LATHOM HIGH SCHOOL
Glenburn Road, Skelmersdale,
Lancashire WN8 6JN
Tel: 01695 725653
Headteacher: Mr P. W. Livesley (BA Hons, NPQH)

Ofsted Good Provider

CONTENTS

1. Aims – Page 2	8. Adrenaline devices (ADs) – Page 8 - 9
2. Legislation and guidance - Page 2 2a. Definitions Page - 2	9. Serious incidents and 'near misses – Page 9 - 10
3. Roles and responsibilities - Page 2 - 4	10. Allergy awareness – Page 11- 15
4. Identifying individuals at risk – Page 4 - 6	11. Wellbeing Page 16 – 17
5. Assessing risk – Page 6	12. Information sharing – Page 17
6. Minimising Risk – Page 6 - 8	13. Monitoring arrangements - Page 17
7. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction – Page 8	14. Links to other policies – Page 17
	15. Action Plan – Page 17 - 18

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 students 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 statutory guidance on allergy safety in schools and supporting students with medical conditions at school, the Department of Health and Social Care's guidance on using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools, and the following legislation:

- The Food Information Regulations 2014
- The Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019

2a. Definitions

- **Allergy:** an immune system response to a substance that is normally harmless. Allergies can include food allergy, asthma, eczema, hay fever and allergies to medicines, insect stings, animals, latex or other contact or airborne substances.
- **Allergen:** a substance that can trigger an allergic reaction.
- **Anaphylaxis:** a serious and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction requiring immediate emergency treatment.
- **Adrenaline auto-injector (AAI):** a device that delivers a measured dose of adrenaline in an emergency.
- **Near miss:** an event that did not cause harm but had the potential to do so.
- **Individual Healthcare Plan (IHP):** a plan setting out the support a pupil needs at school because of a medical condition.

3. Roles and responsibilities

We take a whole-school approach to allergy awareness.

3.1 The governing body

The governing board is responsible for ensuring:

- Risks relating to students with allergy are included in the Medical Sheet Information/**risk register** and actively managed
- The school has an allergy safety policy which sets out:
    - Arrangements to reduce the risk of individuals coming into contact with their known allergens
    - Emergency response plans for cases of anaphylaxis

The governing board delegates the day-to-day implementation of this policy to the allergy safety lead.

3.2 Allergy safety lead

The nominated allergy safety lead is Mrs J Marshall.

They're responsible for:

- Implementing this allergy safety policy
- Reviewing the allergy safety policy at least annually, updating it when needed, and making sure it is published
- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness across our school community
- Developing and reviewing arrangements for the safe storage and disposal of adrenaline devices (AD)
- Ensuring:
    - All allergy information is up to date and readily available to relevant members of staff
    - All students who require support with allergies have an up-do-date individual healthcare plan (IHP)
    - All students with a known food or insect sting allergy have up-to-date allergy action plans issued by a medical professional
    - All staff receive regular allergy awareness 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
    - Serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety are recorded and reported in the School Health and Safety Management System (One Note), and to consider and share with staff:
        - What lessons there are to learn
        - Any potential changes to the medical conditions and/or allergy safety policies and/or to any student's IHP

3.3 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers and any relevant healthcare professionals) whether a student's allergy can be managed through the adjustments made under the school's medical conditions policy or whether an IHP is required to specify arrangements that reflect the student's circumstances

3.4 Mrs Marshall and Mrs Jepson are responsible for:

- Checking spare AAIs are present and in date on a monthly basis
- Making sure that replacement AAIs are obtained when expiry dates approach

3.5 Teaching and support staff

All teaching and support staff are responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness among students
- Maintaining awareness of our allergy safety policy and procedures
- Being able to recognise the signs of severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis

- Being aware of specific students with allergies in their care
- Reducing the risk to students with known allergies coming into contact with known allergens
- Ensuring the wellbeing and inclusion of students with allergies
- Reporting any allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis to Mrs Marshall, the allergy safety lead

