



TALBOT HEATH SCHOOL “Honour Before Honours”

ALLERGY POLICY

Date adopted: 1st September 2026

Date for next adoption: 1st September 2027 (or when an allergy incident is experienced, if sooner)

Reviewed by: DSL & Lead Nurse

As a school, we will make reasonable adjustments to this policy, in line with the SEND Code of Practice (2014) and the Equality Act (2010), for students with SEND.

Aims of Policy:

- To minimise the risk of any individual suffering an allergic reaction whilst at school or attending any school-related activity.
- To ensure staff are properly prepared to recognise and manage allergic reactions should they arise.

Links with other policies:

- Safeguarding
- First Aid
- Behaviour
- Anti-bullying
- Health and Safety

Introduction and Core Principles

In line with Benedict’s Law, we are committed to providing a safe, inclusive, and welcoming environment for all children, young people, staff, and visitors with allergies. Recognising the serious and potentially life-threatening risk posed by anaphylaxis, this dedicated policy establishes robust risk-mitigation measures and emergency response protocols.

Allergy is a spectrum of different allergic diseases. Reactions occur when a susceptible person is exposed to something (an “allergen”) they are allergic to. Asthma, food allergy, eczema and seasonal rhinitis (hay fever) are all forms of allergy.

Anaphylactic reactions usually begin within minutes of being in contact with the allergen i.e. eating a trigger food, though can occur several hours later (i.e. allergy to Mammalian meat). Anaphylaxis involves difficulty in breathing and affects the heart rhythm. In extreme cases there could be a dramatic fall in blood pressure leading to collapse.

Once started, anaphylaxis reactions progress quickly. Investigations into fatal anaphylaxis show that there is only a 20-30 minute window of opportunity during which steps can be taken to prevent death – therefore giving emergency adrenaline **immediately** and calling Emergency Services (999) is crucial. **Anaphylaxis always requires an emergency response.**

Anaphylaxis can occur without any other signs (such as a skin rash) being present. **Always consider anaphylaxis in someone with a known food allergy who has sudden difficulty in breathing.** Giving adrenaline in this context is very safe and may be lifesaving.

The most common causes of “whole body” allergic reactions – including anaphylaxis – are:

- foods (e.g. peanuts, tree nuts, cow’s milk/dairy foods, egg, wheat, fish/shellfish and sesame);
- insect stings (e.g. bee, wasp);

- medication (e.g. antibiotics, pain medicines such as ibuprofen);
- latex (e.g. rubber gloves, balloons, swimming caps).

Even for food allergy, the vast majority of anaphylaxis reactions require the person to have eaten the food, although less serious allergic reactions can happen through skin or other contact. Anaphylaxis reactions due to skin contact are very rare. Students who have a skin reaction need monitoring for at least an hour.

Talbot Heath has a whole school awareness approach, because it ensures all staff and students are aware of what allergies are, the importance of avoiding the individuals' allergens, the signs & symptoms, how to deal with allergic reactions and to ensure procedures are in place to minimise risk of exposure.

Coeliac disease and food intolerance can present symptoms which are similar to those of food allergy; it is important that Coeliac disease and food intolerance are managed through dietary avoidance, but these conditions do not pose a risk of anaphylaxis and so they are not within this allergy safety policy.

Eczema, asthma and allergies sometimes occur together – known as the atopic triad. It is important that these are managed well in order to keep the individual healthy. Asthma training is needed by all staff and an individual's asthma care plan needs to be included with their individual healthcare plan. These conditions are not included in this allergy safety policy.

Talbot Heath understands that severe allergies are included in the Equality Act, 2010. The act considers a person disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term negative effect on their ability to carry out normal daily activities. Seasonal rhinitis (such as hay fever) is explicitly excluded from the definition of disability, unless it aggravates the effect of another health condition.

Emergency Treatment and Management of Anaphylaxis

What to look for:

Symptoms usually come on quickly, within minutes of exposure to the allergen.

Mild to moderate allergic reaction symptoms may include:

- a red raised rash (known as hives or urticaria) anywhere on the body
- a tingling or itchy feeling in the mouth
- swelling of lips, face or eyes
- stomach pain or vomiting
- mild throat tightness
- sudden change in behaviour

These symptoms are treated with antihistamines.

