

# RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION POLICY



**Northgate Primary School**

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Through our Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) programme, we aim to provide children with the knowledge, skills and understanding they need to lead confident, healthy, independent lives and to become informed, active and responsible citizens. In providing children with an understanding of healthy and respectful relationships and appropriate boundaries, we consider effective RSE to be a fundamental part of our approach to supporting pupils to grow into confident, caring, responsible and respectful young citizens.

## 1. Aims

The aims of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) at our school are to:

- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Promote responsible behaviour
- Equip pupils with knowledge to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships
- 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
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships, including the importance of family for the care and support of children
- Help children to understand the consequences of their actions and behave responsibly within relationships
- Be able to recognise unsafe situations, protect themselves and ask for help and support
- Develop a respect for the views of other people.
- Provide all pupils with knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will enable them to make positive and healthy choices concerning relationships as they grow up.

We aim to offer pupils a carefully planned programme taught in an atmosphere of trust, responsibility and respect where sensitive issues can be discussed. The programme is set within a moral framework and matched to the pupils' level of maturity.

## 2. Statutory Requirements & Guidance:

As a primary school we must provide relationships education to all pupils as stated in section 34 of the 'Children and Social work act (2017)'

The school follows the guidance of the 'Relationships Education, Sex and Relationships Education (RSE) and Health Education (February 2019)' the regulations make Relationships education compulsory for all pupils receiving a primary education.

## 3. Curriculum

Northgate Primary School considers that Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) is an integral part of the Personal, Social, Health (PSHE) Education curriculum. We also teach RSE through other subject areas e.g. Science, PE and RE, internet safety. Linked with RE, children learn about rituals and traditions associated with birth, marriage and death and talk about the emotions involved. Linked with PE, children learn about healthy lifestyles and the importance of exercise.

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships to ensure children have these life skills.

- **Relationships;** Families and friendships, safe relationships and respecting ourselves and others.
- **Living in the wider world;** Belonging to a community, media literacy and digital resilience and money and work.

- **Health and wellbeing;** Physical health and mental wellbeing, growing and changing, keeping safe.

Relationships education should support in helping to foster pupil wellbeing and develop resilience and character that we know are fundamental to pupils being happy, successful and productive members of society.

As part of RSE, pupils are taught that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. They will also learn 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. We ensure that no stigma is placed on children based on their home circumstances. We will work towards this aim in partnership with parents and carers. 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).

Health Education aims to give your child the information they need to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing, to recognise issues in themselves and others, and to seek support as early as possible when issues arise.

By the end of primary school, pupils will have been taught content on:

- mental wellbeing
- internet safety and harms
- physical health and fitness
- healthy eating
- facts and risks associated with drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- health and prevention
- basic first aid
- changing adolescent body

Biological aspects of Relationships Education (parts of the body, puberty etc.) are delivered through the Science Curriculum.

Early Years Foundation Stage children learn about life cycles and to identify key parts of our body.

In Key Stage 1 (yrs 1 – 2) learning includes:

- To identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is to do with each sense
- To notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- To find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

In Key Stage 2 (yrs 3 – 6) learning includes:

- To describe the changes in humans as they develop
- To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents

- To identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat
- To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function

### **Primary sex education**

Our sex education programme is tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It ensures that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born. It will include:

- naming body parts and respecting differences
- To understand personal space and unwanted touch
- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- Exploring the impact of puberty on the body and the importance of physical hygiene
- How a baby is conceived, considered in the context of relationships
- Answering each other's questions about sex and relationships with confidence and knowing where to find support and advice

Children are taught in an age appropriate way about puberty and the associated physical and emotional changes from Year 4 onwards.

#### In Year 5 children are taught:

- Explore the physical and emotional changes in puberty in males and females
- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings, including menstruation.
- Understand what happens during menstruation and sperm production
- Explain how to keep clean during puberty
- Know how to get help and support during puberty
- That for a baby to begin to grow, part comes from a female and part comes from a male; that in most animals including humans the baby grows inside the female.

