



ALLERGY POLICY

Approved by Governing Body	14 th September 2026
Next review date	September 2027
Head Teacher	 Kate Le Page
Co-Chairs of Governors	Louise Hallam & Tony Kung

Values

The Wells Free School is an inclusive school which aims to ensure all pupils have access to the best possible education, and where the happiness, safety and wellbeing of all individuals, matter. We believe that all members of our school community have a right to succeed, and the entitlement to develop their full potential. We are committed to ensuring all pupils have access to a broad, balanced and relevant curriculum which aims to prepare them for life outside school, and which is designed to meet each individual's specific needs.

Equal Opportunities Statement

We are committed to the promotion of equality and equity and an understanding of individual rights and responsibilities. We will ensure that all members of our school community have equal access to the education provided by our school. We celebrate the different experiences all members of the school community bring to our school, and recognise that these experiences, interests and strengths affect the ways in which people learn. We aim to harness this diversity to enable all members of our school community to thrive and enjoy their time at our school.

Disability Statement

The Wells Free School is proud to be an inclusive school. We offer access to a broad and balanced curriculum for all pupils regardless of disability. We strive to ensure all pupils can access, educationally and physically, all learning opportunities within and beyond the school.

We aim to ensure that all users can access key learning areas and will ensure that no user experiences any discrimination or reduced entitlement to learning due to being unable to physically access areas of the school.

As with any additional needs the school works closely with parents and appropriate outside agencies to ensure equality of access for all.

Nurture UK

The Wells Free School is a Nurture UK accredited school. As such, we share the vision that:

- 1) Child development is not limited by lack of nurture in education
- 2) Adults working with and caring for our children are supported and equipped with evidence-based tools to help them flourish and learn

Nurture as a practice means relating to and coaching children and young people to help them form positive relationships, build resilience and improve their social, emotional and mental health and wellbeing. As a school we consistently implement the six principles of nurture:

- 1) Children's learning is understood developmentally
- 2) The classroom offers a safe base
- 3) The importance of nurture for the development of wellbeing
- 4) Language is a vital means of communication
- 5) All behaviour is communication
- 6) The importance of transition in children's lives

These six principles help staff to focus on the social and emotional needs and development of our children, ensuring all children are ready to learn.

Introduction and Core Principles

In line with Benedict's Law, we are committed to providing a safe, inclusive, and welcoming environment for all children, young people, staff, and visitors with allergies. Recognising the serious and potentially life-threatening risk posed by anaphylaxis, this dedicated policy establishes robust risk-mitigation measures and emergency response protocols.

Allergy is a spectrum of different allergic diseases. Reactions occur when a susceptible person is exposed to something (an "allergen") they are allergic to. Asthma, food allergy, eczema and seasonal rhinitis (hay fever) are all forms of allergy.

Anaphylactic reactions usually begin within minutes of being in contact with the allergen i.e. eating a trigger food, though can occur several hours later (i.e. allergy to Mammalian meat). Anaphylaxis involves difficulty in breathing and affects the heart rhythm. In extreme cases there could be a dramatic fall in blood pressure leading to collapse.

Once started, anaphylaxis reactions progress quickly. Investigations into fatal anaphylaxis show that there is only a 20-30 minute window of opportunity during which steps can be taken to prevent death - therefore giving emergency adrenaline **immediately** and calling Emergency Services (999) is crucial. **Anaphylaxis always requires an emergency response**

Anaphylaxis can occur without any other signs (such as a skin rash) being present. **Always consider anaphylaxis in someone with a known food allergy who has sudden difficulty in breathing.** Giving adrenaline in this context is very safe and may be lifesaving.

The most common causes of "whole body" allergic reactions - including anaphylaxis - are:

- foods (e.g. peanuts, tree nuts, cow's milk/dairy foods, egg, wheat, fish/shellfish and sesame);
- insect stings (e.g. bee, wasp);
- medication (e.g. antibiotics, pain medicines such as ibuprofen);
- latex (e.g. rubber gloves, balloons, swimming caps).