More serious symptoms are often referred to as the ABC symptoms and can include:

- **AIRWAY** - swelling in the throat, tongue or upper airways (tightening of the throat, hoarse voice, difficulty swallowing).
- **BREATHING** - sudden onset wheezing, breathing difficulty, noisy breathing, persistent cough.
- **CIRCULATION** - dizziness, feeling faint, sudden sleepiness, tiredness, confusion, pale clammy skin, loss of consciousness.

The term for this more serious reaction is anaphylaxis. In extreme cases, there could be a dramatic fall in blood pressure. The person may become weak and floppy and may have a sense of something terrible happening. This may lead to collapse and unconsciousness and, on rare occasions, can be fatal.

As soon as anaphylaxis is suspected, adrenaline must be administered without delay.

Action:

- Keep the individual where they are, call for help and do not leave them unattended.
- **LIE individual FLAT WITH LEGS RAISED** – they can be propped up if struggling to breathe, but this should be for as short a time as possible.
- **USE ADRENALINE DEVICE WITHOUT DELAY** and note the time given. Adrenaline Auto-Injectors (AAIs) should be given into the muscle in the outer thigh or nasal into the nostril. Specific instructions vary by brand – always follow the instructions on the device.
- **CALL 999** and state **ANAPHYLAXIS (ana-fil-axis)**.
- If no improvement after 5 minutes, administer second adrenaline device
- If no signs of life commence CPR.
- Call parent/carer as soon as possible.

Whilst you are waiting for the ambulance, keep the individual where they are. Do not stand them up, or sit them in a chair, even if they are feeling better. This could lower their blood pressure drastically, causing their heart to stop.

All individuals must go to hospital for observation after anaphylaxis even if they appear to have recovered, as a reaction can recur after treatment.

Minimising Risk and Exposure to Allergens

Minimising risk and the exposure to allergens is central to ensuring that individuals with allergies are safe from harm. Even a small amount of allergen can cause a reaction. Whilst there are 14 key food allergens that cause over 90% of reactions, any food can cause a reaction.

Talbot Heath is allergy aware ensuring that the staff and students are actively aware of the risk posed by allergens. Steps are taken to minimise the risk of exposure and robust emergency response plans are in place.

Talbot Heath completes a school wide allergy risk assessment that seeks to minimise the risks of exposure to known allergens. The risk assessment will include:

- Identifying the food used within the curriculum and making adaptations to remove allergens that pose a risk for the whole group not just the student who has the allergy
- Conducting specific risk assessments to manage the risks of exposure to allergens in individuals when planning external visits or trips
- Identifying measures to manage risks of exposure to a food allergen through food brought in by others (for example, parents/carers, students, staff)
- Identifying measures to manage the risks of exposure to a food allergen through food provided by the school
- Putting in reasonable measures to manage the risk of individuals being exposed to allergens where they have a known allergy to airborne or contact allergens
- Identifying non-food allergens within the environment and making adaptations to remove/reduce allergens that pose a risk

Talbot Heath will ensure that allergy is included in all school risk assessments to identify risks and plan control measures to minimise the risk of exposure.

Talbot Heath will ensure that the risk of exposure is minimised by:

- All school staff allergy training every year
- Educating students through awareness assemblies and within PSHE
- Educating the PSS (Parent Staff Society) about school expectations for allergy management
- Communicating with all visitors, temporary staff and cover staff that they will be teaching or working with a student with an allergy and ensuring that the member of staff knows how to recognise and manage allergic reactions should they arise
- Working closely with parents/carers and health professionals to understand the student's allergy
- Monitoring this policy to ensure that the agreed practices are implemented
- Establishing and maintaining high hygiene standards amongst staff, students and visitors

Food Provision and Catering:

Talbot Heath will manage the risk of food allergy and provide clear information on allergens in food provided by:

- Ensuring the contract with the school catering company is compliant with the Food Standards Authority allergen management regulations
- Providing student's allergen information to the caterers in a timely manner to ensure that students can eat safely
- Identifying students with allergies at point of service by using allergy lanyards for Junior children and allergy discs for Senior students. There are photos of children with allergies in the kitchen.
- Ensuring that food is always labelled in the Dining Hall, with allergens clearly identified
- Ensuring school caterers provide information on food allergens to parents/carers, on request.
- Enabling parents/carers to liaise with the catering company chef, where relevant
- Teaching students not to share or trade food or share utensils/food containers, explaining the reasons why.