3.6 Parents/carers

Parents/carers are responsible for:

- Being aware of our school's allergy safety 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
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition

3.7 Students with allergies

The students are responsible for:

- Being aware of their allergens and the risks they pose
- Carrying their AAI on their person and only using it for its intended purpose
- Understanding how and when to use their AAI

3.8 Students without allergies

These students are responsible for:

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

4. Identifying individuals at risk

Allergy is a spectrum of different allergic diseases. Reactions occur when a susceptible person is exposed to something (an "allergen") they are allergic to. Common allergic conditions include:

- Hay fever (allergic rhinitis), triggered by allergens carried in the air, such as pollen, house dust mite, animal fur/feathers, or mould
- Skin allergies (e.g. eczema, contact dermatitis, contact urticaria/hives) caused by contact with allergens including house dust mite, pollen and substances like nickel, latex and some chemicals
- Food allergy, which can cause symptoms ranging from mild itching in the mouth to "whole body" reactions including anaphylaxis
- Asthma which may be triggered by airborne allergens
- Allergy to insect stings and medicines

4.1 Identifying students at risk

We will:

- For new starters, including transition from year 6 to year 7, parent/carers of students after their place has been confirmed, but before their first day, must confirm any allergy the student has and whether they carry medication.
- The school will maintain a secure, accessible record of known allergens, symptoms, medication, emergency contacts, action plans, IHPs and any reasonable adjustments. Relevant details will be available to staff who need them, including catering and visitors, while avoiding unnecessary disclosure or public labelling.
- Send a reminder to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child's medical information as necessary

We ask that parents/carers proactively inform us by either phone call (01695 725653) to the school or an email to (enquiries@lathom.lancs.sch.uk) if their child's medical needs change during the school year.

4.2 Identifying staff and visitors at risk

- Asking new staff to provide details of their allergies in advance of their start date
- Asking visitors to provide details of their allergies in advance of their visit

4.3 Individual healthcare plans (IHP)

Students should have an IHP if they:

- Have an allergy which has a functional impact on them in the school environment
- They are at risk of harm as a result of their allergy; and
- Require arrangements which are additional to or different from those made generally

It is not necessary for a student to have a formal diagnosis of allergy for them to have an IHP. Healthcare professionals may decide that it is more appropriate to accept that the child shows symptoms, rather than proceeding to a formal diagnosis.

The IHP will set out the additional and/or different arrangements that will be in place for supporting the student. The school will make every effort to make sure that arrangements are put in place within 2 weeks, or by the beginning of the relevant term for students who are new to our school.

Not all children with an allergy will require an IHP. Some allergies will have little or no impact on the student while they are at school, or pose no risk to the student. Some allergies will not require arrangements which are additional to or different from those made generally.

The headteacher is responsible for deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers and any relevant healthcare professionals) whether a student's allergy can be managed through the adjustments made under the school's medical conditions policy or whether an IHP is required to specify arrangements that reflect the student's circumstances.

The school will consider the following principles:

- If the arrangements or support which a student requires would be available to any student as part of normal policies, an IHP may not be required
- If the student only needs non-prescription medication and the school's medical conditions policy would permit them to carry and administer it, an IHP may not be required

IHPs will be reviewed at least annually and more frequently if the student's needs have changed. Where a student moves on to a new school or college, their IHP will be shared as part of the transition.

4.4 Allergy and asthma action plans

All students who have a known allergy to a food or insect stings should be issued with an appropriate allergy action plan by their healthcare professional.

All students who have asthma should be issued with an asthma action plan by their healthcare professional.
The plans include medical and parental consent for staff to administer emergency medicines, including adrenaline for anaphylaxis or reliever inhaler in the event of an asthma attack.
The allergy action plan and/or asthma action plan should be attached to the student's IHP.
Whenever the allergy action plan is updated, the student's IHP should be reviewed to incorporate it.

