

Relationships and Sex Education Policy

Kingsham Primary School

(To be read in conjunction with the PSHCE Knowledge and Skills Progression)



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1. Aims

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

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- 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
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- 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 [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

At Kingsham Primary School 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 member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations

3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy
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 and social 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.

RSE is about educating and informing children of the facts they need to keep themselves safe and healthy.

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 physical and emotional changes that adolescence brings
- › How a baby is conceived, the process of pregnancy and birth

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health, citizenship and economic (PSHCE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum.

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

- Families and people who care for me
- Different types of families
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe

For more information about our RSE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.

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).

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The governing body

The governing body 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-science components of RSE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Class teachers are responsible for:

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

All staff must model positive attitudes to 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-science components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing addressed to the headteacher.

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

9. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.

The headteacher may also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by Mrs S Edwards (PSHCE Leader) with the SLT through the subject audit process.

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

This policy will be reviewed by Mrs S Edwards and the SLT every two years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing body.

Date Approved	24th March 2021
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Owner	Local Governing Body
Review Date	Two years from approval

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map – For full PSHCE curriculum please see our PSHCE Knowledge and Skills Progression

PSHCE – Relationships and Sex Education	
Year Group	Area of Learning
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keeping ourselves clean and understand why hygiene is important• Routines and patterns of a typical day• Recognise that all families are different
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The importance of personal hygiene and some basic hygiene principles• Introduce the concept of growing and changing• Explore different types of families and consider people who look after them• Explore who to go to if a child is worried and how to attract their attention
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify similarities and differences between males and females• Introduce the concept of recognising and challenging gender stereotypes (Equalities Act 2010)• Explore some of the differences between males and females and to understand how this is part of the lifecycle• Know the names for the main parts of the body (including external genitalia) the similarities and differences between boys and girls
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore the differences between males and females and to name the body parts• Judge what kind of physical contact is acceptable or unacceptable and how to respond• Explore different types of families and understand people who look after them• Recognise when and how to ask for help
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explore the human lifecycle• Begin to understand how their body will change as they approach & move through puberty and how this is linked to reproduction
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deepen their understanding of how their body will and emotions may change as they approach and move through puberty <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/rse-ks2-puberty-whats-happening-to-my-body/znhdvk7</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the impact of puberty on the body & the importance of Hygiene • Know about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle • Explore ways to get support during puberty
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about human reproduction including conception and pregnancy (and that this can be prevented) • Consider physical & emotional behaviour in relationships • Deepen their understanding of what constitutes a positive, healthy relationship including communicating in a relationship

PSHCE – Relationships and Sex Education - Vocabulary

<u>Year Group</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
Reception	Dress, undress, clean, smelly, flannel, sponge, towel, hands, toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, family, mum, dad, brother, sister, grandma, grandad, stepmum, stepdad.
Year 1	Boy, girl, gender, penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, baby, child, teenager, elderly, life cycle, change, grow, feelings, love, care, (un)comfortable feeling, clean, similar, different, family, male, female, private parts.
Year 2	Boy, girl, gender, penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, pregnant, baby, child, teenager, elderly, life cycle, change, grow, feelings, love, care, comfortable feeling, uncomfortable feeling, similar, different, sex, gender roles, stereotypes, male, female, private parts,
Year 3	Change, grow, mature, feelings, emotions, excited, worried, reproductive organs, sperm, egg, stereotypes, gender roles, similar, different, male, female, private parts, penis, testicles, vagina, womb, family, fostering, adoption, relationship.
Year 4	Puberty, change, lifecycle, reproduction, physical, breasts, feelings, excited, attraction, worried, internal, inside, reproductive organs, sperm, egg, penis, testicles, vagina, womb, pubic hair, emotional feelings.
Year 5	Puberty, physical changes, emotional changes, moods, sexual feelings, grow, mature, private parts, genitals, vagina, labia, vulva, clitoris, womb, penis, testicles, breasts, feelings, excited, attraction, worried, internal, inside, reproductive organs, spots, pubic hair, facial hair, underarm air, menstruation, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovary/ovaries, cervix, menstrual cycle, period, blood, Adam's apple, penis, testicles, scrotum, sperm, semen, erection,

	ejaculation, wet dream, masturbation, sweat, body odour, sanitary towel, tampon.
Year 6	Puberty, physical changes, emotional changes, moods, sexual feelings, grow, mature, private parts, genitals, vagina, labia, vulva, clitoris, womb, penis, testicles, breasts, feelings, excited, attraction, worried, internal, inside, reproductive organs, spots, pubic hair, facial hair, underarm air, menstruation, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovary/ovaries, cervix, menstrual cycle, period, blood, Adam's apple, penis, testicles, scrotum, sperm, semen, erection, ejaculation, sexual intercourse, conception, fertilisation, embryo, pregnant, birth, baby, twins, contraception, condom, consent, wet dream, masturbation, sweat, body odour, sanitary towel, tampon, fostering, adoption, relationship, friendship, love, intimacy, communication, personal/private information, internet safety.

Appendix 2: By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability • 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	