# Relationships (and sex) Education (RSE) Policy

2019

At Banks Road we aim to educate the whole child and to ensure children are happy, healthy and fulfill their potential in terms of the development of skills for life, social and moral values and academic success.



This policy has been written in consultation with governors, staff, parents/carers and Bispham Junior School

# Our vision

RSE is lifelong learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about the understanding of the importance of loving and caring relationships. Research demonstrates that good, comprehensive RSE does not make young people more likely to become sexually active at a younger age and in fact knowledge can help prevent this as well as helping to identify child protection issues in young children.

#### **Policy Aims**

The aim of RSE is to provide children with age appropriate information, explore attitudes and values, and develop skills in order to help them to make positive decisions about their health-related behaviour. The RSE policy has the following aims:

- To provide the knowledge and information to which all pupils are entitled;
- To raise pupils' self esteem and confidence, especially in their relationships with others;
- To help pupils to develop their communication and assertiveness skills and to make the most of their abilities;
- To develop pupils' understanding of the importance of a healthier safer lifestyle;
- To provide a description of how RSE is delivered, monitored and evaluated in the school;
- To help pupils learn to respect and care for their bodies and
- To help pupils, parents and carers learn **how** to gain access to information and support.
- To help pupils understand the importance of respecting others
- To help pupils realise that they need to be responsible for their own actions

#### Values Framework

All those who teach aspects of RSE within school, including visitors, are expected to be guided by the following values framework which represents the values held in common by the whole school community. The teaching of RSE will encourage pupils to:

- Value and respect themselves;
- Value and respect others and
- Value and respect differences in people's religion, culture, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability and social background.
- Value healthy relationships which are based on mutual respect, care and goodwill

# The personal beliefs and attitudes of teachers will not influence the teaching of RSE in this school.

#### Learning Outcomes for RSE within the School

By the end of Key Stage 1, pupils will have had opportunities to gain knowledge and skills necessary to build and maintain healthy relationships. They will have considered the effect of their behaviour on other people and identify and respect differences between people. They will have learnt how to keep themselves safe whilst online. They will also have discussed different ways in which family and friends care for one another. They will be able to explain ways of keeping clean and they will be able to name the main external parts of the human body, including the sexual organs: penis and vagina. They will also be able to explain that people grow from young to old.

By the end of the 4 years in Key Stage 2, pupils will have had the opportunity to express their views and respect those of others. They will have practiced skills in making judgements and decisions, and will be able to list some ways of resisting negative peer pressure around issues affecting their health and wellbeing. They will also have considered different types of relationship (*for example, marriage or friendships*), and discussed ways in which people can maintain good relationships (*for example, listening, supporting, caring*).

The following learning outcomes are taken from *OFSTED Sex and Relationships*, OfSTED (2000) and guide the teaching of RSE in this school, alongside the PSHE (personal, social, health and economic) Association Curriculum (guidance 2016).

By the end of Key Stage 1

#### Pupils will be able to:

- recognise and compare the main external parts of the bodies of humans\*
- recognise similarities and differences between themselves and others and treat others with sensitivity\*
- identify and share their feelings with others
- recognise safe and unsafe situations
- identify and be able to talk with someone they trust
- be aware that their feelings and actions have an impact on others
- make a friend, talk with them and share feelings

use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

• use simple rules for dealing with strangers and for resisting pressure when they feel uncomfortable or at risk.

#### Pupils will know and understand:

- that animals, including humans, grow and reproduce\*
- that humans and animals can produce offspring and these grow into adults\*
- the basic rules for keeping themselves safe and healthy
- about safe places to play and safe people to be with, including online
- the needs of babies and young people
- ways in which they are like and different from others that they have some control over their actions and bodies
- the names of the main external parts of the body including agreed names for sexual parts
- why families are special for caring and sharing

#### Pupils will have considered:

- why families are special
- the similarities and differences between people
- how their feelings and actions have an impact on other people.

#### (\*relates to SRE)

#### By the end of Key Stage 2

#### Pupils will be able to:

- express opinions, for example, about relationships and bullying
- listen to, and support others
- respect other people's viewpoints and beliefs
- recognise their changing emotions with friends and family and be able to express their feelings positively
- identify adults they can trust and who they can ask for help
- be self-confident in a wide range of new situations, such as seeking new friends
- form opinions that they can articulate to a variety of audiences
- recognise their own worth and identify positive things about themselves
- balance the stresses of life in order to promote both their own mental health and well-being and that of others
- see things from other people's viewpoints, for example their parents and their carers
- discuss moral questions
- listen to, support their friends and manage friendship problems
- recognise and challenge stereotypes, for example in relation to gender recognise the pressure of unwanted physical contact, and know ways of resisting it.

