# Pupil Allergy Policy 2026-2029

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**Approved by:** FGB
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**Contents**

1. Aims ..... 2
2. Legislation and guidance ..... 2
3. Roles and responsibilities ..... 2
4. Assessing risk ..... 4
5. Managing risk ..... 4
6. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction ..... 6
7. Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) ..... 7
8. Training ..... 8
9. Links to other policies ..... 9
10. Policy Review ..... 9

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## 1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- 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 guidance on allergies in schools, allergy safety in schools (July 2026) 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

We take a whole-school approach to allergy awareness.

### 3.1 Allergy lead

The nominated allergy leads are the headteacher and the school admin officer.

They are responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness across our school community

- Recording and collating allergy and special dietary information for all relevant pupils (although the allergy leads have ultimate responsibility, the information collection itself may be delegated to the medical officer / the school nurse / administrative staff)
- Ensuring:
    - All allergy information is up to date and readily available to relevant members of staff
    - All pupils with allergies have an allergy action plan completed by a medical professional
    - All staff receive an appropriate level of allergy 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
- Keeping stock of the school's adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)
- Regularly reviewing and updating the allergy policy

### 3.2 School First Aid Lead

The First Aid Lead is responsible for:

- Co-ordinating the paperwork and information from families
- Co-ordinating medication with families
- Checking spare AAIs are in date
- Any other appropriate tasks delegated by the allergy leads
- Ensuring MediTracker has all the relevant information recorded for each child with an allergy

### 3.3 Teaching and support staff

All teaching and support staff are responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness among pupils
- Maintaining awareness of our allergy policy and procedures
- Being able to recognise the signs of severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis
- Attending appropriate allergy training as required
- Being aware of specific pupils with allergies in their care
- Carefully considering the use of food or other potential allergens in lesson and activity planning
- Ensuring the wellbeing and inclusion of pupils with allergies

### 3.4 Parents/carers

Parents/carers are responsible for:

- Being aware of our school's allergy 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
- Carefully considering the food they provide to their child as packed lunches and snacks, and trying to limit the number of allergens included
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition

### 3.5 Pupils with allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

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

### 3.6 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

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

## 4. 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

## 5. Managing risk

### 5.1 Hygiene procedures

- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Sharing of food is not allowed
- Pupils have their own named water bottles

### 5.2 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
- School menus are available for parents/carers to view with ingredients clearly labelled

- Where changes are made to school menus, we will make sure these 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)
- Catering staff follow hygiene and allergy procedures when preparing food to avoid cross-contamination

### 5.3 Food restrictions

We acknowledge that it is impractical to enforce an allergen-free school. However, we would like to encourage pupils and staff to avoid certain high-risk foods to reduce the chances of someone experiencing a reaction. These foods include:

- Packaged nuts
- Cereal, granola or chocolate bars containing nuts
- Peanut butter or chocolate spreads containing nuts
- Peanut-based sauces, such as satay
- Sesame seeds and foods containing sesame seeds

If a pupil brings these foods into school, the food may be confiscated and a telephone call will be made to the parents.

### 5.4 Insect bites/stings

When outdoors:

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

### 5.5 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

### 5.6 Support for mental health

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through:

- Pastoral care

### 5.7 Events and school trips

- For events, including ones that take place outside of the school, and school trips, no pupils with allergies will be excluded from taking part
- The school will plan accordingly for all events and school trips, and arrange for the staff members involved to be aware of pupils' allergies and to have received adequate training

- Appropriate measures will be taken in line with the schools AAI protocols for off-site events and school trips (see section 7.5).

## 6. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction

### 6.1 Register of pupils with AAIs

- The school maintains a register of pupils who have been prescribed AAIs or where a doctor has provided a written plan recommending AAIs to be used in the event of anaphylaxis. The register includes:
    - Known allergens and risk factors for anaphylaxis
    - Whether a pupil has been prescribed AAI(s) (and if so, what type and dose)
    - Where a pupil has been prescribed an AAI, whether parental consent has been given for use of the spare AAI, which may be different to the personal AAI prescribed for the pupil
    - A photograph of each pupil to allow a visual check to be made
- A child who has an allergy will have an IHP (Individual Healthcare Plan) together with an allergy plan if necessary to detail the known allergens and risk factors as well as how any allergy should be treated. This is written in conjunction with the parents and reviewed at least annually (or when the school is provided with further information by the parents).
- All staff who work with the child during the school day as well as lunchtime supervisors are asked to read the IHPs and sign to say that they have read and understood the information.

