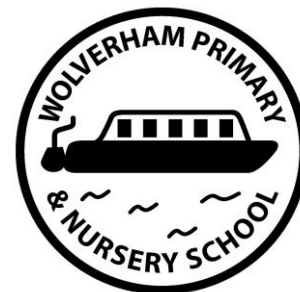


Wolverham Primary School



Relationship and Drug and Alcohol Education Policy

Introduction – Maintained primary schools are legally obliged to have an up-to-date Relationship Education/ Drug and Alcohol Education policy that describes the content and organisation of Relationship Education/ Drug and Alcohol Education taught outside science in the National Curriculum.

The relationship education contained in National Curriculum science (Key Stages 1 & 2) is compulsory in maintained schools and schools must have 'due regard' to the Secretary of State's guidance on SRE (DfEE 2000) which states that:

- *'All children, including those who develop earlier than average, need to know about puberty before they experience the onset of physical changes'*
- *'Children should learn 'how a baby is conceived and born' before they leave primary school'*

How RE/ D&A Education relates to other curriculum requirements –

Every state-funded school must offer a curriculum which is 'balanced and broadly based' and which: Promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society

How RE / D&A Education relates to other statutory duties that schools must fulfill –

Safeguarding: RE / D&A Education helps children understand the difference between safe and abusive relationships and decisions and equips them with the skills to get help if they need it. State-funded schools have responsibilities for safeguarding and a legal duty to promote pupil well-being.

Equality: RE/ D&A Education is accessible to all children at Wolverham, including those who have special needs. Good relationship education will foster good relations between pupils, tackle all types of prejudice – including homophobia, biphobia and transphobia (HBT) – and promote understanding and respect.

The school's responsibility to parents –

The government guidance on RE (DfEE 2000) emphasises the importance of schools working in partnership with parents. Under current legislation schools should enable parents to exercise their right to withdraw their children from any primary school RE taught outside National Curriculum science (Education Act 1996). Parents at Wolverham receive a letter home before the start of RE/D&A Education lessons to give them an overview into what will be taught. It also offers parents the opportunity to come into school to view the materials that we use, or discuss any concerns they have, prior to the start of lessons. However, parents should also be aware that schools are legally required to provide a broad and balanced curriculum. Relationships (eg, LGBTQ) and Drugs and Alcohol (eg, smoking) topics can arise incidentally in other subjects and it is not possible to withdraw pupils from these unplanned discussions.

Aim – The aim of Wolverham Primary School's Relationship Education is to equip children with the information, skills and values to have safe, fulfilling and enjoyable relationships, and to take responsibility for their sexual health and well-being. The aim of Wolverham Primary School's D&A Education is to equip children with the information and knowledge to help them make the right choices if, and when, they are faced with opportunities to use drugs (including tobacco) or alcohol.

Values and attitudes: Good quality RE and D&A Education promotes the core values of respect, decision making, love and care. It provides the opportunity for young people to reflect on their own attitudes and beliefs and those of their peers and others. The process of values clarification and development is common across the broader subject of PSHE.

What we teach and when:

RE and D&A Education needs to start early in primary school so that children learn about their bodies, can recognise if other people make them feel uncomfortable/unsafe and can report abuse and recognise the effect drugs and alcohol can have. Lots of children start puberty and may be exposed to drugs (including tobacco) and alcohol before they leave primary school so it is important that all pupils know what to expect and how to deal with situations before it happens.

At Wolverham, RE and Drugs & Alcohol Education is taught in every year group as it helps pupils to learn progressively as they mature and revisit the subject on a regular basis, to reinforce learning and provide opportunities to ask further questions.

Scheme of work - At Wolverham Primary School we have adopted the **Christopher Winter Project 'Teaching SRE with Confidence in Primary Schools' and 'Drug and Alcohol Education'** schemes of work. The materials form a comprehensive and inclusive resource with lesson plans that combine a range of teaching styles and active learning techniques.

All of these lessons have a clear structure and are age-appropriate and have clear aims and learning outcomes with suggested additional activities and accompanying resources.

RE –Starting with the overview of the SRE curriculum, teachers will follow the schemes of work for Years Reception- 6. Each year group has a set of 3 interconnected lesson plans. To ensure the children have the opportunity to revisit and reinforce, RE is taught twice a year at Wolverham. During the Autumn term children take part in the lessons designed for the previous year (that they will have covered during the Summer term) and then in the Summer term they will cover the lessons for their year group.

Drugs & alcohol Education – This is taught yearly from Year 1 – Year 6.

Christopher Winter Project – **Curriculum Overview: RE**

Reception: Daily routines, keeping clean, families

Year 1 – 'Growing and caring for Ourselves'

Lesson 1: Keeping Clean

Lesson 2: Growing and Changing

Lesson 3: Families and Care (including looking at different types of families, eg- single parent, gay parents)

Year 2 – Recap on 'Growing and caring for Ourselves' and then 'Differences'

Lesson 1: Differences – Boys and Girls

Lesson 2: Differences- Male and Female

Lesson 3: Naming the Body Parts

Year 3 – Recap on 'Differences' and then 'Valuing Difference and Keeping Safe'

Lesson 1: Differences – Male and Female

Lesson 2: Personal Space

Lesson 3: Family Differences (including Gay relationships)

Year 4 – Recap on 'Valuing Difference and Keeping Safe' and then 'Growing Up'

Lesson 1: Growing and Changing

Lesson 2: Body Changes and Reproduction

Lesson 3: What is Puberty?

