Relationships and sex education policy

Wolverham Primary and Nursery School



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I. Aims

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school are to:

- > Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place, where pupils listen to the views of others and respond appropriately
- > Foster children's acceptance of diversity and identity, helping them to build positive relationships with other people
- > Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- > Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy and have strong self-esteem
- > Create a positive culture around issues of relationships and help them understand how to build positive relationships with others
- > Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory requirements

As a primary academy school we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017.

We do not have to follow the National Curriculum but we are expected to offer all pupils a curriculum that is similar to the National Curriculum including requirements to teach science which would include the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

In teaching RSE, we are required by our funding agreements to have regard to <u>guidance</u> issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the <u>Education Act 1996</u>.

At Wolverham Primary and Nursery, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

3. Policy development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

- 1. Review a small team of staff pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- Staff consultation all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
- 3. Parent/Governor/stakeholder consultation parents and any interested parties were invited to share their views via email (due to Covid restrictions in place at the time of writing)
- 4. Pupil consultation we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
- 5. Ratification once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. Definition

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values. Values that will be different for every person dependent on their personal circumstances and experiences.

RSE is not about the promotion of any sexual activity.

5. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents, pupils and staff, taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so they are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- > Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- > How a baby is conceived and born

6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE). In September 2023, school have started to follow the Kapow Scheme for the delivery of statutory RSE (with non-statutory parts covered in year 6).

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- > Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- > Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- > Being safe

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures) along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- > Considers how a diverse range of pupils will relate to them
- > Is sensitive to all pupils' experiences
- > During lessons, makes pupils feel:
 - Safe and supported
 - Able to engage with the key messages

We will also:

- > Make sure that pupils learn about these topics in an environment that's appropriate for them, for example in:
 - A whole-class setting
 - Small groups or targeted sessions
 - o 1-to-1 discussions
 - Digital formats
- > Give careful consideration to the level of differentiation needed

We will consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- o Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSE guidance
- Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our pupils
- o Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics
- o Fit into our curriculum plan
- o Are from credible sources
- o Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

We will make sure that an agency and any materials used are appropriate and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality. We will not use any external speakers/agencies to teach pupils the non-statutory elements of the framework.

The school remains responsible for what is said to pupils. This includes making sure that any speakers, tools and resources used don't undermine the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

We will:

- > Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
 - Are age-appropriate
 - o Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
 - o Comply with:
 - This policy
 - The <u>Teachers' Standards</u>
 - The <u>Equality Act 2010</u>
 - The <u>Human Rights Act 1998</u>
 - The Education Act 1996
- > Only work with external agencies where we have full confidence in the agency, its approach and the resources it uses
- > Make sure that any speakers and resources meet the intended outcome of the relevant part of the curriculum
- > Review any case study materials and look for feedback from other people the agency has worked with
- > Be clear on:
 - What they're going to say
 - Their position on the issues to be discussed
- > Ask to see in advance any materials that the agency may use
- > Know the named individuals who will be there, and follow our usual safeguarding procedures for these people

- > Conduct a basic online search and address anything that may be of concern to us, or to parents and carers
- > Check the agency's protocol for taking pictures or using any personal data they might get from a session
- > Remind teachers that they can say "no" or, in extreme cases, stop a session
- > Make sure that the teacher is in the room during any sessions with external speakers

We won't, under any circumstances:

- > Work with external agencies that take or promote extreme political positions
- > Use materials produced by such agencies, even if the material itself is not extreme

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The local advisory body (LAB)

The LAB will approve the RSE policy, and hold the headteacher to account for its implementation.

7.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory components of RSE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- > Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- > Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- > Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- > Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory components of RSE

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are encouraged to discuss this with the Headteacher.

7.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

8. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE however children will be included in those lessons that cover the Science Key Stage 2 National Curriculum. These will be made clear to parents prior to the work being taught.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by subject leaders – Kara Clements and Jess Rowe- through regular observations, pupil conferencing and monitoring of class floor books.

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

This policy will be reviewed annually.

