Tormead
SCHOOL

Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy

This Policy applies to EYFS

Statement of intent

Tormead ("the School") strives to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all members of the school community. For this reason, this policy is to be adhered to by all staff members, parents and pupils, with the intention of minimising the risk of anaphylaxis occurring whilst at school.

The school will work in partnership with parents to identify allergens, assess risk and put appropriate control measures in place so that pupils with allergies can attend school safely and participate fully in school life.

The school will not be able to guarantee a completely allergen-free environment. However, the school will take all reasonable steps to minimise exposure to allergens, promote awareness and self-management where appropriate, and ensure that robust emergency procedures are in place.

The school will maintain this policy as a dedicated allergy safety policy, separate from its wider policy on supporting pupils with medical conditions, because of the specific and potentially life-threatening risks associated with anaphylaxis.

Roles and responsibilities

The Governors are responsible for:

- Ensuring that policies, plans, and procedures are in place to support pupils with allergies and those who are at risk of anaphylaxis and that these arrangements are sufficient to meet statutory responsibilities and minimise risks.
- Ensuring that the school's approach to allergies and anaphylaxis focusses on, and accounts for, the needs of each individual pupil.
- Ensuring that staff are properly trained to provide the support that pupils need, and that they receive allergy and anaphylaxis training at least annually.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

The Head is responsible for:

- Ensuring that there is a named governor and named senior leader responsible for this policy (Allergy Lead).

The Allergy Lead is responsible for:

- Ensuring that parents are informed of their responsibilities in relation to their child's allergies.
- Ensuring that all relevant risk assessments, e.g. to do with food preparation, have been carried out and controls to mitigate risks are implemented.
- Ensuring that all designated first aiders are trained in the use of adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) and the management of anaphylaxis.
- Ensuring that all staff members are provided with information regarding allergic reactions and anaphylaxis, including the necessary precautions and how to respond.
- Ensuring that catering staff are aware of pupils' allergies and act in accordance with the school's policies regarding food and hygiene, including this policy.

The school nurse is responsible for:

- Ensuring that there are effective processes in place for medical information to be regularly updated and disseminated to relevant staff members, including supply and temporary staff.
- Contacting parents for required medical documentation regarding a pupil's allergy.

All staff members are responsible for:

- Attending relevant training regarding allergens and anaphylaxis.

- Being familiar with and implementing pupils' individual healthcare plans (IHPs) as appropriate.
- Responding immediately and appropriately in the event of a medical emergency.
- Reinforcing effective hygiene practices, including those in relation to the management of food.
- Reminding pupils to not share food and drink in order to prevent accidental contact with an allergen.

The kitchen manager is responsible for:

- Monitoring the food allergen log and allergen tracking information for completeness.
- Reporting any non-conforming food labelling to the supplier, where necessary.
- Ensuring the practices of catering team comply with food allergen labelling laws and that training is regularly reviewed and updated.
- Recording incidents of non-conformity, either in allergen labelling, use of ingredients or safe staff practice, in an allergen incident log.
- Acting on entries to the allergen incident log and ensuring the risks of recurrence are minimised.
- Holding a daily allergy briefing with the catering team

The catering team are responsible for:

- Ensuring they are fully aware of the rules surrounding allergens, the processes for food preparation in line with this policy, and the processes for identifying pupils with specific dietary requirements.
- Ensuring they are fully aware of whether each item of food served contains any of the main 14 allergens, as is a legal obligation, and making sure this information is readily available for those who may need it.
- Ensuring that the required food labelling is complete, correct, clearly legible, and is either printed on the food packaging or attached via a secure label.
- Reporting to the kitchen manager if food labelling fails to comply with the law.

All parents are responsible for:

- Notifying the school of their child's allergens, the nature of the allergic reaction, what medication to administer, specified control measures and what can be done to prevent the occurrence of an allergic reaction.
- Keeping the school up-to-date with their child's medical information.
- Providing written consent for the use of a spare AAI.
- Providing the school with written medical documentation, including instructions for administering medication as directed by the child's doctor.
- Raising any concerns they may have about the management of their child's allergies with the classroom teacher.
- Ensuring that their child has two, in date, adrenaline autoinjectors with them in school every day.

