UNLOCKING POTENTIAL
LEVELLING THE SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC ARENA

# Allergy Policy

## Mission Statement

The Levels School exists to provide a nurturing environment in which students with specific learning difficulties and co-occurring diagnoses can develop their self-esteem and aspire to be independent young adults who value the rights, responsibilities and rules that exist to promote and support their future welfare. Our approach toward establishing this ideology is predicated on trauma-informed practice and an obligation to develop the social skills required to build their future aspirational communities. We exist to help them find their level.

This policy covers all premises known as The Levels School.

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| **Date of policy** | September 2026 |
| **Next review date** | September 2027 |
| **Frequency of policy review (annually, every two years)** | Annually |
| **Policy owner** | Debbie Williams / Caroline Cook |
| **Published policy** | Yes No |
| **List of connected policies** | Health and Safety Policy, Risk Management Policy, First Aid Policy, Safeguarding Policy |

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| **Approved by /Date** | Approved by Governors Nov 2026 |

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# Statement of intent

The Levels School is committed to promoting a whole school approach to health care, welfare and wellbeing and the safe management of those members of our school community who live with specific allergies. We believe that all allergies should be taken seriously and dealt with in a professional and appropriate way. By our actions we will work proactively to:

- Minimise the risk of exposure within the school setting.
- Encourage self-responsibility.
- Learn avoidance strategies.
- Have robust plans for an effective response to possible emergencies.
- Ensure inclusivity for all students.

# Equalities statement

Our school is clear about the need to actively support students with medical conditions to participate in school life.

The school will consider what reasonable adjustments need to be made to enable these students to participate fully and safely in all aspects of school life.

Risk assessments will be carried out so that planning arrangements take account of any steps needed to ensure that students with medical conditions are included. In doing so, students, their parents and any relevant healthcare professionals will be consulted.

# Context

This policy has been written in response to Benedict's Law, a piece of legislation in England that turns allergy safety in schools from optional guidance into a mandatory legal requirement. Named after five-year-old Benedict Blythe—who tragically died from anaphylaxis at school in 2021—the law requires schools to establish clear safety policies, train staff, and stock emergency life-saving equipment

Food allergies are increasing in both developed and developing countries, especially in children, and the severity and complexity of food allergies is also increasing. Food allergies can be fatal, and an appropriate diagnosis is essential in parallel with the need for clear food labelling worldwide.

Around 5-8% of children in the UK live with a food allergy and most school classrooms will have at least one allergic student. These young people are at risk of anaphylaxis, a potentially life-threatening reaction which requires an immediate emergency response. 20% of severe allergic reactions to food happen whilst a child is at school, and these reactions can occur in children with no prior history of food allergies. It is essential that staff recognise the signs

of an allergic reaction and symptoms and can manage it safely and effectively.

# Principles

- To comply with all relevant environmental legislation, regulations and requirements.
- To take proactive steps to keep students safe.
- Students from diverse backgrounds, ethnicities or different cultural heritages will not be disadvantaged when dealing with allergies and food labelling.
- To provide an effective staff awareness programme on food allergies and intolerances, possible symptoms (anaphylaxis) recognition and actions to take.
- To develop a student awareness programme through PHSE and other curriculum areas.

# Allergy management checklist

- Does the student have an Individual Healthcare Plan?
- Has The Levels School purchased spare pens?
- Does each student have a completed and signed Allergy Action Plan?
- Have All The Levels School staff been trained in allergies and anaphylaxis?
- Does The Levels School allergy policy include where and how to store AAIs?
- Is there a schedule to check the expiry dates on spare AAIs and each child's AAI?
- Does the allergy policy include student allergy awareness?
- Has The Levels School completed an allergy risk assessment?
- Does the allergy policy include risk assessment of extra curricula activities?
- Does the allergy policy cover safeguarding students with allergies, including bullying?

# Practical steps (see also Appx I and Appx II)

To put these principles into practice at The Levels school

## Governors will

- Have a strategic vision for the management of allergy risk assessment and emergency procedures
- Delegate the day-to-day responsibility for the effective delivery of this Policy to the Allergy lead
- Make sure that secure arrangements are in place to identify and safeguard the wellbeing of students, because of their own or someone else's allergy, are robust and effective
- Guarantee that all TLS staff have appropriate training, information, instruction, induction and supervision on a regular basis to enable everyone to stay safe regarding allergies and their management. It is good practice to log all training and attendees.
- Make sure adequate resources for managing allergies are available
- Make appropriate material available on the school website for parents/carers highlighting how the school is managing students with allergies
- Monitor the effectiveness of this Policy to ensure it remains fit for purpose

