South Grove Primary School

Allergy Safety Policy

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1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- Set out our school's approach to allergy safety, including reducing the risk of exposure and the procedures in place in case of allergic reaction
- Make clear how our school supports pupils with allergies to ensure their wellbeing and inclusion
- Promote and maintain allergy awareness among the school community

2. Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on the Department for Education (DfE)'s statutory guidance on allergy safety in schools and supporting pupils with medical conditions at school, the Department of Health and Social Care's guidance on using emergency adrenaline auto-injectors in schools, and the following legislation:

- Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026
- The Food Information Regulations 2014
- The Food Information (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019

3. Roles and responsibilities

3.1 The Governing Body

The Governing Body is responsible for:

- Ensuring the school has an allergy safety policy which sets out:
    - Arrangements to reduce the risk of individuals coming into contact with their known allergens
    - Emergency response plans for cases of anaphylaxis
- Reviewing and approving the allergy safety policy at least annually
- Taking steps to ensure the allergy safety policy is:
    - Generally known within the school and to parents of pupils at the school
    - At least once a year, brought to the attention of all pupils, parents/carers, staff and volunteers
    - Published on the school's website
- Ensuring risks relating to pupils with allergies are included in the risk register and actively managed

The Governing Body delegates the day-to-day implementation of this policy to the allergy safety lead.

3.2 Allergy Safety Lead

The nominated allergy safety lead is Julie Maltwood.

They're responsible for:

- Implementing this allergy safety policy
- Contributing to the review of the allergy safety policy
- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness across our school community

- Developing and reviewing arrangements for the safe storage and disposal of adrenaline devices (AD)
- Ensuring:
    - All allergy information is up to date and readily available to relevant members of staff
    - All pupils who require support with allergies have an up-do-date individual healthcare plan (IHP)
    - All pupils with a known food or insect sting allergy have up-to-date allergy action plans issued by a medical professional
    - All staff receive regular allergy awareness training
    - All staff are aware of the school's policy and procedures regarding allergies
    - Relevant staff are aware of what activities need an allergy risk assessment
    - Serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety are recorded and reported as appropriate, and to consider and share with staff:
        - What lessons there are to learn
        - Any potential changes to the medical conditions and/or allergy safety policies and/or to any pupil's IHP

3.3 Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for:

- Deciding (in discussion with the parents/carers and any relevant healthcare professionals) whether a pupil's allergy can be managed through the adjustments made under the school's medical conditions policy or whether an IHP (Individual Health Care Plan) is required to specify arrangements that reflect the pupil's circumstances
- Ensure where an Individual Health Care Plan is required that these are drafted in a timely way to support staff in looking after the welfare of the child

3.4 Main First Aider

Kirstie Hunter-Leitch responsible for:

- Checking spare AAIs are present and in date on a monthly basis
- Making sure that replacement AAIs are obtained when expiry dates approach
- Add any allergy information onto Meditracker, need to know lists and update asthma allergy lists

3.5 Teaching and support staff

All teaching and support staff are responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining allergy awareness among pupils
- Maintaining awareness of our allergy safety policy and procedures
- Being able to recognise the signs of severe allergic reactions and anaphylaxis
- Being aware of specific pupils with allergies in their care
- Reducing the risk to pupils with known allergies coming into contact with known allergens

- Ensuring the wellbeing and inclusion of pupils with allergies
- Reporting any allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis to the allergy safety lead

3.6 Parents/Carers

Parents/carers are responsible for:

- Being aware of our school's allergy safety policy
- Providing the school with up-to-date details of their child's medical needs, dietary requirements, and any history of allergies, reactions and anaphylaxis
- If required, providing their child with 2 in-date adrenaline auto-injectors and any other medication, including inhalers, antihistamine etc., and making sure these are replaced in a timely manner
- Following the school's guidance on food brought in to be shared
- Updating the school on any changes to their child's condition

3.7 Pupils with allergies

If age-appropriate, these pupils are responsible for:

- Being aware of their allergens and the risks they pose
- They know that AD 's are only used for its intended purpose
- Understanding how and when the AD will need to be used
- They will not be responsible for carrying their AD on their person

3.8 Pupils without allergies

These pupils are responsible for:

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

4. Identifying individuals at risk

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

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

4.1 Identifying pupils at risk

We will:

- For new starters, send a form to all parent/carers of pupils after their place at the school has been confirmed, but before their first school year starts, to confirm any allergy the pupil has and whether they carry medication.
- Where a pupil has a new diagnosis and/or has moved to the school mid-term, we will send a form and put arrangements in place within 2 weeks
- Send a reminder to parents/carers at the start of each year asking them to update their child's medical information as necessary
- We ask that parents/carers proactively inform us by either phone call to the school 0208 521 6000 or an email to parents@southgrove.wlatham.sch.uk if their child's medical needs change during the school year.

