



Sun protection policy guidelines for Secondary Schools

Introduction

This document is intended as a guide for anyone involved in developing a sun protection policy for secondary schools.

More information about skin cancer and sun protection for schools, including this document, can be found on Cancer Research UK's SunSmart website at: www.sunsmart.org.uk

These school guidelines have been developed by Cancer Research UK with feedback from educators and health professionals working nationally and in the community.

Developing your own sun protection policy

A sun protection policy works best if it is developed in consultation with the whole school community and is specific to your school. There are some elements common to all sun safety policies. These include:

- **PROTECTION:** providing an environment that enables students and staff to stay safe in the sun.
- **EDUCATION:** learning about sun safety to increase knowledge and influence behaviour.
- **COLLABORATION:** working with parents, governors and the wider community to reinforce awareness about sun safety and promote a healthy school.

The policy will work best if it is revised and updated every year. By monitoring and evaluating your policy on an ongoing basis you will be in the best position to make effective changes in the future.

The following five simple steps to developing your sun protection policy:

- 1) Look at what the school is already doing to promote sun safety behaviour. This will help you identify what needs to be done and how much progress you are making. Think about:
 - How long students currently spend outdoors in the middle of the day.
 - What sort of shade is available (if any).
 - Whether students and staff wear protective t-shirts and hats.
 - Whether sunscreen is encouraged and correctly used in school (for advice on correct sunscreen use see www.sunsmart.org.uk).
 - Whether sun safety is included in the school curriculum.
- 2) Set up a meeting to discuss the development of a school sun protection policy. Invite representatives from key groups including governors, school nurses, school health and safety reps, teachers and parents and your local health service. You could create a council responsible for taking charge of all sun safety matters within the school and for the delivery and promotion of the policy.
- 3) Prepare a draft of your policy in consultation with users. Try to:
 - Check the policy is realistic given the money and time available.
 - Be clear about who is responsible for implementing each task.
 - Agree timescales for implementing the different points on your plan.
- 4) Get feedback on your draft policy and present the final draft to key decision makers for their approval.

- 5) Implement the policy and publicise it so everyone is aware of what you are trying to achieve and why. Give regular updates on the progress you make.

Monitoring and evaluating the policy

Evaluation is useful because it can help you to monitor how effective your sun protection policy has been and identify areas for improvement. For example schools could:

- Keep records of the implementation process: dates, costs and people's reactions.
- Photograph changes in the school environment.
- Continue to gather feedback from all the people involved.
- Monitor incidences of sunburn to see if these are decreasing.

You will find that your school policy will change over time. It is important to keep updating your policy every year. Monitoring and evaluating your policy will help you to make effective changes.

Sun Protection Policy Checklist for Secondary Schools

The checklist on the next page has been designed to help you start thinking about sun protection issues. These are suggestions – not all of them will be suitable for every school. So don't worry about implementing them all at once.

Sun Protection Policy Checklist for Secondary Schools

EDUCATION

It is important to raise awareness of why we need sun protection if you want to encourage students to change the way they behave in the sun.

Sun Protection Strategy	Currently in place	Planned soon	Not planned	Comments
Sun protection and the dangers of sunbed use are incorporated into curriculum for all ages.				
Teachers are trained in the importance of sun protection.				
Sun protection is actively promoted to students in other ways (eg. assemblies, workshops, talks).				
Parents are informed of the importance of sun protection through information sent home in a letter informing them of the sun protection policy (see the parent letter template in these guidelines).				

PROTECTION:

Consider sun protection when planning all outdoor activities from April to September (the sun is strongest at this time of year).

Sun Protection Strategy	Currently in place	Planned soon	Not planned	Comments
SHADE				
Fundraising for trees and shade structures.				
Seats and equipment are moved to shady areas.				
Organised activities make use of the shade available.				
TIMETABLING				
Outdoor activities and events are planned outside of 11am - 3pm where possible and appropriate (if this is sometimes unavoidable, ensure hats, clothing and sunscreen are worn to minimise sunburn).				

In the summer term, morning break is extended and lunch breaks shortened to minimise time in the midday sun.				
CLOTHING				
Students are encouraged to wear wide-brimmed (or legionnaire style) hats when outside.				
Students are encouraged to wear tops that cover their shoulders (vests and strappy tops are discouraged).				
School uniform tops and hats offer suitable sun protection.				
Students are permitted to wear UV protective sunglasses.				
Teachers and assistants also wear suitable hats and clothing to reinforce role modelling.				
SUNSCREEN				
Sunscreen should be used for covering exposed areas of skin when shade may be unavailable. Choose a sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15+ which is also broad spectrum to protect from UVA and UVB rays and ensure that application of sunscreen is adequate and applied regularly. The following are only suggestions – they may or may not be appropriate for your school.				
Letters are sent home asking for parental permission for teachers to supervise application of sunscreen.				
At least factor SPF 15+ sunscreen is used in school and is applied adequately and regularly – this means two teaspoonfuls for the head, arms and neck or two tablespoonfuls if in a swimming costume.				
Sunscreen is reapplied regularly, particularly at midday either by students or teachers, as it can be easily washed, rubbed or sweated off.				
Each student has their own labelled bottle of sunscreen.				
There is a school stock of sunscreen for students who forget/cannot afford their own.				
The school provides sunscreen free of charge for all students.				