## Allergy lead will;

**Debbie Williams** Prep Head – **Allergy lead** and responsible for Ashcott House

**Emily Finn** – Allergy point of contact for Etonhurst. Overseen by Debbie Williams

- Provide, as far as practicable, a safe and healthy environment in which people at risk of allergic reaction and anaphylaxis can participate equally in all aspects of life at The Levels and are not subject to bullying because of their condition.
- Make sure that all visitors, volunteers, work experience students, sub-contractors are made aware of The Levels commitment to allergy management as part of their Safeguarding.
- Monitor the curriculum content so all students (age appropriate) will learn about allergies and how everyone can support those who have them.
- Create links at strategic level with healthcare professionals and ensure at operational level that links are robust.
- Make sure all staff at The Levels know the School Emergency Plan.
- Monitor that The Levels school sends a copy of the medical details it holds for the student to parents/carers for review and update at the end of each

school year. Seek updated medical information at the commencement of each calendar year and for any student joining in year.

- Where the student has an Individual Healthcare Plan (IHP), ensure the involvement of healthcare and welfare professionals, teaching and catering staff, parents/carers and the student in establishing IHCPs.

- Encourage parents/carers to provide Allergy Action Plans (AAPs) completed and signed by a healthcare professional that can be kept with their medication with copies made available for all staff to access and help the school support the student.

- Deliver effective communication of individual student medical needs to all staff and that they know how and where to check for updated information.

- Continually monitor that there are enough trained staff at The Levels to meet the statutory requirements and assessed needs, allowing for staff absences away from the school premises.

- Guarantee that all staff training includes anaphylaxis management, including awareness of triggers, anaphylaxis and first aid emergency procedures, this will be done through the I am Compliant anaphylactic training annually.

- Produce or ask trip leaders to write an adequate risk assessment prior to any school trips, excursions or off-site extra curricula activities for students who have allergies.

- Monitor all records of students medically prescribed for an AAI and its use are kept correctly.

- Assure that student documentation and in-date medication are kept correctly and safely.

- Establish best practice in the labelling of foodstuffs and their contents.

- Report to the Board of Governors regarding the management of allergies within the school.

## Member(s) of Staff responsible for medical needs

This will be Victoria Billany as SENDCo and Emily Finn as administrator. Debbie Williams as oversight in Prep School with Emily Finn as administrator of IHCP

- Follow all legal requirements, recommended best practices and whole school procedures pertaining to allergies within the school context.
- Report to the Head regarding students with allergies.
- Lead on the training of staff regarding allergy medical needs and their identification and management.

- Work closely assisting in the support of students with known allergies (including meeting with parents/carers where requested) to discuss any special requirements.
- Monitor where there are home baked items brought into school or food cooked on the premises within lessons.
- Liaise with parents/carers of students with known declared allergies to produce a risk assessment for their child that includes sharing of information, allergy management, risk minimisation and emergency actions.
- Wherever possible use an AAP for pupils with recognised allergies and keep it with their medication. Ensure copies of the AAP are available for all staff to access.
- If an additional written IHP is not required, ensure that the AAP is viewed and treated with the same level of seriousness.
- Make sure all copies of the AAP/IHP located around the school and/or on IT systems are identical if an updated version is received.
- Where an AAP has not been received for a pupil with recognised allergies, or if the medication information is not clear, liaise with GP/school nursing team, to obtain an up-to-date copy and/ or clarification.
- Guarantee that medication is stored in a rigid box and clearly labelled with the student's name and a photograph.
- All students at The Levels should carry their own Epipen. This needs to always be with them. If as a school or under discussion with parents, we feel that due to age / SEND they should not carry their pen, a risk assessment will be written stating why / why not and assess the risk.
- Be trained in the use of an Adrenaline Auto-Injector (AAI) and be competent in performing any possible required prescribed medical treatment as outlined in the student's IHP and/or AAP.
- Provide any other staff involved with those students requiring the use of an AAI adequate training and assess competency.
- Guarantee that all school trips, residentials or off-site extra curricula activities for students are pre-checked so that 'safe' food is provided or that an effective control is in place to minimise risk of exposure for students with allergies

- Ensure that The Levels has an audited spare supply of in-date AAIs that are kept in a safe space at room temperature that is accessible, secure but not locked away, and all staff are aware of the location. **At EH these will be with the main reception. In Ashcott house these will be in the Prep Heads' office.**
- Monitor the use of all AAIs to ensure they are within the expiry date including those brought into the school by students or external sources and are of the correct dosage.
- Arrange for the correct disposal of out-of-date AAIs.

