

School Policy for:	Relationships and Sex Education Policy		
Date:	November 2020		
Policy Lead(s):	Laura Goodhead		
Approved by (X):	<i>Full Governing Body</i>		<i>Business Management Committee</i>
	<i>Pay Committee</i>		<i>Pupil and Resources Committee</i>
	<i>Curriculum and Students' Progress Committee</i>		
Approval signature and/or date:	18/11/2020 Chair of Governors	<i>Michael Walsh</i>	
Next review date:	November 2021		



Relationships and sex education policy

1. **Rationale and Ethos**

From September 2020, Relationships Education will be compulsory for **all** pupils receiving primary education and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) compulsory for **all** pupils receiving secondary education. Health Education will also be compulsory in all schools except independent schools. PSHE continues to be compulsory in independent schools.

As a school we wholeheartedly support the philosophy of RSHE and believe it is best taught as part of PSHE and citizenship education. The programme seeks to promote the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils as well as preparing them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life in a digital age.

Relationships and health education is compulsory in all primary and secondary schools, sex education is currently **not** compulsory in primary school, however the DfE continues to recommend that all primary schools should have a sex education programme that is tailored to the age and maturity of the pupils.

As part of the Education Act 2002/Academies Act 2010 all schools must provide a balanced and broad-based curriculum which promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, whilst also preparing pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

All schools are required to comply with relevant requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and should pay particular attention to the Public sector equality duty (PSED). Under the provisions of the Equality Act, schools must not unlawfully discriminate against pupils because of their age, sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy or maternity, marriage or civil partnership, or sexual orientation (collectively known as the protected characteristics). All schools must ensure that RSHE is accessible for all pupils and should comply with the SEND Code of Practice.

Whilst as a school we are aware we need to be mindful of and respectful to a wide variety of faith and cultural beliefs, and we will make every attempt to be appropriately sensitive; equally it is essential that young people still have access to the learning they need to stay safe, healthy and understand their rights as individuals.

We acknowledge that all young people deserve the right to honest, open and factual information to help better form their own beliefs and values, free from bias, judgement or subjective personal beliefs of those who teach them.

2. **Policy development process**

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 member of staff or working group 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 feedback any concerns or comments,
4. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

This will ensure that the RSHE curriculum continues to meet the needs of pupils, staff and parents and that it is in line with current DfE advice and guidance

The Policy is available

- Online at www.chilwellschool.co.uk....
- From the school office

3. **Parental rights to withdraw**

We are committed to ensuring that the education provided to pupils in relationships education / RSE is appropriate to the age of pupils and compliant with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE up to and until 3 terms before the child turns 16. After this point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

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

See appendix 1

4. **Roles and responsibilities**

The Head teacher – has overall responsibility for the policy and its implementation and liaising with the governing body, parents/carers, LA and outside agencies and in identifying a lead teacher who will work closely with colleagues in related curriculum areas in order to complement and not duplicate content.

The Lead teacher will take responsibility for;

- Policy development and review involving pupils, staff, governors, parents/carers and relevant partners
- Implementing the policy and monitoring and assessing its effectiveness in practice
- Ensuring evaluation takes place and that this informs policy review
- Assessing and coordinating training and support for staff and parents/carers where appropriate
- Manage all aspects of the RSHE programme including development of curriculum materials where appropriate
- Liaise with external agencies to deliver specific elements of the programme
- Monitor and quality assure the programme to ensure continuity and progression within the spiral curriculum
- To ensure that this subject is fully represented at appropriate curriculum and pastoral meetings

5. **Aims and objectives**

The aim of RSHE is to help children build healthy friendships and positive relationships in an age appropriate way. The overall objectives of the RSE curriculum are concerned about raising awareness of attitudes and values, developing personal and social skills and promoting knowledge and understanding. RSE covers more than biological facts and information. It endeavours to help children develop self-esteem, self-responsibility as well as the acquisition of understanding and attitudes which prepare children to develop caring, stable, healthy relationships. Appreciation of the value of self-respect, dignity, marriage, civil partnership and parental duty should be encouraged in all pupils together with the sensitivity to the needs of others, loyalty and acceptance of responsibility.

RSHE will look at all aspects of diversity and equality in an inclusive and non-judgemental way ensuring opportunities to challenge all forms of discrimination including unconscious bias.