4.5 Register of students with known allergies

- The school maintains a register known as the Student Medical sheet of students who have a known allergy and/or health concern. The register includes:
    - Known allergens and risk factors for anaphylaxis
    - Whether a student has been prescribed ADs (and if so, what type and dose)
    - Where a student has been prescribed an AD, whether parental consent has been given to administer emergency medication
    - A photograph of each student to allow a visual check to be
    - The register is kept the following locations:
    - Hard copy – all classrooms and work areas, the catering area, reception and attached to the AAI emergency kits in reception and the Business Manager Office, catering outlets
    - Electronically - Staff Intranet

5. Assessing risk

The school will conduct a risk assessment for any student 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 student at risk of an allergic reaction will also be carried out where a visitor requires a guide dog.

6. Minimising risk

6.1 Hygiene procedures

- Students are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Sharing of food, food containers, and food utensils is not allowed
- Students with allergies have their own named water bottles, and lunch boxes

- Where food is not directly provided by the school, parental engagement and permission will be sought in advance

6.2 Catering

The school is committed to providing safe food options to meet the dietary needs of students with allergies.

- Catering staff receive appropriate training and are able to identify students with allergies
- The school will engage with caterers to understand the controls in place to ensure that food service complies with relevant requirements
- School menus are available for parents/carers and students to view with ingredients clearly labelled, and catering staff are available to discuss the provision of allergy safe meals with parents/carers
- Where changes are made to school menus, we will make sure these comply with legislation, and continue to meet any special dietary needs of students
- Food allergen information relating to the 'top 14' allergens is displayed on the packaging of all food products, allowing students 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)
- Where food is provided by the school, staff will understand how to read labels for food allergens
- Catering staff follow hygiene and allergy procedures when preparing food to avoid cross-contamination
- Students known allergies are recorded in the catering system preventing students ordering food containing known allergens

6.3 Insect bites/stings

When outdoors:

- Shoes should always be worn
- Food and drink should be covered
- Bins are emptied regularly
- Areas are jet washed

6.4 Animals

All students will always wash hands after interacting with animals to avoid putting students with allergies at risk through later contact

- Students with animal allergies will not interact with animals

6.5 Visits and trips

- No students with allergies will be excluded from taking part
- The school will plan accordingly for all visits and trips, and arrange for the staff members involved to be aware of students' allergies and to have received appropriate training
- The school will conduct a risk assessment for any student at risk of anaphylaxis taking part in a school trip
- Students at risk of anaphylaxis should have their own ADs with them

- Staff trained to administer adrenaline in an emergency will be present on the school trip
- Appropriate measures will be taken in line with the school's AD protocols for off-site events and school trips (see section 8.5)

7. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction

- All staff are trained to recognise the signs of both mild and severe allergic reactions (known as anaphylaxis) and respond appropriately
- Staff are trained in the administration of adrenaline to minimise delays in an emergency
- If the student has an allergy action plan, this must be followed
- A spare school AAI device will only be used if:
    - The student does not have a prescribed AAI
    - The student's prescribed AAI are not available or misfire

8. Adrenaline devices (AAIs)

8.1 Prescribed AAIs

Students who are prescribed AAIs are encouraged to keep them near or on their person at all times including when travelling to or from the school and on school trips. It is recommended that two devices are carried at all times. Students with prescribed AAIss should take them home with them at the end of each school day, and parents are responsible for ensuring that they are in date.
If a student cannot keep their ADs with them in the classroom (due to age or other considerations), then the devices will be stored:

- In the medicine cabinet in reception, sports hall and Business Manager Office
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature
- School 'spare' ADs are taken on all school trips regardless of a student attending with a known allergen. At least one First Aider attends all trips

A copy of the student's allergy action plan is kept alongside their medication, as it includes instructions on how it should be used in an emergency.

- Students who have been prescribed an AD have an IHP, this record is stored on the students profile on Synergy.