- Where anaphylaxis is suspected in an undiagnosed individual, call the emergency services and state ANAPHYLAXIS is suspected, then follow their advice as to whether administration of a spare AAI is appropriate.
- Record all emergency uses of AAIs or reports of suspected emergencies.
- Ensure that, if a student notifies school that they are no longer allergic to food, this information is checked prior to updating records and the IHP (if applicable).

**All Staff will**

- Follow as directed all the requirements of The Levels, including all legal requirements, recommended best practice and whole school procedures pertaining to allergies within the school context
- Complete appropriate anaphylaxis training and be confident to respond to an allergy emergency. This will be done every September through I am Compliant
- Raise awareness about allergies and anaphylaxis amongst their students in the classroom and around school, especially in areas where food is consumed
- Encourage self-responsibility and learned avoidance strategies amongst students living with allergies
- Help all students understand which foods are safe for those with allergies and how they can support other students with specific dietary needs to stay safe
- Highlight the need for anti-bullying of students with the condition
- Be aware of the students in their care (including cover classes) who have known allergies as an allergic reaction could occur at any time
- Any food-related activities must be supervised with due caution whilst following best practice for storing, preparing, cooking and serving food
- Any staff leading on a school trip must guarantee that all allergy medication is taken off site, either in the care of the student or in the safekeeping of a staff member. The EVC MUST be made aware of any students with allergies attending trips to check appropriate risk assessments in place
- Staff leading a school trip, excursion or off-site extra curricula activity must ensure they carry all relevant emergency supplies with them

**Parents/Carers will**

- Notify the school of students' allergies.
- Inform the school of any changes as soon as known.
- Talk with your child about allergy self-management, including what foods are safe and unsafe, how to read food labels, strategies for avoiding allergens, how to spot symptoms of allergy, how and when to tell an adult if experiencing an allergic reaction.

- Provide an AAP completed by a healthcare professional that can be kept with their medication and help the school support the students.
- Contribute to the provision of an IHP in partnership with the school, and relevant healthcare professionals, where required.
- Provide any other written medical documentation, instructions, and medications as directed by a health professional.
- Be aware of the school Allergy Policy and any arrangements for managing students with allergies and at risk of anaphylaxis.
- Communicate regularly with the school to support our ability to keep our students safe and act immediately in the event of an allergic reaction.
- Provide appropriate indate medication (two AAIs) of the correct dosage and register their AAIs on the manufacturer's websites to receive text alerts for expiry dates.
- Providing appropriate foods to be consumed by your child if necessary.
- Replace medications after use or upon expiry.
- Review the Policy and procedures with the school's Head or Member of Staff responsible for medical needs, the student's doctor and the student (if age appropriate) after a reaction has occurred.

**Pupil/Students with allergies (as age appropriate)**

- Have a good awareness of their allergies and support the knowledge of peers in helping keep them safe.
- Be proactive in the care and management of their food allergies and reactions and medication.
- Allergens are kept in a plastic locked box, labelled allergens in both kitchens.
- Cutlery and crockery will be washed and disinfected after use.
- Be sure not to exchange food with others and take care to avoid any foods which may cause an allergic reaction.
- Read food labelling but, if unsure, avoid the food.
- Avoid eating anything with unknown ingredients.
- Know where their medication is kept and (if age appropriate and confident enough to administer their own autoinjectors) take responsibility for always carrying AAIs on their person.
- As soon as they suspect they are experiencing signs of allergic reaction, tell an adult.

# Supply, storage and care of medication

Depending on their level of understanding and competence, students will be encouraged to take responsibility for and to carry their own two AAIs on them at all times (in a suitable bag/container).

For younger students or those not ready to take responsibility for their own medication, there should be an anaphylaxis kit which is kept safely, not locked away and accessible to all staff.

Medication should be stored in a suitable container and clearly labelled with the student's name. The student's medication storage container should contain:

- Two AAIs i.e. EpiPen
- An up-to-date allergy action plan
- Antihistamine as tablets or syrup (if included on allergy action plan)
- Spoon if required
- Asthma inhaler (if included on allergy action plan).

It is the responsibility of the student's parents to ensure that the anaphylaxis kit is up-to-date and clearly labelled, however the schools' First Aider / Allergy lead will check medication kept at school on a termly basis and send a reminder to parents if medication is approaching expiry.

Parents can subscribe to expiry alerts for the relevant AAIs their child is prescribed, to make sure they can get replacement devices in good time.

**Storage**

AAIs should be stored at room temperature, protected from direct sunlight and temperature extremes. Etonhurst AAIs in main reception, Ashcott house in prep heads' office.

