



Allergy Safety Policy

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Key Terms

IHP- Individual Healthcare Plan

AAI – adrenaline auto- injector

AD- adrenaline devices. These include adrenaline aut-injectors and asthma reliever inhalers.

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

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 body 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 Miss Maxine Soper

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

3.3 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers, other school leaders 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

Miss Maxine Soper and Mrs Nadine Holmes are responsible for:

- Checking spare AAls are present and in date on a monthly basis

- Making sure that replacement AAls are obtained when expiry dates approach
-

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, Maxine Soper and the head teacher, Joanne Sheen.
- Complete the incident or near miss on Meditracker before the end of the working day

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
- 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
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition

3.7 Pupils with allergies

If age-appropriate, these pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of their allergens and the risks they pose
- Understanding how and when to use their AD

3.8 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of allergens and the risk they pose to their peers

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 will:

- For new starters, send a form to all parent/carers of pupils after their place at the school has been confirmed 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 as soon as reasonably possible.
- Send a reminder to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child's medical information as necessary

We ask that parents and carers proactively inform us by either phone call to the school 0121 557 1034 or an email to info@harvillshawthorn.co.uk if their child's medical needs change during the school year.

4.2 Identifying staff and visitors at risk

- 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)

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.

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, other school leaders 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, 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 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 an adrenaline auto-injector (and if so, what type and dose)
 - Where a pupil has been prescribed an adrenaline auto-injector, whether parental consent has been given to administer emergency medication
 - A photograph of each pupil to allow a visual check to be made
- The register is kept electronically and can be checked quickly by any member of staff as part of initiating an emergency response.

5. Assessing risk

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

- Lessons that include food preparation and/ or eating
- 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

- Sharing of food, food containers and food utensils is not allowed
- Pupils have their own water bottles, named
- 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

- Food brought into school by pupils or staff for celebrations, rewards, fundraising events or other activities must follow the school's allergy-safety arrangements. Staff organising an activity involving food must check relevant allergy information in advance, consider cross-contamination and labelling and ensure a safe alternative is available where required.

6.2 Catering

SIPS (Sandwell Inspired Partnership Services) is our school meals service provider.

- SIPS employed catering staff receive training from SIPS
- The school will engage with caterers to understand the controls in place
- 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 by SIPS, they should continue to meet any special dietary needs of pupils
- Where food is provided by the school, staff will understand how to read labels for food allergens

6.3 Insect bites/stings

When outdoors:

- Shoes should always be worn
- Food and drink should be covered as far as reasonable practical

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
- Where a pupil has a known airborne or contact allergen, the school will assess the individual risk and put reasonable measures in place. Any pupil-specific controls will be recorded in the pupil's IHP and communicated to relevant staff.

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 carried by the member of staff who is with the child at all times eg group leader. The AAI should be carried in the specific travel carry pouch attached to the adult.
- 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)

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

8.1 Prescribed ADs

The devices will be stored:

- In the orange medical bag hanging on the bag of the child's classroom door and is accessible at all times
- Will be taken outside with the child if the child goes out for PE or playtime
- At lunchtime, the medical bags will be hung centrally in the dining hall within easy access of all areas of school
- 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

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.

- individually prescribed ADs are kept in school
- Parents/carers remain responsible for ensuring that individually prescribed ADs supplied to school are in date and replaced before expiry. School staff will also check the expiry information held for prescribed devices as part of the pupil's medication arrangements. Where a pupil needs to take their prescribed ADs home, including for the journey to and from school, this will be agreed with parents/carers and recorded in the pupil's IHP or medication arrangements.
- IHP records are kept of which pupils have been provided with prescribed adrenaline (and an allergy action plan)

8.2 Spare ADs and inhalers

The allergy safety lead is responsible for sourcing spare ADs (adrenaline auto-injectors and emergency asthma reliever inhaler) and ensuring they are stored according to the guidance.

School has purchased 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.

School procedures for purchasing and maintaining spare ADs:

- Spare ADs will be sourced through an appropriate pharmacy
- The school will hold spare ADs in pairs and will review the number and doses required according to the age profile of pupils and the size/layout of the site.
- Where practicable, the school will use a consistent brand of spare AD to reduce the risk of confusion.
- The dosage required (based on Resuscitation Council UK's age-based criteria, see page 11 of [the AAI guidance](#))

Spare ADs will be stored in the Mmain office.

Spare ADs will be stored in the main office. They will be:

- In an appropriate 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 AAls will be kept:

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

Miss Maxine Soper and Mrs Nadine Holmes 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 (in a sharps bin for collection by the local council or returned to a pharmacy)

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

For school trips and off-site events, the trip leader will identify pupils at risk of anaphylaxis as part of the risk assessment. Each pupil's prescribed ADs and allergy action plan will accompany the pupil and will be carried by an identified member of staff who remains with, or immediately available to, the pupil. Appropriate trained staff will be present. The trip leader will consider the location, duration, access to emergency services and needs of pupils and a pair of the school's spare ADs should also be taken. Any spare ADs taken off site will remain readily accessible to staff and stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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 official incident record will be made on Meditracker. Staff will always inform Miss Maxine Soper (Allergy Lead)

and Miss Joanne Sheen (Headteacher). and complete the incident or near-miss record on Meditracker before the end of the working day, once the child or individual is safe.

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 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 Miss Maxine Soper (Allergy Lead) and Miss Joanne Sheen (Headteacher). They 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.

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.

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.

A paper copy of this policy is available from the school office on request.

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

Pupils will be taught about allergies in an age-appropriate way through assemblies, class discussion and relevant curriculum opportunities. Teaching will emphasise that allergies can be serious, that food and medication must not be shared, that pupils should respect the needs of others, and that an adult should be told immediately if someone appears unwell or reports an allergic reaction

11. Wellbeing

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through pastoral care and regular check-ins with their trusted adults in school.

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

- Data Protection policy
- Positive Behaviour and Culture Handbook