Even for food allergy, the vast majority of anaphylaxis reactions require the person to have eaten the food, although less serious allergic reactions can happen through skin or other contact. Anaphylaxis reactions due to skin contact are very rare. Students who have a skin reaction need monitoring for at least an hour.

The Wells Free School has a whole school awareness approach, because it ensures all staff and students are aware of what allergies are, the importance of avoiding the individuals' allergens, the signs & symptoms, how to deal with allergic reactions and to ensure procedures are in place to minimise risk of exposure.

Coeliac disease and food intolerance can present symptoms which are similar to those of food allergy; it is important that Coeliac disease and food intolerance is managed through dietary avoidance, but these conditions do not pose a risk of anaphylaxis and so they are not within this allergy safety policy.

Eczema, asthma and allergies sometimes occur together - known as the atopic triad. It is important that these are managed well in order to keep the individual healthy. Asthma training is needed by all staff and an individual's asthma care plan needs to be included with their individual healthcare plan. These conditions are not included in this allergy safety policy.

The Wells Free School understands that severe allergies are included in the Equality Act, 2010. The act considers a person disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a

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substantial and long-term negative effect on their ability to carry out normal daily activities. Seasonal rhinitis (such as hay fever) is explicitly excluded from the definition of disability, unless it aggravates the effect of another health condition.

Emergency Treatment and Management of Anaphylaxis

What to look for:

Symptoms usually come on quickly, within minutes of exposure to the allergen.

Mild to moderate allergic reaction symptoms may include:

- a red raised rash (known as hives or urticaria) anywhere on the body
- a tingling or itchy feeling in the mouth
- swelling of lips, face or eyes
- stomach pain or vomiting
- mild throat tightness
- sudden change in behaviour

These symptoms are treated with antihistamines.

More serious symptoms are often referred to as the ABC symptoms and can include:

- **AIRWAY** - swelling in the throat, tongue or upper airways (tightening of the throat, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing).
- **BREATHING** - sudden onset wheezing, breathing difficulty, noisy breathing, persistent cough.
- **CIRCULATION** - dizziness, feeling faint, sudden sleepiness, tiredness, confusion, pale clammy skin, loss of consciousness.

The term for this more serious reaction is anaphylaxis. In extreme cases there could be a dramatic fall in blood pressure. The person may become weak and floppy and may have a sense of something terrible happening. This may lead to collapse and unconsciousness and, on rare occasions, can be fatal.

As soon as anaphylaxis is suspected, adrenaline must be administered without delay.

Action:

- Keep the individual where they are, call for help and do not leave them unattended.
- **LIE individual FLAT WITH LEGS RAISED** - they can be propped up if struggling to breathe but this should be for as short a time as possible.
- **USE ADRENALINE DEVICE WITHOUT DELAY** and note the time given. AAls should be given into the muscle in the outer thigh or nasal into the nostril. Specific instructions vary by brand - always follow the instructions on the device.
- **CALL 999** and state **ANAPHYLAXIS (ana-fil-axis)**.
- If no improvement after 5 minutes, administer second adrenaline device
- If no signs of life commence CPR.
- Call parent/carer as soon as possible.

Whilst you are waiting for the ambulance, keep the individual where they are. Do not stand them up, or sit them in a chair, even if they are feeling better. This could lower their blood pressure drastically, causing their heart to stop.

All individuals must go to hospital for observation after anaphylaxis even if they appear to have recovered as a reaction can recur after treatment.

Minimising Risk and Exposure to Allergens

Minimising risk and the exposure to allergens is central to ensuring that individuals with allergies are safe from harm. Even a small amount of allergen can cause a reaction. Any food can cause a reaction with serious consequences for the individual and The Wells Free School will only eliminate a food following a risk assessment supported by medical advice when necessary. Where a food is restricted, this will be to the smallest area for the time necessary; for example, the cooking room for the duration of the lesson when the student with allergy is cooking. Blanket bans, especially to nuts, create a false sense of security. Whilst there are 14 key food allergens that cause over 90% of reactions, any food can cause a reaction.

