



Halliford
School
SHEPPERTON

Health and Safety Manual

Section A

Part 1 of 3

Section A		Updated	Next Review
1a	First Aid Policy	Sept 25	Sept 26
1b	Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy	Sept 25	Sept 26



Halliford
School
SHEPPERTON

First Aid Policy

September 2025

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Mission Statement

Halliford is a school based on strong family values where we know and respect every student as an individual. We encourage and support Hallifordians to flourish and become the best version of themselves that they can possibly be.

We aim for excellence by being academically ambitious but at the same time academically sensitive.

We inspire Hallifordians within a community that is founded on high quality teaching and learning, outstanding pastoral care and first-class sporting, cultural and co-curricular opportunities.

Introduction

In accordance with Health and Safety legislation (Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981), the Governing Body is responsible for ensuring that there is adequate and appropriate First Aid provision at all times when there are people on the School premises and for staff and students during off-site visits and activities.

ISI Regulatory Standard 3.1.3 (6) states that 'The School shall have and implement a satisfactory written policy on first aid'. Standard 5(l) specifies that 'there should be appropriate facilities for students who are ill.'

Aims and objectives

To enable the provision of adequate and appropriate health care and first aid to students and staff, whilst on the School premises and during off-site visits and activities.

To facilitate the care of sick or injured students whilst in the care of the School, outlining the procedures to be followed and the support to be provided to those students.

This policy to be available to all students, staff and parents/guardians and to be reviewed annually and updated where necessary.

Provision of first aid personnel and equipment

The School Matron's are Mrs Catherine Batt and Mrs Claire Marismari who are first aid trained (First Aid at Work Certificate) and have undertaken further training relevant to their position. Matron is on duty from 8.30am to 4.00pm five days a week and can be contacted directly on 01932 234928 or by email matron@hallifordschool.co.uk Matron will endeavour to return calls and emails as soon as possible, but will not be able to discuss medical matters if other students are present.

Matron is responsible for providing health care and first aid support to students during school hours and students and staff can access the room without accompaniment during the school day. The exception to this would be if there was a concern for their safety, for example if they had a head injury where they should be accompanied either by a member of staff or another student. It is the responsibility of Matron to inform parents/guardians of any significant illness or injury and maintain accurate records, including Accident/Incident Reports.

The School aims to have a minimum of ten qualified first aiders on the staff, in addition to Matron. A list of qualified first aiders is kept with Matron and is also kept on the staff notice board as well as on the student notice boards. It is the task of the Bursar to ensure that this target is met and that those qualified receive the appropriate continuation training in order to keep themselves up to date.

First Aiders are responsible for responding effectively to calls for assistance, providing appropriate treatment within their level of competency, summoning further help and keeping accurate records.

A list of current First Aid Trained members of staff is available in Appendix 1

Any student feeling unwell will be assessed by Matron prior to treatment or being sent home. If the injury requires hospital treatment then parents will be contacted or in cases of an emergency, an ambulance will be called. A record of medication given, and treatment is recorded in the medical section of the School database.

Matron is responsible for:

- Providing First Aid support during school hours
- Informing parents of any incident where significant injury or illness has occurred.
- Liaising with the SMT and Pastoral Committee on First Aid issues
- Organising provision and regular replenishment of First Aid equipment. All equipment is checked termly with the exception of Sport First Aid Bags which are replenished and checked weekly.
- Maintaining records of Accident Reports and reporting notifiable accidents to the Health & Safety Executive (RIDDOR)
- Providing First Aid equipment and specific medication for staff who are involved in day and residential trips.

Qualified First Aiders are responsible for:

- Responding promptly to calls for assistance
- Providing First Aid support within their level of competence
- Summoning medical help as necessary

- Recording details of treatment given on Accident Report Forms (ARF's)

The Director of Sport is responsible for:

- Ensuring appropriate First Aid cover is available at all sports and activities including Wednesday afternoon Games, after school sessions and weekend fixtures.
- Ensuring First Aid kits are available for all practice sessions and matches.

The Educational Visits Coordinator is responsible for:

- Ensuring appropriate First Aid trained staff are allocated to residential and day trips
- Ensuring all residential trips have at least one 3-day First Aid trained member of staff.

All staff are responsible for:

- Acting in capacity of responsible adult in the event of an emergency
- Accurately recording all accidents in the Accident Form and reporting the incident to Matron within 24 hours
- Carrying out risk assessments for any off-site trips and ensuring adequate First Aid provisions are taken. (First Aid kits for trips are available from Matron).
- It is preferable that a First Aider accompanies any School trips.

Medical Room and First Aid Equipment

The School has a Medical Room located in the Cottage which is well equipped to provide care for sick or injured students.

If Matron is not available, details of how to access medical assistance will be displayed on the door, or a student must go to Reception who also hold a list of qualified First Aiders to be called in such circumstances.

First Aid Boxes

There are First Aid boxes located in many areas around the School premises. Eyewash stations are also available in the D&T Room, Premises Managers Office and all Science Labs.

There are 8 First Aid bags suitable for sporting events.

A list of the location of First Aid Boxes around the School premises can be found in Appendix 2.

It is the responsibility of Matron to ensure that the First Aid boxes meet statutory requirements, are checked against a stock list and replenished once a term as necessary.

Defibrillator

The School has a defibrillator to treat cardiac emergencies. It is located to the left of the outer door by the Registrar's office at the rear of the main building on the terrace behind Reception. It is housed

in a heated cabinet and shows a flashing light after dark. It is the responsibility of Matron to check the defibrillator once a term.

Defibrillators are designed to be used by any responsible person in an emergency. The machine will give guidance once opened and switched on.

Training

In addition to arranging the training needed to qualify and keep in date the qualified first aiders, the School will run general first aid training for all staff at least every three years. Online training on anaphylaxis and allergies, medication awareness and first aid appointed person is also provided for certain members of staff as appropriate. In addition, the School will also arrange targeted training for the use of Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) and other essential equipment on a more regular basis. It is the duty of Matron to keep a log of such training. Staff have been trained to use Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) and this is due to be renewed. To supplement this training and refresh staff on the use of Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) they are advised to follow the link below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mk5GrFAdc>

Actions in the event of incidents

Actions in the Event of an Incident on School Premises

The following instructions are intended to provide general guidance. They are neither exhaustive nor rigidly prescriptive. Members of staff are expected to make use of their judgement and experience.

a. Minor Sickness and Injury in a Classroom

- If the individual is able to walk unescorted, they should be sent to report to Matron.
- If the individual appears in any way unsteady, they must be escorted to Matron.
- On arrival, it is the task of Matron to decide what action needs to be taken.

b. Serious Sickness and Injury in a Classroom: In the event of serious injury/sickness the individual should be immobilised and made as comfortable as possible while the help of Matron and/or a qualified First Aider is sought. It will be the task of Matron and/or the qualified First Aider to decide on the follow up action to be taken.

c. Sickness and Injury outside the Classroom: In the event of minor injury/sickness outside the classroom the member of staff concerned is to follow the same, basic procedures as for sickness/injury in the classroom.

In the event of serious injury or sickness, the victim is to be immobilised and made comfortable. Matron and/or a First Aider should be summoned immediately. In the event of a potentially serious injury, particularly neck, head or back injuries the casualty must **not** be moved. If it is clear that hospital treatment will be required, the Surrey Ambulance Service should be called immediately, and the Headmaster informed. If the case is less clear the decision to call the ambulance service should be left for Matron, the First Aider or the Headmaster once they have made an informed assessment. **In all instances, the Headmaster must be informed that the ambulance has been called or if a student has been sent to hospital.** The School recognises that Staff acting as First Aiders can only give the amount of treatment that each individual feels competent to give. An ambulance should be called when there is not sufficient expertise or equipment to control a medical situation and it is not appropriate to move the patient. This could be due to any injury or illness.