8.2 Spare AAIss and inhalers

Please note: current regulations only allow schools to purchase adrenaline auto-injectors (AAIs) as spare devices. Non-injectable adrenaline devices (nasal spray) may be prescribed to individuals but cannot currently be stocked as a spare device. If an individual who is prescribed nasal adrenaline suffers anaphylaxis, a school's spare AAIs may be used in an emergency. Schools can purchase an emergency asthma reliever inhaler which can only be used if the student's prescribed inhaler is not available and where written consent has been obtained.

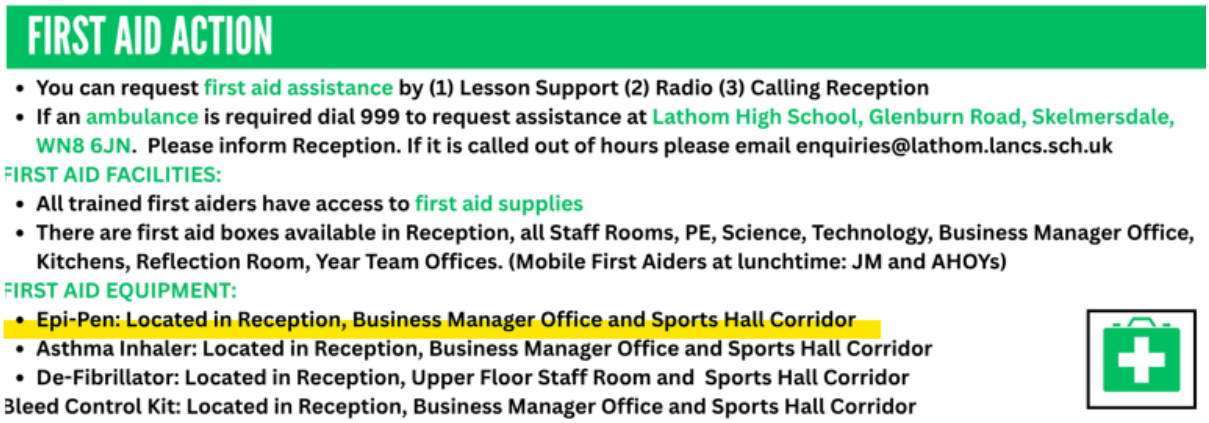
The allergy safety lead is responsible for sourcing spare AAIss emergency asthma reliver inhalers and ensuring they are stored according to the guidance.

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

- AAIs are sourced from Eureka Direct
- School holds ten AAIs

- School purchases Epi-Pens 150mcg for children under 6yrs/30kg and 300mcg for adults or children over 6 years

Spare AAIss are stored:



Mrs Marshall and Mrs Jepson are responsible for:

- Checking monthly that spare AAIs and the emergency asthma reliver inhalers are present and in date
- Obtaining replacement AAIs when the expiry date is near

8.3 Disposal

- ADs can only be used once. Once an AAI has been used, it will be disposed of in line with the manufacturer's instructions, in practice this has been with the medical staff in response to the 999 call.

8.4 Using spare AAIs in an emergency situation without prior consent

The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 do not require consent to have been obtained for spare adrenaline devices to be used in an emergency.

The school will obtain advance consent from parents/carers or students for spare adrenaline devices 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. This avoids potentially fatal delays in treatment.

8.5 Use of AAIs off school premises

Students at risk of anaphylaxis who are able to administer their own adrenaline should carry their own ADs with them on school trips and off-site events

School spare ADs for emergency use on school trips and off-site events are taken in all instance even when students do not have a known allergy, at least one First aider attends all trips.

9. Serious incidents and 'near misses'

A **serious incident** is any event relating directly to a medical condition (including allergy) in which a student, member of staff or visitor with a medical condition or allergy is harmed or is placed at an immediate and significant risk of harm, including situations requiring emergency medication, urgent clinical intervention or attendance by emergency services.

A **'near miss'** is an event relating directly to a medical condition (including allergy) that did not result in harm but had the clear potential to do so – for example, where an error, omission, or system failure could reasonably have led to a serious incident had circumstances been only slightly different.

