

Dordon Primary School



Sun Protection Policy

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Sun Protection Policy

Aims

The aim of this sun safety policy is to protect children and staff from skin damage caused by the effects of ultraviolet radiation from the sun. The successful of this health promotion programme will be more successful when an integrated whole school approach is adopted.

The main elements of this policy are:

- protection: providing an environment that enables pupils and staff to stay safe in the sun.
- education: learning about sun safety to increase knowledge and influence behaviour.
- partnership: working with parents/carers, governors, our school nurse and the wider community to reinforce awareness about sun safety and promote a healthy school.

This school believes in Sun Safety

To ensure that children and staff are protected from skin damage caused by the harmful ultra-violet rays in sunlight.

As part of the Sun Safety policy, our school will:

- educate children throughout the curriculum about the causes of skin cancer and how to protect their skin;
- encourage children to wear clothes that provide good sun protection.
- hold outdoor activities in areas of shade whenever possible, and encourage children to use shady areas during breaks, lunch-hours, sports and trips. Sunbathing is definitely discouraged.
- work towards increasing the provision of adequate shade for everybody.
- encourage staff and parents to act as good role models by practising sun safety;
- regularly remind children, staff and parents about sun safety through newsletters, posters, parents meetings, and activities for pupils.
- invite relevant professional (school nurses and health promotion officers) to advise the school on sun safety'
- make sure the Sun Safety Policy is working. We will regularly monitor our curriculum, assess shade provision, and review the sun safety behaviour of our young people and staff (use of hats, shade etc).

Suggestions to help cope with hot weather

- Pupils to wear hats when outside.
- Pupils should wear sun screen.
- Teachers should make a judgement as to the temperature of classrooms and make internal arrangements to teach in cooler areas where possible.
- Teachers should encourage pupils to drink water and ensure there are regular breaks for them to do so.
- Where possible, all doors and windows should be opened to provide a through breeze and class room blinds should be drawn.
- Physical education lessons should be carefully planned to avoid sun exposure, unnecessary exertion and dehydration. In extreme weather, outdoor PE lessons should not last for more than 20 minutes when children should be brought indoors, given time to rest and drink water.
- Annual Sports' Day will be determined by preceding days' climate. Again children spectating should not do so for more than 20 minutes at a time and gazebos/ shades are to be provided by school to prevent direct exposure to the sun's rays.
- Pupils with asthma, breathing difficulties or other relevant health conditions should avoid physical activities

- Parents/carers and children must be encouraged to follow these procedures at home
- Staff must also ensure they drink water regularly and take precautions against the high temperatures

In rare cases, extreme heat can cause heatstroke

Symptoms to look out for are:

- Cramp in arms, legs or stomach, feeling of mild confusion or weakness.
- If anyone has these symptoms, they should rest for several hours, keep cool and drink water or fruit juice.
- If symptoms get worse or don't go away medical advice should be sought. NHS Direct is available on 111
- If you suspect a member of staff or pupil has become seriously ill, call an ambulance. While waiting for the ambulance:
 - If possible, move the person somewhere cooler.
 - Increase ventilation by opening windows or using a fan.
 - Cool them down as quickly as possible by loosening their clothes, sprinkling them with cold water or wrapping them in a damp sheet.
 - If they are conscious, give them water or fruit juice to drink.
 - Do not give them aspirin or paracetamol

Application of Sun Screen

Parents are to be advised through newsletters and social media about the risks from harmful UV exposure. They are to apply all day sun screen with a High SPF (30+) for their children in that morning that should last for the duration of their time at school. Sun screen should only be applied at school if children are able to apply it themselves. They should only use sun screen provided by home to prevent allergic reaction.

Staff will only apply sun screen in an emergency situation - where sun exposure is unavoidable and the child is at risk of sunburn without the application. These occasions should be extremely rare. High factor sun screen (SPF 30+) to be kept in the office for such an occasion - this should be hypoallergenic and suitable for children.

All sun screen sent into school MUST be in a labelled bottle and stored in accordance with the advice listed on the bottle.

Monitor and Review

All activities and events planned for hot days will be carefully monitored and reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team both in the lead up to events and for the duration. If the Health and Safety of children or staff will be compromised then action will be taken to cancel or stop events taking place.