**Disposal**

AAIs are single use only and must be disposed of as sharps. Used AAIs can be given to ambulance paramedics on arrival or can be disposed of in a pre-ordered sharps bin. Sharps bins to be obtained from and disposed of by a clinical waste contractor/specialist collection service/ local authority (delete as appropriate).

The sharps bin is kept in the following room: **Utility room EH, Prep head's office.**

## Spare AAIs

We will hold spare AAIs in school. The Levels can now legally purchase and store spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors. Immediate access to an AAI can be lifesaving. While it's vital that families have their own prescribed AAIs for their child, having spare AAIs at school adds an extra layer
of reassurance for everyone involved. It creates a safer and more inclusive environment for our students managing severe allergies.

# Catering

Although The Levels does not currently have a school catering system or catering manager. The Allergy lead will inform all staff of students with food allergies. A list of names will be held in the reception areas of both our sites, in a folder, clearly labelled.

The school adheres to the Department of Health guidance recommendations:

- Bottles, other drinks and lunch boxes provided by parents of students with food allergies should be clearly labelled with the name of the child for whom they are intended.
- Where food is provided by the school, staff should be educated about how to read labels for food allergens and instructed about measures to prevent cross contamination during the handling, preparation and serving of food. Examples include: preparing food for students with food allergies first; careful cleaning (using warm soapy water) of food preparation areas and utensils. For further information, parents/carers are encouraged to liaise with the Allergy Lead, who will inform staff.
- Food should not be given to our food-allergic prep students children without parental engagement and permission, eg birthday cakes or any homemade food brought into school for whole class consumption. This will be led by prep head.
- Use of food in crafts, cooking classes, science experiments and special events (e.g. fetes, assemblies, cultural events) needs to be considered and may need to be restricted/risk assessed depending on the allergies of individual students and their age.

# Allergy awareness and nut bans

The Levels support the approach advocated by many allergy charities towards nut bans/nut-free schools. They would not necessarily support a blanket ban on any specific allergen in any establishment, including in schools. This is because nuts are only one of many allergens that could affect students, and no school could guarantee a truly allergen free environment for a child living with food allergies. They advocate instead for schools to adopt a culture of allergy awareness and education.

A 'whole school awareness of allergies' is a much better approach, as it ensures teachers, pupils and all other staff are aware of what allergies are, the importance of avoiding the pupils' allergens, the signs & symptoms, how to deal with allergic reactions and to ensure policies and procedures are in place to minimise risk.

## Risk assessment

Our school will conduct a detailed individual risk assessment for all new joining students with allergies and any pupils newly diagnosed, to help identify any gaps in our systems and processes for keeping allergic children safe. These will be carried out by Allergy Lead.

# Training for staff

Allergy training at The Levels School is completed using an online anaphylactic course provided by IAMCOMPLIANT and in-house training with a nurse to show application of an EpiPen. This will include a basic understanding of allergic disease and its risks which include:

- Knowing the common allergens and triggers of allergy.
- Spotting the signs and symptoms of an allergic reaction and anaphylaxis. Early recognition of symptoms is key, including knowing when to call for emergency services.
- Administering emergency treatment (including AAIs) in the event of anaphylaxis

- knowing how and when to administer the medication/device.

- Measures to reduce the risk of a student having an allergic reaction, e.g. allergen avoidance.
- Knowing who is responsible for what.
- Associated conditions e.g. asthma.
- Managing Allergy Action Plans and ensuring these are up to date.

# Allergies and bullying

By law, all state schools must have a behaviour policy in place that includes measures to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils. At The Levels we have an Anti-Bullying Policy and a Relational policy. All teachers, students and parents have been told what it is, and allergies to bullying should be treated seriously, like any other bullying. Schools must, under Section 100 of the Children and Families Act 2014, aim to ensure that all students with medical conditions, in terms of both physical and mental health, are properly supported in school so that they can play a full and active role in school life, remain healthy and achieve their academic potential.

The Department for Education has provided statutory guidance for schools and colleges on keeping children safe in education.

Click here to view guidance from D for E

**Other useful websites include:**

- NSPCC
- National Bullying Helpline
- Family Lives
- Kidscape
- Anti-Bullying Alliance
- Young Minds
- Childline
- Bully Busters

# Appendix I - First Aid for Anaphylaxis poster

# FIRST AID FOR ANAPHYLAXIS

## Recognise the Signs of Anaphylaxis...

### A Airways

- Persistent cough
- Hoarse voice
- Difficulty swallowing
- Swollen tongue

### B Breathing

- Difficult or noisy breathing
- Wheeze or persistent cough

### C Circulation

- Persistent dizziness
- Pale or floppy
- Suddenly sleepy
- Collapse/unconscious

An allergic reaction can escalate to anaphylaxis which is potentially life-threatening.

