

Pupil Allergy Policy

Ranelagh School

Approved by:	Finance & Estates Committee
Date:	July 2026
Next review date:	31 July 2027

Adopted by school:	Ranelagh School
Date:	September 2026

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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 [Allergy guidance for schools - GOV.UK](#) and [Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school - GOV.UK](#), the Department of Health and Social Care's guidance on [Using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools - GOV.UK](#), 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 lead is Sean Keannelly (Assistant Head Teacher).

They're 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 lead has 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) and checking they are in date
- Regularly reviewing and updating the allergy policy

3.2 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

3.3 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

3.4 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
- If age-appropriate, carrying their adrenaline auto-injector on their person and only using it for its intended purpose

3.5 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of allergens and the risk they pose to their peers
- Older pupils might also be expected to support their peers and staff in the case of an emergency.

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

A risk assessment for any pupil at risk of an allergic reaction will also be carried out where a visitor requires a guide dog.

5. Managing risk

5.1 Hygiene procedures

To prevent contamination in the school;

- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Sharing of food is not encouraged
- Pupils should 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) [Allergen guidance for food businesses | Food Standards Agency](#)
- 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, they may be asked to eat them away from others to minimise the risk, or the food may be confiscated.

The school tuck shop/vending machine will not sell food containing nuts or sesame seeds.

5.4 Insect bites/stings

- Generic sting/bite cream is available from the medical room as needed

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 can experience bullying and may also suffer from anxiety and depression relating to their allergy. Consider what procedures you can put in place to support their mental health and wellbeing, in line with your school's behaviour policy and any other measures you have in place to prevent bullying.

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through:

- Pastoral care
- Regular check-ins with their class teacher or form tutor

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 AAls

- The school maintains a register of pupils who have been prescribed AAls or where a doctor has provided a written plan recommending AAls 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 (this will require parental consent)
- The register is kept in hard copy in the school office and in soft copy on the school's 'OnePlace' on Microsoft Teams. A soft copy is also emailed to all staff members at the start of each school year, with updates sent as necessary.

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 AAls 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 (as below):

Follow these steps if you think a student is having an anaphylactic reaction:

1. Use an adrenaline auto-injector - from the school's emergency supply (stored in the medical cupboard in the school office) instructions are included on the side of the injector.
2. Call 999 for an ambulance and say that you think a student is having an anaphylactic reaction.
3. Lay the student down and raise their legs. If they are struggling to breathe, raise their shoulders or sit them up slowly.
4. If they have been stung by an insect, try to remove the sting, if it's still in their skin.
5. If their symptoms have not improved after 5 minutes, use a 2nd adrenaline auto-injector.
Do not allow them to stand or walk at any time, even if they feel better.
6. 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.
7. If the allergic reaction is mild (e.g. skin rash, itching or sneezing), the pupil will be monitored and the parents/carers informed

7. Adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs)

8. A school AAI device will be used instead of the pupil's own AAI device if:
 - a. Medical authorisation and written parental consent have been provided, or
 - b. 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)

7.1 Purchasing of spare AAIs

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

- Spare AAIs will be purchased from an appropriate retailer of medical supplies.
- 6 x 300ucg & 2 x 150ucg AAIs is the current standard replenishment level.
- 'EpiPen' is the school's preferred brand.
- The dosage required, is based either upon the appropriate Allergy Action Plan, **Or** (in the case of there being no Allergy Action Plan, is based on Resuscitation Council UK's age-based criteria.

See pages 11 and 12 of the guidance [Using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools - GOV.UK](#)

7.2 Storage (of both spare and prescribed AAIs)

The allergy lead 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 (School Office) to which all staff have access at all times, but is out of the reach and sight of children
- Not locked away (stored in an unlocked cupboard), but accessible and available for use at all times
- Not located more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed.

The school's AAIs are kept separate from those of pupils', and clearly labelled so as to avoid confusion.

See pages 12 and 13 of the guidance [Using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools - GOV.UK](#)

7.3 Maintenance (of spare AAIs)

- Iain Cox & Emily Gingell are responsible for checking monthly that:
- The AAIs are present and in date
- Replacement AAIs are obtained before the expiry date has been reached

7.4 Disposal

AAIs can only be used once. Once an AAI has been used, it will be given to the relevant emergency medical staff.

See page 13 of the guidance [Using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools - GOV.UK](#)

7.5 Use of AAIs off school premises

- Pupils at risk of anaphylaxis who are able to administer their own AAIs should carry their own AAIs with them on school trips and off-site events.
- 2 x Spare AAIs will be sent out on all school trips (regardless of whether or not they include a student with a known allergy).

7.6 Emergency anaphylaxis kit

The school holds an emergency anaphylaxis kit. This includes:

- Spare AAls
- Instructions for the use of AAls
- Instructions on storage
- Manufacturer's information
- A list of AAls expiry dates
- A note of arrangements for replacing injectors
- A (photo) list of pupils to whom the AAI can be administered
- A record of when AAls 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 AAls are kept on the school site, and how to access them
- How to administer AAls
- The wellbeing and inclusion implications of allergies
- Include any other relevant training points

Training will be confirmed - by the nominated allergy lead- as having been carried out on an annual basis.

9. Links to other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Health and safety policy
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy
- First aid policy
- School food policy
- EYFS policy