4.2 Identifying staff and visitors at risk

- Ask new staff to provide details of their allergies in advance of their start date and as part of the employment starter pack such as:
- Asking visitors to provide details of their allergies in advance of their visit

4.3 Individual healthcare plans (IHP)

Pupils should have an IHP if they:

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

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

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

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

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

The school will consider the following principles:

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

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

4.4 Allergy and asthma action plans

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

All pupils who have asthma should be issued with an asthma action plan by their healthcare professional.

The plans include medical and parental consent for staff to administer emergency medicines, including adrenaline for anaphylaxis or reliever inhaler in the event of an asthma attack.

The allergy action plan and/or asthma action plan should be attached to the pupil's IHP. Whenever the allergy action plan is updated, the pupil's IHP should be reviewed to incorporate it.

4.5 Record of individuals with known allergies

The school maintains a record of all individuals who have a known allergy. The record includes:

- Known allergens and risk factors for anaphylaxis
- Whether a pupil has an Individual Healthcare Plan and/or an Allergy Action Plan
- A photograph of each individual (photographs of pupils will require parental consent)

The record is kept on Medi-Tracker in the First Aid Office and staff have updated records of the children will allergies and their requirements class lists issued to staff by the General Welfare Officer and Main First Aider.

The school keeps a copy of this record in places where food may be served or handled such as the school kitchen.

This will link to our 'supporting pupils with medical conditions' policy.

5. Assessing risk

The school will conduct a risk assessment for any pupil at risk of anaphylaxis taking part in:

- Lessons such as food technology
- Science experiments involving foods
- Crafts using food packaging
- Off-site events and school trips
- Any other activities involving animals or food, such as animal handling experiences or baking

A risk assessment for any pupil at risk of an allergic reaction will also be carried out where a visitor requires a guide dog.

6. Minimising risk

6.1 Hygiene procedures

- Pupils are reminded to wash their hands before and after eating
- Sharing of food, food containers, and food utensils is not allowed
- Pupils have their own named water bottles, and lunch boxes provided to pupils with food allergies will be clearly labelled with the name of the child for whom they are intended

- Where food is not directly provided by the school, parental engagement and permission will be sought in advance
- All children should have labelled packed lunches if brought from home or supplied by the school's meal provider

6.2 Catering

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

- Catering staff receive appropriate training and are able to identify pupils with allergies
- The school will engage with caterers to understand the controls in place to ensure that food service complies with relevant requirements
- School menus are available for parents/carers and pupils to view with ingredients clearly labelled, and catering staff are available to discuss the provision of allergy safe meals with parents/carers
- Parents of children will allergies are required to complete an application for meals. This can take up to four weeks to process before meals can be taken by the child. Packed lunches will need to be provided by parents until this is in place.
- Where changes are made to school menus, we will make sure these comply with legislation, and continue to meet any special dietary needs of pupils
- Food allergen information relating to the 'top 14' allergens is displayed on the packaging of all food products, allowing pupils and staff to make safer choices. Allergen information labelling will follow all legal requirements that apply to naming the food and listing ingredients, as outlined by the Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- Where food is provided by the school, staff will understand how to read labels for food allergens
- Catering staff follow hygiene and allergy procedures when preparing food to avoid cross-contamination

6.3 Insect bites/stings

When outdoors:

- Shoes should always be worn
- Food and drink should be covered

6.4 Animals

- All pupils will always wash hands after interacting with animals to avoid putting pupils with allergies at risk through later contact
- Pupils with animal allergies will not interact with animals

6.5 Visits and trips

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

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

7. Procedures for handling an allergic reaction

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

8. Adrenaline devices (ADs)

Following the Department of Health and Social Care's Guidance on using https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/using-emergency-adrenaline-auto-injectors-in-schools below are our school procedures for Ads:

8.1 Prescribed ADs

Pupils who are prescribed are encouraged to keep them near or on their person at all times including when travelling to or from the school and on school trips. It is recommended that two devices are carried at all times. Pupils with prescribed ADs will have spare ones in school as well as having a set at home, and parents are responsible for ensuring that they are in date.