## ANAPHYLAXIS: ACTIONS TO TAKE

If any one or more of the above ABC symptoms are present, take these steps.

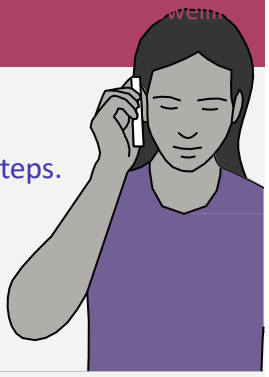
1. **Administer an Adrenaline Auto Injector (AAI) without delay**

Inject the AAI into the top of the outer thigh. If you're in doubt that it is anaphylaxis but one or more ABC symptoms are present, give the AAI, it will not harm them.



2. **Dial 999 and say anaphylaxis ('ana-fill-axis')**

Stay with the person until the ambulance arrives. DO NOT let them stand up and walk around.



3. **The person should lie down immediately**

If the person is not already lying down, they should do so, with legs raised if possible. If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit. If they have vomited or feel sick, gently turn them on their side.



4. **Inject a second AAI into the outer thigh if there are no signs of improvement after 5 minutes**

If there is no sign of life, start CPR immediately until help arrives.

Please learn these steps. This is life-saving information

Natasha Allergy Research Foundation
The UK's Food Allergy Charity

Empower • Include • Protect
AllergySchool.org.uk

Registered charity England & Wales (1181098) Scotland (SC051610). Based on BSACI and 2023 MHRA guidance.

# Appendix II - Epipen AAI and Jext AAI Instructions

# ANAPHYLAXIS

# HOW TO USE EPIPEN AAIS

If you think someone is have an anaphylactic reaction, give the AAI without delay. It will not harm them.

Always consider anaphylaxis in a food-allergic person even if there are no signs of a rash, hives or swelling.

## 1. Remove the blue safety cap

Grasp the EpiPen in your dominant hand and remove the blue safety cap by pulling straight up. Remember: Blue to the Sky, Orange to the Thigh!

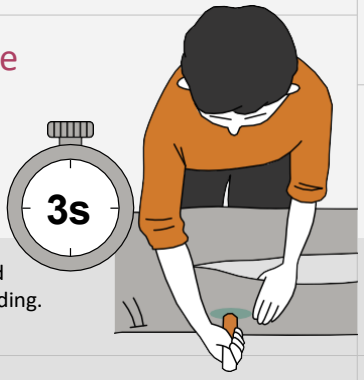


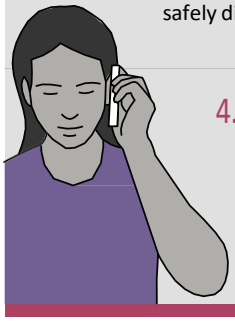
## 2. Position the orange tip

Hold the EpiPen at 90°, approximately 10cm away from the leg, with the orange tip pointing towards the outer thigh.

## 3. Administer the EpiPen AAI

Jab the EpiPen firmly into the outer thigh at a right angle. Hold firmly for 3 seconds, before removing and safely discarding.



## 4. Once the EpiPen AAI has been administered call 999

Ask for an ambulance and say "ana-fill-axis".

## 5. Lie the person down with legs raised immediately

If the person is not already lying down, they should do so, with legs raised if possible.

If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit. If they have vomited or feel sick, gently turn them on their side .

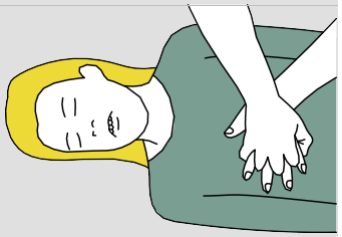


## 6. If there are no signs of improvement after 5 minutes, use a second EpiPen AAI

The person should remain still and lying down until the ambulance arrives. Don't try to get up, even if you start to feel better.

## 7. Start CPR

If there are no signs of life, start CPR immediately until help arrives.



For more information on EpiPen AAIs >>

Sign up to the free expiry alert service and receive reminders by text or email when your EpiPen is about to expire >>

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The UK's Food Allergy Charity

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Registered charity England & Wales (1181098) Scotland (SC051610). Based on BSACI and 2023 MHRA guidance. Source: EpiPen.

