

Mercia Primary Academy Trust



Allergy Safety & Anaphylaxis Policy

Policy Status and Review

Date:	July 2026
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Signed by Director:	Garry Hirons
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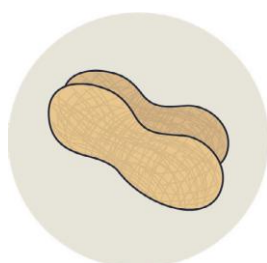
11. Communication and allergen awareness

1. Introduction

This policy demonstrates Mercia Primary Academy Trust's commitment to reducing the risk to pupils and staff with allergies, intolerances, coeliac disease and wider food hypersensitivities. We are committed to providing a safe and inclusive environment for all pupils, including those with life-threatening allergies (anaphylaxis). We recognise that allergies are a growing clinical concern and that anaphylaxis is a medical emergency. This policy outlines our "Whole-Academy" approach to risk reduction, staff training, and emergency response.

Throughout this policy, we aim to highlight the procedures the trust will follow to ensure that our academies are doing everything they can to maintain safety and that all staff are appropriately trained and able to deal with situations where pupils experience allergic reactions. Pupils can be allergic to many different things around them - these are called allergens.

Common allergens include:



Food – any food can be an allergen. Common food allergens include nuts, milk, eggs and shellfish.



Airborne allergens - such as spores, pollen, dust mites, animal skin cells and fur.



Medication - such as penicillin, anti-inflammatory drugs or contrast medication.



Chemicals - such as those used in preservatives, fragrances, cleaning products and nail polishes.



Plants - such as oil, sap or pollen.



Insect stings or bites - such as bees, wasps, hornets or ants.



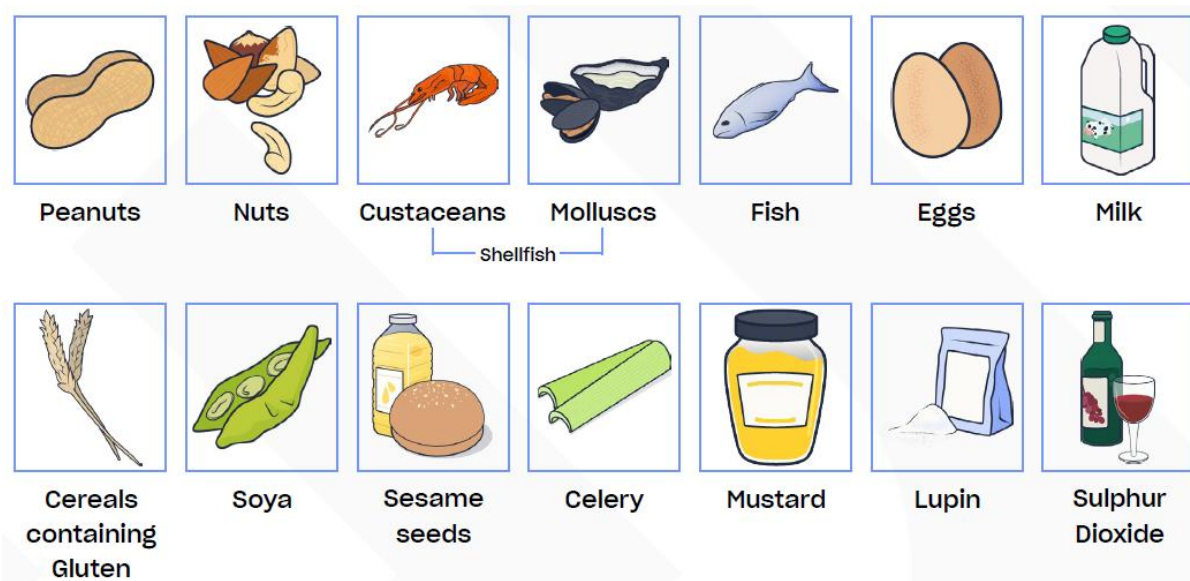
Metals - such as nickel and cobalt.



Latex - such as rubber gloves or aprons.

The 14 food allergens

There are 14 food allergens as contained within the law:



The trust will ensure that any food served is correctly labelled, highlighting the presence of the 14 food allergens. Details of this can be found in the 'catering' section of the policy.

Allergic reactions can range from mild to severe, with the most severe being anaphylaxis. Symptoms occur when the body reacts to usually harmless ingredients. Mild reactions may include itching, sneezing or skin rashes; however, anaphylaxis is a severe reaction that requires immediate treatment with an adrenaline auto-injector (AAI) or intranasal adrenaline spray. Details on how to recognise and treat anaphylaxis can be found in section four of this policy.

2. Background information

Food hypersensitivity is a blanket term for an adverse reaction to food. This could be due to a food allergy, food intolerance or an autoimmune disease such as coeliac disease.

