set out how the school, college or setting will minimise the risk of individuals (whether children, young people, staff or visitors) coming into contact with their known allergens. This should include:
 - Measures to manage the risks of exposure to a food allergen through food provided by the school.
 - Measures to manage the risks of exposure to a food allergen through food brought in by others (for example parents, children and young people or staff).
 - Where children and young people have known allergy to airborne or contact allergens, how the school, college or setting will put reasonable measures in place to manage the risk of the child or young person being exposed to such allergens.
 - An expectation that staff planning any activity should consider the risk of exposure to allergens, for example in craft, science, musical or cooking activities, or where activities involve animals.
 - Specific risk assessments to manage the risks of exposure to allergens in individuals with an allergy when planning external visits or trips.
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- Set out how the school will manage the risk of food allergy and provide clear information on allergens in food provided.
- Set out arrangements for identifying individuals with allergy (not just children and young people but also members of staff and visitors), their known allergens and whether they carry medication (for example adrenaline autoinjector (AAI) devices).
- Set out how a record will be kept of all individuals with allergies, including whether children and young people have Individual Healthcare Plans and/or an Allergy Action Plan.
- Set out arrangements for gathering information about known allergies, for example from the child or young person, their parents and their previous setting.
- Set out how children and young people with allergy who require specific support arrangements will have them documented through an Individual Healthcare Plan. This includes children and young people whose allergies require flexibility and “reasonable adjustments”, as well as those who require medication (either proactively or in an emergency situation).
- Set out our school’s approach to allergy management, including reducing the risk of exposure and the procedures in place in case of allergic reaction
- Make clear how our school supports pupils with allergies to ensure their wellbeing and inclusion
- Promote and maintain allergy awareness among the school community

2. Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on the Department for Education (DfE)’s statutory guidance on [allergy safety in schools](#) and [supporting pupils with medical conditions at school](#), the Department of Health and Social Care’s guidance on [using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools](#), and the following legislation:

- [The Food Information Regulations 2014](#)
- [The Food Information \(Amendment\) \(England\) Regulations 2019](#)

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 The governing board

The governing board is responsible for ensuring:

- Risks relating to pupils with allergy are included in the risk register and actively managed
- The school has an allergy safety policy which sets out:
 - Arrangements to reduce the risk of individuals coming into contact with their known allergens
 - Emergency response plans for cases of anaphylaxis

The governing board delegates the day-to-day implementation of this policy to the allergy safety lead.

3.2 Allergy safety lead

The nominated allergy safety lead is Sarah Reilly, a member of the senior leadership team (SLT) who has pastoral/welfare responsibilities.

They’re responsible for:

- Implementing this allergy safety policy
- Reviewing the allergy safety policy at least annually, updating it when needed, and making sure it is published
- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness across our school community

- Developing and reviewing arrangements for the safe storage and disposal of adrenaline devices (AD)
- Ensuring:
 - All allergy information is up to date and readily available to relevant members of staff
 - All pupils who require support with allergies have an up-to-date individual healthcare plan (IHP)
 - All pupils with a known food or insect sting allergy have up-to-date allergy action plans issued by a medical professional
 - All staff receive regular allergy awareness training
 - All staff are aware of the school's policy and procedures regarding allergies
 - Relevant staff are aware of what activities need an allergy risk assessment
 - Serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety are recorded and reported as appropriate, and to consider and share with staff:
 - What lessons there are to learn
 - Any potential changes to the medical conditions and/or allergy safety policies and/or to any pupil's IHP
- Risk assessments for trips or residential include how to support and respond to a pupil with a known allergy.

3.3 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers and any relevant healthcare professionals) whether a pupil's allergy can be managed through the adjustments made under the school's medical conditions policy or whether an IHP is required to specify arrangements that reflect the pupil's circumstances
- Ensuring all permanent staff, temporary staff, supply teachers, peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers, including catering staff and others who may oversee children and young people at breakfast or after school clubs are trained in allergy awareness.
- Ensure the school puts the policy into practice and develop detailed procedures.
- Liaise between interested parties including child/young people, school staff, SENCO, pastoral support staff, teaching assistants, school nurses, parents, governors, the school health service, the Local Authority and local emergency care services and seek advice when necessary.
- Ensure every aspect of the policy are maintained even if they are not the governing bodies nominated staff member.
- Ensure that information held by the school is accurate and up to date and that there are good information sharing systems in place using child/young person's Individual Healthcare Plans.