9.1 Incident recording

The school will record serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety as soon as is feasible, this is recorded in the Health and Safety Management System on One note . The incident will also be recorded in the accident book, including the following information:

- Who was affected
- What happened, when and where
- Why the incident occurred (as far as is known)
- How staff and students responded and what was done to support the individual
- Whether emergency services were called
- How the incident concluded

The school will approach serious incidents and 'near misses' in a 'no blame' spirit of seeking to learn lessons.

9.2 Incident reporting

The parents/carers of a student aged up to 16 should be notified of the incident or 'near miss' as soon as possible. [**Secondary and all-through schools, insert:** In the case of a student aged 16 and over, the school will confirm that the student agrees that their parents/carers should be informed.] The school will share the report with the student's parents, the student or the individual involved. They will be given the opportunity to discuss what happened and to contribute their views to the consequent lessons learned review. The school will then confirm what we have learnt from the incident and outline any actions we are taking as a result.

In some cases, the impact of exposure to an allergen at school may be delayed and not recognised until the student is at home. This means that incident reporting is not limited to staff – the student, parents/carers or others (such as healthcare professionals) will need to report to the school if there has been an incident with a delayed reaction.

Staff will always share the incident report with Mrs Marshall. The allergy safety lead will consider whether the allergy safety arrangements in place were appropriate or if changes are needed to this policy and/or the student's IHP. Any learning will be shared appropriately with staff so they can act on them and reduce the chance of an incident reoccurring.

The school will also share the report with other agencies in the following circumstances:

- With the Health and Safety Executive (HSE): incidents which arise directly out of the way the school carried out a work activity which results in death or immediate hospitalization. For example, where a student has suffered harm after consuming an allergen due to incorrect preparation of food by a member of staff. [See how to make a RIDDOR report]
- To Lancashire County Council via Forms Link and via the nominated Health and safety Officer: any allergen-related food safety incidents. [See how to report a food safety issue]

In the event that the incident or 'near miss' was related to the delivery of a care plan or action plan issued by a healthcare professional, the relevant healthcare professional will be notified.

10. Allergy awareness

10.1 Staff training

The school ensures that all staff expected to be present during times when students are scheduled to be on site to receive allergy awareness training at least annually. New starters will complete this training as part of their induction.

Allergy awareness training is delivered by an external training provider and Mrs Marshall, reference guide and training materials are stored on the Staff Intranet

This includes permanent staff, temporary staff, supply teachers, peripatetic staff, agency workers and regular volunteers. It also includes catering staff and others who may oversee students at breakfast or after-school clubs. It does not include contractors carrying out work with no student-facing role such as builders, electricians or other ad hoc maintenance personnel.

The school has purchased 'training pens' from EpiPen so staff can practise safely and be familiar with the differences.

The school will conduct allergy safety drills [annually]. This is a simulated case of anaphylaxis to test out how staff respond, without risk to any individual. The results of the drill will be recorded and used to inform the ongoing review of this policy.

Allergy awareness training will ensure that all staff:

- Have an awareness of allergy, the risks it poses, how allergic reactions can occur and how to manage it
- Understand that allergy includes multiple conditions (food allergy, asthma, eczema, hay fever, others), which can co-exist
- Understand the difference between food allergy, coeliac disease and food intolerance
- Know where to find information on allergy triggers
- Can identify the range of symptoms of allergic reactions
- Understand and can recognise anaphylaxis
- Know how to respond in an emergency, including:
    - Calling emergency services and informing parents/carers
    - How to locate and administer emergency medication
    - How to use the medication/device in an emergency
- Understand the impact allergy can have on a student's wellbeing
- Understand the school's allergy safety policy
- Know how to check whether an individual is on the record of those with known allergy, and how to use an allergy or asthma action plan
- Understand their responsibilities in reducing the risk of individuals with known allergy coming into contact with their known allergens
- Understand how to report an allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis (whether an incident or a 'near miss')

Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency

The correct use of your Adrenaline Auto-Injector (AAI)

Recognise the signs of anaphylaxis



Swelling in the throat, tongue or upper airways.
(Tightening of the throat, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing).



