

Larkfield Primary School



Allergy safety policy

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1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- Set out our school's approach to allergy safety, 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, so that no child feels excluded, anxious or singled out because of an allergy
- Ensure that pupils with diagnosed allergies have an up-to-date plan that all relevant staff know and follow
- Ensure emergency medication is available, in date, accessible and never locked away from the children who may need it
- Ensure that all staff can recognise an allergic reaction and anaphylaxis and respond without delay • Embed allergy safety within our culture of belonging, so that no child feels excluded, anxious or singled out because of an allergy
- Meet our legal duties under Benedict's Law and the related statutory guidance in full

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:

- [Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026](#)
- [The Food Information Regulations 2014](#)
- [The Food Information \(Amendment\) \(England\) Regulations 2019](#)

3. Roles and responsibilities

Allergy safety is everyone's responsibility.

3.1 The governing board

The governing board is responsible for:

- Ensuring 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
 - Reviewing and approving the allergy safety policy at least annually
 - Taking steps to ensure the allergy safety policy is:
 - Generally known within the school and to parents of pupils at the school
 - At least once a year, brought to the attention of all pupils, parents/carers, staff and volunteers
 - Published on the school's website
 - Ensuring risks relating to pupils with allergies are included in the risk register and actively managed
- 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 Anna Felmingham (Acting Deputy Head/ SENDCo)

They're responsible for:

- Implementing this allergy safety policy
- Contributing to the review of the allergy safety policy
- 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
 - Co-ordination of allergy information with families, the school nurse, catering and external health professionals
 - 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

3.3 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Overall responsibility for implementing this policy and ensuring it is understood by all staff
- 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

3.4 At least 2 named volunteers among school staff

Anna Felmingham (Deputy Head/ SENDCO) & Heather Craven (Office Manager)] are responsible for:

- Checking spare AAIs are present and in date on a monthly basis
- Making sure that replacement AAIs are obtained when expiry dates approach

3.5 Teaching and support staff

All teaching and support staff are responsible for:

- Complete allergy and anaphylaxis training and keep it up to date (at least annually)
- 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
- Act immediately in an emergency, including administering an AAI
- Being aware of specific pupils with allergies in their care and what their plan says
- 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

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 (including at admission) of their child's medical needs, dietary requirements, and any history of allergies, reactions and anaphylaxis
- 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 in-date, correctly labelled medication and replace it before it expires or after use
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition, medication or emergency contacts

3.7 Pupils with allergies

Are supported, at an age- and stage-appropriate level, to be responsible for:

- Being aware of their allergens and the risks they pose and to tell an adult if they feel unwell
- Remembering not to share food and to follow the school's simple allergy-safe routines

3.8 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of allergens and the risk they pose to their peers
- Remembering not to share food and to follow the school's simple allergy-safe routines.

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. 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 mould
- 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 identify pupils with allergies as early as possible – at admission, on transition into school, and whenever a parent, carer or health professional tells us about a new or changed allergy.

We ask that parents/carers proactively inform us by either phone call to the school (01704 224720) or an email to admin@larkfieldprimary.co.uk if their child's medical needs change during the school year.

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 via school spider messages to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child's medical information as necessary.
- Every pupil with a diagnosed allergy is added to the pupil allergy register (Appendix A). The register records the child's name, class, allergens, symptoms, medication held, the location of that medication, and the date their plan was last reviewed. The register is kept securely, shared with relevant staff on a need-to-know basis, and reviewed termly and whenever circumstances change. Photographs of pupils with allergies (with parental consent) and their action plans are displayed discreetly but visibly in staff areas such as the staffroom, kitchen and relevant classrooms, in line with data protection requirements.

4.2 Identifying staff and visitors at risk

Larkfield Primary will identify staff and visitors with known allergies, by:

Asking new staff to provide details of their allergies in advance of their start date

Asking visitors to provide details of their allergies in advance of their visit

4.3 Individual healthcare plans (IHP)

An Individual Healthcare Plan (IHP) is not a clinical document. It is the school's own plan for keeping a specific pupil safe and included, day to day and in an emergency, written together with the pupil and their parents so that everyone is working from the same information.

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. For example, a pupil with mild hay fever who can self-manage with over-the-counter antihistamine may not require a plan – and this is agreed with parents on a case-by-case basis.