#### Pupils will know and understand:

- that the life processes common to humans and other animals include growth and reproduction\*
- about the main stages of the human life cycle\*

- begin to know some of the physical changes that take place during puberty, why they happen and how to manage them i.e. personal hygiene routines.
- the many relationships in which they are all involved
- where individual families and groups can find help
- how the media impact on forming attitudes
- about keeping themselves safe when involved with risky activities
- that their actions have consequences and be able to anticipate the results of them
- about different forms of bullying people and the feelings of both bullies and victims
- why being different can provoke bullying and know why this is unacceptable
- about, and accept, a wide range of different family arrangements, for example second marriages, fostering, extended families and three or more generations living together.

#### Pupils will have considered:

- the diversity of lifestyles
- others' points of view, including their parents' or carers
- why being different can provoke bullying and why this is unacceptable
- when it is appropriate to take a risk and when to say no and seek help
- the diversity of values and customs in the school and in the community the need for trust and love in established relationships.

(\*relates to RSE)

#### The Organisation of RSE

RSE is co-ordinated by Maria Holmes (Banks Road) and ------(Bispham Drive) and is taught within the PSHE programme at Key Stages 1 and 2. The teaching of developing healthy online relationships and being safe with personal information is taught through our Computing curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum and some moral aspects are taught within RE. This aspect of the RSE curriculum (specific sex education) is not taught at Banks Road.

A range of teaching methods which involve pupils' full participation are used to teach RSE. These include use of small group work, discussion, case studies, drama and role-play. Ground rules and distancing techniques are used to establish a safe environment to facilitate discussion and pupils are encouraged to reflect on their learning. RSE is usually delivered in mixed gender groups. However, there may be occasions when single gender groups are more appropriate and relevant. The programme content has been agreed in consultation with governors, parents/carers and teaching staff.

#### Use of visitors

'Visitors should complement but never substitute or replace planned provision. It is the PSHE co-ordinator's and teacher's responsibility to plan the curriculum and lessons.' *Sex and Relationship Guidance DfEE 0116/2000 P 29 6*.11

Visitors to school, such as parents/carers, health professionals and members of voluntary organisations, may be invited to plan and contribute to SRE lessons. They will be given a copy of this policy and will be expected to work within the values framework described within. The PSHE co-ordinators will ensure that the visitors' contributions to lessons are in line with the learning outcomes of the school's RSE programme. A teacher will be present during the lesson.

#### Terminology (see Appendix A)

OfSTED guidance recommends that it is important for children to learn the language associated with body parts so that children are able to talk to health professionals. Therefore, teachers will use the anatomically correct language for body parts, while acknowledging common terms used by some people. Correct language for body parts will be gradually introduced from Year 1.

#### **Dealing with Difficult Questions**

Ground rules are essential to provide an agreed structure to answering sensitive or difficult questions. This framework facilitates the use of an anonymous question box as a distancing technique.

Teachers will endeavour to answer questions as honestly as possible, but if faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, provision would be made to meet the individual child's needs. This may involve referring the child back to their parent/carer, school health advisor/school nurse or young person's health drop-in service for an answer, or seeking advice from the PSHE co-ordinators. At Banks Road, questions relating to specific sex education issues will be referred back to families.

#### **Children with Special Needs**

Teaching and resources will be differentiated as appropriate to address the needs of these children in order for them to have full access to the content of RSE.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation of RSE**

The PSHE co-ordinator collects evidence for the monitoring and evaluation of the RSE programme by means of lesson observations, monitoring lesson plans and gathering feedback from teachers and pupils. Feedback is obtained through group discussion and/or feedback forms. Any staff development needs will also be identified.

#### **Liaison with Feeder Schools**

Policies are shared with our feeder School, Bispham Drive and they take responsibility for the specific sex education aspect of RSE.

#### Withdrawal of Students from RSE and Complaints Procedure

The school will include agreed information on RSE in the school prospectus and full details are available on request. Bispham Drive will inform parents/carers when aspects of the RSE programme are taught (this may be done simply by announcing in the school's newsletter in some instances) and will provide opportunities for parents/carers to view the videos and resources being used.