Sudden onset wheezing, breathing difficulty, noisy breathing.



Dizziness, feeling faint, sudden sleepiness, tiredness, confusion, pale clammy skin, loss of consciousness.

Don't delay



If you have any signs of anaphylaxis, use your AAI immediately. If in doubt, use it. Don't delay. Then dial 999 straight away.

What to do in an emergency



Use your AAI without delay.



Immediately dial 999
say anaphylaxis. *("ana-fill-axis")*



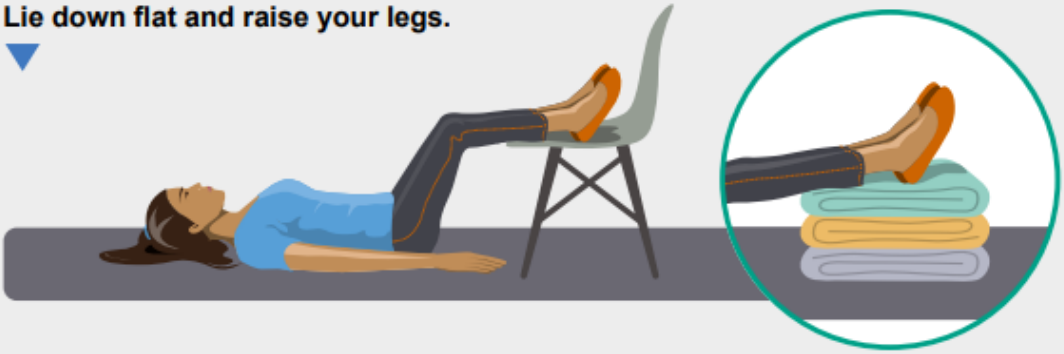
If you are not already lying down, then do so. *(see positioning below)*



Use your second AAI if you haven't improved after 5 minutes.

Correct positioning

Lie down flat and raise your legs.



If pregnant, lie down on left side.