In all cases of concussion, the RFU guidelines are followed and all incidents are reported via the Return2Play system. Players suspected of having concussion or diagnosed with concussion must go through a graduated return to play protocol (GRTP). If any student has been diagnosed with concussion playing for a club or team outside of school **it is the parents' responsibility to inform the School** with full details of the incident, so that the GRTP can be followed before they are allowed to play for the School.

d. Movement to Hospital: In the event that anyone has to be taken to hospital they are to be accompanied by Matron or, in her absence, by a member of staff.

e. Communication with Parents/Guardians: The relevant parents/guardians are to be informed as to what has happened as soon as possible. This will usually be done by Matron but in her absence it is the responsibility of the School Reception. In the event of a serious incident or injury, a senior member of staff is to make the contact.

f. Accident Report Form to be completed. This is to be completed by the attending member of staff and these details must then be sent to Matron within 24 hours. If the student has to be sent to hospital for treatment a RIDDOR report may need to be submitted.

Actions in the Event of an Incident not on School Premises

The following instructions are intended to provide general guidance. They are neither exhaustive nor rigidly prescriptive. Members of staff are expected to make use of their judgement and experience.

a. Day Trip: Day trip covers educational and other visits to places such as museums, galleries, concerts, conferences and sites of interest. Staff are to note the following:

- Check that all attending are well before departure
- Ensure they are aware of those students with any allergies or other medical conditions
- Be aware of the medical support available at the location being visited
- Use local first aid at the visit site for minor injury and illness
- In the event of a serious illness or injury, contact the emergency services
- Always inform the School of the details so that parents/guardians can be contacted

b. Multi-day Trips: Multi-day trips include such things as sports tours, ski trips, adventure training, and cultural visits.

- Part of the preparation of the trip is to include checking on medical facilities
- First aid cover should usually be included within the composition of the party
- Minor incidents should be handled within the resources of the party
- Major incidents will involve the use of the local emergency services
- Always inform the School of the details so that parents/guardians can be contacted

All staff are responsible for carrying out risk assessments for any off-site trips and taking adequate First Aid provision. Any incidents on trips should be accurately recorded and reported to Matron. Matron will provide medical details and First Aid kits for each trip.

Emergency medical parental consent

The current parents' terms and conditions allow the Headmaster or his appointed staff to take any necessary action or provide any necessary medical permission to a hospital if the parents/guardians cannot be contacted.

The Governing body indemnifies all staff against claims for any alleged negligence or error, providing they are acting within their conditions of service and following school guidelines and policies.

Ambulances

To call an ambulance from the School dial '999' for the emergency services.

If an ambulance is called, then the First Aider or Emergency First Aider should make arrangements for the ambulance to have access to the location of the injured person. For the avoidance of doubt the First Aider should provide the address and /or location and should arrange for the ambulance to be met.

Arrangements should then be made to ensure that any student is accompanied in the ambulance, or followed to hospital, by a member of staff if it is not possible to contact the parents in time.

Staff should **always** call an ambulance in the following circumstances:

- In the event of a serious injury or illness
- In the event of any significant head injury

- In the event of a period of unconsciousness
- Whenever there is the possibility of a serious fracture or dislocation
- In the event that the Matron or First Aider considers that he/she cannot deal adequately with the presenting condition by the administration of First Aid or if he/she is unsure of the correct treatment.
- In all instances, the Headmaster must be informed that the ambulance has been called or that a student has been sent to hospital.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)

It is a legal requirement to report certain accidents and ill health at work to the Health and Safety Executive in certain circumstances, such as death, major injuries, accidents resulting in over 7 days absence due to injury, diseases, dangerous occurrences, gas incidents and where any non-staff (including students, visitors, parents and contractors) are taken directly to hospital from the school site.

Accidents and major incidents are recorded on School Accident Report Forms by the member of staff who witness the accident or who first responds to the incident and should be submitted to Matron within 24 hours. The completed form is circulated to the Headmaster and Head of Pastoral Care for information and comment. Matron will determine whether there is a requirement to report an incident under RIDDOR.

1. RIDDOR Reporting requirements for employees of Halliford School: -

Fatality – caused by accident / injury at work (suicides or death due to illness isn't reportable)

Specified Injuries – caused by work activity and regardless of whether they went to hospital

Fracture (not finger, thumb or toe)

Amputation

Injury likely to cause reduction in sight / blindness

Crush to torso

Serious burn (>10% of body or damage to eyes / respiratory system)

Scalping

Loss of consciousness (from head injury / asphyxia)

Working in confined spaces leading to hypothermia / hospital admission

Over 7 days incapacity of worker (unable to do normal work for 7 days including weekends)

Physical violence that results in death / specified injury / over 7-day incapacity

Reportable Occupational Diseases including: -

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Severe cramp of hand / forearm

Occupational Dermatitis (especially catering / cleaning / science etc)

Hand-Arm vibration syndrome

Occupational Asthma (eg wood dust / soldering)

Tendonitis of hand / forearm

Occupational Cancer

Any disease attributable to occupational exposure to a biological agent

Note that stress is not reportable under RIDDOR

2. RIDDOR Reporting requirements for students, visitors, contractors, parents etc -

Accidents that result in death or an injury to a person who is taken straight to hospital (not doctors / dentist) for treatment (e.g. stitches / glue / dressing / cast / surgery). If the person is just taken as precaution or just has examination / tests / x-ray and no treatment then no need to report. For pupils most injuries are likely to be collisions, slips, trips or falls which aren't normally reportable unless the pupil goes straight to hospital, receives treatment and the accident could be connected to a 'work activity' (so can be connected to the school or the way the school is managed eg quality of equipment / inadequate supervision / slippery floor / poorly maintained grounds). An example that they gave was a sports clash between 2 pupils (not reportable) vs a clash by a pupil onto rugby post where padding was moved / insufficient (reportable if they go straight to hospital and need treatment eg stitches / glue / dressing)

Anaphylaxis – potentially reportable if a student / visitor with a known allergy is given the wrong meal and taken to hospital for treatment (if given Epi-pen at school and then go to hospital but no treatment needed at hospital then not reportable)

3. RIDDOR Reporting dangerous occurrences - Specified near-miss events – in schools these typically include: -

Collapse / failure of lifts

Accidental release of biological agent / any substance that may cause illness or damage to health

Electrical short circuit or overload causing fire or explosion

A collated list of accidents is circulated at the Governors' Health and Safety committee.

Sporting Activities: It is the duty of the PE staff to ensure that any member of staff involved in the games programme receives the briefing and/or training needed to enable them to handle any first aid related incidents with confidence and efficiency. In principle, staff should follow the same procedures as those set out above. Clearly, in the case of incidents at away fixtures, the procedures will have to be modified to meet the particular circumstances. Trained first aid cover is always available during the school day and also on all match days, including Saturday mornings.

Arrangements for students with specific medical conditions

Individual treatment plans are drawn up for students with specific medical conditions, for example epilepsy, anaphylaxis, asthma and diabetes, with instructions about care and emergency procedures. Treatment plans are drawn up and agreed and signed by the parents and the GP allocated to the student. Staff are updated about specific cases at the start of each academic year, and at other times as necessary. Staff must ensure that they are aware of the individual medical needs for any students they come across, whether in the classroom, in activities or on school trips. Organisers of trips and activities must consider what, if any, reasonable adjustments they might make to enable students with particular medical conditions to participate fully and safely in all aspects of school life, including visits and activities.

