



# Relationships and Sex Education Policy

## Contents

1. Aims	3
2. Statutory requirements	3
3. Policy Development	4
4. Definition	4
5. Curriculum	4
6. Delivery of RSE	5
7. Roles and Responsibilities	6
8. Parents' right to withdraw	6
9. Training	6
10. Monitoring arrangements	7
11. Appendix 1: Curriculum map	8
12. Appendix 2: By the end of primary school pupils should know	9
13. Review of this Policy	12

## 1. Aims

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) in our Trust 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 Trust 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 The Enquire Learning Trust we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

## 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 Director 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, social and cultural 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 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 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 changes that adolescence brings
- 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. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

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

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

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 Board of Trustees**

The Trustees will approve the RSE policy, and hold the Principal to account for its implementation.

### **7.2 The Principal**

The Principal is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the academy, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-science components of RSE (see section 8).

### **7.3 Staff**

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- 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

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 Principal.

All teaching staff are equipped with the training and skills to undertake the teaching of RSE to their class.

### **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 using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and 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 Principal will also invite visitors from outside the academy, 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 the Principal through: enquiries and lesson observations.

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

This policy will be reviewed by the Board of Trustees annually.

# 11. Appendix 1: Curriculum map

## Relationships and sex education curriculum

### Curriculum overview for PSHE



	Autumn			Spring			Summer		
	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World
	Healthy Lifestyles	Growing and Changing	Keeping Safe	Feelings and Emotions	Healthy Relationships	Valuing Difference	Rights and responsibilities	Environment	Money
Year 1	What helps keep bodies healthy; hygiene routines	Recognising what they are good at; setting goals. Change and loss and how it feels correct names for body parts (including external genitalia)	Keeping safe around household products; how to ask for help if worried about something	Recognising feelings in self and others; sharing feelings	Secrets and keeping safe; special people in their lives	Respecting similarities and differences in others; sharing views and ideas	Group and class rules; everybody is unique in some ways and the same in others; people who help in the community; getting help in an emergency	Looking after the local environment	Where money comes from; how to use money - saving and spending money
Year 2	Healthy choices; different feelings; managing feelings	Recognising what they are good at; setting goals. Growing; changing and being more independent;	Keeping safe in different situations; how to ask for help if they are worried about something; privacy in different contexts	Behaviour; bodies and feelings can be hurt	Listening to others and playing cooperatively; appropriate and inappropriate touch; teasing and bullying	Respecting similarities and differences in others; sharing views and ideas	Group and class rules; respecting their own and others' needs; groups and communities they belong to	Looking after the local environment	Where money comes from; saving and spending money; making choices; keeping track of money spent/saved
Year 3	What makes a balanced diet; opportunities for making own choices with food; what influences their food choices; habits	Recognising what they are good at; setting goals. Describing feelings; conflicting feelings and how to manage feelings	School rules on health and safety; basic emergency aid; people who help them stay healthy and safe	Recognising feelings in others; responding to how others are feeling; keeping secrets and when to 'share'	Positive healthy relationships and friendships; maintaining friendship; physical contact; actions affect ourselves and others; working collaboratively	Recognising and responding to bullying; respecting differences and similarities	Discuss and debate health and wellbeing issues. Being a part of the community and who works in the community. Getting help in an emergency	Looking after the local environment	Enterprise; what it means; developing skills in enterprise
Year 4	What makes a balanced lifestyle and making choices; drugs common to everyday life; hygiene and germs	Recognising what they are good at; setting goals. Changes at puberty.	How to keep safe in local area and online; people who help them stay healthy and safe	Keeping something confidential or secret; when to break a confidence; recognise and manage dares	Acceptable and unacceptable physical contact and how to respond; solving disputes and conflicts amongst peers	Listen and respond effectively to people; share points of view; recognising and responding to bullying; stereotypes	Discuss and debate health and wellbeing issues. Appreciating difference and diversity in the UK and around the world. human rights and the rights of the child	Sustainability of the environment across the world	Role of money; managing money (saving and budgeting); what is meant by interest and loan

## Curriculum overview for PSHE

	Autumn			Spring			Summer		
	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World	Health and Wellbeing	Relationships	Living in the Wider World
	Healthy Lifestyles	Growing and Changing	Keeping Safe	Feelings and Emotions	Healthy Relationships	Valuing Difference	Rights and responsibilities	Environment	Money
Year 5	What positively and negatively affects health and wellbeing; making informed choices; benefits of a balanced diet; different influences on food; skills to make choices	Intensity of feelings; managing complex feelings. Coping with change and transition; bereavement and grief. Changes at puberty; human reproduction; roles and responsibilities of parents	Strategies for managing personal safety in the local environment; online safety; including sharing images; mobile phone safety	Responding to feelings in others	Positive, healthy relationships; different types of relationships; actions have consequences; working collaboratively; negotiation and compromise; giving feedback	Listening to others; raise concerns and challenge; challenging stereotypes; personal boundaries; impact of bullying	Discuss and debate health and wellbeing issues. Rules and laws; changing rules and laws; anti-social behaviour; respecting and resolving differences	Different rights; responsibilities and duties	Importance of finance in people's lives; being a critical consumer; looking after money; interest; loan; debt management of money; tax
Year 6	Images in the media and reality; how this can affect how people feel; risks and effects of drugs	Recognising what they are good at; setting goals; aspirations. Changes at puberty	Independence; increased responsibility; keeping safe; influences on behaviour; resisting pressure; rights to protect their body and speaking out (including against FGM); who is responsible for their health and safety; where to get help and advice	Confidentiality and when to break a confidence; managing dares	Different types of relationships; positive and healthy relationships; maintaining relationships; recognising when a relationship is unhealthy (including forced marriage); committed; loving relationships; marriage. Acceptable and unacceptable physical touch; personal boundaries and the right to privacy	Listening to others; raise concerns and challenge. What makes people the same or different; recognising and challenging stereotypes; discrimination and bullying	Discuss and debate health and wellbeing issues. Human rights; the rights of child; cultural practices and British law. Being part of a community; groups that support communities. Being critical of what is in the media and what they forward to others	How resources are allocated; effect of this on individuals; communities and environment	Enterprise; setting up an enterprise; what enterprise means for work and society



## 12. 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"> <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 the academy 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>
Caring friendships	<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>
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 the academy 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
Online relationships	<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>
Being safe	<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, academy and/or other sources</li> </ul>

### **13. Review of this Policy**

Trustees to review this policy every 3 years. It may however review this policy earlier than this if the government produces new regulations, or if it receives recommendations on how this policy might be improved