The Wells Free School is allergy aware ensuring that the staff and students are actively aware of the risk posed by allergens, take steps to minimise the risk of exposure and have robust emergency response plans in place.

The Wells Free School completes a school-wide allergy risk assessment that seeks to minimise the risks of exposure to known allergens. The risk assessment will include:

- Identifying the food used within the curriculum and making adaptations to remove allergens that pose a risk for the whole group not just the student who has the allergy.
- Conducting specific risk assessments to manage the risks of exposure to allergens in individuals when planning external visits or trips
- Identify measures to manage risks of exposure to a food allergen through food brought in by others (for example, parents, students, staff)
- Identify measures to manage the risks of exposure to a food allergen through food provided by the school, college or setting
- Putting in reasonable measures to manage the risk of individuals being exposed to allergens where they have a known allergy to airborne or contact allergens
- Identifying non-food allergens within the environment and making adaptations to remove/reduce allergens that pose a risk; for example, therapy or school dogs would require enhanced cleaning and limiting to specific areas, hygiene measures after students have worked with the therapy dog.

The Wells Free School will ensure that allergy is included in all school risk assessments to identify risks and plan control measures to minimise the risk of exposure.

The Wells Free School will ensure that the risk of exposure is minimised by:

- All school staff allergy training every year
- Educating students through awareness assemblies and within PSHE
- Educating the PFA about school expectations for allergy management
- Communicating with all visitors, temporary staff and cover staff that they will be teaching a student with an allergy and ensuring that the member of staff has been trained in allergy and anaphylaxis emergency response
- Working closely with parents/carers and health professionals to understand the student's allergy
- Monitoring this policy to ensure that the agreed practices are implemented
- Establishing and maintaining high hygiene standards amongst staff, students and visitors.

Food Provision and Catering

The Wells Free School will manage the risk of food allergy and provide clear information on allergens in food provided by:

- Ensure the contract with the school catering company is compliant with the Food Standards Authority allergen management regulations

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- Ensuring school caterers provide information on food allergens to parents/carers and have this available for the students to check independently
- Provide student's allergen information to the caterers in a timely manner to ensure that students can eat safely
- Enabling parents/carers to liaise with the catering company or school chef
- Identify students with allergies at point of service by having photos in the kitchen and placing children with allergies at the front of the line.
- Ensure that food is always labelled as unlabelled food poses a potentially greater risk of allergen exposure than packaged food with precautionary ("may contain") labelling suggesting a risk of contamination with allergen. This applies to foods used within the classroom curriculum (e.g. cooking) as well as that from the school kitchen or canteen.
- Teach students not to food share, trade food or share utensils or food containers with the reasons why.

When staff provide food for the students, they receive additional training to ensure they understand how to read labels for food allergens and how to prevent cross-contamination during the handling, preparation and serving of food.

Where food is not directly provided by the school (for example brought in as treats or to celebrate birthdays) parent/carer permission will be sought in advance to ensure inclusion and safety for students with allergies.

These procedures also apply to after school provision.

Ensuring that PFA events, as best practice, follow FSA (Food Standards Agency) legislation for food labelling, creating allergen matrices as necessary. Ensuring that PFA members who are serving food have a basic awareness of allergen management (signpost to free FSA training).

Medication and Adrenaline Autoinjectors (AAI)

People at risk of anaphylaxis are prescribed two adrenaline autoinjectors (AAI) which they should carry with them at all times. This includes the journey to and from:

- The classroom
- Lunch area
- Playground
- The Common
- When on visits or trips.

Serious anaphylaxis is a time critical situation; delays in administering adrenaline have been associated with fatal reactions. An AAI needs to be administered within 5 minutes so if the AAI cannot be with them in the classroom, the device should be stored in an appropriate central location that is unlocked and accessible at all times (including during after school care).

The AAI must be stored at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines) and not be exposed to extremes of heat. They should not be refrigerated or left in direct sunlight.