Epilepsy

An epileptic seizure can happen to anyone at any time, and it can take a number of different forms e.g. cause changes in a person's body or movements, awareness, behaviour, emotions or senses (such as taste, smell, vision or hearing). Usually a seizure lasts for only a few seconds or minutes and then the brain activity returns to normal. The most common triggers for seizures are tiredness, lack of sleep, lack of food, stress, photosensitivity. If a student experiences a seizure in school, the details will be recorded and communicated to parents. During a seizure it is important to make sure that: - the student is in a safe position - the student's movements are not restricted - the seizure is allowed to take its course and the duration noted if possible in a convulsive seizure something soft should be put under the student's head to help protect it. Nothing must ever be placed in the mouth. After a convulsive seizure has stopped, the student must be placed in the recovery position and accompanied, until he/she is fully recovered. An ambulance must always be called and the Headmaster must always be informed.

More information may be found at:

<http://www.epilepsysociety.org.uk/>

Anaphylaxis (summary information only)

Anaphylaxis is an acute, severe allergic reaction requiring immediate medical attention. The whole body is affected, usually within seconds or minutes of exposure to a certain food or substance, but on rare occasions may happen after a few hours.

Please refer to the Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy for further information.

Common causes include foods such as:

- peanuts
- tree nuts (e.g. almonds, walnuts, cashews, brazil nuts)
- sesame
- eggs
- cow's milk
- fish
- shellfish
- and certain fruits such as kiwi fruit.

Non-food causes include:

- penicillin or any other drug or injection

- latex (rubber)
- the venom of stinging insects (such as bees, wasps or hornets).

In some people, exercise can trigger a severe reaction - either on its own or in combination with other factors.

Most common symptoms include the following: -

- nettle rash (hives) anywhere on the body
- sense of impending doom
- swelling of throat and mouth
- difficulty in swallowing or speaking
- alterations in heart rate
- severe asthma
- abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
- sudden feeling of weakness (drop in blood pressure).

Even where only mild symptoms are present, the student must be watched carefully. They may be indicating the start of a more serious reaction. With severe allergic reactions, the adrenaline injection using the student's own Adrenaline Auto-Injector, must be administered by the student or by a trained person into the muscle of the upper outer thigh. **An ambulance must always be called.** Students must carry their Adrenaline Auto-Injector with them at all times, and a spare one is stored in the Medical Room. It is vital that students take their Adrenaline Auto-Injector on all trips. The School now holds a generic Adrenaline Auto-Injector which can be used in the case of an emergency following consultation with the parents and a Treatment Plan, signed by the parents and the GP is received by the School.

More information may be found at:

<http://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/information/schools/information-forschools.aspx/>

Diabetes

Diabetes is a condition in which the body does not produce enough, or properly respond to, insulin. Students with diabetes must be allowed to eat regularly during the day. This may include eating snacks during class-time or prior to exercise. It may be necessary to make special lunchtime arrangements for students with diabetes. If a meal or snack is missed, or after strenuous activity, a hypoglycaemic episode (a hypo) may occur. The symptoms include: - hunger - sweating - drowsiness - pallor - glazed eyes - shaking or trembling - lack of concentration - irritability - headache - mood changes, especially angry or aggressive behaviour. If these symptoms are ignored the student will rapidly progress to loss of consciousness and a hypoglycaemic coma. If a student has a 'hypo', it is very important that they are not left alone and that a fast-acting sugar, such as glucose tablets, a glucose rich gel, or a sugary drink is given immediately.

An ambulance must be called if: recovery takes longer than 10 -15minutes or the student becomes unconscious.

Hyperglycaemia (high glucose level) may also be experienced by some students. It is usually slow to develop. Treatment is the administration of insulin. Symptoms include: - a dry skin - a sweet or fruity smell on the breath rather like pear drops or acetone - excessive thirst, hunger or the passing of urine - deep breathing - fatigue. The diabetes of the majority of students is controlled by injections of insulin each day. Older students may be on multiple injections and others may be controlled on an insulin pump. Students manage their own injections, but may need a suitable, private place to administer them. More information may be found, for example from:

<http://www.diabetes.org.uk/>

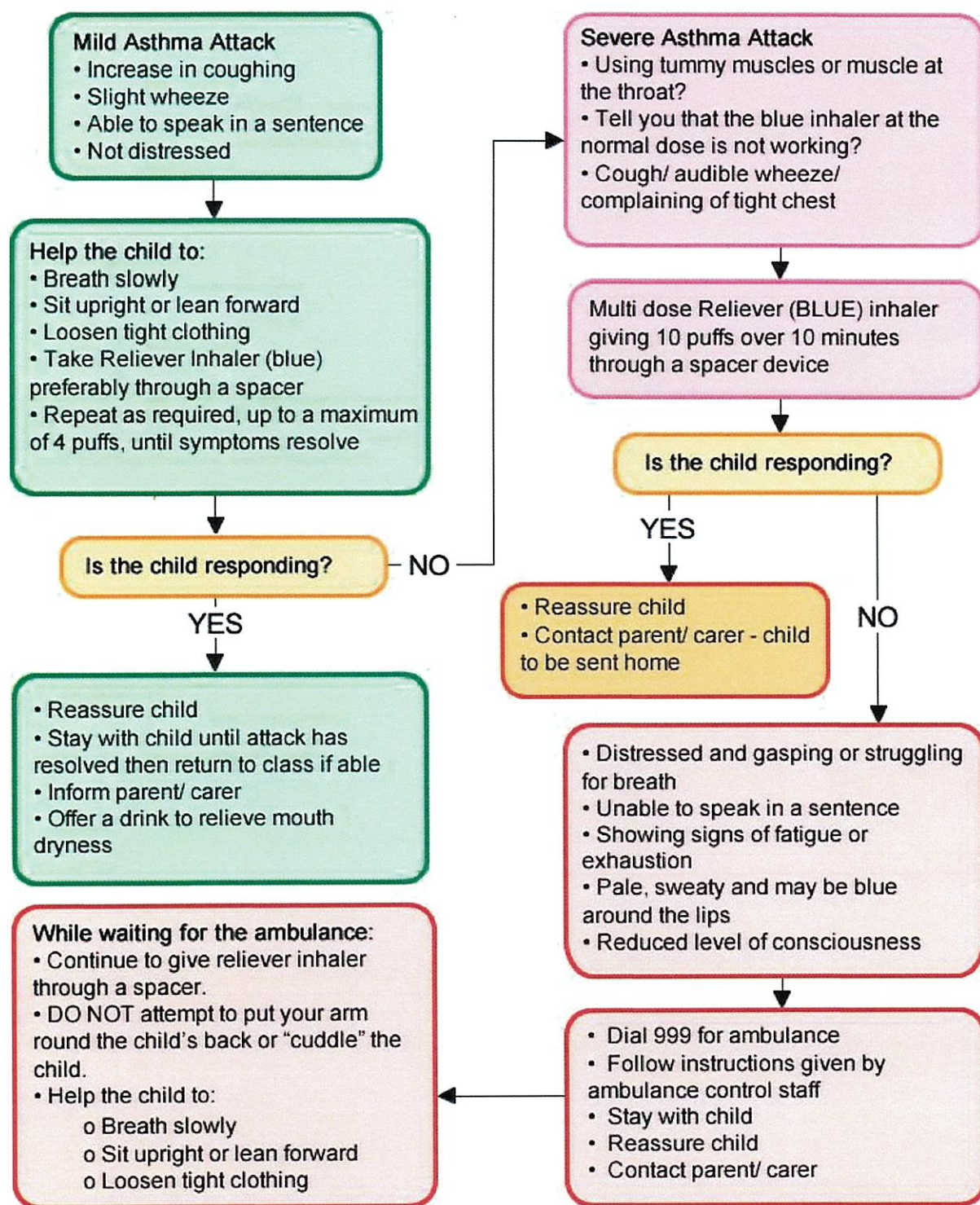
Asthma

Asthma is a common medical condition which affects the airways causing breathing difficulties. It may be mild and infrequent lasting for only an hour or so, or it may be very severe, with attacks, in extreme cases, lasting for several days. Childhood deaths from asthma are rare but do occur. It is known that some individuals are allergic to certain substances including house dust, pollen and certain foods. Triggers can include viral infections (common colds), allergies, exercise, cold weather or strong winds, excitement or prolonged laughter, sudden temperature changes, fumes from glue, paint, aerosol deodorants, vehicle exhausts or tobacco smoke. The signs of an asthma attack include: - coughing; - being short of breath; - wheezy breathing; - feeling of tight chest; - being unusually quiet. A student having an asthma attack must never be left alone and must be told to use their inhaler immediately.