3.4 School Business Manager and Medical Lead

Catherine Elson and Catherine Davidson are responsible for:

- Ensuring all permanent staff hold certificates as evidence of allergy awareness training and all temporary staff, supply teachers, peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers have evidenced completion of allergy awareness training.
- Checking spare AAIs are present and in date on a monthly basis
- Making sure that replacement AAIs are obtained when expiry dates approach
- Updating Individual Healthcare Plans (IHP) with parents/cares and relevant medical staff, where necessary incorporating the inclusion of an allergy action plan created by a medical professional.

3.5 Teaching and support staff

All teaching and support staff are responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness among pupils
- Maintaining awareness of our allergy safety policy and procedures
- Being able to recognise the signs of severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis
- Being aware of specific pupils with allergies in their care
- Reducing the risk to pupils with known allergies coming into contact with known allergens
- Ensuring the wellbeing and inclusion of pupils with allergies
- Reporting any allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis to the allergy safety lead
- Reporting and recording allergic reactions and near misses on Cpoms.
- Ensuring they remind pupils with prescribed AD's to take their AD home with them

3.6 Parents/carers

Parents/carers are responsible for:

- Being aware of our school's allergy safety policy
- Providing the school with up-to-date details of their child's medical needs, dietary requirements, and any history of allergies, reactions and anaphylaxis- including providing allergy action plans provided by medical professionals for school records and details of the primary consultant who created it.
- If required, providing their child with 2 in-date adrenaline auto-injectors and any other medication, including inhalers, antihistamine etc., and making sure these are replaced in a timely manner- these should be formally recorded through the school's medical procedures.
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared and including a full ingredients list
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition
- Attending Individual healthcare planning (IHP) meetings to update their child's IHP.
- For pupils with prescribed AD's, parents are responsible for checking with their child that they have their prescribed AD before their onward journey travelling home from school.

3.7 Pupils with allergies

If age-appropriate, these pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of their allergens and the risks they pose
- Carrying their AD on their person and only using it for its intended purpose
- Understanding how and when to use their AD
- Begin to learn how to check ingredient lists for known allergens

3.8 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of allergens and the risk they pose to their peers
- Acting in a responsible, safe and respectful manner towards people with allergies
- Avoid the sharing of food

4. Identifying individuals at risk

Allergy is a spectrum of different allergic diseases. Reactions occur when a susceptible person is exposed to something (an “allergen”) they are allergic to. All staff will have completed allergy awareness training and can identify mild allergic reactions and anaphylaxis symptoms.

Common allergic conditions include:

- Hay fever (allergic rhinitis), triggered by allergens carried in the air, such as pollen, house dust mite, animal fur/feathers, or mold.
- Skin allergies (e.g. eczema, contact dermatitis, contact urticaria/hives) caused by contact with allergens including house dust mite, pollen and substances like nickel, latex and some chemicals
- Food allergy, which can cause symptoms ranging from mild itching in the mouth to “whole body” reactions including anaphylaxis
- Asthma which may be triggered by airborne allergens
- Allergy to insect stings and medicines

4.1 Identifying pupils at risk

We will:

- For new starters, send a form to all parent/carers of pupils after their place at the school has been confirmed, but before their first school year starts, to confirm any allergy the pupil has and whether they carry medication. Where a pupil has a new diagnosis and/or has moved to the school mid-term, we will send a form and put arrangements in place within 2 weeks
- Send a reminder to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child’s medical information as necessary via Arbor.

We ask that parents/carers proactively inform us by either phone call to the school [0151 263 8460] or an email to [michaels-ao@st-michaels.liverpool.sch.uk including- FAO SENCo] if their child’s medical needs change during the school year.

4.2 Identifying staff and visitors at risk

To identify staff and visitors with known allergies, we will:

- Ask new staff to provide details of their allergies in advance of their start date
- Ask visitors to provide details of their allergies in advance of their visit

4.3 Individual healthcare plans (IHP)

Pupils should have an IHP if they:

- Have an allergy which has a functional impact on them in the school environment
- They are at risk of harm as a result of their allergy; and
- Require arrangements which are additional to or different from those made generally

It is not necessary for a pupil to have a formal diagnosis of allergy for them to have an IHP. Healthcare professionals may decide that it is more appropriate to accept that the child shows symptoms, rather than proceeding to a formal diagnosis.