When staff provide food for the students, they receive additional training to ensure they understand how to read labels for food allergens and how to prevent cross-contamination during the handling, preparation and serving of food.

These procedures apply to school led breakfast and after school provision. Where this is provided by a third party, Talbot Heath ensures that this policy is shared and the third-party provider meets the same procedures.

Medication and Adrenaline Devices (ADs)

People at risk of anaphylaxis are prescribed two adrenaline devices which they should carry with them at all times. This includes the journey to and from:

- school
- the classroom
- lunch area
- playground
- sports field

- when on visits or trips

Serious anaphylaxis is a time critical situation. Delays in administering adrenaline have been associated with fatal reactions. An adrenaline device needs to be administered within 5 minutes, so students need access to their device at all times.

Adrenaline devices must be stored at room temperature (in line with manufacturer's guidelines) and not be exposed to extremes of heat. They should not be refrigerated or left in direct sunlight.

Spare Adrenaline Devices

The Human Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2017 permit "spare" adrenaline devices to be used for the purpose of saving a life. This might be, for example, a child presenting for the first time with anaphylaxis due to an undiagnosed allergy.

Talbot Heath holds spare adrenaline devices for use in emergency situations. These are not a replacement for a student's own adrenaline device. Students prescribed adrenaline are expected to have their own adrenaline devices with them at school for use in an emergency.

Talbot Heath holds 8 spare Adrenaline Auto-Injectors:

- 4 EpiPens (Auto-Injector 0.3mg)
- 4 EpiPens (Auto-Injector 0.15mg)

These are located in:

1. Senior School Office – 2 child, 2 adult devices
2. Boarding Kitchen (between Pre-prep and Boarding) – 2 child, 2 adult devices

The Lead Nurse is responsible for checking that the school's spare adrenaline devices are in date and remain clear (not cloudy) on a monthly basis. She will secure replacements one month before the current adrenaline device expires.

Adrenaline devices that are used will be disposed of in a sharps box, or given to the paramedic. Adrenaline devices that are out of date, or where the adrenaline has degraded, will be taken to a pharmacy to be disposed of.

In the event of anaphylactic reaction:

- Adrenaline should be administered as soon as possible, within five minutes. **Do not wait** to contact the emergency services before administering adrenaline.
- The child, young person or individual should not be moved. Adrenaline devices should be brought to them (whether their own prescribed ADs or "spare" ADs).
- If the child, young person or individual **has their own prescribed adrenaline devices**, these should be used in the first instance.
- If the child, young person or individual **does not have prescribed adrenaline devices**, "spare" adrenaline devices can be used.
- If the child, young person or individual's **prescribed adrenaline devices are not available or misfire**, "spare" adrenaline devices can be used.
- If the individual has serious allergy and asthma and there is any doubt if they are presenting with anaphylaxis or having an asthma attack, always administer the adrenaline first.

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

Student self-management:

Depending on their level of understanding and competence, students will be encouraged to take responsibility for and to always carry their own two adrenaline devices on them in a suitable bag/container. Junior students will carry their adrenaline devices in their red bum bags. Senior students will carry their devices on their person or in a bag they carry with them at all times.

Older students and teenagers should, whenever possible, assume responsibility for their emergency kit under the guidance of their parents/carers. However, symptoms of anaphylaxis can come on **very suddenly**, so school staff need to be prepared to administer medication if the young person cannot.

Staff Training and Emergency Response

All staff, including teaching staff, support staff, catering staff and others who may oversee students, including at breakfast or after school clubs, will be trained in allergy awareness and emergency response. The school is responsible for ensuring that supply, cover, coaching, peripatetic staff have received allergy awareness training.