An ambulance must be called if: - the symptoms do not improve sufficiently in 5-10 minutes - the student is too breathless to speak - the student is becoming exhausted - the student looks blue.

Students with asthma must have immediate access to their reliever inhalers when they need them. Inhalers must always be available during physical exercise and educational visits. All staff must be aware of the implications, know that the student could have an attack at any time and know what to do. School now has an inhaler which is available in an emergency and can be used provided consent from parents or guardians has been obtained.

Asthma Flow Chart



More information includes the following:

<http://www.asthma.org.uk/>

Infection Control

Procedure for Dealing with Needlestick, Splash and Sharp Object Injuries: The purpose of this procedure is to prevent infection in the event of a needlestick, splash or sharp object injury occurring.

a. Specific Types of Injury

- Inoculation of blood/body fluids by a needle or other sharp object
- Contamination of broken skin with blood/body fluid
- Blood/body fluid splashes in the eyes
- Contamination with blood/body fluid to such a degree a clothing change is needed
- Contamination of oral mucosa with blood/body fluid

b. Action to be Taken

- If skin or mucous membranes are broken wash the affected area under running water and encourage bleeding
- Do not suck the wound
- Wash the wound with running water and soap
- Dry the wound and cover it with a dressing
- Irrigate eye/mouth splashes with copious amounts of water. Do not swallow the water.
- Report the incident to Matron, the Deputy Head Pastoral or the Headmaster
- Report for further advice as quickly as possible from a doctor or the local A & E

Spillage Procedure

- In the event of blood loss or vomiting Matron must be informed immediately to provide the appropriate treatment to the affected person.
- The area of the incident should be made safe by the first member of staff at the scene using disposable paper towels if appropriate and keeping other students out of the area.
- The cleaning staff/Premise Manager should be notified.
- The spillage must be cleared at the earliest opportunity, using appropriate disinfectant cleaning products. Spillage kits can be found in the Medical Room and with the Premise Manager.
- Any materials used i.e., paper towels should be sealed in a plastic bag and disposed of appropriately.

It is essential that staff make sure that they are fully aware of the medical and other issues which affect those that they teach and/or tutor.

Appendix 1 - Members of staff who are first aid trained

QUALIFIED FIRST AIDERS SEPT 2025					
MATRON Catherine Batt	FAAW	Mar-27			
MATRON Claire Marismari	FAAW	Oct-28	Darren Howard	EFAAW	Jan-26
Miles Aarons	EFAAW	Jan-26	Tiffany Howkins	EFAAW	Jan-26
Melanie Alder	EFAAW	Jan-26	Natalie Kritzinger	EFAAW	Jan-26
Danielle Armstrong	EFAAW	Jan-26	Sarah Luterbacher	EFAAW	Jan-26
Igor Arriandiaga	EFAAW	Jan-26	Tony Lyons	EFAAW	Jan-26
Jessica Aung	EFAAW	Jan-26	Darren Macefield	EFAAW	Apr-27
Scott Baker	EFAAW	Jan-26	Neelam Makkar	EFAAW	Jan-26
Jenny Barnes	EFAAW	Sep-28	Donna Mitchelmore	EFAAW	Jan-26
Joanne Blackmore	EFAAW	Apr-27	Holly Mobbs	EFAAW	Jan-26
Simon Brooks	EFAAW	Jan-27	David Morriss	FAAW	Mar-27
Guy Boyes	EFAAW	Apr-28	Chloe Moore	First Aid	May-27
Andy Carroll	EFAAW	Jan-26	Steve Parker	EFAAW	Oct-27
Harry Churchill	FAAW	Mar-28	Dev Patel	EFAAW	Sep-28
Steve Clements	EFAAW	Nov-27	Hazel Pears	EFAAW	Jan-26
Richard Cook	FAAW	Aug-27	Jack Perks	EFAAW	Jun-27
Laura Cosgrave	EFAAW	Apr-27	Jennifer Piddock	EFAAW	Jan-26
Helen Crosbie	EFAAW	Jan-26	Alex Rooke	EFAAW	Jan-26
Lance Cupido	EFAAW	Jan-26	Andy Sessions	EFAAW	Apr-27
James Davies	FAAW	Apr-27	Nicola Sessions	EFAAW	Jan-26
Johnny Davies	EFAAW	Sep-28	Matthew Shales	EFAAW	Jan-26
Charlotte Dubost-Lamy	EFAAW	Jan-26	Sean Slocock	EFAAW	Jan-26
Gitana Eidukiene	EFAAW	Jan-26	Michelle Turner Smith	EFAAW	Jan-26
Matthew Fieldhouse	FAAW	Jun-26	Anna Wain	EFAAW	Jan-26
Helen Foster	EFAAW	Jan-26	Samuel Watson	EFAAW	Jan-26
Richard Fulford	EFAAW	Jan-26	Hannah Weeks	EFAAW	Jan-26
Kathryn Gammage	EFAAW	Apr-27	Emma Whitticase	EFAAW	Jan-26
Michael Gruner	EFAAW	Jan-26	Fenella Wibraham	EFAAW	Jan-26
Katrina Head	EFAAW	Jan-26	Alastair Wright	EFAAW	Jan-26
Tamarind Hetherington	EFAAW	Jan-26	William Wheler	EFAAW	Sep-28
Jessica Holder	EFAAW	Apr-27	Margaret Yacoot	EFAAW	Jan-26
Dean Hewitt	EFAAW	Jan-26			
James Hoare	EFAAW	Jan-26			

Appendix 2 - Location of first aid boxes

LOCATION OF FIRST AID BOXES

Main House

Matron's Office	Staff Room
Reception	Bursary

The John Crook Theatre Building

Theatre Upstairs (by Sound Room)
Theatre Downstairs (Backstage)

Kitchen

Baker Building

Science Prep Room	Science 4 Chemistry
Science 1 Physics	Science 5 Chemistry
Science 2 Biology	Science 6
Science 3 KS3	Biology/Physics
	Cleaner Cupboard (GF)

The Wendy Simmons Building

Games Dept Office

Premises

Caretakers Workshop

The Phillip Cottam Centre

Sixth Form Café
Sixth Form Tutors' Office
Ceramics Room
Art Room
Music Room
Cleaners cupboard (GF)

Woodward Building

LRC
English Office

Peter Jones Centre

Geography Office

DT Workshop

CDT Prep Room

Vehicles

Minibuses x 3

LOCATION OF BURN KITS

The John Crook

Theatre Building

Kitchen

Main House

Matron's Office

Baker Building

Science Prep Room

Premises

Caretakers
Workshop

The Phillip Cottam

Centre

Sixth Form Café
Ceramics Room

DT Workshop

CDT Prep Room

LOCATION OF EYE WASH STATIONS

Baker Building

Science Prep Room

Premises

Caretakers
Workshop

DT Workshop

CDT Prep Room

Main House

Matron's Office

Appendix 3 – Head Injury Policy

The intention of this document is to inform individuals of symptoms and appropriate treatments for head injuries which may occur in the school day-to-day environment.