The IHP will set out the additional and/or different arrangements that will be in place for supporting the pupil. The school will make every effort to make sure that arrangements are put in place within 2 weeks, or by the beginning of the relevant term for pupils who are new to our school.

Not all children with an allergy will require an IHP. Some allergies will have little or no impact on the pupil while they are at school, or pose no risk to the pupil. Some allergies will not require arrangements which are additional to or different from those made generally.

The headteacher is responsible for deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers and any relevant healthcare professionals) whether a pupil’s allergy can be managed through the adjustments made under the

school's medical conditions policy or whether an IHP is required to specify arrangements that reflect the pupil's circumstances.

The school will consider the following principles:

- If the arrangements or support which a pupil requires would be available to any pupil as part of normal policies, an IHP may not be required
- If the pupil only needs non-prescription medication and the school's medical conditions policy would permit them to carry and administer it, an IHP may not be required

IHPs will be reviewed at least annually and more frequently if the pupil's needs have changed. Where a pupil moves on to a new school or college, their IHP will be shared as part of the transition.

4.4 Allergy and asthma action plans

All pupils who have a known allergy to a food or insect stings should be issued with an appropriate allergy action plan by their healthcare professional.

All pupils who have asthma should be issued with an asthma action plan by their healthcare professional.

The plans include medical and parental consent for staff to administer emergency medicines, including adrenaline for anaphylaxis or reliever inhaler in the event of an asthma attack.

The allergy action plan and/or asthma action plan should be attached to the pupil's IHP. Whenever the allergy action plan is updated, the pupil's IHP should be reviewed to incorporate it.

4.5 Register of pupils with known allergies

➤ The school maintains a register of pupils who have a known allergy. The register includes:

- Known allergens and risk factors for anaphylaxis
- Whether a pupil has been prescribed ADs (and if so, what type and dose)
- Where a pupil has been prescribed an AD, whether parental consent has been given to administer emergency medication
- With parental consent- A photograph of each pupil to allow a visual check to be made

The register is kept digitally on the school's internal system and can be checked quickly by any member of staff as part of initiating an emergency response. In the canteen, the catering staff will have access to a visual register with known allergies with parental consent

With parental consent, pupils, who are confident to use their ADs, will be allowed to keep their ADs with them to reduce delays and allow for confirmation of consent without the need to check the register.

5. Assessing risk

The school will conduct a risk assessment for any pupil at risk of anaphylaxis taking part in:

- Lessons such as food technology
- Science experiments involving foods
- Crafts using food packaging
- Off-site events and school trips
- Any other activities involving animals or food, such as animal handling experiences or baking

A risk assessment for any pupil at risk of an allergic reaction will also be carried out where a visitor requires a guide dog.

6. Minimising risk

6.1 Hygiene procedures

Measures are taken to prevent contamination in school, such as:

- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Sharing of food, food containers, and food utensils is not allowed
- Pupils have their own named water bottles, and lunch boxes provided to pupils with food allergies will be clearly labelled with the name of the child for whom they are intended
- Where food is not directly provided by the school, parental engagement and permission will be sought in advance
- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after activities involving the use of materials that could expose them to allergens such as, balloons and aprons made of latex or play-doh, which contains wheat.

6.2 Catering

The school is committed to providing safe food options to meet the dietary needs of pupils with allergies.

- Catering staff receive appropriate training and are able to identify pupils with allergies
- The school will engage with caterers to understand the controls in place to ensure that food service complies with relevant requirements
- School menus are available for parents/carers and pupils to view with ingredients clearly labelled, and catering staff are available to discuss the provision of allergy safe meals with parents/carers
- Where changes are made to school menus, we will make sure these comply with legislation, and continue to meet any special dietary needs of pupils
- Food allergen information relating to the 'top 14' allergens is displayed on the packaging of all food products, allowing pupils and staff to make safer choices. Allergen information labelling will follow all [legal requirements](#) that apply to naming the food and listing ingredients, as outlined by the Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- Where food is provided by the school, staff will understand how to read labels for food allergens
- Catering staff follow hygiene and allergy procedures when preparing food to avoid cross-contamination

