



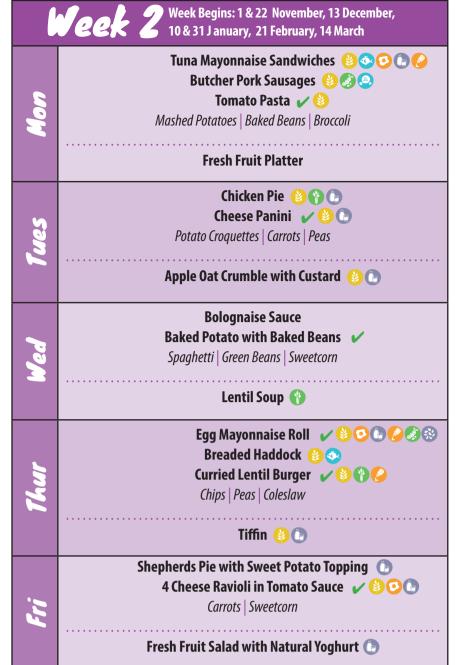
Menus may change at short notice depending on delivery





Please note on the days where puddings are not allocated children can choose from the Everyday Options available.

Packed
lunches for
school trips
are available
to order



	OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER				JANUARY				FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL								
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	
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	HOLIDAY 15			15	16	17	18	In-Service Day	13	14	15	16	17	17	18	19	20	21	HOL	In-Service Day	In-Service Day	17	18	14	15	16	17	18	HOLIDAY						
				HULIDAY			24	25	26	20	21		HOLS		24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	21	22	23	24	25						
25	26	27	28	29	29	30					Н	OLID/	AY .		31					28					28	29	30	31							

25 2	0 2/	20	29	29	30			HOLIDAY						
			2	We	ek B	egins	: 8 & 2	29 November, 20 December, February, 21 March						
	JE	38		17	Janu	ary, 7	<b>&amp; 28</b>	February, 21 March						
			Glute	en Fro	ee Po	rk Me	atball	lls in Tomato Sauce 🙆						
	Gluten Free Salmon Fish Fingers 📀													
u o		Quorn and Vegetable Curry 🗸 😲 🖸 🕒												
H	Rice   Mashed Potatoes   Baked Beans   Broccoli													
		Seasonal Fruit Cup												
					Tu	rkey S	Sandw	wiches 🚱 🕒 🐼						
LO.								eef 🚷 🕒						
lues								neel 🗸 🤔 🕒						
7					Garlic	Bread	Peas	Coleslaw						
	Strawberry Mousse 🕞													
					(	Chick	en Koı	rma 👣 🕞 🤣						
P					Ve	gan C	ountry	y Bake 🏑 \S 🧷						
Med				Ri	ce M	ixed Ve	egetabi	oles   Broccoli						
					Fr	esh F	ruit Pl	latter						
				1	una a	and S	weetc	corn Wrap 🚱 📀 🖸 🕞 🤌						
				Bee	ef, Sp	inach	and B	Broccoli Grill 🛞						
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11				L	Diced I	Potato	es   Car	rrots Peas						
				D	otato	and !	Vogot	table Soup 👣						
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			<b>S</b> t	uffed				atcake 🤔 👣 🕞 nd Tomato Pizza  🚱 🕞						
ï			J.	uncu			t   Swee							
				В	anan	a Cho	colate	e Brownie 🚱 🧿						

## Every day:





## \*Options:







## 14 Allergens

The way allergens are labelled on prepacked foods has changed. The Food Information Regulation, which came into force in December 2014, introduced a requirement that food businesses must provide information about the allergenic ingredients used in any food they sell or provide. There are 14 major allergens which need to be mentioned (either on a label or through provided information such as menus) when they are used as ingredients in a food. Here are the allergens, and some examples of where they can be found:

1) Celery: This includes celery stalks, leaves, seeds and the root called celeriac. You can find celery in celery salt, salads, some meat products, soups and stock cubes.

2) Cereals containing gluten: Wheat (such as spelt and Khorasan wheat/Kamut), rye, barley and oats is often found in foods containing flour, such as some types of baking powder, batter, breadcrumbs, bread, cakes, couscous, meat products, pasta, pastry, sauces, soups and fried foods which are dusted with flour.

3) Crustaceans: Crabs, lobster, prawns and scampi are crustaceans. Shrimp paste, often used in Thai and south-east Asian curries or salads, is an ingredient to look out for.

5) Fish: You will find this in some fish sauces, pizzas, relishes, salad dressings, stock cubes and Worcestershire sauce.

**6) Lupin:** See Yes, lupin is a flower, but it's also found in flour! Lupin flour and seeds can be used in some types of bread, pastries and even in pasta.

7) Milk: Milk is a common ingredient in butter, cheese, cream, milk powders and yoghurt. It can also be found in foods brushed or glazed with milk, and in powdered soups and sauces.

**8) Molluscs:** These include mussels, land snails, squid and whelks, but can also be commonly found in oyster sauce or as an ingredient in fish stews.

10) Nuts: Not to be mistaken with peanuts (which are actually a legume and grow underground), this ingredient refers to nuts which grow on trees, like cashew nuts, almonds and hazelnuts. You can find nuts in breads, biscuits, crackers, desserts, nut powders (often used in Asian curries), stir-fried dishes, ice cream, marzipan (almond paste), nut oils and sauces.

11) Peanuts: Peanuts are actually a legume and grow underground, which is why it's sometimes called a groundnut. Peanuts are often used as an ingredient in biscuits, cakes, curries, desserts, sauces (such as satay sauce), as well as in groundnut oil and peanut flour.

12) Sesame seeds: These seeds can often be found in bread (sprinkled on hamburger buns for example), breadsticks, houmous, sesame oil and tahini. They are sometimes toasted and used in salads.

14) Sulphur dioxide (sometimes known as sulphites): This is an ingredient often used in dried fruit such as raisins, dried apricots and prunes. You might also find it in meat products, soft drinks, vegetables as well as in wine and beer. If you have asthma, you have a higher risk of developing a reaction to sulphur dioxide.

For more information, visit: Foodstandards.gov.scot/consumers/food-safety/food-allergies or nhsinform.scot/illnesses-and-conditions/nutritional/food-allergy
Sign up to our Foodstandards.gov.scot/subscribe#frm-tabstee's keep connected at <a href="Iwitter.com/FSScot">Iwitter.com/FSScot</a>
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