A head injury is often minor and common. It must nevertheless be taken seriously as symptoms may not develop for several hours or days.

All head injuries are potentially dangerous and require proper assessment and management. If a student sustains a head injury, even if thought to be minor, they must not be left alone and must always be assessed by a qualified first aid member of staff.

Staff can take the decision to call for an ambulance if they suspect the injury is serious but Matron and a member of the SMT must be informed if this is to be the case.

If the person is unconscious, has lost consciousness (even momentarily) or a neck or spine injury is suspected they should be sent to A&E by ambulance with an adult escort as a matter of urgency and without delay. The person must not be moved and neck immobilisation started if the member of staff is trained to provide this.

Head Injuries with potential C-spine injury

With any head injury consider the possibility of a spinal injury. Attempt and maintain full cervical spine immobilisation (if appropriately trained) for patients who have sustained a head injury and present with any of the following risk factors unless other factors prevent this:

- Neck pain or tenderness
- Focal neurological deficit (weakness in a certain part of the body e.g left side face, right arm)
- Paraesthesia in the extremities (tingling/numbness)
- Any other suspicion of cervical spine injury

If no trained member of staff is available, the student must not be moved under any circumstances until a trained first aider or a member of the ambulance team is able to attend.

An ambulance must be called to ensure C-spine immobilisation on transport to hospital.

Management of Head injuries:

As good practice a student's parent/equivalent **must** always be informed if a student has sustained any type of head injury, not matter how minor.

An accident report form **must** always be completed after the event and then recorded on the Return2Play dashboard so that appropriate medical advice can be offered.

Symptoms of head injuries:

High risk head injuries:

- Fallen from a height of a meter or above
- Has been unconscious for any amount of time
- Sleepy and having difficulty staying awake
 - Fits or convulses
 - Neck pain
- Difficulty interacting with an individual
- Loss of balance/weakness in arms or legs
 - Loss of memory
- Bodily fluid leaked from the nose or ears
 - Excessive bouts of vomiting

Intermediate Risk Head Injuries:

- The individual has vomited
- A continuous headache is present
- Irritation or unusual behaviour demonstrated
 - Loss of memory

Low Risk Head injuries:

- If the individual is alert and interacting with you
- The individual has remained conscious
- There is minor bruising , swelling or a cut

Treatments of Head injuries (colours correspond to above):

Low Risk

Remove/Sit out of practical lesson/training session/fixture.

Call parent and inform that an injury has been sustained.

Clean, Ice, apply pressure to minor head wounds as appropriate if first aid trained or locate the nearest first aider.

Observe the child whilst in your care and recommend this takes place at home, call 111/999 as appropriate if symptoms worsen.

Fill out an accident report form.

Intermediate Risk

Remove/Sit out of practical lesson/training session/fixture.

Call parent and inform that an injury has been sustained and explain symptoms.

Question the student, check alertness/memory/responsiveness.

Do not let the child travel home alone, ask the parents to pick up, if not possible.

Seek medical assistance in the form of a school nurse/recognised first aider.

Observe the individual, if symptoms worsen call 999 or recommend parent takes the student to walk in centre/Accident and emergency.

Fill out an accident report form.

High Risk

Remove/Sit out of practical lesson/training session/fixture.

Call parent and inform that an injury has been sustained and medical assistance is required.

Call 999 – while waiting, sit with the student and keep them responsive, ask questions, take note of symptoms to pass on to medical services as they arrive.

Fill out an accident report form.

Questions to ask students to assess their alertness and responsiveness:

Where are we today?

What is the score in the match?

What is your address?

Do you have any siblings?

Did your team win the last game?

What day of the week is it? Etc

Concussion

Concussions occur in everyday life and not just in sport. Rugby as a contact sport does involve frequent body impacts and therefore a risk of accidental head impacts, and thus a significant potential risk of concussion.

A range of signs and symptoms are typically seen, affecting the player's thinking, memory, mood, behaviour, level of consciousness, and various physical effects. Clear loss of consciousness occurs in less than 10% of cases.

Recovery typically follows a sequential course over a period of days or weeks, although in some cases symptoms may be prolonged.

Halliford School uses the specialist services of Return2Play to provide specific specialist medical advice relating to Head Injuries and Concussion. We also adhere to a protocol that incorporates the guidance from the Rugby Football Union and FA.

All sport staff have completed eLearning from the RFU in particular the Headcase Training which is completed annually to assist with recognising concussion.

This uses the word 'player'; however it applies to any staff member/pupil with head injuries from any cause.

Summary Principles

1. Concussion must be taken extremely seriously to safeguard the short and long term health and welfare of players
2. Players suspected of having concussion must be removed from play and must not resume play in the match
3. Players suspected of having concussion must be medically assessed through Return2Play.
4. Players suspected of having concussion or diagnosed with concussion must go through a graduated return to play protocol (GRTP) under the advice of Return2Play.
5. Players must receive medical clearance from Return2Play before returning to participate in school sport.

Common Early Signs and Symptoms of Concussion

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
Symptoms	Headache, dizziness, 'feeling in a fog'
Physical Signs	Loss of consciousness, vacant expression, vomiting, inappropriate playing behaviour, unsteady on legs, slowed reactions, visual disturbances such as blurred or 'fuzzy' vision
Behavioural changes	Inappropriate emotions, irritability, feeling nervous or anxious
Cognitive impairment	Slowed reaction times, confusion/disorientation, poor attention and concentration, loss or memory for events up to and/or after the concussion
Sleep disturbance	Drowsiness

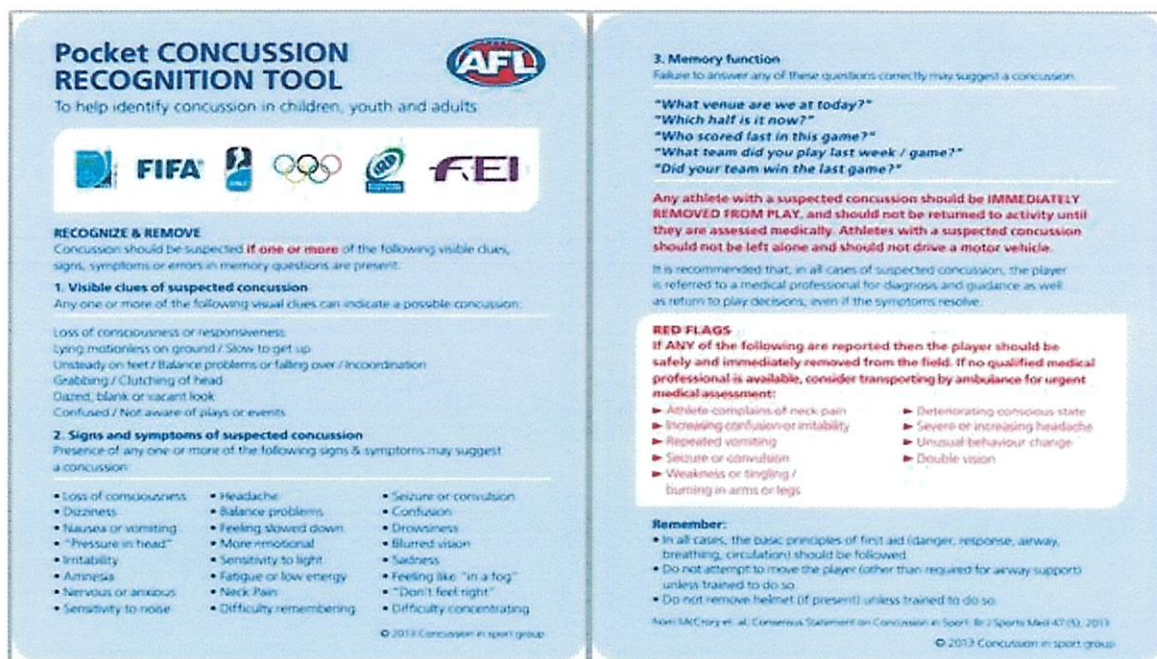
Onset of Symptoms

It should be noted that the symptoms of concussion can first present at any time (but typically in the first 24-48hrs) after the incident that caused the suspected concussion.