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
 - A photograph (with parental consent) of each pupil to allow a visual check to be made
- The register is kept securely, in an allergy folder next to the medical cabinet (school office) and also in the school kitchen information board. Photographs of pupils with allergies (with parental consent) and their action plans are displayed discreetly but visibly in staff areas such as the staffroom, kitchen and relevant classrooms, in line with data protection requirements.

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

Prevention is central to this policy. We take a whole-school approach to reducing the chance of a reaction happening at all, recognising that this protects both diagnosed children and any child who may react for the first time at school.

6.1 Hygiene procedures

- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Surfaces are cleaned between activities involving food
- We promote a culture of not sharing food, food containers, and food utensils
- 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

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

When outdoors:

- Shoes should always be worn
- Food and drink should be covered

6.4 Animals

- 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

6.5 Visits and trips

Allergy management continues away from the school site. For every educational visit or off-site activity:

- 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

8. Adrenaline devices (ADs)

Larkfield Primary follows the Department of Health and Social Care's Guidance on using [emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools](#)

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. Where a child is prescribed an AAI, parents provide it, in date and correctly labelled, and the school stores it safely but accessibly – never locked away from the children who may need it.

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

They should be:

- In their classroom and accessible at all times
- No more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed, this includes all areas on site. Eg. playground/ field
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature
- Carried by a named member of staff on a school trip/ off site visit. The person should remain responsible for supervising the pupil to make sure the emergency medication is quickly accessible. 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.

Medication locations are recorded on the allergy register, Individual Healthcare Plan and known to all relevant staff.

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.

- Spare ADs are bought without a prescription under the Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017, for use in a genuine emergency – including a first, previously undiagnosed reaction in a pupil, member of staff or visitor.
- Larkfield stocks a pair at each dose so a device of the right strength is available whatever the age of the child, staff member or visitor affected.
- Epipen brand of ADs are purchased (schools are recommended to buy a single brand to avoid confusion)
- The dosage required (based on Resuscitation Council UK's age-based criteria, see page 11 of [the AAI guidance](#))

Spare AAIs will be kept:

- In pairs, in case a second one is necessary
- In clearly labelled yellow allergy medication bags on a hook next to the medicine cabinet located at the school office
- No more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed (including the dining area, playground and field)
- Separate from any pupils' prescribed ADs and clearly labelled to avoid confusion
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature

Anna Felmingham (Allergy Lead) and Heather Craven (Office Manager) are responsible for:

- Checking monthly that spare ADs and the emergency asthma reliever 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 a sharps bin for collection by the local council

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

Allergy management continues away from the school site. For every educational visit or off-site activity, such as sport:

The lead adult knows which children have allergies and carries their plans;

- All required medication, including AAls (the child's own), travels with the group and remains accessible at all times;
- At least one trained first aider accompanies the group;
- Venues, transport providers and any caterers are informed of allergies in advance, and the visit risk assessment includes allergy and emergency procedures, including how to call for help and where the nearest hospital is.

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

Any serious incident or near miss, including use of emergency medication is recorded and reviewed by the Allergy Lead, with the Headteacher, to identify what happened, whether procedures were followed and what can be improved. Serious incidents are reported in line with statutory requirements, including RIDDOR where applicable, and shared with the governing body. Parents are informed of any reaction involving their child, and the child's plan is reviewed afterwards. Used spare AAls are replaced promptly.

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

The Allergy incident and near miss report records;

- 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

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 Anna Felmingham. 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. [See [how to report a food safety issue](#)]

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 and peripatetic staff. It also includes catering staff and others who may oversee pupils at breakfast or after-school clubs. Supply staff, agency workers and regular volunteers receive allergy information as part of induction before working with children. 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 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')

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.

We support pupils to understand allergy with empathy, so the whole school community helps keep their friends safe.

11. Wellbeing

An allergy can be frightening and isolating for a child, and managing it should never make a child feel different or left out. Our relational, inclusive ethos shapes how we manage allergies day to day.

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through:

- Pastoral care
- Regular check-ins with their class teacher.
- 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.
- We plan inclusive alternatives so allergic children take part fully in cooking, celebrations, trips and rewards.

Allergy-related teasing or exclusion is treated as a form of bullying and addressed through our behaviour and anti-bullying approach

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

The arrangements set out in this policy will be monitored by the allergy safety lead.

The governing board will review and approve this policy annually, 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
- Behaviour and Anti-Bullying Policy
- Data Protection Policy