Parents are informed of their legal right to withdraw their child from RSE via the school prospectus. Any parent wishing to withdraw their child is encouraged to make an appointment with the head teacher to discuss the matter. Students cannot be withdrawn from any part of RSE which falls within the statutory National Curriculum Science orders. Any complaints about the content or delivery of RSE should be addressed to the head teacher.

#### **Equal Opportunities and Inclusion**

All pupils are entitled to receive RSE regardless of ability, gender, race, religious belief or grouping. Through RSE we seek to develop a positive view of female and male sexuality. It is our intention that all children have the opportunity to experience a programme of RSE at a level which is appropriate for their age and physical development, with differentiated provision if required.

Objective discussion about the diversity of personal, social and sexual preference in relationships will take place in RSE and prejudiced views will be challenged in order to encourage tolerance. Any bullying around sexual behaviour or perceived sexual orientation arising from this prejudice will be dealt with as a serious matter.

#### Safeguarding/Confidentiality

Teachers need to be aware that effective RSE, which brings an understanding of what is and is not acceptable in a relationship, may lead to disclosure of a child protection issue. Under common law, young people are entitled to the same duty of confidence as adults. Personal information about them should not be shared without their permission except for the purposes of child protection. There may be rare occasions when a child under the age of thirteen who is sexually active directly approaches a teacher. This should be viewed as a child protection issue and procedures should be followed as outlined in the schools Child Protection and Safeguarding policy. The Staff member will inform the DCPO in line with LA procedures. A member of staff cannot promise confidentiality if concerns exist.

#### Procedure for Supporting Those Infected with HIV or Hepatitis B or C

Staff should not expect to be informed of a pupil's or colleague's HIV or Hepatitis status. A member of staff, who is told of a pupil's blood-borne viral status, should inform the head teacher and no one else. She/he will tell the pupil that this is what they are doing. No pupil or member of staff will be discriminated against as a result of such a disclosure. First aid and control of infection practice should always follow current county guidelines; this will protect all school members from infection with blood-borne viruses.

#### Links with Other Policies

- Equal Opportunities
- Child Protection
- Behaviour
- Anti-Bullying

#### Policy Development, Dissemination and Review Process

This policy was drafted by the head teachers of Banks Road and Bispham Drive in consultation with the RSE co-ordinators, and governor representatives. Parents/carers were given the opportunity to discuss the draft policy and the teaching and non-teaching staff had the opportunity to discuss it at a staff meeting. The policy was then ratified by the governing boards.

The policy is made available to teaching and non-teaching staff, community partners and any outside visitors who may deliver aspects of RSE, via the school office.

THIS POLICY WILL BE REVIEWED ANNUALLY.
DATE OF REVIEW BY GOVERNING BODY:
February 2016
July 2017
March 2018
July 2019
July 2021
This policy was reviewed and ratified by the Pupil and Personnel committee July 2019.
Signed: Chair of Governors
Date:

# Appendix A

#### SPECIFIC VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY

It has been acknowledged by 'SRE for Primary Aged Children' 2002 the importance of using agreed, 'scientific' terms when describing parts of the body:

'Children are often confused in their understanding of their bodies and how they work. It is important that teachers use the correct terms. Family names or common names can be acknowledged, but it is good practice to use the scientific terms. If children have not been equipped with the words for the parts of their bodies and have picked up the message that adults don't talk about them either, how can they be expected to describe them to an adult if they need to? This has serious implications for child protection.'

Age 3-5 years						
happy pleased calm sad	grumpy cross run jump	hop swim growing up baby	child skills responsibility change	discover size shape hands	head hair body teeth	Familiar terms for private parts will be acknowledged e.g. willy, fairy,
Age 5-7 years						
male female girl boy man	woman baby child teenager adult	birth death same similar different	unique special stomach chest arms	legs hands feet penis vagina	testicles bottom	Familiar terms for private parts will be acknowledged but scientific term will be used.
Age 7-9 years						
hygiene toiletries bacteria germs	infection breast nipples anus	womb uterus scrotum testes	testicles ovaries periods fallopian tubes	penis vagina love puberty	responsibility relationships independence dependent	Familiar terms for private parts will be acknowledged but scientific term will be used