Training can be online or face to face. The content needs to include:

- Allergy awareness, the risks it poses, how allergic reactions occur and how to manage them
- Allergy includes multiple co-existing conditions: asthma, eczema, hay-fever
- Understanding the difference between food allergy, intolerance and coeliac disease
- Knowing that a student can be allergic to any food, not just the top 14 allergens
- Knowing the symptoms of allergic reactions and how to treat
- Knowing the symptoms of anaphylaxis and how to treat
- How to locate and administer adrenaline or an asthma inhaler
 - All adrenaline devices should be used to train with as the student may have different ones to the spare adrenaline
- How to report an allergic reaction including:
 - Mild to moderate
 - Anaphylaxis
 - Near miss/incident
- Understanding their responsibilities in risk reduction to ensure that students are prevented from coming into contact with their allergens
- Understanding the impact that allergy can have on a student's wellbeing
- Understanding the school's allergy safety policy and
 - How to check if a student is on the record of those with a known allergy
 - How to use an allergy or asthma action plan

Emergency preparedness

Talbot Heath will annually hold a practice response to anaphylaxis, review how the practice went and update policy and procedures.

Throughout the year staff will be reminded of key aspects of the policy such as:

- how to find out who has an allergy

- the storage of spare adrenaline
- practice with adrenaline trainer devices

Talbot Heath will communicate key messages regarding risk reduction leading up to festivals, trips and end of term celebrations.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Allergy Lead and governing body:

The governing body is responsible for ensuring that the school's policy sets out the arrangements to reduce the risk of individuals coming into contact with their known allergens and sets out the emergency response plan for cases of anaphylaxis. Talbot Heath has a named governor who works closely with the allergy lead, monitors the policy and reports back to governor meetings.

Talbot Heath includes the risks pertaining to students and staff with allergy on the school's risk register.

Talbot Heath has a named member of the senior leadership team who is responsible for allergy safety, which includes driving the implementation of the allergy safety policy and contributing to the review of the policy.

The Designated Allergy Lead is Ms Anna Talbot.

The allergy lead is responsible for:

- systems to collect allergy information during the enrolment process, ensuring that this information is shared with catering. Outside of the normal admission point, ensures that information is shared with staff and catering teams as soon as possible, but within two weeks of the student starting
- holding a register of students and staff with allergies, including whether they hold adrenaline and whether they have an allergy action plan
- ensuring that systems are robust for the identification of students at mealtimes
- communication about:
 - the policy
 - the students who are on the register of those with allergies
 - the importance of recording and reporting near misses and incidents
- communication with:
 - governors to provide updates about the policy implementation
 - Health and Safety and Designated Safeguarding Leads to keep allergy safety as part of their roles
 - liaising with outside agencies such as Health and Safety Executive (HSE) if a report under RIDDOR is needed
 - overseeing the allergy procedures of the school's catering company: the procedures in the kitchen and the procedures for ensuring that the students with allergies are provided with a safe meal
 - liaising with parents/carers to enable them to input into IHPs (Individual Healthcare Plans) and to request allergy action plans when appropriate
 - helping students to develop an understanding of allergy through information assemblies and workshops, participating in awareness days and weeks
- spare adrenaline devices and making sure these are checked regularly by the Lead Nurse and are in date, with replacements being secured before the current ones expire
- ensuring that IHPs are in place and communicated

- training
 - ensuring that all staff are trained annually and that allergy is included in induction, even for short term members of staff.
 - ensuring that all staff have the opportunity to practise with trainer adrenaline devices at least annually but ideally a few times a year.

All Staff:

Responsible for:

- understanding their role in implementing this policy, recognising signs of allergic reactions, and acting swiftly in an emergency
- supporting the creation of the students' IHP
- implementing the students' IHP
- creating an inclusive curriculum
- curriculum adaptation to minimise risks
- completing risk assessments for curriculum activities involving food, trips and visits including sporting events
- building proactive relationships with parents/carers
- reporting near misses and incidents

Parents/Carers:

Responsible for:

- adhering to this policy
- helping educate their daughter about allergy awareness and ensuring that she never brings any nut products into school (including "may contain nuts"), for example as a snack, gift or birthday treat to share with peers
- providing school with the information they need to create Individual Healthcare Plans
- updating school when reactions happen outside of school or any changes to their daughter's allergy and its management
- ensuring that their daughter always has in date medication with her at school

Identification of Individuals with Allergies

Admissions Data Collection: Talbot Heath collects detailed medical information from parents/carers regarding known allergies, dietary restrictions, and treatment histories prior to admission.

Information Sharing: UK GDPR does not prevent the sharing of a student's health information (special category data). Relevant information is securely compiled and shared as necessary in a controlled way with teaching staff, support staff, supply cover, and catering teams while maintaining appropriate data privacy.