Spare AAI

The [Human Medicines \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) permit "spare" AAI to be used for the purpose of saving a life. This might be, for example, a child presenting for the first time with anaphylaxis due to an undiagnosed allergy.

The Wells Free School holds spare AAI for use in emergency situations. These are not a replacement for a student's own device. Students prescribed adrenaline are expected to have their own adrenaline devices with them at school for use in an emergency.

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The Wells Free School holds:

- Epipen x 2 150 micrograms
- Epipen x 2 300 micrograms

These are located in the SLT office on top of the white unit opposite the door.

They are stored in an allergy response bag.



The School Business Manager & Allergy lead are responsible for checking that AAI are in date and remain clear (not cloudy) on a monthly basis. They will secure replacements one month before the current adrenaline device expires.

Adrenaline devices that are used will be given to the paramedic. Adrenaline devices that are out of date or where the adrenaline has degraded will be taken to the nearest GP practice / hospital / community pharmacy that participate in the NHS Needle and Syringe Programme.

In the event of anaphylactic reaction:

- Adrenaline should be administered as soon as possible, within five minutes. **Do not wait** to contact the emergency services before administering adrenaline.
- The child, young person or individual should not be moved. The AAI should be brought to them (whether their own prescribed AAI or “spare” AAI).
- If the child, young person or individual **has their own prescribed adrenaline devices**, these should be used in the first instance.
- If the child, young person or individual **does not have prescribed adrenaline devices**, “spare” adrenaline devices can be used.
- If the child, young person or individual’s **prescribed adrenaline devices are not available or misfire**, “spare” adrenaline devices can be used.
- If the individual has serious allergy and asthma and there is any doubt if they are presenting with anaphylaxis or having an asthma attack always administer the adrenaline first.

The [Human Medicines \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) do not require consent to have been obtained for “spare” adrenaline devices to be used. All parents are asked for their consent on Arbor for the school to make emergency medical decisions which covers the use of spare adrenaline devices, 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.

Student self-management

Depending on their level of understanding and competence, students will be encouraged to take responsibility for and to always carry their own two devices on them in their individual medical bags.

Staff Training and Emergency Response

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All staff, including teaching staff, support staff, catering staff and others who may oversee students including at after school clubs will be trained in allergy awareness and emergency response. The school is responsible for ensuring that supply, cover, coaching, peripatetic staff have received allergy awareness training.

Training can be online or face to face. The content needs to include:

- Allergy awareness, the risks it poses, how allergic reactions occur and how to manage them
- Allergy includes multiple co-existing conditions: asthma, eczema, hay-fever
- Understand the difference between food allergy, intolerance and coeliac disease
- That a student can be allergic to any food, not just the top 14 allergens
- Know the symptoms of allergic reactions and how to treat them
- Know the symptoms of anaphylaxis and how to treat them
- How to locate and administer adrenaline or an asthma inhaler
 - All adrenaline devices should be used to train with as the student may have different ones to the spare adrenaline
- How to report an allergic reaction including
 - Mild to moderate
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Near miss/incident
- Understand their responsibilities in risk reduction to ensure that students prevented from coming into contact with their allergens
- Understand the impact that allergy can have on a student's wellbeing
- Understand the school's allergy safety policy and
 - How to check if a student is on the record of those with a known allergy
 - How to use an allergy or asthma action plan

Emergency Preparedness

The Wells Free School will annually hold a practice response to anaphylaxis, review how the practice went and update policy and procedures.

Throughout the year staff will be reminded of key aspects of the policy such as:

- how to find out who has an allergy
- the storage of spare adrenaline
- practice with adrenaline trainer devices.

The Wells Free School will communicate key messages regarding risk reduction leading up to festivals, trips and end of term celebrations.

During fire drills and lockdown practices, The Wells Free School will ensure that a student's AAI is with them. Should a real evacuation happen, the student may have to go home without adrenaline if this has not been taken out during a fire evacuation.