# Appendix II - Epipen AAI and Jext AAI Instructions

# ANAPHYLAXIS

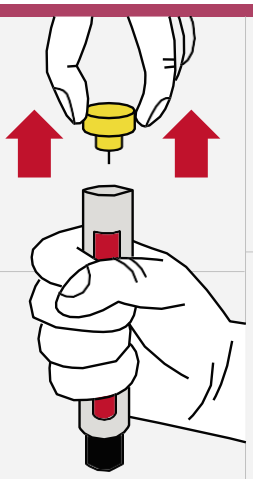
# HOW TO USE JEXT AAIS

If you think someone is have an anaphylactic reaction, give the AAI without delay. It will not harm them.

Always consider anaphylaxis in a food-allergic person even if there are no signs of a rash, hives or swelling.

## 1. Hold the Jext AAI in the hand you write with

Hold with your thumb closest to the yellow cap. Pull off the yellow cap with your other hand.



## 2. Place the black injector tip against the outer thigh

Hold the injector at a right angles (approx. 90°) to the thigh.

## 3. Push the black tip as hard as you can into the outer thigh

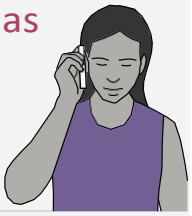
Wait until you hear a 'click' confirming the injection has started, then keep it pushed in. Hold the injector firmly in place against the thigh for 10 seconds (a slow count to 10) then remove. The black tip will extend automatically and hide the needle.




## 4. Massage the injection area for 10 seconds

## 5. Once the Jext AAI has been administered call 999

Ask for an ambulance and say "ana-fill-axis".



## 6. Lie the person down with legs raised immediately

If the person is not already lying down, they should do so, with legs raised if possible.

If breathing is difficult, allow them to sit. If they have vomited or feel sick, gently turn them on their side.

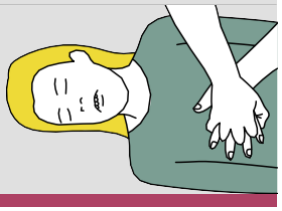


## 7. If there are no signs of improvement after 5 minutes, use a second Jext AAI

The person should remain still and lying down until the ambulance arrives. Don't try to get up, even if you start to feel better.

## 8. Start CPR

If there are no signs of life, start CPR immediately until help arrives.



For more information on Jext AAIs >>

Sign up to the free expiry alert service and receive reminders by text or email when your Jext AAi is about to expire >>

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The UK's Food Allergy Charity

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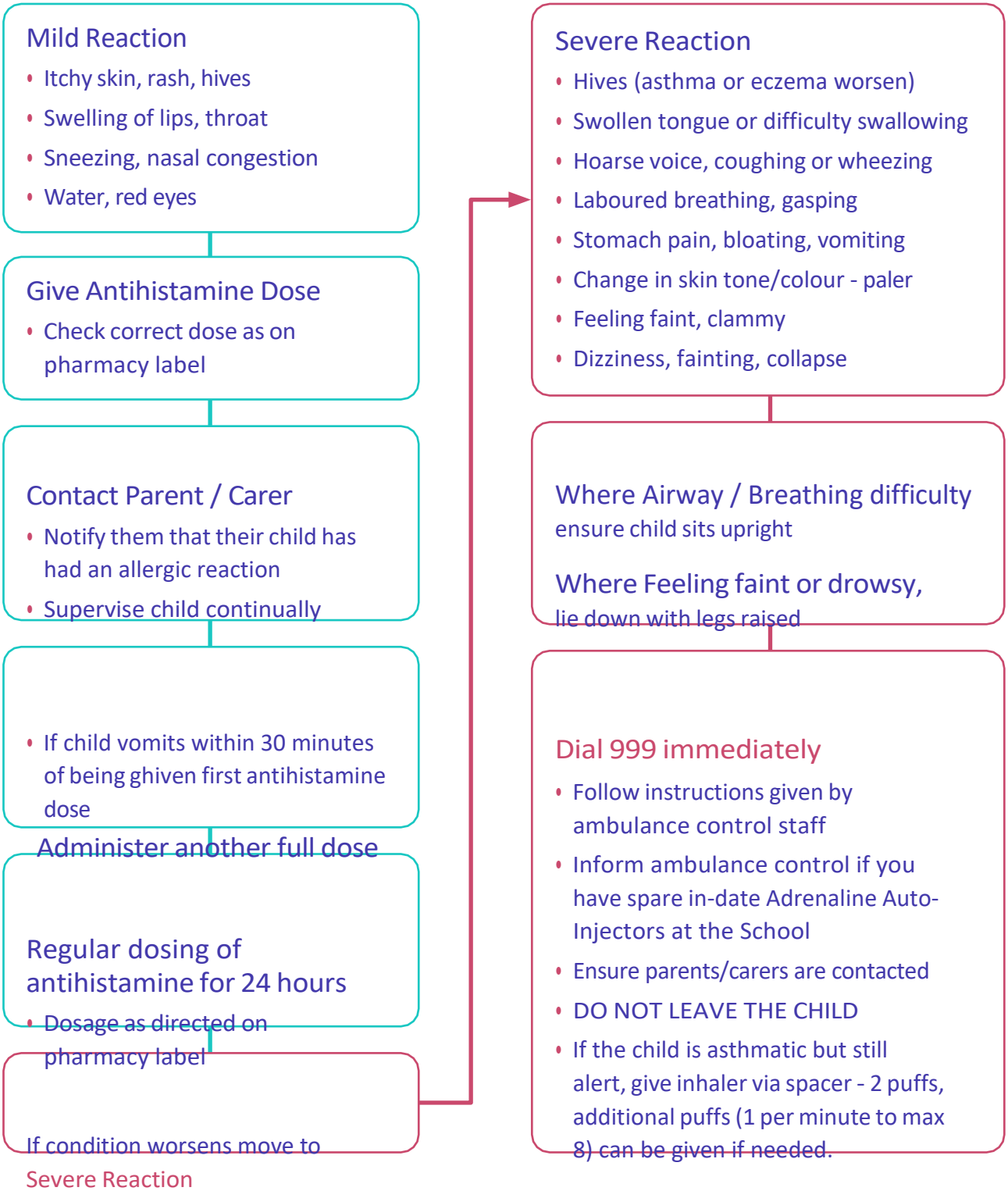
AllergySchool.org.uk

