ST.JOSEPH'S
MALMESBURY
CATHOLIC SCHOOL & NURSERY FOR CHILDREN AGED 2-11

ALLERGY POLICY

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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.

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1. 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. Allergies can be mild but this policy recognises and addresses the serious and potentially life-threatening risk posed by anaphylaxis. It 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. Pupils who have a skin reaction need monitoring for at least an hour.

St Joseph's has a whole school awareness approach, because it ensures all staff and pupils 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. St Joseph's records the risks pertaining to pupils and staff with allergies on the school's Medical Registers – one for pupils and one for staff.

St Joseph's 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 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.

Exemptions from this policy

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 be 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.

2. 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 and have a named Governor, **Gabriella Tiley**, who works closely with the Allergy Lead to ensure compliance.

The Allergy Lead, Sharon Carpenter, is responsible for:

- Liaising with admin staff to ensure that systems to collect allergy information during the enrolment process are carried out. Outside of the normal admission point, ensures that information is gathered effectively and shared with staff and catering teams as soon as possible, but within two weeks of the pupil starting
- Holding a register of pupils 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 pupils at mealtimes
- Communication to appropriate staff about:
    - the policy
    - the pupils with allergies
    - the importance of recording and reporting near misses and incidents
- Communication with:
    - Governors as required
    - 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
    - Kitchen staff to ensure procedures in the kitchen are robust and that that the pupils with allergies are provided with a safe meal
    - Parents/carers to enable them to input into IHPs (Individual Healthcare Plans) and to request allergy action plans when appropriate
    - Health representatives such as allergy nurses, the school nurse and GPs to ensure that training and pupil records/car plans are accurate and up to date
    - Pupils to develop allergy awareness through information assemblies and workshops, participating in awareness days and weeks
- Spare ADs and making sure these are checked and in date, with replacements being secured before the current ones expire
- That IHPs are created and communicated
- Ensuring that signage relating to allergy awareness is displayed in key areas and contains the correct information
- Training
    - ensuring that all staff 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 ADs at least annually but ideally a few times a year.

All Staff are responsible for:

- Understanding their role in implementing this policy, recognising signs of allergic reactions, and acting swiftly in an emergency
- Implementing the pupil's IHP
- Creating an inclusive curriculum
- Curriculum adaptation to minimise risks to pupils
- 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 are responsible for:

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

3. Emergency Responses and Management of Anaphylaxis

ALWAYS refer to pupil's IHP, risk assessments and allergy action plans for individual care procedures.

How to recognise a 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 can be treated with antihistamines as liquid or tablets.

How to recognise a severe, potentially anaphylactic allergic reaction:

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

Symptoms as above may present, as well as the following more serious symptoms:

- **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.

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, may 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 for 999 to be called at this point if in line with IHP**) 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 (do not wait for emergency services)** and note the time given. AAIs 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.

***Use pupil's own prescribed device in the first instance – if this is not available or misfires then use spare device**

If the individual has a 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.

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.

The **Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017** do **not** require consent to have been obtained for "spare" ADs to be used. It can be good practice for the school, college or setting to obtain advance consent from parents or the young person for "spare" ADs 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.

4. 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 St Joseph's 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 pupil with allergy is cooking. Blanket bans, especially to nuts, create a false sense of security and signage pertaining to being a nut free school is not advised as this cannot be fully guaranteed at any given point in time. Whilst there are 14 key food allergens that cause over 90% of reactions, any food can potentially cause a reaction.

St Joseph's is allergy aware ensuring that the staff and pupils 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.

St Joseph's completes a risk assessment where there are foods being handled/processed/eaten in a range of different scenarios, to include:

- Where food is being handled / consumed as part of curriculum activities, for example in Design and Technology, Forest School or PSHE

- Where after school clubs / activities have exposure to food items
- Where trips and visits involve exposure to food in environments that we do not have control over, such as a café
- In the school kitchen where meal plans, food storage and preparation are all impacted by allergy awareness and close control measures
- Where food is bought in to school by others, for example for PFA bake sales or staff bringing food into the staff room
- Where non food related allergens are going to be present and adaptations need to be made to reduce/remove risk. For example, therapy or school dogs would require enhanced cleaning and limiting to specific areas, hygiene measures after pupils have worked with the therapy dog etc

The risk assessments seek to raise awareness of, and minimise food related risks for those with allergies. In addition, to raise and minimise awareness and impact of non food related allergens.

St Joseph's will ensure that allergy is included in all school risk assessments, as appropriate, to identify risks and plan control measures to minimise the risk of exposure.

