Relationships and sex education policy (from 2020)

Craneswater Junior School

Approved by:	[Name]	Date: [Date]
Last reviewed on:	[Date]	
Next review due by:	[Date]	

Contents

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 maintained primary school we must provide relationships education and health education to all pupils as per sections 34 and 35 of the Children and Social work act 2017.

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.

In teaching RSE and health education, we must have regard to guidance issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

At Craneswater Junior School we teach RSE and related elements of health education 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 – the PSHE coordinator 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 look at the policy and share views

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, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information and exploring issues and values.

RSE is not about the promotion of 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 followed good practice and taught 'sex and relationships education' for many years and therefore the change to RSE and health education within our curriculum is minimal. 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 pupils for the changes that adolescence brings (as per statutory health education guidance)

● How a baby is conceived and born

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 and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Other elements of relationships and health education are taught where relevant in other curriculum areas.

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

The specific units studied which address these themes are Craneswater Vision and Values and Anti-Bullying in all year groups; Being a good friend, Building Relationships and Different People in the UK in Y3; Citizenship and Keeping Safe in Y4; Drugs Education in Y4 and Y6; Rights of the Child and Health Education in Y5; and RSE and First Aid in Y6.

In their Health Education specific unit, Y5 will cover the statutory health education elements relating to personal hygiene the changing adolescent body.

In their RSE specific unit, Y6 will revisit the statutory health education element relating to the changing adolescent body as well as non-statutory sex education which covers conception and birth.

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 board

The governing board 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

Teachers are responsible for:

● Delivering RSE in a sensitive way

● Monitoring progress

● Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory components of RSE

All staff are responsible for:

● Modelling positive attitudes to RSE

● Responding to the needs of individual pupils

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 will be informed by letter of the RSE and health education to take place in Y5 and Y6. The school will invite parents to discuss the proposed programme, view the material used and ask any questions they may have.

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

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

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.

9. Training

Staff will be made aware of the Policy, the legal implications and their professional responsibility as part of their induction. Staff CPD will be provided by the PSHE leads or outside trainers where relevant.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the PSHE coordinators through: book looks, pupil and staff interviews, and monitoring of key objectives.

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

This policy will be reviewed by [name and role] [frequency e.g. annually]. At every review, the policy will be approved by [the governing board/committee name/governor name/the headteacher].

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map

Unit includes statutory Relationships and/or Health Education   Unit includes non-statutory Sex Education

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
YEAR 3	**Vision and values** Rules and Routines Health and safety Mental Health and wellbeing Growth Mindset E-safety **Being a good friend** Understanding what makes a good friend Understanding how to work co-operatively	**Anti-Bullying** Link to anti-bullying week Understanding what bullying is Developing strategies for dealing with bullying	**Building Relationships** Investigating our feelings Understanding the consequences of our actions Taking responsibility for our choices Understanding how to make other people feel positive and happy		**Different People in the UK** Understanding similarities and differences between groups of people Disability Race and ethnicity Different families Celebrating our differences Gender identity	
YEAR 4	**Vision and values** Rules and Routines Health and safety Mental Health and wellbeing Growth Mindset - The power of yet E-safety	**Anti – bullying** What is bullying? How victims feel Role of bystanders Preventing bullying	**Citizenship and British values** What makes a good citizen? Our role in the community Understanding democracy Being an active citizen		**Effects of drugs and alcohol** Difference between medicine and drugs Effects of smoking Effects of alcohol	**Keeping Safe** Road safety - stop, look, listen, think Water safety - safe swimming Calling for help

			Visit to Lord Mayor and Council Chambers	Peer pressure and decision making	
YEAR 5	**Vision and values** Rules and Routines Health and safety Mental Health and wellbeing Growth Mindset - The dip E-safety	**Anti-bullying** What is bullying? Different types of bullying (including cyber, racial and homophobic) Identity and diversity Why people might become bullies Establishing a system for dealing with any bullying problems	**Rights of the child** Differences between wants and needs Conventions of the right of the child Empathy Rights of the child in different countries	**Money** (Cross-curricular maths): Cost of living How to manage a budget Wages – tax, NI etc Understand the terms debt and credit	**Health education - changing adolescent body** External body changes Internal body changes (including menstruation) Keeping clean Body Image
YEAR 6	**Vision and Values** Rules and Routines Health and safety Mental Health and wellbeing Growth Mindset E-safety	**Anti- Bullying** Cyberbullying Safe use of the internet Individual responsibility SMSC – Cultural and British values	**Drugs education** Smoking, Drinking, Legal/Illegal Drugs Health implications Peer pressure Legalities and consequences	**First Aid** Calling for help Basic first aid for: Head injuries Bleeding Choking Unresponsive	**Relationships and Sex Education** Different types of relationships Changes to the body How babies are made How babies are born

			SMSC – Moral, Respect of Law		Transition
	SMSC – Individual liberty, mutual respect				Change/loss Preparing for secondary school SMSC – Spiritual

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

Relationships Education

Families and people who care for me	Pupils should know • 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.	Y3 Different People in the UK Y5 Rights of the Child Y6 RSE
Caring friendships	Pupils should know • 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.	All - Anti-bullying Y3 Being a Good Friend

Respectful relationships	Pupils should know	All – Vision and Values
	• 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.	All - Anti-bullying
		Y3 Different people in the UK, Being a Good Friend
	• practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.	Y4 Citizenship
	• 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	Pupils should know	All – Vision and Values linked to computing curriculum
	• that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.	Y6 Anti-bullying
	• 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	Pupils should know	Computing curriculum
	• what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).	All - Vision and Values
	• 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.	Y5 Health Education
	• that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.	Y6 RSE
	• 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.	

Health Education

Mental wellbeing	Pupils should know	All – Vision and Values
	• that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.	(specifically mindfulness focus)
	• that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.	All – Anti-bullying
	•how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.	
	•how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.	
	•the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.	
	•simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.	
	•isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.	

	•that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing. •where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). •it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.	
Internet safety and harms	Pupils should know •that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. •about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing. •how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. •why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. •that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. •how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted. •where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.	Computing curriculum All – Vision and Values
Physical health and fitness	Pupils should know • the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. • the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. • the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). • how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.	PE curriculum Science curriculum

Healthy eating	Pupils should know • what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). • the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals. • the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).	Science curriculum DT curriculum - cooking units
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	Pupils should know • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.	Y4 Y6 Drug Education
Health and prevention	Pupils should know • how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body. • about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer. • the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn. • about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist. • about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing. • the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination	Science curriculum All – Vision and Values
Basic first aid	Pupils should know: • how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. • concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.	Y4 Keeping Safe Y6 First Aid
Changing adolescent body	Pupils should know: • key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes. • about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.	Y5 Health Education Y6 RSE