### 6.2 Allergic reaction procedures

- As part of the whole-school awareness approach to allergies, all staff are trained in the school's allergic reaction procedure, and to recognise the signs of anaphylaxis and respond appropriately
- Staff are trained in the administration of AAIs to minimise delays in pupil's receiving adrenaline in an emergency
- If a pupil has an allergic reaction, the staff member will initiate the school's emergency response plan, following the pupil's allergy action plan
    - If an AAI needs to be administered, a member of staff will use the pupil's own AAI, or if it is not available, a school one
- If the pupil has no allergy action plan, staff will follow the school's procedures on responding to allergy and, if needed, the school's normal emergency procedures
- A school AAI device will be used instead of the pupil's own AAI device if:
    - Medical authorisation and written parental consent have been provided, or
    - The pupil's own prescribed AAI(s) are not immediately available (for example, because they are broken, out-of-date, have misfired or been wrongly administered)
- If a pupil needs to be taken to hospital, staff will stay with the pupil until the parent/carer arrives, or accompany the pupil to hospital by ambulance

- If the allergic reaction is mild (e.g. skin rash, itching or sneezing), the pupil will be monitored and the parents/carers informed

### 6.3 Allergic reaction review

- All allergic reactions and allergy-related near misses will be recorded on Medical Tracker and CPOMS.
- The allergy leads will review incidents and near misses to identify any trends, lessons learned, amendments required to risk assessments or healthcare plans, and any additional staff training or awareness needs.
- Where appropriate, actions arising from the review will be implemented and communicated to relevant staff.

### 6.4 Complaints and Concerns

- The school is committed to maintaining a safe environment for all pupils with allergies and welcomes feedback that helps us improve our allergy safety arrangements. Concerns relating to allergy management, allergy safety procedures, allergic reactions, incidents or near misses should be reported to the school as soon as possible so that they can be investigated properly and appropriate action taken.
- Where a parent, carer or other stakeholder remains dissatisfied following the school's response, or wishes to raise a formal complaint regarding allergy safety, an allergic reaction, incident or near miss, the matter should be pursued in accordance with the school's complaints policy. A copy of the complaints policy can be found on the school website.

## 7. Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)

### 7.1 Purchasing of spare AAIs

The allergy leads are responsible for buying AAIs and ensuring they are stored according to the guidance.

- Where the AAIs will be sourced from - Brighton Hill Pharmacy
- Two Epi-Pens will be purchased
- The expiry dates of the pens will be recorded in the school calendar

### 7.2 Storage (of both spare and prescribed AAIs)

The allergy leads will make sure all AAIs are:

- Stored at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature
- Kept in a safe and suitably central location to which all staff have access at all times, but is out of the reach and sight of children
- **Not** locked away, but accessible and available for use at all times
- **Not** located more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed
- Spare AAIs will be kept separate from any pupil's own prescribed AAI, and clearly labelled to avoid confusion.

- Pupil AAIs are kept in the classrooms in an orange epi-pen bag.
- Staff AAIs are kept by staff in a bag in the classroom (and the allergy leads know where this is).
- The Spare AAIs are kept in a green box above the fridge in the first aid room.

### 7.3 Maintenance (of spare AAIs)

Jodi Charteris and Eve Rynott are responsible for checking monthly that:

- The AAIs are present and in date
- Replacement AAIs are obtained when the expiry date is near

### 7.4 Disposal

AAIs can only be used once. Once a AAI has been used, it will be disposed of in line with the manufacturer's instructions

### 7.5 Use of AAIs off school premises

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

### 7.6 Emergency anaphylaxis kit

The school holds an emergency anaphylaxis kit. This includes:

- Spare AAIs
- Instructions for the use of AAIs
- Instructions on storage
- Manufacturer’s information
- A checklist of injectors, identified by batch number and expiry date with monthly checks recorded
- A note of arrangements for replacing injectors
- A list of pupils to whom the AAI can be administered
- A record of when AAIs have been administered

## 8. Training

The school is committed to training all staff in allergy response. This includes:

- How to reduce and prevent the risk of allergic reactions
- How to spot the signs of allergic reactions (including anaphylaxis)
- The importance of acting quickly in the case of anaphylaxis
- Where AAIs are kept on the school site, and how to access them
- How to administer AAIs
- The wellbeing and inclusion implications of allergies

All staff will receive annual allergy awareness and anaphylaxis training.

## 9. Links to other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy
- School food policy

## 10. Policy Review

- This policy will be reviewed every three years, although the allergy leads will review the policy at least annually in line with any updated government guidance.
- The policy will be published on the school website.