St Joseph's will ensure that the risk of exposure is minimised by

- All school staff undertaking allergy training every year through
- Educating pupils through awareness assemblies and within PSHE
- Educating PFAs (Parent Friend Associations) about school expectations for allergy management and working closely to ensure that events involving food are carefully risk managed for allergens
- Communicating with all visitors, temporary staff and cover staff that they will be teaching a pupil 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 pupil's allergy
- Establishing and maintaining high hygiene standards amongst staff, pupils and visitors
- Monitoring this policy to ensure that the agreed practices are implemented

5. Food Provision and Catering:

St Joseph's will manage the risk of food allergy and provide clear information on allergens in food provided by:

- Ensure the school catering is compliant with the Food Standards Authority allergen management regulations
- Ensuring school kitchen provide information on food allergens to parents/carers and have this available for the pupils to check independently – through Parentpay and hard copies of menus via the office
- Provide pupil's allergen information to kitchen staff in a timely manner to ensure that pupils can eat safely
- Enabling parents/carers to liaise with the school cook
- Identify pupils with allergies at point of service by photos in the kitchen.
- 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 that from the school kitchen or canteen.
- Teach pupils not to food share, trade food or share utensils or food containers with the reasons why

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 pupils with allergies.

These procedures apply to school led breakfast and 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.

A child having a food allergy should never be a barrier to them accessing their Free School Meal entitlement, where this is in place. All efforts must and will be made to ensure daily access to a safe meal.

6. Medication and Adrenaline Devices (ADs)

People at risk of anaphylaxis are prescribed two Adrenaline Devices which they should carry with them at all times. This includes the journey to and from:

- school
- the classroom
- lunch area
- playground
- the school land
- when on visits or trips - swimming

Serious anaphylaxis is a time critical situation; delays in administering adrenaline have been associated with fatal reactions. An AD needs to be administered within 5 minutes so if it 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 wrap around care). ADs must never be locked away.

ADs 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 ADs

The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 permit 'spare' ADs 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.

In line with Benedict's Law, St Joseph's holds spare ADs for use in emergency situations. These are not a replacement for a pupil's own AD. Pupils prescribed adrenaline are expected to have their own ADs with them at school for use in an emergency.

St Joseph's holds:
One EpiPen Auto-Injector 0.3mg, one dose (age 6+)
One EpiPen Auto-Injector 0.15mg, one dose (below age 6)

These are located in:
First Aid cupboard in the school office

They are stored in a clear plastic wallet and labelled 'Emergency Anaphylaxis Kit'

The Allergy Lead is responsible for checking that ADs are in date and remain clear (not cloudy) on a monthly basis. They will secure replacements one month before the current adrenaline device expires

ADs that are used will be disposed of in a sharps box, or given to the paramedic to dispose of. ADs that are out of date or where the adrenaline has degraded will be taken to a pharmacy to be disposed of.

Pupil self-management:

Depending on their level of understanding and competence, pupils will be encouraged to take responsibility for and to always carry their own two ADs on them in a suitable bag/container {detail what this is i.e. red drawstring bag, consistency is urged across the organisation for ease of identification.}

Older pupils and teenagers should, whenever possible, assume responsibility for their emergency kit under the guidance of their parents. However, symptoms of anaphylaxis can come on **very suddenly**, so school staff need to be prepared to administer medication if the young person cannot.

7. Staff Training and Emergency Response

All staff, including teaching staff, support staff, catering staff and others who may oversee pupils including at breakfast or 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 pupil can be allergic to any food, not just the top 14 allergens
- Know the symptoms of allergic reactions and how to treat
- Know the symptoms of anaphylaxis and how to treat
- How to locate and administer adrenaline or an asthma inhaler
- How to report an allergic reaction including
    - Mild to moderate
    - Anaphylaxis
    - Near miss/incident
- Understand their responsibilities in risk reduction to ensure that pupils prevented from coming into contact with their allergens
- Understand the impact that allergy can have on a pupil's wellbeing
- Understand the school's allergy safety policy and
    - How to check if a pupil is on the record of those with a known allergy
    - How to use an allergy or asthma action plan

St Joseph's liaises with our school nurse to provide practical allergy training including being skilled in the use of an AD. Knowledge is supported through online training through a provider recommended by either the school nurse or an allergy nurse.

Emergency preparedness

St Joseph's will annually hold a practice response to anaphylaxis, review how the practice went and update policy and procedures.

St Joseph's will communicate key messages regarding risk reduction leading up to trips, residentials, PFA events etc.

During fire drills and lockdown practices, St Joseph's will ensure that a pupil's adrenaline device is with them. Should a real evacuation happen, the pupil may have to go home without adrenaline if this has not been taken out during a fire evacuation.

8. Identification of Individuals with Allergies

Admissions Data Collection: St Joseph's school collects detailed medical information from parents/carers regarding known allergies, dietary restrictions, and treatment histories prior to admission. {insert how}.