All pupils are responsible for:

- Ensuring that they do not exchange food with other pupils.
- Avoiding food which they know they are allergic to, as well as any food with unknown ingredients.
- Notifying a member of staff immediately in the event they believe they are having an allergic reaction, even if the cause is unknown, or have come into contact with an allergen.

Identifying individuals with allergies

The school will keep a record of all individuals with allergies, including whether they have an IHP or an allergy action plan.

The school will capture key information about pupils with allergies, which will be recorded in their IHP. This will include the following:

- Emergency contact details for the pupil's parents or family
- An up-to-date photograph of the pupil
- What the pupil's known allergens are and whether the allergen is ingested, inhaled or absorbed
- Whether the pupil has an allergy action plan attached to their IHP
- Whether the pupil has been prescribed adrenaline devices and, if so, what make and dosage it is
- Whether there is prior medical and parental consent for a spare adrenaline device or emergency asthma reliever inhaler to be used – notwithstanding that in an emergency situation that could not be foreseen, a spare adrenaline device can be used without prior parental consent
- Whether the pupil also has asthma, and if so, an asthma plan will be attached to the IHP which includes whether there is parental consent to use an emergency asthma reliever inhaler in an emergency

The school will use its best endeavours to gather information about known allergies, e.g. by asking a pupil's previous setting for relevant information and by asking the pupil and their parents to provide information.

Where pupils with allergies are starting at the school, arrangements will be put in place for the start of the relevant school term. In other cases, e.g. pupils moving to the school mid-term, every effort will be made to ensure that arrangements are put in place within two weeks.

Staff, including adult visitors will be self-managing their allergies in line with their requirements. Food allergens information is provided by the catering team.

The school will keep a list of individuals with known allergies in places where food may be served or handles. Such lists will be kept in areas accessible to staff only.

Managing exposure to allergens

The school will take reasonable steps to manage the risk of individuals with known allergies coming in to contact with allergens while on the school site or during school activities.

This includes considering potential exposure to allergens through food, environmental factors, classroom activities, animals, and external visits. Measures will focus on awareness, risk assessment, and appropriate control measures, while ensuring that pupils with allergies are able to participate fully in school life.

Pupils will not be prevented from participating in activities alongside their peers simply because of a risk of exposure to allergens. Where necessary, reasonable adjustments will be made to ensure activities can be carried out safely and inclusively.

The catering team have an allergy briefing before the start of any service, which covers all the food produced before service, identify any allergens and document them in a form. The Allergy champion refers to this form if there is a question regarding allergies and is used as part of their standard operating procedure before serving someone with a food allergy, The same process is in place for hospitality/events with every service provided with an allergy information sheet.

Food allergies

Parents will provide the school with a written list of any foods that their child may have an adverse reaction to, as well as the necessary action to be taken in the event of an allergic reaction, such as any medication required.

Information regarding all pupils' food allergies will be collated, indicating whether they consume a school dinner or a packed lunch, and this will be passed on to the school's catering service. Packed lunches are pre ordered and take account of allergies.

When making changes to menus or substituting food products, the school will ensure that pupils' special dietary needs continue to be met by:

- Checking any product changes with all food suppliers
- Asking caterers to read labels and product information before use
- Using the Food Standards Agency's allergen matrix to list the ingredients in all meals.
- Ensuring allergen ingredients remain identifiable.

The catering staff use food labels and allergy information sheets that identify the 14 key allergens. A member of the catering staff will be the "Allergy Champion" who can serve those with allergies.

Where meals include allergens or traces of allergens, catering team will use clear and fully visible labels, in line with this policy, to denote the allergens of which consumers should be aware.
The school will ensure that there are always dairy- and gluten-free options available for pupils with allergies and intolerances.

To ensure that catering staff can appropriately identify pupils with dietary needs, pupils take coloured allergen cards that denote their food allergy and place them on their trays. A key explaining the colours will be displayed on the wall in the serving area so that it is visible to all catering team.

All food tables will be cleaned before and after being used.

Boards and knives used for fruit and vegetables will be a different colour to the rest of the kitchen knives in order to remind catering team to keep them separate.

Any sponges or cloths that are used for cleaning will be colour-coded according to the areas that they are used to clean, e.g. a red sponge for an area which has been used for raw meat, to prevent cross-contamination.