Roles and Responsibilities

Allergy lead and governing body

The governing body are responsible for ensuring that the school's policy sets out the arrangements to reduce the risk of individuals coming into contact with their known allergens and sets out the emergency response plan for cases of anaphylaxis. The governing body monitor this policy with it being a standing agenda item at meetings. The Wells Free School have a named governor, Tony Kung, who works closely with the allergy lead and reports to the meetings.

The Wells Free School includes the risks pertaining to students and staff with allergy on the

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school's risk register.

The Wells Free School has a named member of the senior leadership team, Anna-Marie Cheeseman, who is responsible for allergy safety which includes driving the implementation of the allergy safety policy and contributing to the review of the policy.

The allergy lead / SBM is responsible for:

- Systems to collect allergy information during the enrolment process, ensuring that this information is shared with catering. Outside of the normal admission point, ensures that information is shared staff and catering teams as soon as possible but within two weeks of the student starting
- Holding a register of students and staff with allergies including whether they hold adrenaline and whether they have an allergy action plan
- Ensures that systems are robust for the identification of students at mealtimes
- Communication about:
 - the policy
 - the students who are on the register of those with allergies
 - the importance of recording and reporting near misses and incidents
- Communication with:
 - governors to provide updates about the policy implementation
 - Health and Safety and Designated Safeguarding Leads to keep allergy safety as part of their roles
 - Outside agencies such as Health and Safety Executive (HSE) if a report under RIDDOR is needed
 - Caterer; the procedures in the kitchen and the procedures for ensuring that the students with allergies are provided with a safe meal
 - Parents/carers to enable them to input into individual medical care plans (MCP) and to request allergy action plans when appropriate
 - Students to develop an understanding of allergy through information assemblies and workshops, participating in awareness days and weeks
- Spare AAI and making sure these are checked and in date, with replacements being secured before the current ones expire
- That MCP are created and communicated
- Training
 - ensuring that all staff receive annual training and that allergy is included in induction even for short term members of staff.
 - ensures that all staff have the opportunity to practice with trainer adrenaline devices at least annually but ideally a few times a year.

All Staff

Responsible for:

- Understanding their role in implementing this policy, recognising signs of allergic reactions, and acting swiftly in an emergency
- Supporting the creation of the students MCP
- Implementing the students MCP
- Creating an inclusive curriculum
- Curriculum adaptation to minimise risks
- Completing risk assessments for curriculum activities involving food, trips and visits including sporting events
- Building proactive relationships with parents/carers
- Reporting near misses and incidents

Parents

Responsible for:

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- Adhering to this policy
- Providing school with the information they need to create individual MCP
- Updating school when reactions happen outside of school or any changes to the student's allergy and its management.
- Ensuring that the student always has in date medication with them at school

Identification of Individuals with Allergies

Admissions Data Collection: The Wells Free School collects detailed medical information from parents/carers regarding known allergies, dietary restrictions, and treatment histories prior to admission.

Information Sharing: UK GDPR does not prevent the sharing of a student's health information (special category data). Relevant information is securely compiled and shared as necessary in a controlled way with teaching staff, support staff, supply cover, and catering teams while maintaining appropriate data privacy. This is done via Arbor

Transition: Allergy information and existing care plans are shared as part of a student's transition. The Wells Free School will request allergy information from the previous school or setting and will consider whether any of the arrangements are suitable to implement. The Wells Free School work with parents/carers and the student if appropriate to write a new MCP. Staff will provide information about students for transition visits ahead of a formal move.

Staff: Pre-employment questionnaires will ask whether they have any allergies. If an allergy is declared, there will be a discussion and action plan created to ensure that the member of staff has a safe working environment. {insert how}.

Visitors and regular volunteers: They will be asked about allergies on arrival. If an allergy is declared, the allergy lead will be notified, and this information will be communicated as necessary to ensure that the visitor or regular volunteer has a safe working environment. {insert how}.