Transition: Allergy information and existing care plans are shared as part of a student's transition. Talbot Heath will request allergy information from the previous school and will consider whether any of the arrangements are suitable to implement. Talbot Heath works with parents/carers and the student if appropriate to write a new IHP. Staff will provide information about students for transition visits ahead of a formal move.

Visitors and regular volunteers: will be asked about allergies ahead of their visit, where possible. If this is not possible, visitors will be asked about allergies when they sign in to the school office. If an allergy is declared, the allergy lead will be notified, and this information will be communicated as necessary to ensure that the visitor or regular volunteer has a safe working environment.

Student Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs) and Allergy Action Plans

Allergy action plans

- These are clinical documents that are created by a GP / allergy nurse or allergy clinic. They detail the student's allergy and medication.
- These contain parent/carer contact details and must be signed by the parent/carer as this is the parental authority to administer medication including the administration of spare adrenaline devices.
- These will only be updated by the medical professional following a review of the student's allergy management. This could be annually or 5 yearly. Parents/carers or school need to update the photo of the student annually so that the student is recognisable.

Allergy action plans are issued for students who have an IgE food allergy and often a venom allergy that could lead to anaphylaxis. They are not issued for all allergies. Students with non-IgE allergies don't experience anaphylaxis and so an allergy action plan is not issued.

Individual Healthcare Plans (IHPs)

Individual Healthcare Plans are an essential communication tool that provide clarity about the arrangements which need to be in place to ensure that a student is fully included in the life of the school. It will identify exact risk-mitigation measures that need to be followed. Individual Healthcare Plans are school owned documents that are co-created by school, parents/carers and students.

They should include any advice received from health professionals. Where a child has an allergy action plan and or an asthma plan, this must be included with the IHP.

It is good practice to review IHPs annually or when staff change, however they must be reviewed if an incident or near miss occurs. They need to be brought to the attention of supply or cover staff and be passed on during transition to a new school.

Talbot Heath will ensure that:

- students with an allergy action plan and/or an asthma plan have an individual healthcare plan
- students without an allergy action plan or asthma plan, but who have an allergy that needs active management over and above what other students need, will have an individual healthcare plan
- individual healthcare plans are created whilst students are waiting for a diagnosis

School Trips and External Visits

Talbot Heath ensures that students with allergies are fully included in every trip, sporting event, or extracurricular activity. A risk assessment addressing allergen exposure in each activity, emergency medication, transport, and proximity to local emergency care will be undertaken with control measures identified.

Staff leading school trips will ensure they carry all relevant emergency supplies. Trip leaders will check that all students have their medication including adrenaline devices with them before departure. Students unable to produce their required medication will not be able to attend the excursion.

In conjunction with the allergy lead, the trip leader will review the risk assessment to determine whether the school's spare adrenaline devices should be taken on the trip. Talbot Heath will provide additional spare

adrenaline devices should the risk assessment for the trip deem necessary to take them ensuring that students remaining in school still have access to spare adrenaline devices should the need arise.

Serious Incidents and "Near Misses"

Talbot Heath approaches serious incidents and "near misses" in a "no blame" spirit, seeking to learn lessons and address any issues which the incident identified, so that students are better protected in the future.

Talbot Heath is aware, when an incident occurs that materials such as residues of food consumed or handled or samples of fluids may constitute evidence, which may need to be seized and retained.

Talbot Heath uses an online incident reporting form to record allergic reactions (incidents) and near misses (e.g., accidental exposure without reaction, or labelling errors) immediately. The incident or near miss will be reviewed and a report written.

Talbot Heath will share the report with the student's parents/carers, the student and the individual involved. They should be given the opportunity to discuss what happened and to contribute their views to the consequent lessons learned review. Talbot Heath will confirm what it has learned from the incident and outline any actions it is taking as a result. The student's IHP will be updated if necessary.

Wellbeing and Support

At Talbot Heath, allergy safety is a priority and actions to ensure that students are included and safe are embedded into the school's culture. Students with allergy become anxious as a result of the risk of exposure to allergens and the potential for anaphylaxis, which may be compounded by living with difficult-to-control asthma or eczema.