6.3 Insect bites/stings

To prevent and manage exposure to allergens with insect bites/stings-

When outdoors we will:

- Ensure shoes should always be worn
- Food and drink should be covered

6.4 Animals

In instances where pupils are exposed to animals through enrichment activities, the school will implement procedures such as:

- All pupils will always wash hands after interacting with animals to avoid putting pupils with allergies at risk through later contact
- Pupils with animal allergies will not interact with animals
- Ensure parents/carers have been notified of the proposed interaction and ensure any allergies have been updated with the school and activity lead who will have received appropriate training

6.5 Visits and trips

- No pupils with allergies will be excluded from taking part
- The school will plan accordingly for all visits and trips, and arrange for the staff members involved to be aware of pupils' allergies and to have received appropriate training
- The school will conduct a risk assessment for any pupil at risk of anaphylaxis taking part in a school trip
- Pupils at risk of anaphylaxis should have their own ADs with them
- Staff trained to administer adrenaline in an emergency will be present on the school trip
- Appropriate measures will be taken in line with the school's AD protocols for off-site events and school trips (see section 8.5)

7. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction

- All staff are trained to recognise the signs of both mild and severe allergic reactions (known as anaphylaxis) and respond appropriately
- Staff are trained in the administration of adrenaline to minimise delays in an emergency
- If the pupil has an allergy action plan, this must be followed
- A spare school AD device will only be used if:
 - The pupil does not have a prescribed AD
 - The pupil's prescribed AD are not available or misfire
- AD's will be located in a central location (Junior Building - Staff Room and Infant Building - Deputy Head's Office) to enable them to be administered within no more than 5 minutes of the pupil's location.

8. Adrenaline devices (ADs)

8.1 Prescribed ADs

Pupils who are prescribed ADs are encouraged to keep them near or on their person at all times including when travelling to or from the school and on school trips. It is recommended that two devices are carried at all times. Pupils with prescribed ADs should take them home with them at the end of each school day, and parents are responsible for ensuring that they are in date.

If a pupil cannot keep their ADs with them in the classroom (due to age or other considerations), then the devices will be stored:

AD's will be stored in the Staff Room in the Junior Building and the Deputy Head's Office in the Infant Building. They will be:

- In an appropriate central location that is unlocked and accessible at all times
- **No more than 5 minutes** away from where they may be needed (larger schools may require ADs to be stored in multiple locations, such as near the dining area and playground)
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature
- Pupils with prescribed AD's will be encouraged where appropriate to keep them on their person at all times. In the event this is not possible, due to the child's age or development, an identified responsible adult will be assigned to be with the pupil at all times in the lunch area, playground and sports fields; or when on visits or trips. Parents will be responsible for transporting and ensuring prescribed AD's are on their person when travelling to and from school.

A copy of the pupil's allergy action plan is kept alongside their medication, as it includes instructions on how it should be used in an emergency.

- Pupils and parents/carers are responsible for ensuring their child/children take individually prescribed ADs home (for example, at the end of the day for the journey home) and for checking that they remain in date. Class teachers will support this arrangement and ensure they remind pupils to bring their AD's home with them.

Record Keeping

- To ensure records are up to date of which pupils have been provided with prescribed adrenaline (and an allergy action plan), a form will be sent to all parent/carers of pupils after their place at the school has been confirmed, but before their first school year starts, to confirm any allergy the pupil has and whether they carry medication. Where a pupil has a new diagnosis and/or has moved to the school mid-term, we will send a form and put arrangements in place within 2 weeks
- A reminder will be sent to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child's medical information as necessary via Arbor.
- We ask that parents/carers proactively inform us by either phone call to the school [0151 263 8460] or an email to [michaels-ao@st-michaels.liverpool.sch.uk including- FAO SENCo] if their child's medical needs change during the school year.
- Where it has been identified a pupil has been prescribed an adrenaline (and an allergy action plan), a IHP will be developed in coordination with the parent and relevant health care professional by the medical lead.