Student Allergy Action Plans and MCP

Allergy Action Plans

- These are clinical documents that are created by a GP / allergy nurse or allergy clinic. They detail the student's allergy and medication.
- These contain parent/carer contact details and must be signed by the parent/carer as this is the parental authority to administer medication including the administration of spare adrenaline devices.
- These will only be updated by the medical professional following a review of the student's allergy management, this could be annually or 5 yearly. The school need to update the photo of the student annually so that the student is recognisable.

Allergy action plans are issued for students who have an IgE food allergy and often a venom allergy that could lead to anaphylaxis. They are not issued for all allergies. Students with non-IgE allergies don't experience anaphylaxis and so an allergy action plan is not issued.

Individual MCP

Individual MCP are an essential communication tool that provide clarity about the arrangements which need to be in place to ensure that a student is fully included in the life of the school. It will identify exact risk-mitigation measures that need to be followed. The MCP are school-owned documents that are co-created by school, parents/carers and students.

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They should include any advice received from health professionals. If there is no advice from health professionals, information and support can be requested of the school nurse team if this is needed. Where a child has an allergy action plan and or an asthma plan, this must be included with the MCP.

It is good practice to review MCP annually or when staff change; however, they must be reviewed if an incident or near miss occurs. They need to be brought to the attention of supply or cover staff and be passed on during transition to a new school.

The Wells Free School will ensure that:

- Students with an allergy action plan and/or an asthma plan have an individual MCP
- Students without an allergy action plan or asthma plan but have an allergy that needs active management over and above what other students need will have an individual MCP
- Individual MCP are created whilst students are waiting for a diagnosis.

School Trips and External Visits

The Wells Free School ensures that students with allergies are fully included in every trip, sporting event, or extracurricular activities. A risk assessment addressing allergen exposure in each activity, emergency medication, transport, and proximity to local emergency care will be undertaken with control measures identified. In order to ensure that the student is safe and included, alternative activities will be planned. This will include the safe storage of adrenaline for the duration of the school trip.

Staff leading school trips will ensure they carry all relevant emergency supplies. Trip leaders will check that all students have their medication including AAI with them before departure. Students unable to produce their required medication will not be able to attend the excursion.

The school's spare AAI will not be taken on trips - see NHS advice below.

Q: Does Benedict's Law apply to off-site school trips, requiring schools to carry spare adrenaline autoinjectors on day and overnight residential trips?

A: Schools are not required to take the spare autoinjectors off site on trips. The new guidance says that they shouldn't be taken and should be left in school for the students who are not on the trip. If a child has their own, then they must take them.

The Wells Free School will notify the host school, when arranging a sporting fixture, that a member of the team has an allergy. When a sports tea is provided, the students' school will ensure the students' allergies are communicated and appropriate food is provided.

Serious Incidents and "Near Misses"

The Wells Free School approaches serious incidents and "near misses" in a "no blame" spirit, seeking to learn lessons and address any issues which the incident identified, so that students are better protected in the future.

The Wells Free School is aware, when an incident occurs that materials such as residues of food consumed or handled or samples of fluids may constitute evidence, which may need to be seized and retained.

The Wells Free School uses Arbor to record allergic reactions (incidents) and near misses (e.g., accidental exposure without reaction, or labelling errors) immediately. The incident or near miss will be reviewed and a report written.

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The Wells Free School will share the report with the student's parents/carers, the student and the individual involved. They should be given the opportunity to discuss what happened and to contribute their views to the consequent lessons learned review. The Wells Free School will confirm what it has learned from the incident and outline any actions it is taking as a result. The student's MCP will be updated if necessary.

If unsafe food was supplied by the school operating as a food business (e.g. bake sales), the incident must be reported to the local authority environmental health team.

Wellbeing and Support

At The Wells Free School allergy safety is a priority and actions to ensure that students are included and safe are embedded into the school's culture. Students with allergies may become anxious as a result of the risk of exposure to allergens and the potential for anaphylaxis, which may be compounded by living with difficult-to-control asthma or eczema.