The catering team use HACCP Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) as part of their due diligence and to reduce the risk of cross contamination. HACCP is their system that extends from delivery, storage, preparation to service in which they identify all the critical controls necessary are in place to ensure that the food on offer is safe to eat.

There will be a set of kitchen utensils that are only for use with the food and drink of the pupils at risk. There will also be a set of kitchen utensils with a designated colour. These utensils will be used only for food items that contain bread and wheat related products.

Food items containing bread and wheat will be stored separately.

The chosen catering service of the school is responsible for ensuring that the school's policies are always adhered to, including those in relation to the preparation of food, considering any allergens.

Learning activities which involve the use of food, such as food technology lessons, will be planned in accordance with pupils' IHPs, considering any known allergies of the pupils involved.

Food allergen labelling

The school will adhere to allergen labelling rules for pre-packed food goods, in line with the Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019, also known as Natasha's Law.

The school will ensure that all food is labelled accurately, that food is never labelled as being 'free from' an ingredient unless staff are certain that there are no traces of that ingredient in the product, and that all labelling is checked before being offered for consumption.

The relevant staff, e.g. catering team, will be trained prior to storing, handling, preparing, cooking and/or serving food to ensure they are aware of their legal obligations. Catering staff have regular allergy training and receive regular updates from the supply chain regarding allergies if there is a change to ingredients.

Food labelling

Food goods classed as 'pre-packed for direct sale' (PPDS) will clearly display the following information on the packaging:

- The name of the food
- The full ingredients list, with ingredients that are allergens emphasised, e.g. in bold, italics, or a different colour

The school will ensure that allergen traceability information is readily available. Allergens will be tracked using the following method:

Declared allergens

The following allergens will be declared and listed on all PPDS foods in a clearly legible format:

- Cereals containing gluten and wheat, e.g. spelt, rye and barley
- Crustaceans, e.g. crabs, prawns, lobsters
- Nuts, including almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, cashews, pecan nuts, brazil nuts and pistachio nuts
- Celery
- Eggs
- Fish
- Peanuts
- Soybeans
- Milk
- Mustard
- Sesame seeds
- Sulphur dioxide and sulphites at concentrations of more than 10mg/kg or 10mg/L in terms of total sulphur dioxide
- Lupin
- Molluscs, e.g. mussels, oysters, squid, snails

The above list will apply to foods prepared on site, e.g. sandwiches, salad pots and cakes, that have been pre-packed prior to them being offered for consumption.

Catering team will be vigilant when ensuring that all PPDS foods have the correct labelling in a clearly legible format, and that this is either printed on the packaging itself or on an attached label. Food goods with incorrect or incomplete labelling will be removed from the product line, disposed of safely and no longer offered for consumption.

Any abnormalities in labelling will be reported to the kitchen manager immediately, who will then contact the relevant supplier where necessary.

The kitchen manager will be responsible for monitoring food ingredients, packaging and labelling on a weekly basis and will contact the supplier immediately in the event of any anomalies.

Changes to ingredients and food packaging
The school will ensure that communication with suppliers is robust and any changes to ingredients and/or food packaging are clearly communicated to catering team and other relevant members of staff.

Following any changes to ingredients and/or food packaging, all associated documentation will be reviewed and updated as soon as possible.

Animal allergies
The Animals in School Policy will be adhered to at all times.

Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)
Pupils who suffer from severe allergic reactions may be prescribed an AAI for use in the event of an emergency.

Under The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 the school is able to purchase AAI devices without a prescription, for emergency use on pupils who are at risk of anaphylaxis but whose device is not available or is not working.

The school understands that anaphylaxis reactions can occur in pupils without a pre-existing diagnosis of a food allergy. The school will therefor stock spare AAIs for use in emergency situations.

Any spare AAIs held by the school in this way will be considered spare devices and not a replacement for the pupil's own device. Pupils at risk of anaphylaxis will have their prescribed AAIs with them at school for use in an emergency and will have access to both of their two prescribed devices at all times.

Spare AAIs will be used for pupils:

- Who have been prescribed AAIs but their own device is not available.
- With food allergies who have been assessed as being at lower risk of anaphylaxis and therefore not prescribed their own AAIs.