If a pupil cannot keep their ADs with them in the classroom (due to age or other considerations), then the devices will be stored:

- In an appropriate central location that is unlocked and accessible at all times in the Medical Room, top cupboard, red bag
- No more than 5 minutes away from where they may be needed
- Keep at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature
- When a child is on a visit or trip they will be assigned to the staff first aider who will carry their AD's with them at all times

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

- Parents will provide a spare set of ADs for school and the Main First Aider will check that they remain in date on a regular basis
- For those pupils that have been provided with prescribed adrenaline and an allergy action plan these will be logged on Meditracker

8.2 Spare ADs and inhalers

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

The allergy safety lead is responsible for sourcing spare Ads and an emergency asthma reliever inhaler and ensuring they are stored according to the guidance.

Procedures for buying spare ADs:

- The ADs are sourced from the local pharmacy
- The number of ADs required: x 2 0.15mg and x2 0.3mg
- The dosage required (based on Resuscitation Council UK's age-based criteria, see page 11 of https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/using-emergency-adrenaline-auto-injectors-in-schools
- Brand: Epipen

Spare ADs will be stored:

- In the medical room, unlocked top cupboard, red bag and accessible to **staff only** at all times
- **No more than 5 away** from where they may be needed
- Kept at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines), protected from direct sunlight and extremes of temperature

Spare AAIs will be kept:

- In pairs, in case a second one is necessary
- Separate from any pupils' prescribed ADs and clearly labelled to avoid confusion

Kirstie Hunter-Leitch, our General Welfare Officer and Main First Aider will be responsible for:

- Checking monthly that spare ADs and the emergency asthma reliever inhaler are present and in date.
- Obtain replacement Ads when the expiry date is near

8.3 Disposal

ADs can only be used once. Once an AD has been used, it will be disposed of in line with the manufacturer's instructions, in a sharps bin for collection by the Local Authority.

8.4 Using spare ADs in an emergency situation without prior consent

The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 do not require consent to have been obtained for spare adrenaline devices to be used in an emergency.
The school will obtain advance consent from parents/carers or pupils for spare adrenaline devices to be used, so that in an emergency, consent can be assumed to be in place.
However, in an emergency situation, anyone may take reasonable action to save a life without checking whether prior consent has been given. This avoids potentially fatal delays in treatment.

8.5 Use of ADs off school premises

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

For the purposes of school trips and off-site events:

- Any child requiring ADs for emergency use will be assigned to a staff member trained in first aid with them at all times and carrying the Ads

9. Serious incidents and 'near misses'

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

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

9.1 Incident recording

The school will record serious incidents and 'near misses' relating to allergy safety as soon as is feasible. The incident will be recorded on Meditracker, including the following information:

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

This will be recorded on a specific form provided, scanned and uploaded to Meditracker.

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

9.2 Incident reporting

The parents/carers of a pupil aged up to 16 should be notified of the incident or 'near miss' as soon as possible.

The school will share the report with the pupil's parents, the pupil or the individual involved, whichever is most appropriate, depending on the age of the child.

They will be given the opportunity to discuss what happened and to contribute their views to the consequent lessons learned review. The school will then confirm what we have learnt from the incident and outline any actions we are taking as a result.

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

Staff will always share the incident report with Julie Maltwood, the designated leader responsible and the General Welfare Officer and Main First Aider. The allergy safety lead will consider whether the allergy safety arrangements in place were appropriate or if changes are needed to this policy

and/or the pupil's IHP. Any learning will be shared appropriately with staff so they can act on them and reduce the chance of an incident reoccurring.

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

- With the Health and Safety Executive (HSE): incidents which arise directly out of the way the school carried out a work activity which results in death or immediate hospitalization. For example, where a pupil has suffered harm after consuming an allergen due to incorrect preparation of food by a member of staff.

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

10. Allergy awareness

10.1 Staff training

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

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

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

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

Allergy awareness training will ensure that all staff:

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

- Understand their responsibilities in reducing the risk of individuals with known allergy coming into contact with their known allergens
- Understand how to report an allergic reaction or case of anaphylaxis (whether an incident or a 'near miss')
- **Induction Arrangements for new staff:** New staff will be met with as part of their induction to the school. This will include meeting with the Main First Aider and an online training program.
- **Supply and Cover Staff:** There is regular contact with key agencies used for supply.
    - The course the agency staff are required to have completed as of September 2026 is Allergy Awareness and Anaphylaxis 2026/27 via Academize.
    - The course covers recognising allergic reactions, understanding anaphylaxis, the safe use of adrenaline auto-injectors such as EpiPens and Jext devices, and allergy management and staff responsibilities within schools.