If a player does not show immediate signs or symptoms of a concussion but the force of the injury is such that a concussion is a possibility, s/he should be observed for at least 30 minutes before s/he is allowed to resume what they were doing. "When in doubt, sit them out."

Concussion on the Sports Field

The identification of a concussed player on the pitch may be difficult; the condition should be suspected if one or more of the visible clues, signs, symptoms or errors in memory questions are present using the Pocket Concussion Recognition Tool.



The player must then be removed from play and referred to a medical professional through Return2Play for diagnosis and guidance. They must not be left alone at any time. Parents should be notified in all cases of head injury as they need to monitor their child following such an incident and if concerned advised to see a doctor immediately.

If a pupil presents with the symptoms listed in the Red Flag section call 999 and request an ambulance, Return2Play may also be contacted.

RED FLAGS

If **ANY** of the following are reported then the player should be safely and immediately removed from the field. If no qualified medical professional is available, consider transporting by ambulance for urgent medical assessment:

- Player complains of neck pain - Deteriorating conscious state
- Increasing confusion or irritability - Severe or increasing headache
- Repeated vomiting - Unusual behaviour change
- Seizure or convulsion - Double vision
- Weakness or tingling / burning in arms or legs

Management of Graduated Return to Play (G RTP)

This process will be conducted in consultation with Return2Play and their medical guidance. At all times the advice offered by Return2Play will be followed before the student may commence a programme of G RTP.

Measures to reduce risk of Head Injury/Concussion

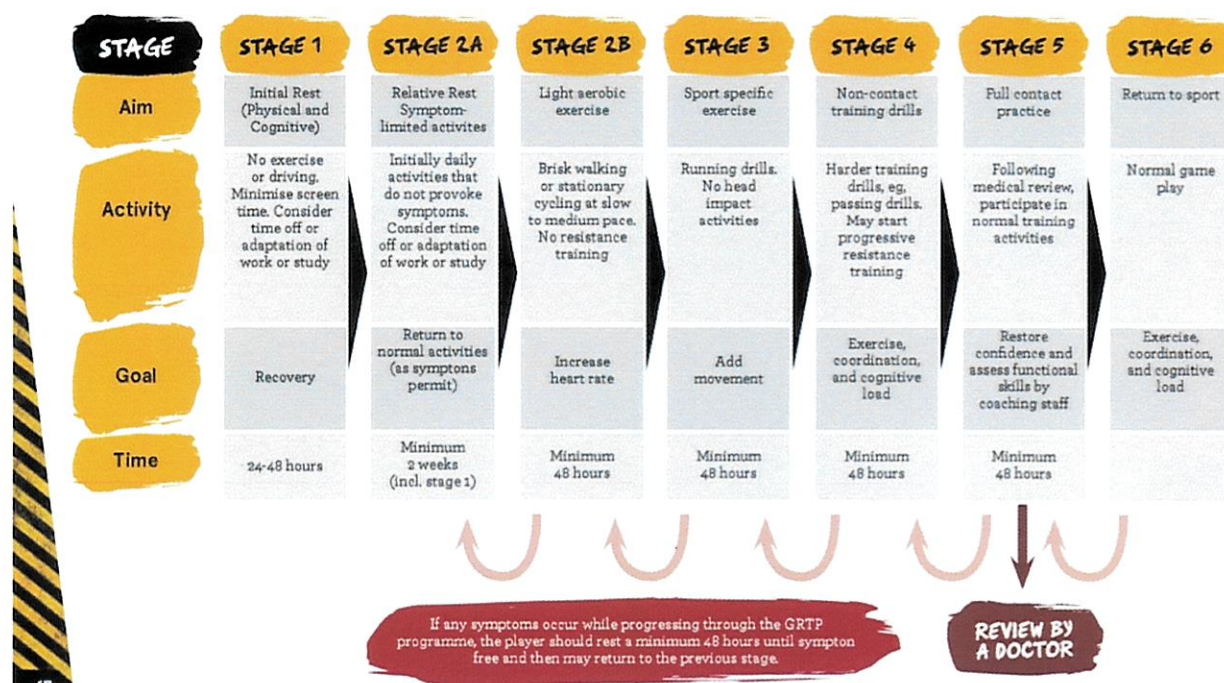
The Health & Safety Committee will ensure the school environment is inspected regularly to minimise the risks for sustaining head injuries.

Staff are encouraged to take the following steps to minimise the risk of any potential head injuries:

- Students should be healthy and fit for sport
- Students are taught safe playing techniques and expected to follow rules of play
- Students should display sportsman like conduct at all times and maintain respect for both opponents and fellow team members equally
- Students always wear the right equipment such as scrum-caps, shin-pads and
- Mouth guards. Equipment should be in good condition and worn correctly.
- Inform and reinforce to the players the dangers and consequences of playing whilst injured or with suspected concussion.
- Qualified first aiders are present at all matches and practices on Halliford School grounds, in accordance with the first aid policy. Qualified First Aider will be present on site and are able to summon immediate medical assistance.
- Accident/Incident forms are completed promptly and with sufficient detail.
- Every concussion is taken seriously and will be logged and assessed by specialist trained medical advisors via Return2Play.
- At all times advice from Return2Play is strictly adhered to.







RFU Rugby specific concussion guidelines

GRADUATED RETURN TO PLAY - ROUTINE U19 AND BELOW



Graduated return to play protocol

Stages 2-5 take a minimum of 24 hours in adults, 48 hours in those aged 19 and under.

	Stage 1 Initial rest period 14 days <i>modified/enhanced care setting</i>	Stage 2 Light exercise	Stage 3 Football-specific exercise	Stage 4 Non-contact training	Stage 5 Full contact practice	Stage 6 Return to play
EXERCISE ALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete body and brain rest. After the initial period of 24-48hrs rest, the player should gradually reintroduce their normal activities of daily living provided this does not lead to a worsening of their symptoms. If the symptoms do recur the player should rest again until symptom free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking, light jogging, swimming, stationary cycling or equivalent No football, resistance training, weight lifting, jumping or hard running 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple movement activities e.g. running drills Limit body and head movement No head impact activities including NO heading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progression to more complex training activities with increased intensity, coordination and attention e.g. passing, change of direction, shooting, small-sided game May start resistance training NO head impact activities including NO heading - goalkeeping activities should avoid diving and any risk of the head being hit by a ball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal training activities e.g. tackling, heading, diving saves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Player rehabilitated
% MAX HEART RATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No training 					
DURATION (MIN)						
OBJECTIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery No symptoms at the end of 2 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase heart rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise, coordination and skills/tactics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore confidence and assess functional skills by coaching staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return to play

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Halliford
School
SHEPPERTON

Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy

September 2025

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Aims and Objectives

This policy outlines Halliford School's approach to allergy management, including how the whole-school community works to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction happening and the procedures in place to respond if one does. It also sets out how we support our students with allergies to ensure their wellbeing and inclusion.

This policy applies to all staff, students, parents and visitors to the school and should be read alongside the First Aid Policy.