In addition, spare AAIs will be used with anyone experiencing anaphylaxis in an emergency, for the purpose of saving their life. This is in accordance with the legal exemption under Regulation 238 of the Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017.

The school will submit a request, signed by the headteacher, to the pharmaceutical supplier when purchasing AAIs, which outlines:

- The name of the school.
- The purposes for which the product is required.
- The total quantity required.

The School Nurse will decide which brands of AAI to purchase.

Where possible, the school will hold one brand of AAI to avoid confusion with administration and training; however, subject to the brands pupils are prescribed, the school may decide to purchase multiple brands.

The school will purchase AAIs in accordance with age-based criteria, relevant to the age of pupils at risk of anaphylaxis, to ensure the correct dosage requirements are adhered to.

Depending on their level of understanding and competence, pupils will carry their AAIs on their person at all times, or they should be quickly and easily accessible at all times.

If AAIs are not carried by the pupil, they will be kept in a central place in a box marked clearly with the pupil's name but not locked in a cupboard or an office where access is restricted.

When storing AAIs, they will be:

- Readily accessible and not locked away.
- Located less than five minutes away from where they may be needed.
- Stored in pairs, so that if a second one is necessary it is on hand rather than needing to be obtained from elsewhere on site.
- Clearly labelled, to avoid any confusion with AAIs prescribed to a named person.

The emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) can be found at the following locations:

- Senior School Reception
- Prep School Reception
- The Urnfield

In line with manufacturer's guidelines, all AAI devices are stored at room temperature in line with manufacturer's guidelines, protected from direct sunlight and extreme temperature.
The following staff members are responsible for maintaining the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s):

- Health Care Lead
- Nurse

The above staff members will conduct ad-hoc and termly checks of the emergency anaphylaxis kit(s) to ensure that:

- Spare AAI devices and salbutamol inhalers are present and have not expired.
- Spare AAI devices are replaced when they are used.

The following staff member is responsible for overseeing the protocol for the use of spare AAIs, its monitoring and implementation, and for maintaining the Register of AAIs: Health Care Lead.
Any used or expired AAIs will be disposed of in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
Used AAIs may also be given to paramedics upon arrival, in the event of a severe allergic reaction, in accordance with this policy.

A sharps bin is utilised where used or expired AAIs are disposed of on the school premises.

Where any AAIs are used, the following information will be recorded on the AAI Record:

- Where and when the reaction took place
- What medication was given
- Who administered it
- Whether a second dose was required

Access to spare AAIs

A spare AAI can be administered as a substitute for a pupil's own prescribed AAI, if this cannot be administered correctly, without delay.

Spare AAIs are only accessible to pupils for whom medical authorisation and written parental consent has been provided – this includes pupils at risk of anaphylaxis who have been provided with a medical plan confirming their risk, but who have not been prescribed an AAI.

Consent will be obtained as part of the introduction or development of a pupil's IHP.

If consent has been given to administer a spare AAI to a pupil, this will be recorded in their IHP.

The school holds a Medical Alerts list. This provides name, photo, Year and Known Allergens. The remaining information on iSAMS or on an Allergy Action Plan (where relevant).

Consent is sought through the admission process and also there is a box for parental consent on the child's Allergy Action plan.

Parents can withdraw their consent at any time. To do so, they must write to the Head.
The Nurse checks the register is up-to-date on an annual basis and will also update the register relevant to any changes in consent or a pupil's requirements.

The Medical Alert list is in Staffrooms (Prep & Senior) on Sharepoint and with Catering Staff.

School trips (AAI's)

The EVC (Educational Visits Co-ordinator) will ensure a risk assessment is conducted for each school trip to address pupils with known allergies attending. All activities on the school trip will be risk assessed to see if they pose a threat to any pupils with allergies and alternative activities will be planned where necessary to ensure the pupils are included.

The school will speak to the parents of pupils with allergies where appropriate to ensure their co-operation with any special arrangements required for the trip.

There is an allocated first aider, who has been trained to administer adrenaline in an emergency, will be available to administer adrenaline in an emergency.

If the pupil has been prescribed an AAI, at least one adult trained in administering the device will attend the trip. The pupil's medication will be taken on the trip and stored securely – if the pupil does not bring their medication, they will not be allowed to attend the trip.