Registered charity England & Wales (1181098) Scotland (SC051610). Based on BSACI and 2023 MHRA guidance. Source: Jext.

# Appendix III

Flowchart for Allergic Reaction without use of Adrenaline Auto-Injector.

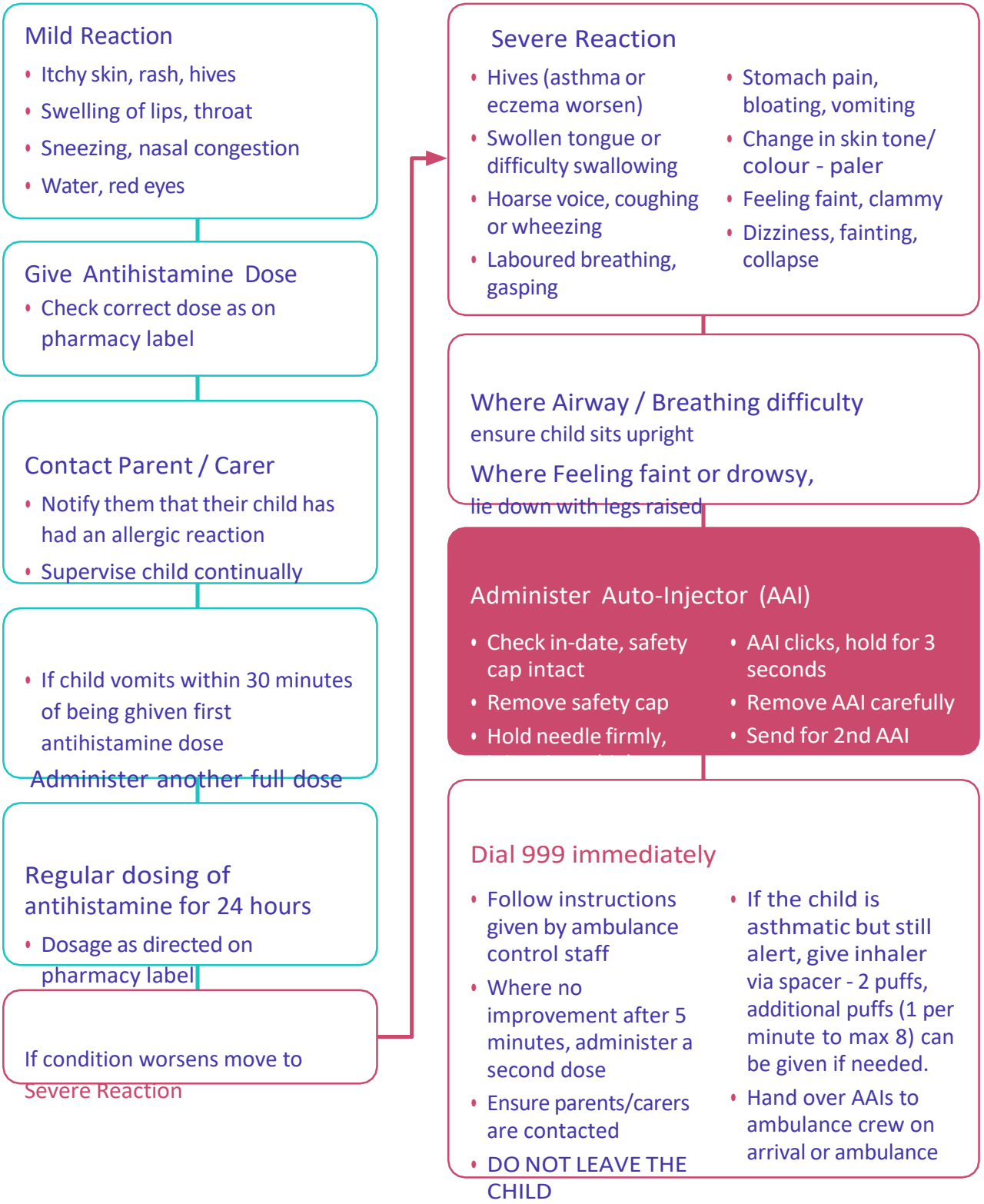
Refer to the child's BSACI Allergy Action Plan if they have one and call for other staff help if needed