10.2 Awareness of Allergy Safety Policy

This allergy safety policy will be published on the school's website and shared with parents/carers at the start of the school year.

All staff should be aware of and understand the policy as part of annual allergy awareness training.

10.3 Teaching Pupils about allergies:

The school teaches children about allergies through the PSHE Curriculum Provision of 1Decision.

The **1decision PSHE curriculum** utilizes a "spiral approach" to allergy education. Rather than treating it as a one-off topic, it returns to health, safety, and peer support across different primary Key Stages 1 & 2.
Here is how the allergy-specific content maps across the year groups and modules:

1. Early Years (EYFS) & Key Stage 1 (Years 1–2): Foundations & Empathy

For the youngest learners, the focus is on **inclusion, basic differences, and identifying safe boundaries**. 1decision delivers this primarily through character-led storytelling: [1]

- **"Red's Nut Allergy" Storybook & Media:** Children follow a character named Red who has a nut allergy. The story explores why certain foods are safe for some but dangerous for others, how allergies physically affect a person, and the vital role of trusted adults. [1, 2, 3]
- **Practical Activities:** EYFS and early KS1 classes use resources like the **Allergy Bracelet** activity and **"Allergen Detectives"** to explore food packaging. The primary goal is teaching young children to show care, build empathy, and confidently ask an adult for help if a friend feels unwell. [1, 2]

2. Lower Key Stage 2 (Years 3–4): Emergency Action & Medicine Safety

As children mature, the curriculum transitions from social inclusion to **tangible hazard recognition and medical first aid**: [1, 2]

- **Year 3 (Staying Healthy):** Pupils look at the safe use of medicines. They study warning signs, chemical risks, and how to identify home dangers, which lays the groundwork for medical interventions like EpiPens. [1]
- **Year 4 (First Aid Module):** This is the core structural lesson for critical responses. Children study **anaphylaxis** alongside conditions like asthma and choking. The specific learning objectives teach pupils to:
    - Define anaphylaxis as a life-threatening allergic reaction.
    - Identify specific signs of breathing difficulties and anaphylactic shock.
    - Learn the exact, sequential steps to call emergency services and provide basic support until help arrives. [1, 2]

3. Upper Key Stage 2 (Years 5–6): Evaluation & Community Responsibilities

In the final years of primary school, allergy awareness integrates into broader peer dynamics and situational analysis: [1]

- **Year 5 & 6 (First Aid & Responsibility):** Pupils move from following rules to evaluating environments. They learn to confidently apply and share their first aid knowledge in a range of complex scenarios, such as managing peer pressure regarding food sharing or recognizing severe medical situations independently. [1]

4. Whole-School Reinforcement: "Being Allergy-Aware Together"

- To unify these year groups, 1decision incorporates an adaptable whole-school assembly. It teaches three specific practical modules to all primary pupils: [1]

1. **Allergy vs. Intolerance:** A clear, child-friendly explanation contrasting immune-system allergic responses with digestive intolerances to reduce confusion. [1]
2. **The ABC Signs:** An age-appropriate visual guide to spotting critical warning signs: **A**irway (swelling/tightness), **B**reathing (wheezing/coughing), and **C**irculation (dizziness/responsiveness). [1, 2]
3. **The Three Golden Rules:** Practical lunchtime and playground rules to stop cross-contamination (e.g., prohibiting food sharing, washing hands, and reporting symptoms instantly). [1, 2]

There are also useful resources from Allergy School https://allergyschool.org.uk that the school may use.

11. Wellbeing

Pupils with allergies can experience bullying and may also suffer from anxiety and depression. Pupils with allergies can experience bullying and may also suffer from anxiety and depression relating to their allergy. We are vigilant as to what procedures we can put in place to support their mental health and wellbeing, in line with our school's positive relationship policy and Anti-Bullying Policy with any other measure we have in place to prevent bullying.

Pupils with allergies will have additional support through:

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

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

11.1 Wellbeing support following an incident or 'near miss'

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

The school will support staff involved in any incident or 'near miss'.

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

12. Information sharing

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

13. Monitoring arrangements

The arrangements set out in this policy will be monitored by the allergy safety lead.

The governing board will review and approve this policy annually, or more frequently if a serious incident or 'near miss' identifies an area for improvement.

14. Links to other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Health and Safety Policy
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy
- First Aid Policy
- Administration of Medicines Policy
- School Food policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Positive Relationships Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy