

Goldenhill Primary Academy



Sun Safe Policy June 2025

“Everyone Shines At Goldenhill”.

Mission statement:

Goldenhill Primary Academy provides a happy, friendly, secure and respectful environment; where everyone achieves their potential and develops a lifelong love for learning.

Approved:	Summer 2025
Review Date:	Summer 2028

Rational:

Whilst we recognise that some sun is good for us, Sun Safety is an important health and safety issue for schools. Children spend almost half their childhood at school, with approximately 8 hours per week spent outdoors. During the warmer months of the year, children are exposed to UV radiation from the sun, the majority of which is when UV penetration is at its strongest (between 11am and 3pm). Without adequate protection, a child's delicate skin can easily burn, causing accumulative and irreparable damage. This can significantly increase their risk of developing skin cancer in later life.

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the UK with rates of the disease rising faster than any other cancer. Sun exposure in the first 15 years of life contributes significantly to a person's lifetime risk of skin cancer highlighting the importance of schools and parents working together, to increase knowledge, influence behaviour, ensure children are protected against UV and learn how to enjoy the sun safely.

Aims:

The aim of this sun safety policy is to protect children and staff from skin damage by the effects of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

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.

As part of the Sun Safety policy, our academy 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 wherever 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 practicing sun safety.
- Regularly remind children, staff and parents about sun safety through newsletters, posters, parents meetings, and activities for pupils.
- Invite relevant professional (school nurse 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 cream.
- Teachers should make a judgment as to the temperature of the 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 classroom 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 30 minutes when children should be brought indoors, given time to rest and drink water.
- Annual Sports' Day will be determined by preceding days' climate.
- 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 these symptoms get worse or don't go away medical advice should be sought.
- 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.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOL STAFF

- To encourage parents to provide pupils with their own sun cream for use on sunny days.
- Encourage parents to provide a sunscreen of SPF 15 or greater.
- Allow time during school for the application of sun cream, by the children.
- Encourage parents to ensure that their children have appropriate cover up clothing such as hats and T shirts.
- Add the use of sun cream reminders to permission slips for outdoor trips and events.
- Each year incorporate age appropriate sun safety messages in PHSE lessons.
- Send information on sun safety in school newsletters home to parents.
- Encourage children to use shaded areas. Provide shade in the playground.
- Encourage pupils without cover up clothing to stay in the shade.
- Build sun safe partnerships with parents staff and the community.
- Encourage staff and pupils to be role models for younger pupils.

THE ROLE OF PARENTS

- Parents are asked to support and encourage the school sun safety policy.
- To apply appropriate SPF of 15 or greater sunscreen prior to attending school.
- To provide appropriate sunscreen for their child to use themselves before playtimes and school trips.
- Parents are asked to set good examples by adopting safe sun habits.