Information Sharing: UK GDPR does not prevent the sharing of a pupil'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 through: SIMS, signage and individual care plans and health documents

Transition between schools: Allergy information and existing care plans are shared as part of a pupil's transition, both in and out of our school. St Joseph's School will request allergy information from the previous school or setting and will ensure consistency of care and relevant procedures, working with parents and previous school staff where necessary. We will ensure that a receiving school have all the relevant documentation and details to allow them to continue the correct allergy awareness and control measures.

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.

Visitors and regular volunteers: will be asked about allergies ahead of their visit. 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.

9. Pupil Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs) and Allergy Action Plans

Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs)
Individual healthcare plans are an essential communication tool that provide clarity about the arrangements which need to be in place to ensure that a pupil is fully included in the life of the school. It will identify exact risk-mitigation measures that need to be followed.
Individual Healthcare Plans are school owned documents that are co-created by school, parents/carers and pupils.

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 nurses if this is needed.
Where a child has an allergy action plan and or an asthma plan, this must be included with the IHP.

It is good practice to review IHPs 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.

St Joseph's School will ensure that:
- Pupils with an allergy action plan and/or an asthma plan have an individual healthcare plan Pupils without an allergy action plan or asthma plan but have an allergy that needs active management over and above what other pupils need will have an individual healthcare plan
- Individual healthcare plans are created whilst pupils are waiting for a diagnosis

Allergy action plans
- These are clinical documents that are created by a GP / allergy nurse or allergy clinic. They detail the pupil'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 mediation including the administration of spare ADs.
- These will only be updated by the medical professional following a review of the pupil's allergy management, this could be annually or 5 yearly. Parents/carers or school need to update the photo of the pupil annually so that the pupil is recognisable.

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

10. School Trips and External Visits

St Joseph's School ensures that pupils 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. 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 pupils have their medication including ADs with them before departure.
Pupils unable to produce their required medication will not be able to attend the excursion.

In conjunction with the Allergy Lead, the trip leader will review the risk assessment to determine whether the school's spare ADs should be taken on the trip. St Joseph's School will provide additional spare ADs should the risk assessment for the trip deem necessary to take them ensuring that pupils remaining in school still have access to spare ADs should the need arise.

St Joseph's School will notify the host school, when arranging a sporting fixture, that a member of the team has an allergy. If food is to be provided, the pupil's school will ensure the pupil's allergies are communicated and appropriate food is provided.

11. Serious Incidents, 'Near Misses' and Unacceptable Practice:

St Joseph's 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 pupils are better protected in the future.

St Joseph's 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.

St Joseph's School uses CPOMs 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.

St Joseph's School will share the report with the pupil's parents/carers, the pupil 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. St Joseph's School will confirm what it has learned from the incident and outline any actions it is taking as a result. The pupil's IHP will be updated if necessary.

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

Unacceptable practice

St Joseph's 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 Healthcare Plan (for example prescribed ADs and asthma reliever inhalers) when and where necessary;
- Ignoring the views of the child or young person or their parents or carer;
- Ignoring medical evidence or the opinion and advice of healthcare professionals;
- Assuming that a child or young person does not have an allergy because they do not yet have a diagnosis, for example while medical investigation is under way;
- Sending a child or young person who becomes unwell to a school office or medical room without suitable supervision. In the case of an emergency or suspected emergency (for example anaphylaxis) help should come to the child or young person;
- Penalising children or young people for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition, e.g. hospital appointments and health management. This should be reflected in attendance policies;
- Requiring parents / carers (or otherwise making them feel obliged) to attend the school, college or setting to administer medication or provide medical support to their child; or
- Preventing children and young people from participating or creating unnecessary barriers to them participating in any aspect of school, college or setting life, including external visits and trips, e.g. by requiring parents to accompany the child.

12. Wellbeing and Support

At St Joseph's School allergy safety is a priority and actions to ensure that pupils are included and safe are embedded into the school's culture. Pupils with allergy can 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.

St Joseph's School:

- Regularly communicate to pupils, parents and staff about allergies, ensuring ongoing awareness and appreciation of the severity of the potential risks
- Includes allergy and anaphylaxis lessons during assembly, tutor time or in PSHE
- Plans school celebrations, rewards, and communal events inclusively from the outset to eliminate social isolation
- Involves pupils and staff with allergies in developing and reviewing the policy and procedures for allergy management
- 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 pupils with allergies in the dining hall
- Has proactive engagement with new joiners with known allergies, setting out the school, college or setting's policies and the support available

13. Safeguarding:

St Joseph's 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.

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 pupils under sections 20 and 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 etc 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.