8.2 Spare ADs and inhalers

Please note: current regulations only allow schools to purchase adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) as spare devices. Non-injectable adrenaline devices (nasal spray) may be prescribed to individuals but cannot currently be stocked as a spare device. If an individual who is prescribed nasal adrenaline suffers anaphylaxis, a school's spare AAIs may be used in an emergency. Schools can purchase an emergency asthma reliever inhaler which can only be used if the pupil's prescribed inhaler is not available and where written consent has been obtained.

The allergy safety lead is responsible for sourcing spare ADs [and an emergency asthma reliever inhaler] and ensuring they are stored according to the guidance.

Procedures for buying spare ADs:

- ADs have been sourced at Eureka Direct.
- School has four emergency AD's on site (2 x 150 microgram/ 2 x 300 microgram).
- The brand(s) of ADs which school has purchased is EpiPen
- The dosage required (based on Resuscitation Council UK's age-based criteria, see page 11 of [the AAI guidance](#))

For children age under 6 years: a dose of 150 microgram (0.15 milligram)

For children age 6-12 years: a dose of 300 microgram (0.3 milligram)

Spare ADs will be stored:

They should be:

- In the two buildings [Staff Room in the Junior Building and the Deputy Head's in the Infant building], a central location that is unlocked and accessible to **staff only** at all times
- **No more than** 5 minutes away from where they may be needed
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature

Spare AAIs will be kept:

- In pairs, in case a second one is necessary
- Separate from any pupils' prescribed ADs and clearly labelled to avoid confusion

[Catherine Elson and Catherine Davidson] are responsible for:

- Checking monthly that spare ADs [and the emergency asthma reliver inhaler] are present and in date
- Obtaining replacement ADs when the expiry date is near

8.3 Disposal

ADs can only be used once. Once an AD has been used, it will be disposed of in line with the manufacturer's instructions (for example, in a sharps bin for collection by the local council or given to a paramedic, if required).

8.4 Using spare ADs in an emergency situation without prior consent

The [Human Medicines \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) do not require consent to have been obtained for spare adrenaline devices to be used in an emergency.

The school will obtain advance consent from parents/carers or pupils for spare adrenaline devices to be used, so that in an emergency, consent can be assumed to be in place.

However, in an emergency situation, anyone may take reasonable action to save a life without checking whether prior consent has been given. This avoids potentially fatal delays in treatment.

8.5 Use of ADs off school premises

Pupils at risk of anaphylaxis who are able to administer their own adrenaline should carry their own ADs with them on school trips and off-site events

Emergency AD's will be carried by the school trip First Aider, for pupils identified as at risk of anaphylaxis. The First Aider will ensure that any pupil at risk of anaphylaxis are within their group, so the medication can be administered without delay if required.

9. Serious incidents and 'near misses'

A **serious incident** is any event relating directly to a medical condition (including allergy) in which a pupil, member of staff or visitor with a medical condition or allergy is harmed or is placed at an immediate and significant risk of harm, including situations requiring emergency medication, urgent clinical intervention or attendance by emergency services.

A **'near miss'** is an event relating directly to a medical condition (including allergy) that did not result in harm but had the clear potential to do so – for example, where an error, omission, or system failure could reasonably have led to a serious incident had circumstances been only slightly different.

9.1 Incident recording

The school will record serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety as soon as is feasible. The incident will be recorded in the accident book, including the following information:

- Who was affected
- What happened, when and where
- Why the incident occurred (as far as is known)
- How staff and pupils responded and what was done to support the individual
- Whether emergency services were called
- How the incident concluded
- All incidents will be recorded on Cpoms, which will alert the safeguarding team to the incident

The school will approach serious incidents and 'near misses' in a 'no blame' spirit of seeking to learn lessons.

9.2 Incident reporting

The parents/carers of a pupil aged up to 16 should be notified of the incident or 'near miss' as soon as possible.

The school will share the report with the pupil's parents, the pupil or the individual involved.

They will be given the opportunity to discuss what happened and to contribute their views to the consequent lessons learned review. The school will then confirm what we have learnt from the incident and outline any actions we are taking as a result.

In some cases, the impact of exposure to an allergen at school may be delayed and not recognised until the pupil is at home. This means that incident reporting is not limited to staff – the pupil, parents/carers or others (such as healthcare professionals) will need to report to the school if there has been an incident with a delayed reaction.