The Wells Free School:

- Regularly communicate to students, parents and staff about allergies, ensuring ongoing awareness and appreciation of the severity of the potential risks
- Includes allergy and anaphylaxis lessons during assembly or in PSHE
- Plans school celebrations, rewards, and communal events inclusively from the outset to eliminate social isolation
- Involves students and staff with allergies in developing and reviewing the policy and procedures for allergy management
- Understands that allergy bullying is extremely serious and actively monitors, prevents, and addresses any stigmatisation or bullying directed at individuals due to their allergies or dietary constraints
- Invites new joiners with allergies to have a tour of the kitchen and canteen so they can meet staff and get used to the mealtime environment which may help to reduce anxiety and enable staff to identify students with allergies in the dining hall
- Has proactive engagement with new joiners with known allergies, setting out the school's policies and the support available.

Safeguarding

The Wells Free School recognises that a safeguarding referral may be needed if an incident highlighted concern that the child or young person might be at an increased risk of being neglected, abused or exploited by persons inside or outside of their family unit because of their medical condition. This might occur where relevant information about a child or young person's medical condition is not provided to a school, college or setting, or where they are repeatedly sent without essential medication, thereby putting the individual at risk.

Unacceptable practice

The Wells Free School staff are clear about what constitutes unacceptable practice and are committed to ensuring that only good practice occurs. Should unacceptable practice occur, the school will follow its own procedures to identify and address this using staff conduct policies.

Examples of unacceptable practice include (but are not limited to):

- Preventing children and young people from easily accessing and administering their medication in line with what is agreed in their individual MCP (for example prescribed AAI and asthma reliever inhalers) when and where necessary
- Assuming that every child with the same condition requires the same support
- Ignoring the views of the child or their parents or carer

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- Ignoring medical evidence or the opinion and advice of healthcare professionals
- Assuming that a child does not have an allergy because they do not yet have a diagnosis, for example while medical investigation is under way
- Sending a child who becomes unwell to the school office without suitable supervision. In the case of an emergency or suspected emergency (for example anaphylaxis) help should come to the child
- Penalising children for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition, e.g. hospital appointments and health management. This includes excluding children from rewards for 100% attendance where their non-attendance is the result of a medical condition. This should be reflected in attendance policies
- Requiring parents / carers (or otherwise making them feel obliged) to attend the school to administer medication or provide medical support to their child
- Preventing children from participating or creating unnecessary barriers to them participating in any aspect of school life, including external visits and trips, e.g. by requiring parents to accompany the child.

Policy Review and Publication

This policy is published openly on the school website and is reviewed at least annually, or more frequently in response to local incident trends or updated statutory guidelines.

Further Reading

Anaphylaxis UK: for teachers by teachers, the one stop shop for all school allergy needs
<https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/education>

Allergy UK: <https://www.allergyuk.org/about-allergy/types-of-allergies>

Allergy Safety in Schools July 2026: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allergy-safety-in-schools>

[Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools](#)

Spare Pens in School: <https://www.sparepensinschools.uk>

Benedict's law: <https://benedictblythe.com/benedicts-law>
<https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/education/benedicts-law>

Food: Allergy Guidance for Schools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-food-standards-resources-for-schools/allergy-guidance-for-schools>

Allergy Guidance for food businesses: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allergen-guidance-for-food-businesses>

Statutory Duties

The duties under Section 34 of the [Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026](#) place a requirement on LA-maintained schools, Academies and PRUs to have allergy safety policies, publish them and keep them under review.

The duty of care under section 3 of the [Children Act 1989](#) for any person with the care of a child to do all that is reasonable for the purposes of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the child.

The duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils and students under sections 20 and

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175 of the [Education Act 2002](#), the [Education \(Independent School Standards\) Regulations 2014](#) (and associated statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)) and the [Non-Maintained Special Schools \(England\) Regulations 2015](#).

The duty of the employer under section 2 of the [Health and Safety at Work Act 1974](#) to take reasonable steps to ensure that employees are not exposed to risks to their health and safety.

The duties under the [Equality Act 2010](#) to provide equality of opportunity for all, including those who are disabled.

The Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) [SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years](#).
[The Early Years Foundation Stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework](#).