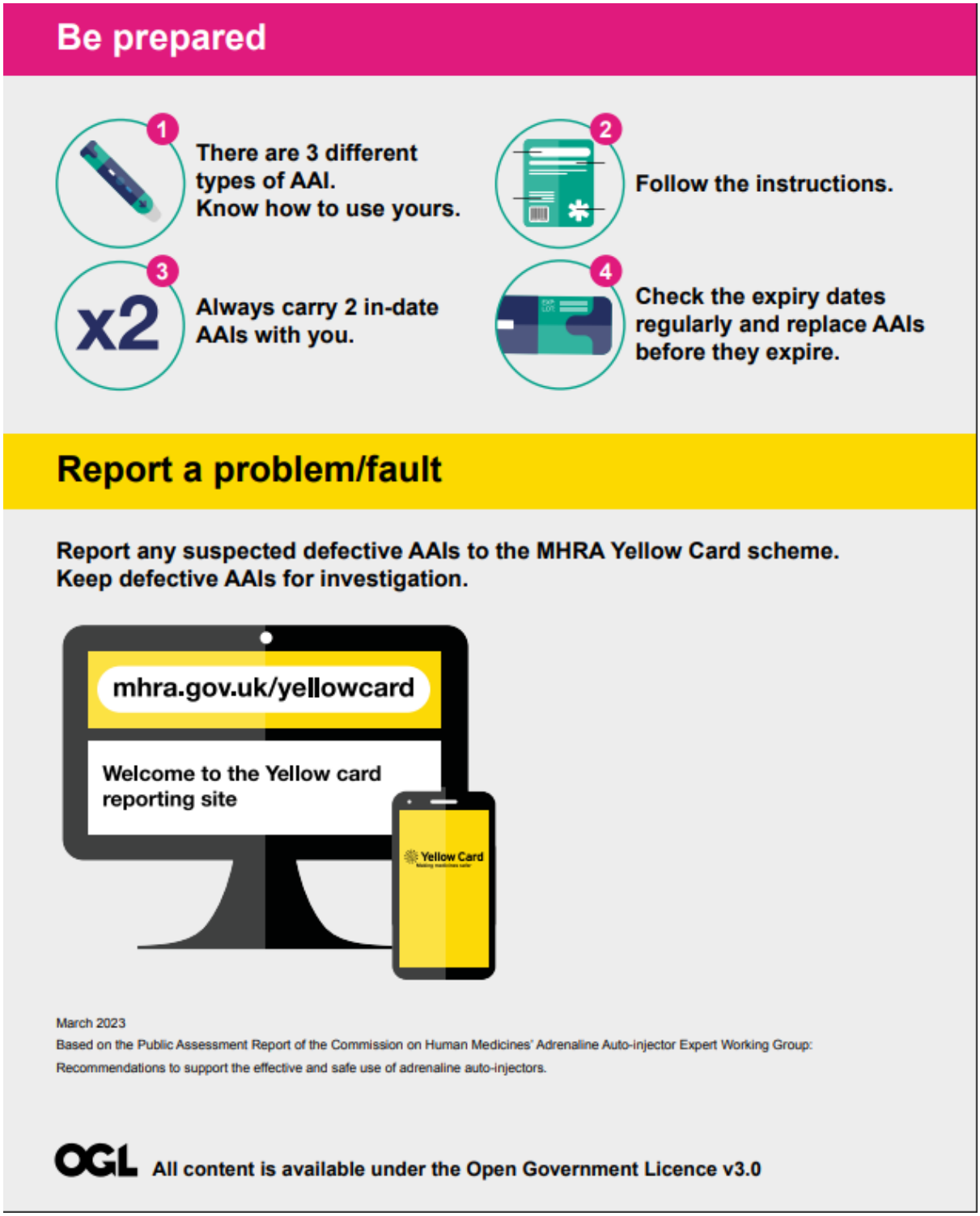


Don't stand up. Stay lying down even if you are feeling better.



Prop yourself up if you are struggling to breathe but don't change position suddenly. Lie down again as soon as you can.





10.2 Awareness of allergy safety policy

- This allergy safety policy will be published on the school's website and shared with parents/carers at the start of the school year.
- All staff should be aware of and understand the policy as part of annual allergy awareness training.
- Students will receive allergy awareness through Personal Development curriculum

10.3 Allergy Management checklist

School will have the following in place for each student who has been diagnosed with an allergy	
1	An Allergy Action Plan which has been completed by the child's HealthCare Professional and provided to school by parents for each pupil diagnosed with an allergy. Paediatric Allergy Action Plans - https://www.bsaci.org/resources/resources/paediatric-allergy-action-plans/
2	Where prescribed, two of their adrenaline auto-injectors are carried by the student where age appropriate (or held in school with easy, quick access in an emergency)
School will also have the following in place:	
3	Emergency Anaphylaxis Kit, including at least 2 spare adrenaline auto-injectors
4	An Allergy Register will be maintained on Synergy, including: • Students prescribed AAIs • Students diagnosed but not prescribed AAIs
5	Annual briefing for all staff on allergy awareness and anaphylaxis emergency procedures
6	Students with a severe allergy are identified to all staff via briefing, the Student Medical Sheet, and individual student record on Synergy
7	Sufficient numbers of designated staff trained in the use of adrenaline auto-injectors
8	Half termly checks on student AAIs held in school, Emergency Anaphylaxis Kits (Spare AAIs) and the Allergy Register
9	A system to effectively manage school meals/lunch time food arrangements for all students with allergies, including identifying students with allergies and providing them with safe meals
10	Risk assessments in place for all food related activities/provision in school to ensure they are safe for students /others with food allergies, including breakfast club, baking activities, cake sales, free food/treats, school/ charity event etc
11	Allergen information (and food labelling where required) is provided for school meals and all other food related activities for anyone who may be affected, including students / families/ others
12	Correct labelling is included on any prepacked food items for direct sale which is compliant with current regulations (including Natasha's Law)
13	Age-appropriate allergy awareness sessions are delivered to all pupils (e.g., as part of the PSHE curriculum)
15	Supporting Children with Medical Conditions Policy