Staff will always share the incident report with Sarah Reilly the Allergy Safety Lead or Nicola Birch the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The allergy safety lead will consider whether the allergy safety arrangements in place were appropriate or if changes are needed to this policy and/or the pupil's IHP. Any learning will be shared appropriately with staff so they can act on them and reduce the chance of an incident reoccurring.

The school will also share the report with other agencies in the following circumstances:

- With the Health and Safety Executive (HSE): incidents which arise directly out of the way the school carried out a work activity which results in death or immediate hospitalization. For example, where a pupil has suffered harm after consuming an allergen due to incorrect preparation of food by a member of staff. [See [how to make a RIDDOR report](#)]
- To the local authority: any allergen-related food safety incidents.
- In the event that the incident or 'near miss' was related to the delivery of a care plan or action plan issued by a healthcare professional, the relevant healthcare professional will be notified.

10. Allergy awareness

10.1 Staff training

The school ensures that all staff expected to be present during times when pupils are scheduled to be on site receive allergy awareness training at least annually. New starters will complete this training as part of their induction.

This includes permanent staff, temporary staff, supply teachers, peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers. It also includes catering staff and others who may oversee pupils at breakfast or after-school clubs. It does not include contractors carrying out work with no pupil-facing role such as builders, electricians or other ad hoc maintenance personnel.

The school has purchased 'training pens' from EpiPen and Jext so staff can practise safely and be familiar with the differences.

The school will conduct allergy safety drills [annually]. This is a simulated case of anaphylaxis to test out how staff respond, without risk to any individual. The results of the drill will be recorded and used to inform the ongoing review of this policy.

Allergy awareness training will ensure that all staff:

- Have an awareness of allergy, the risks it poses, how allergic reactions can occur and how to manage it
- Understand that allergy includes multiple conditions (food allergy, asthma, eczema, hay fever, others), which can co-exist
- Understand the difference between food allergy, coeliac disease and food intolerance
- Know where to find information on allergy triggers
- Can identify the range of symptoms of allergic reactions
- Understand and can recognise anaphylaxis

- Know how to respond in an emergency, including:
 - Calling emergency services and informing parents/carers
 - How to locate and administer emergency medication
 - How to use the medication/device in an emergency
- Understand the impact allergy can have on a pupil's wellbeing
- Understand the school's allergy safety policy
- Know how to check whether an individual is on the record of those with known allergy, and how to use an allergy or asthma action plan
- Understand their responsibilities in reducing the risk of individuals with known allergy coming into contact with their known allergens
- Understand how to report an allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis (whether an incident or a 'near miss')
- All staff will complete High Speed Training's Allergy & Anaphylaxis Training for Schools.
- As part of induction, new staff will complete this training. All supply agencies have been contacted and have been advised it is part of our school's requirements that all agency/supply staff have completed allergy training before they can work at the school. Peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers have been contacted and advised they must all complete allergy awareness training before working within the school.
- All newly inducted staff, supply and regular volunteers will be advised as part of their school tour where the rooms containing the AD's are located and how to access the AD's in case of an emergency,

10.2 Awareness of allergy safety policy

This allergy safety policy will be published on the school's website and shared with parents/carers at the start of the school year.

All staff should be aware of and understand the policy as part of annual allergy awareness training.

As part of our curriculum pupil will be educated about allergies to raise their awareness, accessing resources from the [Allergy School](#).

11. Wellbeing

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through:

- Pastoral care
- Regular check-ins with their [class teacher/identified trusted adult
- Reassurance that steps are being taken to minimise the risks of exposure to allergen and that robust measures are in place in the event of anaphylaxis

The school will respond to any instance of bullying in line with its behavior policy.

11.1 Wellbeing support following an incident or 'near miss'

The school recognises that an incident or a 'near miss' is a serious event with a potential impact not only on the pupil but their family, those involved in responding, and any witnesses. The school will provide support to those involved.

The school will support staff involved in any incident or 'near miss'.

See section 9 of the policy for more detail on incidents and 'near misses'.

12. Information sharing

Information about an individual's health is considered special category data under UK GDPR. It will therefore be handled in line with our data protection policy.

13. Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be monitored by the allergy safety lead.

It will be reviewed and approved annually by the allergy safety lead, or more frequently if a serious incident or 'near miss' identifies an area for improvement.

14. Links to other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Health and safety policy
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy
- School food policy
- Data protection policy
- Behavior policy