What Is an Allergy?

Allergy occurs when a person reacts to a substance that is usually considered harmless. It is an immune response and instead of ignoring the substance, the body produces histamine which triggers an allergic reaction.

Whilst most allergic reactions are mild, causing minor symptoms, some can be very serious and cause anaphylaxis, which is a life-threatening medical emergency.

People can be allergic to anything, but serious allergic reactions are most commonly caused by food, insect venom (such as a wasp or bee sting), latex and medication.

Definitions

Anaphylaxis:

Anaphylaxis is a severe allergic reaction that can be life-threatening and must be treated as a medical emergency.

Allergen:

A normally harmless substance that, for some, triggers an allergic reaction. You can be allergic to anything. The most common allergens are food, medication, animal dander (skin cells shed by animals with fur or feathers) and pollen. Latex and wasp and bee stings are less common allergens.

Most severe allergic reactions to food are caused by just 9 foods. These are eggs, milk, peanuts, tree nuts (which includes nuts such as hazelnut, cashew nut, pistachio, almond, walnut, pecan, Brazil nut, macadamia etc.), sesame, fish, shellfish, soya and wheat. There are 14 allergens required by law to be highlighted on pre-packed food. These allergens are celery, cereals containing gluten, crustaceans, egg, fish, lupin, milk, molluscs, mustard, peanuts, tree nuts, soya, sulphites (or sulphur dioxide), and sesame.

Adrenaline auto-injector:

Single-use device which carries a pre-measured dose of adrenaline. Adrenaline Auto-Injectors

(AAI) are used to treat anaphylaxis by injecting adrenaline directly into the upper, outer thigh muscle. Adrenaline auto-injectors are commonly referred to as AAI, adrenaline pens or by the brand name EpiPen. There are two brands licensed for use in the UK: EpiPen and Jext Pen. For the purposes of this Policy we will refer to them as Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI).

Spare pens:

Schools are able to purchase spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI). These should be held as a back-up, in case students' prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) are not available. They can also be used to treat a person who experiences anaphylaxis but has not been prescribed their own adrenaline.

Allergy action plan:

This is a document filled out by a healthcare professional, detailing a person's allergy and their treatment plan.

Individual healthcare plan:

A detailed document outlining an individual student's condition, history, treatment, risks and action plan. This document should be created by schools in collaboration with parents/carers and, where appropriate, students. All students with an allergy have an Individual Healthcare Plan and it should be read in conjunction with their Allergy Action Plan.

Risk assessment:

Allergy should be included on all risk assessments for events on and off the school site.

Roles And Responsibilities

Halliford School takes a whole-school approach to allergy management.

Designated Allergy Lead (DAL)

The Designated Allergy Lead is Headmaster, supported by the Bursar and Matrons. They report into the Governing Body.

They are responsible for:

Ensuring the safety, inclusion and wellbeing of students and staff with an allergy.

Taking decisions on allergy management across the school

Championing and practicing allergy awareness across the school

Being the overarching point of contact for staff, students and parents with concerns or questions about allergy management

In conjunction with Matron, ensuring allergy information is recorded, up-to-date and communicated to all staff.

Making sure all staff are appropriately trained, have good allergy awareness and realise their role in allergy management (including what activities need an allergy risk assessment)

Ensuring staff, students and parents have a good awareness of the school's Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy, and other related procedures

Reviewing the stock of the school's spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) (check the school has enough and the locations are correct) and ensuring staff know where they are

Keep a record of any allergic reactions or near-misses and ensure an investigation is held as to the cause and put in place any learnings

Regularly reviewing and updating the Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy

Matron

Matron is responsible for:

Collecting and coordinating the paperwork (including Allergy Action Plans and Individual Healthcare Plans) and information from families (this is likely to involve liaising with the Admissions Team for new joiners)

Disseminated having reviewed it with the DAL in advance to all school staff, including the Catering Team, occasional staff and staff running clubs.

Ensuring the information from families is up-to-date, and reviewed annually (at a minimum)
Coordinating medication with families and ensuring medication is in date.

Keeping an Adrenaline Auto-Injectors register to include Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAI) prescribed to students and Spare Pens, including brand, dose and expiry date. The location of Spare Pens is in the hall way as you enter the Cottage.

Regularly checking spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors are where they should be, and that they are in date

Replacing & ordering the spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors when necessary

Registrar and Admissions Assistant

They are likely to be the first to learn of a student or visitor's allergy. They should work with the Designated Allergy Lead and school nursing team to ensure that:

There is a clear method to capture allergy information or special dietary information at the

earliest opportunity where students are provided with catering.

There is a clear structure in place to communicate this information to the relevant parties (i.e. Matron & catering team)

Visitors (for example at Open Days and events) are aware of the catering arrangement and if food is to be offered. Allergy notices are on display in all areas where food is served.

Staff Responsibility

All school staff including teaching staff, support staff including catering, occasional staff (for example sports coaches, peripatetic music / LAMDA teachers and those running breakfast and after-school clubs are responsible for:

Championing and practising allergy awareness across the school

Understanding and putting into practice the Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy and related procedures, and asking for support if needed

Being aware of students (and staff, when necessary) with allergies and what they are allergic to.

Considering the risk to students with allergies posed by any activities and assessing whether the use of any allergen in activity is necessary and/or appropriate.

Ensuring students always have access to their medication.

Being able to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis.

Taking part in training in online training (iHasco)

Considering the safety, inclusion and wellbeing of students with allergies at all times

Parents responsibility

All parents and carers (whether their child has an allergy or not) are responsible for:

Being aware of and understanding the school's Allergy and Anaphylaxis Policy and considering the safety and wellbeing of students with allergies.

Providing Matron with information about their child's medical needs, including dietary requirements and allergies, history of their allergy, any previous allergic reactions or anaphylaxis. They should also inform the school of any related conditions, for example asthma, hay fever, rhinitis or eczema.

Considering and adhering to any food restrictions or guidance the school has in place when providing food, for example in packed lunches, as snacks or for fundraising events

Encouraging their child to be allergy aware

Parents of children with allergies

In addition to above, the parents and carers of children with allergies should:

Work with the school to fill out an Individual Healthcare Plan and provide an accompanying Allergy Action Plan

If applicable, provide the school or their child with a spare labelled Adrenaline Auto-Injectors and any other medication, for example antihistamine (with a dispenser, i.e.. spoon or syringe), inhalers or creams

Ensure medication is in-date and replaced at the appropriate time

Update school with any changes to their child's condition and ensure the relevant paperwork is updated too

Support their child to understand their allergy diagnosis and to advocate for themselves and to take reasonable steps to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction occurring e.g. not eating the food they are allergic to.

Students

All students at the school should:

Be allergy aware

Understand the risks allergens might pose to their peers

Older students will learn how to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction and to support their peers and staff in case of an emergency

Students with allergies

In addition to the above, students with allergies are responsible for:

Knowing what their allergies are and how to mitigate personal risk.

Avoiding their allergens as best as they can

Understand that they should notify a member of staff if they are not feeling well, or suspect they might be having an allergic reaction

Carry a labelled Adrenaline Auto-Injectors with them at all times. They must only use them for their intended purpose

Understand how and when to use their Adrenaline Auto-Injector

Talking to Matron or a member of staff if they are concerned by any school processes or systems related to their allergy

Raising concerns with a member of staff if they experience any inappropriate behaviour in relation to their allergies

Information And Documentation

Register of students with an allergy

The school has a register of students who have a diagnosed allergy. This includes children who have a history of anaphylaxis or have been prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injectors, as well as students with an allergy where no adrenaline pens have been prescribed. This register is managed and updated by Matron.

