



# **Woodham Burn Community Primary School and Nursery**

# **Relationships and Sex Education Policy**

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Key Contact: Mr Damian Sparrow

## This Policy

1. At Woodham Burn we strive to foster a life-long love of learning, through adopting a highly practical, interactive and cross-curricular approach to learning. We aim to deliver a curriculum which will equip our children with the skills required to be an independent and responsible twenty first century citizen.

## Values



2. Our school curriculum is underpinned by the values that we hold dear at our school. The curriculum is the means by which the school achieves its objective of educating children in the knowledge, skills and understanding that they need in order to lead fulfilling lives.
3. The children are at the heart of our school, at the centre of all learning, where we strive to develop the whole child through personalised learning;
4. Every individual is part of our Community, therefore we promote and develop the skills necessary to be an active, responsible citizen;
5. We provide a safe, enjoyable learning environment that promotes positive behaviour;
6. We promote British Values in all aspects of school life;
7. We have high expectations - our dedicated team are committed to ensuring our children achieve their full potential academically, socially and emotionally;
8. All our staff have current knowledge and training to ensure effective practice;
9. We promote equality for all within a mutually respectful environment;
10. Learning is a life long journey and we provide learning opportunities for all, at all stages of this journey;
11. We promote an open line of communication so that parents and carers can take an active role in their child's school life.

## 12. Aims

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

- 12.1 Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- 12.2 Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene

- 12.3 *Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy*
- 12.4 *Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships*
- 12.5 *Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies*
- 12.6 *To help children learn that the one thing that makes us all the same is that we are different*
- 12.7 *To support tolerance and understanding within the school and wider community.*

### **13 Statutory requirements**

- 13.1 *As a maintained primary school we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017.*
- 13.2 *However, we are not required to provide sex education but we do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.*
- 13.3 *In teaching RSE, we must have regard to guidance issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.*
- 13.4 *At Woodham Burn Community Primary School and Nursery we teach RSE as set out in this policy.*

### **14 Policy development**

- 14.1 *This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:*
  - 14.1.1 *Review – the Curriculum and Progress Committee pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance*
  - 14.1.2 *Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations*
  - 14.1.3 *Parent/carer consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy*
  - 14.1.4 *Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with the Full Governing Body and adopted*

### **15 Definition**

- 15.1 *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.*
- 15.2 *RSE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values.*
- 15.3 *RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.*

### **16 Curriculum**

- 16.1 *Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.*
- 16.2 *We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents/carers 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.*
- 16.3 *Primary sex education will focus on:*

16.3.1 *Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings*

16.3.2 *How a baby is conceived and born*

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

## **17 Delivery of RSE**

17.1 *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).*

17.2 *Pupils may also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by a trained health professional.*

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

17.3.1 *Families and people who care for me*

17.3.2 *Caring friendships*

17.3.3 *Respectful relationships*

17.3.4 *Online relationships*

17.3.5 *Being safe*

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

17.4 *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).*

## **18 Roles and responsibilities**

18.1 *The Governing Body*

*The Governing Body will approve the RSE policy, and hold the Head Teacher to account for its implementation.*

18.2 *The Head Teacher*

*The Head Teacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE (see section 8).*

18.3 *Staff*

18.3.1 *Staff are responsible for:*

18.3.1.1 *Delivering RSE in a sensitive way*

18.3.1.2 *Modelling positive attitudes to RSE*

18.3.1.3 *Monitoring progress*

18.3.1.4 *Responding to the needs of individual pupils*

- 18.3.1.5 *Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE*
- 18.3.1.6 *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 Head Teacher.*
- 18.3.1.7 *Mr Damian Sparrow is responsible for overseeing the RSE curriculum.*

#### 18.4 *Pupils*

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

#### 19. *Parents' right to withdraw*

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

19.2 *Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of sex education within RSE.*

19.3 *Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing and addressed to the Head Teacher*

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

#### 20 *Training*

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

20.2 *The Head Teacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.*

#### 21. *Monitoring arrangements*

21.1 *The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Head Teacher through curriculum reviews*

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

21.3 *This policy will be reviewed by the Governing Body every three years.*

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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
<i>Families and people who care about me</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</li><li>• 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</li><li>• 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</li><li>• 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</li><li>• That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</li><li>• How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</li></ul>
<i>Caring friendships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li><li>• The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li><li>• That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li><li>• 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</li><li>• 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</li></ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>• The conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>• The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>• The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
<p>Online relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</li> <li>• How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</li> <li>• How information and data is shared and used online</li> </ul>
<p>Being safe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</li> <li>• How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</li> <li>• How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</li> <li>• How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</li> <li>• How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</li> <li>• Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</li> </ul>