What is an allergy?	• An adverse reaction by the body's immune system to a specific allergen. • An allergic reaction can occur even after being exposed to just a trace of the allergen and can be life-threatening. • Symptoms of an allergy are often mild but can be very severe. • The most common symptoms include sneezing, itchy skin and rashes, stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting. Symptoms of anaphylaxis include difficulty breathing, a drop in blood pressure and a loss of consciousness. • Allergies can present themselves differently, and each person may show different symptoms. • These are most likely to occur either while eating or soon after eating the allergenic food but, in some cases, can develop hours - or even days - later.
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What is an intolerance?	• An adverse reaction by the body to a specific food ingredient. • It is unrelated to the immune system and, therefore, is not life-threatening. Instead, the body has difficulty digesting certain foods, usually when consumed in large amounts. • Symptoms of food intolerance include bloating, stomach cramps and diarrhoea. These usually develop gradually within a few hours of eating the offending ingredient.
What is coeliac disease?	• Coeliac disease is an autoimmune disease that causes the body to react when gluten is consumed. • The villi in the small intestine are attacked and damaged by the body's immune system, meaning the body cannot absorb some nutrients from food. • The only way to prevent symptoms of coeliac disease is to avoid consuming gluten altogether, as even trace amounts can affect the individual.
Who does it affect and how?	• No one is born with an allergy. They can develop at any age and are dependent on a multitude of factors. Similarly, food Intolerances and Coeliac disease can occur at any stage in a person's life. Currently, there is no known 'cure' for food hypersensitivities - instead, they are conditions that need to be managed throughout an individual's life. • Allergic reactions can be life-threatening, known as anaphylaxis. They occur because the body's immune system has overreacted to an allergen. They can cause swelling of the airways, and the person will need immediate medical attention. • Severe allergies can be triggered by even trace amounts of the allergen. • If you work with food, you are legally responsible for providing correct allergen information about the ingredients in the food you handle, provide or serve.

3. Roles and responsibilities

- **The Headteacher/Senior Leadership Team:** Will appoint a **Designated Allergy Lead** to manage this policy. Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs) and staff training will be coordinated by the academy offices/support worker/s.
- **All Staff:** Must complete annual anaphylaxis training and be familiar with the symptoms and emergency protocols for pupils in their care.
- **Parents/Carers:** Must provide the academy with up-to-date medical information and ensure that two in-date Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAIs) are provided to the academy if prescribed.

Staff Responsibilities

All staff must complete allergy training annually.

- The allergy lead will conduct regular anaphylaxis drills, and staff must fully engage with these as required.
- Staff must familiarise themselves with the pupils in their care with allergies and how to deal with any reactions they may experience.
- Mealtimes will be supervised with care, and pupils with severe allergies will receive further vigilance. Particular attention should be paid to the risk of cross-contamination and protein transfer from adjacent pupils' foods.
- All catering staff serving at mealtimes must be aware of the ingredients in the food served. Pupils should always have options that they can enjoy safely, and those with food hypersensitivities should be able to feel included.
- Academy trip co-ordinators must inform accompanying staff of pupils with allergies and ensure that pupils carry the required medication. This will be checked carefully on the morning of the trip, and pupils without medication must not attend the trip.
- The academy nurse/headteacher/SENCO/named first aider/designated allergy lead will be responsible for keeping records of pupil medication and staff training, ensuring the safe storage of pupil medication and recording any incidents linked to adverse reactions.
- The academy will not participate in reintroducing an allergen to a pupil. Still, they may consider supporting a pupil who is progressing through an allergen ladder - however, written communication with a parent/carers and healthcare professional must be obtained and recorded.
- A designated member of staff should be responsible for recording accidents, incidents and near misses regarding allergic reactions. The responsible staff member should regularly report to, and be monitored by, the Governing Body.

Parent/Carer Responsibilities

Parents/carers must provide the academy with accurate and up-to-date information regarding allergies when the pupil joins the academy and throughout the time they attend.

- Parents/carers are responsible for ensuring that any required medication is in-date and provided as required.
- Parents/carers must ensure that appointments with GPs or allergy specialists are attended as required and that relevant information arising from these is passed on to the academy.
- Parents/carers should provide the academy with the pupil's signed Allergy Action Plan/Individual Healthcare Plan (IHPs).
- Pupils must actively engage in learning regarding allergies and hypersensitivities, regardless of whether they themselves experience them.
- They are encouraged to support their peers and must always be kind and understanding.
- Pupils who are old enough and able should be encouraged to carry their medication, including AAIs and, where appropriate, know how to administer medication themselves.
- Pupils with food hypersensitivities are encouraged to communicate with catering staff and lunchtime supervisors regarding the ingredients in the meals served.