#### In Year 6 children are taught:

- Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for reproduction
- Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence
- Explain differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships
- Know that communication and permission seeking are important
- Describe the decisions that have to be made before having children
- To have considered when it is appropriate to share
- personal/private information in a relationship
- that sexual intercourse can result in fertilisation; when a sperm and egg meet.

In upper key stage two parents will be informed before lessons are sex education lessons are taught.

The school follows the guidance from our PHSE scheme, jigsaw and the Christopher Winter Project Schemes of Work.

## 4. Delivery of RSE

Our Relationships and Sex Education programme will be delivered in an age appropriate and sensitive manner by class teachers. Teaching is normally taught in mixed gender groups, though some content in older years is covered in single sex groups e.g. menstrual hygiene, single sex question sessions, etc. We aim to provide a learning atmosphere where children feel safe and relaxed, and where they feel confident to engage in discussions around potentially sensitive subjects and themes.

We aim to provide accurate information and to help to develop skills to enable them to understand differences and respect themselves and others. We hope to prevent and remove prejudice. RSE should contribute to promoting the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at school and within society, thus preparing them for the responsibilities and experiences of adult life.

### Dealing with sensitive issues and difficult questions

Pupil's questions will be dealt with honestly and sensitively and in an age appropriate way. A questions box will be available for pupils to ask anonymous questions.

If staff are faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, techniques such as distancing, the use of a question box, or creating a time to talk to a child individually will be used. Children may also be signposted back to parents/carers and the teacher will contact the parents/carers to give a context to the conversations that have been held in class.

If any questions raise safeguarding concerns, teachers will refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Since RSE incorporates the development of self-esteem and relationships, pupils' learning does not just take place through the taught curriculum but through all aspects of school life including the playground. It is important then that all staff understand they have a responsibility to implement this policy and promote the aims of the school at any time they are dealing with children.

### 4.1. Expectations:

The Relationships Education guidance from the DfE sets out the expectations by the end of primary school. These are set out in Appendix 1. The school follows the Jigsaw scheme of work which incorporates the expectations set out by the DfE.

### 4.2. Right to withdraw

Parents/carers **do not** have the right to withdraw their children from Relationships Education because it is important that all children receive this content, covering topics such as friendships and how to stay safe. This is set out in the *Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019*, which makes Relationships Education compulsory for all pupils receiving primary education.

Parents **do not** have the right to withdraw their children from statutory relationships education, health education or the science curriculum.

Parents **do have** the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE.

Parents wanting to withdraw their children are invited to speak to the class teacher. The class teacher will explore the concern of the parents and the possibility of adjusting the programme or approach and will discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. He/she will talk with the parents about the possible negative experiences or feelings that may result from withdrawal of the child and the ways in which these may be minimised. If the parent still wishes to withdraw the child, requests for withdrawal should be put in writing and addressed to the Headteacher. Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education and that child will go to another class for the duration of the lesson.

## **5. Responsibilities:**

### **5.1. The Governing Body**

The Governing Body will approve the Relationships policy, and hold the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

### **5.2. The Headteacher and PSHE Lead**

The Headteacher and PSHE Lead are responsible for ensuring that the Relationships policy is taught consistently across the school.

### **5.3. Staff**

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way and by adhering to the policy and guidance
- Modelling positive attitudes to Relationships Education
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Ensuring all pupils (including those with additional needs) are able to access the lessons

## **6. Monitoring and review:**

The delivery of Relationships Education is monitored by learning walks and feedback on lesson portfolios.

Pupils' development in Relationships Education is monitored by class teachers.

This policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher.

## Appendix 1: What pupils should know

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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<p>That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</p>
Caring friendships	<p>How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<p>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</p> <p>Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>The conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</p>
Online relationships	<p>That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</p> <p>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</p> <p>The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</p> <p>How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</p> <p>How information and data is shared and used online</p>
Being safe	<p>What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</p> <p>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</p> <p>That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</p> <p>How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</p> <p>How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</p> <p>How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</p> <p>How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p> <p>Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</p>