Individual Healthcare Plans

Each student with an allergy has an Individual Healthcare Plan. The information on this plan includes:

Known allergens and risk factors for allergic reactions

A history of their allergic reactions

Detail of the medication the student has been prescribed including dose, this should include Adrenaline Auto-Injectors, antihistamine etc.

A copy of parental consent to administer medication, including the use of spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors in case of suspected anaphylaxis

Assessing And Managing Risk

Allergens can crop up in unexpected places. Staff (including visiting staff) will consider allergies in all activity planning and include it in risk assessments. Some examples include: Classroom activities, for example craft using food packaging, science experiments where allergens are present.

Bringing animals into the school, for example a dog or hatching chick eggs can pose a risk.

Planning special events, such as cultural days and celebrations

Inclusion of students with allergies must be considered alongside safety and they should not be excluded. If necessary, adapt the activity.

Food, Including Breakfast, Tuck and Lunch

Catering in school

The school is committed to providing a safe meal for all students, staff and visitors, including those with food allergies.

Due diligence is carried out with regard to allergen management. All catering staff and other staff preparing food will receive relevant and appropriate allergen awareness training annually.

Anyone preparing food for those with allergies will follow good hygiene practices, food safety and allergen management procedures.

The catering team will endeavour to get to know the students with allergies and what their allergies are, supported by school staff. They will also will provide varied meal options to students and staff with allergies.

The school has robust procedures in place to identify students & staff with food allergies, these are a visual check from a member of staff familiar with the students who have allergies, photos of students & staff with allergies and lists of students by year group are also available.

Food containing the main 14 allergens (see Allergens definition) will be clearly identified for students, staff and visitors to see. Other ingredient information will be available on request such as kiwi, bananas and chocolate.

Food packaged to go will comply with PPDS legislation (Natasha's Law) requiring the allergen information to be displayed on the packaging.

Where changes are made to the ingredients this will be communicated to students with dietary needs by Chef Manager.

Any food provided at breakfast and after school will follow the same procedures as lunch and tuck.

Food brought into school

Any food brought into school for students must be brought to the attention of Chef.

Food bans or restrictions

This school is an Allergen Aware school. We have students with a wide range of allergies to different foods, so we encourage a considered approach to bringing in food. We try to restrict all nuts as much as possible on the site and check all foods coming into the kitchen.

All food coming onto school premises or taken on a school trip or to a match should be checked to ensure there are no nuts. Please check the label on all foods brought in. Common foods that contain these goods as an ingredient include: packaged nuts, cereal bars, chocolate bars, nut butters, chocolate spread, sauces

School Trips and Sports Fixtures

Staff leading the trip will have a register of students with allergies with medication details. They should also be aware of any members of staff with allergies who are accompanying the trip. The trip organiser will check before leaving site that all students who have an Adrenaline Auto Injector have it with them and that there is a backup provided in the medical bag.

Allergies will be considered on the risk assessment and catering provision put in place.

Parents may be consulted if considered necessary, or if the trip requires an overnight stay Staff accompanying the trip will be trained to recognise and respond to an allergic reaction and allergies will be discussed at parents briefings ahead of the trip.

Allergens will be clearly labelled on catered packed lunches or lunches will be labelled with

the students name.

Insect Stings

Those with a known insect venom allergy should:

Avoid walking around in bare feet or sandals when outside and when possible keep arms and legs covered.

Avoid wearing strong perfumes or cosmetics

Keep food and drink covered where possible

The school Premise team will monitor the grounds for wasp or bee nests. Students should notify a member of staff if they find a wasp or bee nest in the school grounds and avoid them.

Allergic Rhinitis/ Hay Fever

Matron keeps an allergy register for all students who suffer with Allergic Rhinitis and Hay Fever. We keep a supply of over the counter antihistamines for all students and staff who may need to take one during the school day. For students with more severe Allergic Rhinitis or Hay Fever, parents are asked to send in written consent with a small supply of prescribed antihistamines clearly labelled in original packaging for Matron to administer as required and as per the recommended dosage.

Inclusion And Mental Health

Allergies can have a significant impact on mental health and wellbeing. Students may experience anxiety and depression and are more susceptible to bullying.

No child with allergies should be excluded from taking part in a school activity, whether on the school premises or a school trip. Students with allergies may require additional pastoral support including regular check-ins from their Tutor.

Adrenaline Pens

See the government guidance on Adrenaline Pens in Schools.

Storage of Adrenaline Auto Injectors

Students prescribed with adrenaline pens will have easy access to two, in-date Adrenaline Auto-Injectors at all times. Students will carry one Adrenaline Auto-Injectors and Matron will hold a named spare in their office.

Spot checks will be made to ensure adrenaline auto injectors are where they should be and in date. Adrenaline Auto-Injectors must not be kept locked away.

Adrenaline Auto-Injectors should be stored at moderate temperatures (see manufacturer's guidelines), not in direct sunlight or above a heat source (for example a radiator)

Used or out of date pens will be disposed of as sharps

Spare pens

This school has 9 spare adrenaline auto injectors to be used in accordance with government guidance.

6 in allergy kits, 1 with matron, 1 in red emergency grab bag and 1 in PE allergy kit

The adrenaline pens are clearly signposted and are stored outside Matron's Office.

Adrenaline pens on school trips and fixture

No child with a prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injectors will be able to go on a school trip without two of their own pens. One pen remains with the student and the other pen is kept with the medical bag. It is the trip leader's responsibility to check they have them.

Adrenaline Auto-Injectors will be kept close to the students at all times e.g. not stored in the hold of the coach when travelling or left in changing rooms

Adrenaline Auto-Injectors will be protected from extreme temperatures

Staff accompanying the students will be aware of students with allergies.

Responding To An Allergic Reaction /Anaphylaxis

If a student has an allergic reaction they will be treated in accordance with their Allergy Action Plan and a member of staff will instigate the school's Emergency Response Plan.

If anaphylaxis is suspected adrenaline will be administered without delay, lying the student down with their legs raised. They will be treated where they are and medication brought to them.

A student's own prescribed medication must be used to treat allergic reactions if immediately available.

This will be administered by the student themselves where possible or by a member of staff. Ideally the member of staff will be trained, but in an emergency anyone will administer adrenaline.

If the student's own Adrenaline Auto-Injector is not available or misfires, then a spare Adrenaline Auto-Injector will be used.

If anaphylaxis is suspected but the student does not have a prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injector or Allergy Action Plan, a member of staff will ensure they are lying down with their legs raised, call 999 and explain anaphylaxis is suspected. They will inform the operator that spare adrenaline pens are available and follow instructions from the operator. The MHRA says that in exceptional circumstances, a spare Adrenaline Auto-Injector can be administered to anyone for the purposes of saving their life.

If, after 5 minutes, there is no improvement, use a second Adrenaline Auto-Injector and call the emergency services to tell them you have done so.

The student will not be moved until a medical professional/paramedic has arrived, even if they are feeling better.

Anyone who has had suspected anaphylaxis and received adrenaline must go to hospital, even if they appear to have recovered. A member of staff will accompany the student in an ambulance and stay until a parent or guardian arrives. An entry will be recorded in the Accident Book.

Training

The school is committed to training all staff annually to give them a good understanding of allergy awareness.

This includes:

Understanding what an allergy is

How to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction occurring

How to recognise and treat an allergic reaction, including anaphylaxis

How the school manages allergy, for example Emergency Response Plan, documentation, communication etc

Where Adrenaline Auto-Injectors are kept (both prescribed Adrenaline Auto-Injector and spare) and how to access them

The importance of inclusion of students with food allergies, the impact of allergy on mental health and wellbeing and the risk of allergy related bullying

Understanding food labelling and ensuring all catering staff have annual allergy training.