Year 5 – Recap on 'Growing up' and then Puberty

Lesson 1: Talking about Puberty

Lesson 2: Male and Female Changes

Lesson 3: Puberty and Hygiene

Year 6 – Recap on Puberty (from Year 5) and then Puberty and Reproduction

Lesson 1: Puberty and Reproduction

Lesson 2: Relationships (including LGBTQ) and Reproduction

Lesson 3: Conception and Pregnancy

In addition to this, since Summer term 2017, we have included lessons/activities related to Alien Nation to help the children understand trans in year 5 and 6. Although this is classed as PSHE, it is often taught

alongside SRE as it fits perfectly with other lessons covered including: male and female changes and relationships.

Christopher Winter Project – Curriculum Overview: Drugs and Alcohol Education

Year 1 – ‘Medicines and People who help us’

Lesson 1: Staying healthy

Lesson 2: Medicines

Lesson 3: Who gives us medicines?

Year 2 – ‘Risk’

Lesson 1: Keeping safe

Lesson 2: Hazardous substances

Lesson 3: Safety rules

Year 3 – ‘Smoking’

Lesson 1: Why people smoke

Lesson 2: Physical effects

Lesson 3: Smoking and Society

Year 4 – ‘Alcohol’

Lesson 1: Effects of alcohol

Lesson 2: Alcohol and risk

Lesson 3: Limits to drinking alcohol

Year 5 – ‘Legal and illegal drugs’

Lesson 1: Legal and illegal drugs

Lesson 2: Attitudes to drugs

Lesson 3: Peer pressure

Year 6 – ‘Preventing early use’

Lesson 1: Cannabis

Lesson 2: VSA and getting help

Lesson 3: Help, advice and support

Additional materials and resources, recommended by the CWP, will also be used where thought appropriate.

Relationship education in national curriculum science –

Maintained primary schools must teach the National Curriculum, which includes some sex and healthy living education within science. Primary science includes pupils learning about parts of the body, growth, reproduction, life cycles and ageing; they should also learn about the changes experienced in puberty.

Year 1 science includes pupils being taught to ‘identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body’. Although not mentioned specifically, it is important that pupils are taught the names of the external genitalia and know the differences between boys and girls. This is vital for safeguarding so that a child has language to describe the private parts of their body and to seek help if they are abused.

Ofsted has raised concerns about primary schools failing to teach correct names for sexual parts of the body. At Wolverham Primary School we will always endeavour to use medically correct terms for genital and sexual parts of the body.

Staff will always use respectful language which challenges sexism, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia and other forms of prejudice. ‘SRE has a vital role in helping children develop a vocabulary they can use to communicate comfortably, respectfully and accurately about the human body, growing up, sex and relationships. This is only possible if adults teaching SRE are able to model use of this type of vocabulary.’ [SRE Guidance 2014]

Assessment –

Assessing Needs: As a first step towards the delivery of RE/ D & A Education with a year group, teachers will carry out a questionnaire with their class in order to identify what they already know and also what they would like to find out.

Assessing learning – Following delivery of the lessons teachers will assess the knowledge and understanding pupils have gained from the RE/ D & A Education programme. Pupils will complete an evaluation form which may also be used to help inform the teacher's assessment.

The role of parents - The school is aware that the primary role in children's relationship education and drugs and alcohol education lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation.

In promoting this objective we:

- *inform parents about what their children will be learning about prior to the start of lessons

- *invite parents into school to view materials and discuss any concerns

- *answer any questions that parents may have about the RE/D&A Education of their child;

- *take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for these lessons in the school;

- *inform parents about the best practice known with regard to RE and D&A education, so that the teaching in school supports the key messages that parents and carers give to children at home.

We believe that, through this mutual exchange of knowledge and information, children will benefit from being given consistent messages about their changing body and their increasing responsibilities.

Parents have the right to withdraw their child from all or part of the RE programme that we teach in our school. If a parent wishes their child to be withdrawn from RE lessons, they should discuss this with the class teacher/Head teacher, and make it clear which aspects of the programme they do not wish their child to participate in. The school will always comply with the wishes of parents in this regard.

The role of other members of the community - We encourage other members of the community to work with us to provide advice and support to the children with regard to health education (e.g. -, members of the Local Health Authority, such as the school nurse and other health professionals).

Confidentiality - Teachers conduct RE and Drugs and Alcohol Education lessons in a sensitive manner and in confidence. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved, or likely to be involved in sexual or drugs related activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as a matter of child protection. Teachers will respond in a similar way if a child indicates that they may have been a victim of abuse. If the teacher has concerns, they will raise these with the school's Safeguarding Lead (Head teacher).

The role of the Coordinator - It is the responsibility of the Coordinator to ensure that the policy is implemented effectively and that RE and Drug and Alcohol Education is being taught across the school using the Christopher Winter Project. It is also Coordinators responsibility to ensure that members of staff are provided with appropriate training and support and have access to the relevant resources.

This policy was written by: Kara Clements Sept 2019

Review date: September 2020 (due to new guidance being published)