Talbot Heath:

- regularly communicates to students, parents/carers and staff about allergies, ensuring ongoing awareness and appreciation of the severity of the potential risks
- includes allergy and anaphylaxis lessons during assembly, tutor time or in PSHE
- plans school celebrations, rewards, and communal events inclusively from the outset to eliminate social isolation
- involves students and staff with allergies in developing and reviewing the policy and procedures for allergy management
- understands that allergy bullying is extremely serious and actively monitors, prevents, and addresses any stigmatisation or bullying directed at individuals due to their allergies or dietary constraints
- promotes "allergy champion" roles for staff and students (not just within the catering team) who act as a point of contact for students and staff with allergies. They can share feedback and support new joiners or anxious students
- invites new joiners with allergies to have a tour of the kitchen and canteen so they can meet staff and get used to the mealtime environment which may help to reduce anxiety and enable staff to identify students with allergies in the dining hall
- has proactive engagement with new joiners with known allergies, setting out the school's policies and the support available

Safeguarding:

Talbot Heath recognises that a safeguarding referral may be needed if an incident highlighted concern that the child or young person might be at an increased risk of being neglected, abused or exploited by persons inside or outside of their family unit because of their medical condition. This might occur where relevant information about a child or young person's medical condition is not provided to the school or where they are repeatedly sent without essential medication, thereby putting the individual at risk.

Unacceptable practice

Talbot Heath staff are clear about what constitutes unacceptable practice and are committed to ensuring that only good practice occurs. Should unacceptable practice occur, the school will follow its own procedures to identify and address this using staff conduct policies.

Examples of unacceptable practice include (but are not limited to):

- preventing children and young people from easily accessing and administering their medication in line with what is agreed in their Individual Healthcare Plan (for example prescribed adrenaline devices and asthma reliever inhalers) when and where necessary
- assuming that every child with the same condition requires the same support
- assuming that older children and young people do not require support related to their allergy, even if they are able to take increasing responsibility for its management
- ignoring the views of the child or young person or their parents/carers
- ignoring medical evidence or the opinion and advice of healthcare professionals
- assuming that a child or young person does not have an allergy because they do not yet have a diagnosis, for example while medical investigation is under way
- sending a child or young person who becomes unwell to a school office or medical room without suitable supervision. In the case of an emergency or suspected emergency (for example anaphylaxis) help should come to the child or young person.
- penalising children or young people for their attendance record if their absences are related to their medical condition, e.g. hospital appointments and health management
- requiring parents / carers (or otherwise making them feel obliged) to attend the school to administer medication or provide medical support to their child
- preventing children and young people from participating or creating unnecessary barriers to them participating in any aspect of school life, including external visits and trips, e.g. by requiring parents/carers to accompany the child

Policy Review and Publication

This policy is published openly on the school website and is reviewed at least annually, or more frequently in response to local incident trends or updated statutory guidelines.

Further reading:

Anaphylaxis UK: for teachers by teachers, the one stop shop for all school allergy needs: <https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/education>

Allergy UK: <https://www.allergyuk.org/about-allergy/types-of-allergies>

Allergy Safety in Schools July 2026: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allergy-safety-in-schools>

[Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools](#)

Spare Pens in School: <https://www.sparepensinschools.uk>

Benedict's law:

<https://benedictblythe.com/benedicts-law>

<https://www.anaphylaxis.org.uk/education/benedicts-law>

Food:

Allergy Guidance for Schools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-food-standards-resources-for-schools/allergy-guidance-for-schools>

Allergy Guidance for food businesses: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/allergen-guidance-for-food-businesses>

Statutory Duties:

The duties under Section 34 of the [Children's Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026](#) place a requirement on LA-maintained schools, Academies and PRUs to have allergy safety policies, publish them and keep them under review.

The duty of care under section 3 of the [Children Act 1989](#) for any person with the care of a child to do all that is reasonable for the purposes of safeguarding or promoting the welfare of the child;

The duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils and students under sections 20 and 175 of the [Education Act 2002](#), the [Education \(Independent School Standards\) Regulations 2014](#) (and associated statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)) and the [Non-Maintained Special Schools \(England\) Regulations 2015](#);

The duty of the employer under section 2 of the [Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974](#) to take reasonable steps to ensure that employees are not exposed to risks to their health and safety;

The duties under the [Equality Act 2010](#) to provide equality of opportunity for all, including those who are disabled.

The Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) [SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years](#).
[The Early Years Foundation Stage \(EYFS\) statutory framework](#).