Written by J Ogden, K Clements and J Rowe
Reviewed September 2023

Appendix I: RSE curriculum map

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Family and relationships	Introduction to RSE What is family? What are friendships? Family and friends help and support each other Making friends Friendship problems Healthy Friendships	Introduction to RSE Families offer stability and love Families are all different Managing friendships Unhappy friendships Valuing me Manners & courtesy Loss and change	Introduction to RSE Healthy families Friendships - conflict Effective communication Learning who to trust Respecting differences Stereotyping	Introduction to RSE Respect & manners Healthy friendships My behaviour Bullying Stereotypes Families in the wider world Loss and change	Introduction to RSE Build a friend Resolving conflict Respecting myself Family life Bullying	Introduction to RSE Respect Developing respectful relationships Stereotypes Bullying Being me Loss and change
Safety and the changing body	Getting lost Making a call to the emergency services Asking for help Appropriate contact Medication Safety at home People who help to keep us safe	The Internet Communicating online Secrets and surprises Appropriate contact Road safety Drug education	Basic first aid Communicating safely online Online safety Fake emails Drugs, alcohol & tobacco Keeping safe out and about	Online restrictions Share aware Basic first aid Privacy and secrecy Consuming information online The changing adolescent body (puberty)	Online friendships Identifying online dangers The changing adolescent body (puberty, including menstruation) First aid Drug education	Drugs alcohol & tobacco First aid Critical digital consumers Social media The changing adolescent body (puberty, conception, birth)
Health and wellbeing	Wonderful me What am I like? Ready for bed Relaxation Hand washing & personal hygiene Sun safety Allergies People who help us stay healthy	Experiencing different emotions Being active Relaxation Steps to success Growth mindset Healthy diet Dental health	My healthy diary Relaxation Who am I? My superpowers Breaking down barriers Dental health	Diet and dental health Visualisation Celebrating mistakes My role My happiness Emotions Mental health	Relaxation The importance of rest Embracing failure Going for goals Taking responsibility for my feelings Healthy meals Sun safety	What can I be? Mindfulness Taking responsibility for my health Resilience toolkit Immunisation Health concerns Creating habits The effects of technology on health

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Citizenship	Responsibility Rules Caring for others: Animals The needs of others Community Similar, yet different Belonging Democracy Democratic decisions	Responsibility Rules beyond school Our school environment Our local environment Community Job roles in our local community Similar yet different: My local community Democracy School Council Giving my opinion	Responsibility Rights of the child Rights and responsibilities Recycling Community Local community groups Charity Democracy Local democracy Rules	Responsibility - What are human rights? - Caring for the environment Community - Community groups - Contributing - Diverse communities Democracy - Local councillors	Responsibility Breaking the law Rights and responsibilities Protecting the planet Community Contributing to the community Pressure groups Democracy Parliament	Responsibility
Economic wellbeing	Money Introduction to money Looking after money Banks and building societies Saving and spending Career and aspirations Jobs in school	Money • Where money comes from • Needs and wants • Wants and needs • Looking after money Career and aspirations • Jobs	Money Ways of paying Budgeting How spending affects others Impact of spending Career and aspirations Jobs and careers Gender and careers	Money - Spending choices/ value for money - Keeping track of money - Looking after money Career and aspirations - Influences on career choices - Jobs for me	Money Borrowing Income and expenditure Risks with money Prioritising spending Career and aspirations Stereotypes in the workplace	Money Attitudes to money Keeping money safe Gambling Career and aspirations What jobs are available Career routes
Transition	1 lesson	1 lesson	1 lesson	1 lesson	1 lesson	1 lesson
Identity						What is identity Identity and body image

Appendix 2: Statutory guidance

By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW				
Families and people who	That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability				
care about me	• The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives				
	• That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care				
	• That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up				
	That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong				
	How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed				
Caring friendships	How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends				
	• The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties				
	That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded				
	That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right				
	How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed				
Respectful relationships	The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs				
	Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships				
	The conventions of courtesy and manners				
	The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness				
	• That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority				
	• About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help				
	What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive				
	The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults				

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online relationships	That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
	That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous
	The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them
	How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met
	How information and data is shared and used online
Being safe	What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
	• About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe
	That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact
	How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know
	How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
	How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
	How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
	Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources

Appendix 3: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS				
Name of child		Class		
Name of parent		Date		
Reason for withdra	awing from sex education withi	in relationsh	ips and sex education	
Any other informat	tion you would like the school t	to consider		
Doront simpeture				
Parent signature				
TO BE COMPLET	ED BY THE SCHOOL			
Agreed actions				
from discussion with parents				
Signed:				