Pupil Responsibility

- Pupils must actively engage in learning regarding allergies and hypersensitivities, regardless of whether they themselves experience them.

- They are encouraged to support their peers and must always be kind and understanding.
- Pupils who are old enough and able should be encouraged to carry their medication, including AAIs and, where appropriate, know how to administer medication themselves.
- Pupils with food hypersensitivities are encouraged to communicate with catering staff and lunchtime supervisors regarding the ingredients in the meals served.

Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs)

Every pupil with a diagnosed allergy will have a formal IHP. This document will include:

- Specific allergens (triggers).
- Signs and symptoms of a reaction for that specific child.
- Clear "Step-by-Step" emergency instructions.
- Storage location of the child's medication.
- Where possible a recent photograph of the child.

Medication & Storage

- **Prescribed AAIs:** Must be stored in a central, accessible, and unlocked location (e.g., Medical Room or Academy Office).
- **Spare/Statutory AAIs:** Under Benedict's Law, the academy will maintain a supply of "spare" AAIs (not assigned to a specific child) for use in emergencies when a child's own device fails or for children with no previous history of allergy who experience their first reaction.
- **Expiry Tracking:** The parent remains responsible to checking expiry dates and replacing medication. The academy will run spot checks on all medication throughout the year to review expiry dates.

4. Emergency anaphylaxis response plan

Symptoms of anaphylaxis

The symptoms of anaphylaxis can occur very quickly and become life-threatening, so it is vital to recognise when a pupil is experiencing this type of reaction.

Think ABC:

- **Airways:** Severe swelling of the airways, often indicated by difficulty speaking or swallowing.
- **Breathing:** Difficulty breathing, often indicated by wheezing or noisy, laboured breathing or an odd, repetitive cough after ingesting food.
- **Circulation:** Dizziness, feeling faint, tired or confused or having pale/clammy skin may indicate issues with circulation, which is known as an "altered conscious state."

If a pupil displays these symptoms, especially if they are known to have a severe allergy and to have consumed an ingredient, they are allergic to, a swift response is vital.

This is considered a medical emergency, and the **Emergency Response Protocol** must be followed:

Emergency Response Protocol

- **Stay with the child:** Never leave the pupil alone or ask them to walk to the medical room.
- **Call for Help:** Alert the designated first aider and the Allergy Lead.
- **Positioning:** Keep the child lying flat wherever possible with the head lightly raised (unless they are struggling to breathe, in which case sit them up slightly). Do not stand them up.
- **Administer AAI:** Administer the adrenaline auto-injector (AAI) without delay, noting the time. The AAI should be given into the muscle in the outer thigh. Take care to read specific instructions on the AAI.
- **After administering the AAI:** Raise the child's legs. The child can sit up at short intervals if they feel more comfortable, but ideally, they should remain in this position.
- **Call 999:** State "ANAPHYLAXIS" clearly to the operator.
- **Second Dose:** If there is no improvement after 5 minutes, administer a second AAI in the opposite thigh.
- **If the pupil stops breathing:** Commence CPR and locate the defibrillator
- **Call parents/carers:** As soon as possible, ask another member of staff to make this call for you, never leave the pupil alone.
- **Pass over the medication:** Pass over the medication to the paramedics on arrival.

Do not leave the pupil unattended whilst waiting for the ambulance. Remain as calm as possible and reassure the pupil.

All pupils must go to the hospital following anaphylaxis, regardless of whether they appear to have recovered, as they require monitoring for a secondary reaction. If one or two of their AAIs has been used, the hospital will need to replace them before the child is discharged.

7. Post-Incident Review

Following any allergic reaction, the academy will conduct a "Cold Debrief" to evaluate the response, update the risk assessment, and provide emotional support to the staff and pupils involved.

A record of this even must be logged and reported to the Governing Body.

5. Supply, storage and care of medication

Medication & Storage

- **Prescribed AAIs:** Must be stored in a central, accessible, and unlocked location (e.g., Medical Room or Academy Office) They must be in close proximity and must never be more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed.
- **Spare/Statutory AAIs:** Under Benedict's Law, the academy will maintain a supply of "spare" AAIs (not assigned to a specific child) for use in emergencies when a child's own device fails or for children with no previous history of allergy who experience their first reaction.
- **Expiry Tracking:** The parent remains responsible to checking expiry dates and replacing medication. The academy will run spot checks on all medication throughout the year to review expiry dates.

Parents/carers must ensure that any medication is provided and labelled with the child's name/photo. They must ensure that replacement medication is sourced quickly and before the expiry dates.

Some older pupils may be able to take responsibility for carrying their medication. This may include both AAls if appropriate. In this case, the pupil and teacher must know exactly where the medication is stored to allow staff to find it quickly in case of an emergency.

Any medication which the academy holds is stored safely and is accessible to all staff. For example, AAls are stored at room temperature, ideally between 15 C and 25 C, away from direct sunlight and away from any heat source, and medication is never locked away.

All staff are made aware, through training, of the location of all medication.

6. The storage and use of spare adrenaline autoinjectors in academy

In accordance with Benedict's Law, the academy has obtained the appropriate number of spare adrenaline devices required for the setting. While children with a prescribed adrenaline device, and children with known allergies who may be at risk of anaphylaxis should already have medical approval and parental consent to use these in an emergency, they can be used for anyone for the purpose of saving a life, even without prior consent.

7. Staff training

The Academies within the Trust all have a designated member of staff and a designated academy governor responsible for allergies (an allergy lead) - for management, booking training and updating the allergy policy.

The Senior Leadership Team are responsible for reviewing the academy allergy policy. The office teams/support worker are responsible for coordinating staff training and completing Individual Healthcare Plans. All staff will complete allergy awareness and anaphylaxis training annually. The training will cover:

- Background information regarding allergies and food hypersensitivities.
- Symptoms of allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis.
- Anaphylaxis emergency response plans, including how to correctly administer an AAI.
- Details regarding the storage and use of spare adrenaline auto-injectors in academy.
- How to reduce the risk of a pupil experiencing an adverse reaction, including the catering arrangements in academy and relevant food ban policies.
- How to manage and understand allergy action plans.
- Academy activities.

8. Safeguarding

The Trust is committed to ensuring that all pupils receive the highest levels of safeguarding. We acknowledge that pupils with allergies and hypersensitivities may require an additional layer of safeguarding to ensure bullying does not take place.

The following steps aim to ensure that all pupils with allergies feel safe and confident when attending academy:

- All pupils will receive lessons linked to allergy awareness, allowing them to support their peers effectively, with kindness and understanding.
- Staff will take care to ensure that they keep up-to-date information regarding pupil allergies and hypersensitivities.
- Those with allergies outside of the 14 named food allergens will be documented for all staff to be aware of.
- Staff will engage with all training provided with care and attention.
- Additional monitoring or provision is provided at mealtimes.
- Further planning and attention are given to pupils with allergies and hypersensitivities when attending extracurricular trips, sports events and projects, including informing any external caterers.

9. Catering

The academy will operate in line with the Food Information Regulations 2014 (1169/2011) when it comes to providing allergy labelling on all food provided. Information linked to the 14 food allergens will be clearly highlighted on all food provided on site and any food that is pre-packed for direct sale (PPDS).

Pupils with allergies and food hypersensitivities will be identified through a list provided to all catering kitchens, along with a picture of the pupil where possible. The academy will also operate within guidance from the Department of Health, including adhering to the following:

- Careful measures will be in place to avoid allergenic cross-contamination, including two-step cleaning procedures and separate preparation areas for allergenic ingredients.
- Parents/carers who provide packed lunches and water bottles must ensure that these items are clearly labelled with the child's name.
- Open communication is always taught and encouraged; this includes pupils communicating with catering staff and supervisors to ensure that the food they consume is suitable and safe for them.
- Pupils can ask for additional reassurance if they have any concerns over a dish offered to them.

10. Extra-curricular activities

The academy is committed to ensuring that pupils with allergies and hypersensitivities are included in extracurricular activities such as academy trips and excursions. The trip organiser/co-ordinator will check allergies and hypersensitivities for all pupils and communicate this to other staff. They will also lead additional planning and preparation, involving parents/carers/other staff within the academy to ensure that the activity remains safe for the pupil.

Trip organiser/co-ordinator will be trained to confidently administer AAIs and ensure that staff members supervising children who carry an AAI are also trained.

Where applicable, an additional risk assessment or mention of a particular pupil should be included within the original risk assessment for off site visits where a pupil may be put at risk from an allergy.

11. Communication and allergen awareness

The academy aims to foster an environment of allergy awareness. Pupils are encouraged to understand allergies, coeliac disease and food intolerances and develop an empathetic approach towards their peers. Time is allocated within the curriculum to allow for this.

The academy also strongly welcomes and encourages open communication between staff, parents/carers and all other relevant medical professionals as we work towards providing the best care possible for pupils with allergies and hypersensitivities.

This information can be made available in a range of formats and languages, including Braille and large print. If this would be useful to you or someone you know, please contact your Directorate HR Unit.

A signed copy of this document is available from the academy office.

Version Control

Version	Date Approved	Changes	Reasons for Alterations
V1	July 2026	Creation of policy to link nut and allergy and anaphylaxis policy together, to meet the new Benedicts Law and Natasha Law requirements	Accessibility - TBM