SAMPLE School Sun Protection Policy

Wood Hill Secondary School Sun Protection Policy

At Wood Hill Secondary school we acknowledge the importance of sun protection and want our staff and students to enjoy the sun safely. We will work with staff, students and parents to achieve this through:

EDUCATION - these measures are in place from now on:

- All year 7-11 students will receive at least one PHSE sun protection lesson.
- We will discuss the importance of sun protection in assemblies at the start of the summer term and before summer break.
- Parents will be sent a letter explaining what the school is doing about sun protection and how they can help at the beginning of the summer term.
- Teachers will attend a special SunSmart training workshop at the end of the Easter term and information on sun safety will be provided in the staff room.

PROTECTION – this is more of an ongoing process.

Shade:

- When the sun is strong we will encourage students to sit in the shade where it is available.
- We are planting additional willow trees in the school grounds (spring 10).
- Year 12 Design & Technology class are making us a canopy to provide shade by the outdoor benches (by May 10).
- We are fundraising to buy a buy a free-standing permanent shade canopy and will hopefully have enough money for this by Spring 10 ready for the summer term.

Timetabling:

We will aim to schedule outside activities, school trips and PE lessons before 11am and after 3pm if appropriate. If this is unavoidable we will ensure hats, clothing and sunscreen are all worn to prevent sunburn.

Clothing:

- We have ordered new school sun hats which will be available from Easter 10.
- Students are required to wear hats that cover the ears, face and neck.
- We have changed our sports uniform from vests to t-shirts. This will be introduced over the next 2 years.
- All teachers have agreed to wear hats when on grounds duty and teaching outdoors.

Sunscreen:

- Students are encouraged to apply at least factor SPF 15 sunscreen in school and will be reminded to do so by teachers before lunch break.
- Sunscreen use will be encouraged on school trips and staff will be provided with extra sunscreen in case students forget their own.

This policy was developed with the help of staff, students and parents in February 2010.

We will monitor our progress and review the policy annually.



SAMPLE School letter to parents

Wood Hill Secondary School
44 Grange Road
Wessex WW3

1 April 2010

Dear Parent,

Now the summer term is approaching, I wanted to write and tell you about our new **sun protection policy**. We have developed this with the help of parents, teachers and students to ensure that we can all enjoy the sun safely over the coming months.

Young people's skin is particularly vulnerable to damage from the sun's UV rays during the summer term. This may not seem like a problem right now, but sadly it can lead to **skin cancer** in later life. Our students' health and well-being is very important to us, which is why we have decided to:

- Increase the amount of school time spent learning about sun protection.
- Provide more shade in the school grounds.
- Encourage staff and students to wear sun protective clothing and hats.
- Allow students to use at least factor SPF 15 sunscreen at school.

More details of these and other new sun protection plans can be found in our sun protection policy which I am attaching to this letter. I have also included a SunSmart information card which will explain the importance of sun protection for all of your family.

Parents' support is very important if our new policies are going to work. You can help by:

- Encouraging your family to use sun protection at home.
- Sending your child to school with a wide brimmed hat.
- Providing sunscreen for your child to use in school.
- Volunteering to help raise money for a school grounds shade canopy.

Together I hope we can have a very happy and safe term to come!

All the best,

Bailey Smith
Head Teacher

Questions and Answers

Why is sun protection important for young people?

Skin cancer is one of the most common cancers in the UK and the number of cases is rising at an alarming rate. The good news is that the majority of these cases could be prevented. Most skin cancers are caused by ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. If we protect ourselves from the sun then we can reduce our risk. This is particularly important for young people whose skin is more delicate and easily damaged.

There are simple steps you can take to enjoy the sun safely – cover up with clothing and a hat, spend time in the shade and apply at least SPF 15 sunscreen generously and regularly.

What about vitamin D?

We all need some sun to make enough vitamin D. Enjoying the sun safely, while taking care not to burn, should help most people get a good balance without raising the risk of skin cancer. For more information on vitamin D, visit the SunSmart website: www.sunsmart.org.uk

Why have a sun protection policy?

Schools have a responsibility to ensure that pupils are protected from over-exposure to UV rays from the sun, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) guidelines for skin cancer prevention (2011) recommend that schools “develop, implement and monitor a specially tailored policy to ensure people are protected as much as possible”. This is particularly important when engaging in school based activities such as sports days, outdoor PE lessons, outdoor excursions and water sports, where the potential for sunburn is higher. Although fair-skinned people have a higher risk of sun damage, sun protection is relevant to everyone.

Developing a sun protection policy is also an important step towards encouraging good health in line with national healthy schools programmes.