11. Wellbeing

Students with allergies will have additional support through:

- Pastoral care
- Regular check-ins with their Form Tutor
- Reassurance that steps are being taken to minimise the risks of exposure to allergen and that robust measures are in place in the event of anaphylaxis

The school will respond to any instance of bullying in line with its behavior policy.

11.1 Wellbeing support following an incident or 'near miss'

The school recognises that an incident or a 'near miss' is a serious event with a potential impact not only on the student but their family, those involved in responding. and any witnesses. The school will provide support to those involved.
The school will support staff involved in any incident or 'near miss'.

See section 9 of the policy for more detail on incidents and 'near misses'.

12. Information sharing

Information about an individual's health is considered special category data under UK GDPR. It will therefore be handled in line with our data protection policy.

13. Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be monitored by the allergy safety lead.

It will be reviewed and approved annually by the allergy safety lead, or more frequently if a serious incident or 'near miss' identifies an area for improvement.

14. Links to other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Health and safety policy
- Supporting students with medical conditions policy
- School food policy
- Data protection policy
- Behavior policy

15. ACTION PLAN

Staff Training	Individual student medical needs Awareness of food allergens and not to bring into school Allergy Policy briefing and video reference guide Anaphylaxis training	02.09.2026 J Marshall First Aid provider 15.09.2026
Staff awareness	Auto Injector Pens – log and usage record	J Marshall Log updated 18.08.2026 Posters added to H&S Staff Noticeboard 21.08.2026
Student awareness	Allergy School PD Curriculum	J Fletcher Tutor time Week beginning 03.09.2026
Parent/Community awareness	Broadcast to parents: Allergy Policy, confirm students attend school with known allergens, raise awareness what foods to not bring into school	P Livesley Week beginning 03.09.2026
AAI School based – Parental Consent	Students with known allergens add parent consent to use school AAI, in event of emergency	A Anderton 04.09.2026
Medical Professional Allergen Plan	Follow up parents who have not provided medical allergen plan, seek school nurse support if necessary	A Anderton 04.09.2026
Management Information Systems	Create new AAI field on SIMS and Synergy	M Sykes-Wright 04.09.2026 A Anderton import data 04.09.2026

	Add Anaphylaxis and known allergens to Student Quick Note Create new parent consent to use emergency AAI and asthma inhaler	
Allergy Policy Sign Off	Governing Body ratification	Via correspondence COG and VCOG And, First Committee meeting of the school year
Add the register of students who carry an AAI to sit alongside the AAI's	Add to Reception Business Manager Office Sports Hall	
Hirers	AAI location added to agreement	L Jepson 06.09.2026
Supporting Students with Medical Conditions Policy	Add link to Allergy Policy	J Marshall 06.09.2026
Supporting staff with allergies	Ask new staff to provide details of their allergies in advance of their start date Amend recruitment offer letter Amend Induction Form to include Allergy Training	CBrooke 06.09.2026
Create asthma action plans for all known students	Issue to parents for verification	J.Marshall 06.09.2026
Upload new style IHPs to synergy including New Year 7		A. Anderton 02.09.2026
Add spare asthma inhalers to AAI log		A.Anderton 02.09.2026
The school will obtain advance consent from parents/carers or students for spare adrenaline devices and asthma inhalers to be used, so that in an emergency, consent can be assumed to be in place.		P.Livelsey Parent broadcast 02.09.2026
Agency Staff	Amend agency staff induction information to include allergy management in school	T.Lee 02.09.2026
The school will conduct allergy safety drills [annually].	Schedule allergy safety drill	J.Marshall 06.09.2026