# Appendix IV

Flowchart for Allergic Reaction with use of Adrenaline Auto-Injector.

Refer to the child's BSACI Allergy Action Plan if they have one and call for other staff help if needed



# Appendix V

## Information on allergies

The most common causes of food allergies relevant to this Policy are the fourteen food allergens:

- Cereals containing Gluten
- Celery
- Crustaceans
- Eggs
- Fish
- Soya
- Milk
- Nuts
- Peanuts
- Mustard
- Sesame Seeds
- Sulphur dioxide/Sulphites
- Lupin
- Molluscs

However, it is possible that any food has the potential to cause an allergic reaction. Contact with any food or materials containing a child's allergen has the potential to cause an allergic reaction for that child.

Latex, chemicals, medicines, grasses, pollen, weeds, trees, pets, insect venom and animal dander (shedded flakes of skin) can also cause allergic reactions.

## Symptoms

Mild to moderate symptoms include:

- Swelling of the eyes, face and lips
- Runny or congested nose
- Raised itchy rash (hives), eczema flare, skin flushing
- Itchy mouth
- Stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea

Severe symptoms include:

- Swollen tongue, hoarse voice or cry, difficulty swallowing and talking
- Chest tightness
- Breathing difficulties, persistent cough, wheeze
- Low blood pressure, feeling faint, collapse
- Pale and floppy (babies and small children)

# Appendix VI

## Other support and resources

- Allergy Guidance for Schools - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-food-standards-resources-for-schools/allergy-guidance-for-schools
- Allergy UK Helpline: providing support, advice and information for those living with allergic disease tel. weekdays 9am-5pm 01322 619898 - www.allergyuk.org
- Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Guidance, Section 3 Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements - Food and Drink - Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage (publishing.service.gov.uk)
- Example menus for early years settings in England - Part I Guidance - Example menus for early years settings in England: part 1 (publishing.service.gov.uk) - Managing food allergies, intolerances and meeting cultural needs; Providing food allergen information; Reading food labels; Allergen information
- Food Standards Agency food allergy and intolerance online training - https://allergytraining.food.gov.uk/
- For pupils / students with Medical Conditions at School - Supporting pupils with medical conditions at school - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

  Wales: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/supporting-learners-with-healthcare-needs.pdf

  Scotland: https://www.gov.scot/publications/supporting-children-young-people-healthcare-needs-schools/

  Northern Ireland: https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/publications/supporting-pupils-medication-needs
- FSA reporting tool for allergies - https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fsa-launches-allergy-and-intolerance-reporting-tool
- Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools (Department of Health, 2017) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/645476/Adrenaline_auto_injectors_in_schools.pdf

  Wales: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/guidance-on-the-use-of-emergency-adrenaline-auto-injectors-in-schools-in-wales.pdf

- Training for Schools - https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/information-training/allergywise-training/for-schools/
- Transitioning to Secondary School - https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/living-with-serious-allergies/serious-allergy-guidance-for-parents/preparing-for-and-managing-the-transition-to-secondary-school/
- Whole school allergy and awareness management - https://www.allergyuk.org/schools/whole-school-allergy-awareness-andmanagement

# Appendix VII - Top 14 Allergens poster