A member of staff will be assigned responsibility for ensuring that the pupil's medication is always carried throughout the trip.

Two AAIs will be taken on the trip and will always be easily accessible.

Where the venue or site being visited cannot assure appropriate food can be provided to cater for pupils' allergies, the pupil will take their own food, or the school will provide a suitable packed lunch.

Medical attention and required support

Once a pupil's allergies have been identified, an Individual Healthcare Plan, which specifies a plan of appropriate action/support, will be developed. The school, will discuss what arrangements may be required with the pupil and their parents.

Pupils who require life-saving medication, such as AAIs, will be expected to have their medication available at school and on educational visits. This must be clearly labelled with the pupil's name, class, expiration date and instructions for administering it (allergy action plan).

All members of staff involved with a pupil with a known allergy are aware of the location of emergency medication and the necessary action to take in the event of an allergic reaction.

Any specified support which the pupil may require will be outlined in their IHP.

All staff members providing support to a pupil with a known medical condition, including those in relation to allergens, will be familiar with the pupil's IHP.

The school operates a mobile phone-free environment in line with national guidance; however, where a pupil requires access to a mobile phone to support the management of their allergy, reasonable adjustments may be made in accordance with the Equality Act 2010. In such cases, pupils may be permitted to use their mobile phone for specific medical purposes related to their allergy management at agreed times and locations, as set out in their IHP.

The Health Care Lead is responsible for working alongside relevant staff members and parents in order to develop IHPs for pupils with allergies, ensuring that any necessary support is provided and the required documentation is completed, including risk assessments being undertaken.

The Allergy Lead has overall responsibility for ensuring that IHPs are implemented, monitored and communicated to the relevant members of the school community.

Staff training

All staff will receive regular allergy awareness training – at least annually. This training will cover all staff, including teaching staff, support staff, catering staff and others who may oversee pupils at breakfast or after school clubs.

Whole-school allergy awareness training will ensure that all staff:

- Have an awareness of allergies, the risks they pose, how allergic reactions can occur and how to manage it.
- Understand that allergy includes multiple conditions, e.g. food allergy, asthma, eczema, hay fever, which can co-exist.
- Understand and can identify the main food allergens, and understand the difference between food allergy, intolerance and coeliac disease.
- Can identify the range of symptoms of allergic reactions.
- Understand and can recognise anaphylaxis.

- Know how to respond in an emergency, including:
    - Calling the emergency services.
    - How to locate and administer AAIs in a case of anaphylaxis or an asthma reliever inhaler during an asthma attack.
    - How to use the AAI devices prescribed to pupils and the spare devices stocked by the school.
- Understand the impact allergies can have on a pupil's wellbeing.
- Understand this policy.
- Know how to check whether an individual is on the record of those with known allergies 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.

New staff members will receive allergy awareness training as part of their induction. Supply and temporary staff will be provided with relevant information about pupils with allergies, emergency procedures and the location of emergency medication.

Where appropriate, supply or cover staff may be asked to confirm that they have received equivalent allergy awareness training. New staff members will receive this training as part of their induction and any supply or cover staff will be required to provide evidence that they have received equivalent training.

Where gaps in staff training are identified, the school will undertake a risk assessment and take appropriate action to address them. This may include arranging additional training or ensuring that appropriately trained staff are available to support pupils with allergies during lessons, activities, trips or other school events.

Mild to moderate allergic reaction

Mild to moderate symptoms of an allergic reaction include the following:

- Swollen lips, face or eyes
- Itchy/tingling mouth
- Mild throat tightness
- Hives or itchy skin rash
- Abdominal pain or vomiting
- Sudden change in behaviour

If any of the above symptoms occur in a pupil, the nearest adult will stay with the pupil and refer to their IHP to determine appropriate next steps.

The pupil's parents will be contacted immediately if a pupil suffers a mild to moderate allergic reaction, and if any medication has been administered.

For mild to moderate allergy symptoms, the pupil's IHP will be followed and the pupil will be monitored closely to ensure the reaction does not progress into anaphylaxis.

Should the reaction progress into anaphylaxis, the school will act in accordance with this policy. Where the pupil is required to go to the hospital, an ambulance will be called.

Managing anaphylaxis

All staff will be aware of the 'ABC' (Airway, Breathing, Circulation) principle when recognising anaphylaxis.

Staff members will be able to recognise the following signs of anaphylaxis:

- **Airways:**
  - Tightening of the throat
  - Hoarse voice
  - Difficulty swallowing
  - Swollen tongue
- **Breathing:**
  - Sudden wheezing
  - Difficult or noisy breathing
  - Persistent cough
- **Circulation:**
  - Persistent dizziness
  - Pale or floppy
  - Suddenly sleepy
  - Collapse/unconscious

If one or more of the signs above are present, the nearest trained staff member will follow the below procedure:

1. Lay the pupil flat with their legs raised. If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit upright.
2. Administer an AAI without delay, using the pupil's prescribed device or a spare device if necessary.
3. Call 999 immediately and request an ambulance, stating that the person is experiencing anaphylaxis.

After administering an AAI device, the staff member(s) handling the situation will stay with the pupil until the ambulance arrives and will keep them lying down, even if the situation appears to be improving. They will then phone the pupil's parent or emergency contact.

If there is no improvement after five minutes, an additional dose of adrenaline will be administered using a second device.

CPR will be commenced at any time if there are no signs of life.

If necessary, other staff members may assist the designated staff members with administering AAIs. The headteacher will be contacted immediately, as well as a suitably trained individual, such as a first aider.

If there is no improvement after five minutes, a further dose of adrenaline will be administered using another AAI, if available.

In the event that a pupil without a prescribed AAI, or who has not been medically diagnosed as being at risk of anaphylaxis, suffers a suspected severe allergic reaction, the nearest trained member of staff will administer a spare AAI without delay if anaphylaxis is suspected. Emergency services will be contacted immediately after AAI administration. Staff will be made aware that the risks associated with delaying adrenaline are greater than those associated with administering it unnecessarily.

Upon arrival of the emergency services, the following information will be provided:

- Any known allergens the pupil has
- The possible causes of the reaction, e.g. certain food
- The time the AAI was administered – including the time of the second dose, if this was administered

Any used AAIs will be given to paramedics.

Staff members will ensure that the pupil is given plenty of space, moving other pupils to a different room where necessary.

Staff members will remain calm, ensuring that the pupil feels comfortable and is appropriately supported.

Wherever possible member of staff will accompany the pupil to hospital in the absence of their parents.

A list of all pupils who are prescribed an AAI is available on SharePoint.

Following the occurrence of an allergic reaction, the SLT, in conjunction with the Health Care Lead, will review the adequacy of the school's response and will consider the need for any additional support, training or other corrective action.

Wellbeing of pupils with allergies

The school recognises that allergies can have a significant impact on a pupil's emotional wellbeing, confidence and sense of safety. Some pupils with allergies may experience anxiety because of the risk of exposure to allergens and the possibility of anaphylaxis. This may be further affected by related conditions such as asthma or eczema.

The school will take active steps to support the wellbeing of pupils with allergies by providing reassurance that reasonable measures are being taken to reduce the risk of allergen exposure and that robust emergency arrangements are in place.

The school will promote a culture of awareness, inclusion and respect in relation to allergies. This will include regular communication with pupils, parents and staff so that the school community understands the risks associated with allergies and the importance of following control measures.

The school will take appropriate steps to prevent bullying, teasing or social exclusion related to allergies, dietary needs, medication or medical conditions. Any concerns of this nature will be addressed promptly in line with the school's Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy.

To support pupils with allergies, the school will:

- Provide proactive support for new pupils with known allergies as they join the school
- Explain to pupils and parents the arrangements the school will put in place to support safety and inclusion.
- Offer opportunities, where appropriate, for pupils with allergies and their families to become familiar with the dining environment and key staff.
- Identify appropriate staff members who can act as a point of contact for pupils with allergies and their parents.

- Encourage pupils with allergies, where appropriate, to share concerns and contribute to discussions about how they can be supported safely in school.

The school will, where appropriate, involve pupils with allergies and their parents in the development and review of support arrangements. The school will also consider feedback from staff and, where relevant, from other members of the school community in order to improve practice.

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Children and Families Act 2014
- The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017
- The Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 (Natasha's Law)
- Department of Health 'Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools'
- DfE 'Supporting children and young people with medical conditions and allergy' (2026)