6. **Staff training**

RSE can be a sensitive issue and teachers may welcome support and training. Provision will be made available for teaching staff to clarify legislation, curriculum requirements and to consider appropriate teaching approaches and materials. The school will support the use of visitors from outside, such as health professionals, police and voluntary sector, and other organisations to provide support and training to staff teaching RSHE.

7. **Curriculum design**

The RSHE curriculum will be taught through

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- Spiral curriculum
- Curriculum days
- PSHE/ RSHE lessons
- External providers

- Links to other curriculum area – PE, Citizenship, Science, Religious Education etc

The programme will be delivered to all students by;

- Dedicated selected staff supported by a variety of professionals, including where appropriate, the school nurse, police etc, with expertise in specific topic areas.
- The RSHE curriculum is organised in a spiral curriculum which develops themes/topics, taking into account the age and maturation of the children. This means that topics are revisited in greater detail as students get older
- Lessons are delivered to mixed-ability teaching groups
- A variety of teaching and learning styles will be used to ensure effectiveness and differentiation.
- Parents have the right to request withdrawal from all or part of the sex education element, but not from the biological aspects of human growth and reproduction that is part of the National Curriculum science.
- The teacher will discuss and establish 'ground rules' at the beginning of every lesson which will enable everybody to discuss openly and honestly without fear and embarrassment or judgement
- All teachers will endeavour to create a supportive environment for all pupils
- Pupils are regularly informed of who can offer confidential support and where they can access sexual health services
- Local data will be used to inform priorities for the school's RSHE programme – such as schools health profile
- Across all key stages, students will be supported with developing the following skills;
 - Communication – speaking and listening, including how to manage changing friendships, relationships and emotions
 - Recognising and assessing potential risks
 - Assertiveness
 - Seeking help and support when required
 - Informed decision making
 - Self-respect and empathy for others
 - Recognising and maximising a healthy lifestyle
 - Managing conflict
 - Discussion and group work
 - Unconscious/conscious bias
 - Critical Thinking skills

8. **Content – Secondary**

We will continue to develop knowledge on topics specified for primary as required and in addition cover the following content by the end of secondary;

- Families
- Respectful relationships including friendships

- Online and media
- Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships including sexual health

In addition to the above, it is important for children to know what the law says about sex, relationships and young people. Teaching about the following will help pupils know what is right and wrong in law, but also provide a good foundation of knowledge for deeper discussions about all types of relationships. Pupils will be made aware of the relevant legal provisions when relevant topics are being taught, including;

- Marriage
- Consent, including the age of consent
- Violence against women and girls
- Online behaviours including image and information sharing (including 'sexting', youth-produced sexual imagery, nudes etc)
- Pornography
- Abortion
- Sexuality
- Gender identity
- Substance misuse
- Violence and exploitation by gangs
- Extremism/radicalisation
- Criminal exploitation (for example, through gang involvement or 'county lines' drugs operations)
- Hate crime
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Physical health and mental wellbeing

Building on what pupils have learnt at primary school, teaching will focus on enabling pupils to make well-informed, positive choices for themselves. They will be taught about the impact of puberty, understand the physical and emotional changes and how these may impact on their wider health and wellbeing and what steps they can take to support their own health and wellbeing. By the end of secondary school pupils should know more about;

- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic first aid
- Changing adolescent body#

See Appendix 2

9. Managing difficult questions

It is inevitable that controversial issues may occur as part of RSE, such as divorce, rape abortion, pornography etc. the issue will be addressed with sensitivity and at a level appropriate to the age group and developmental stage and will take in to account any additional SEND, in an objective manner free from personal bias. Consideration will be given to the potential for small group or 1-1 discussion for specific questions to be discussed. Account must be taken of different viewpoints such as different religious beliefs. Discussion should be set within the legal framework and students made aware of the law as it relates to these issues. Students are made aware that some information cannot be held confidential, and should understand that if certain disclosures are made, certain actions will ensue. At the same time students will be offered sensitive and appropriate support.

10. Monitoring, evaluation and review

The delivery of RSE is monitored by Laura Goodhead – Assistant Headteacher through:

- Learning walks
- Curriculum audits
- Book trawls
- Planning scrutinises

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

This policy will be reviewed by Laura Goodhead – Assistant Headteacher annually. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing body.

11. Confidentiality and child protection

It is inevitable that effective RSHE which allows for open discussion to take place may lead to disclosures from pupils. It is essential that those teaching RSHE are completely familiar with the child protection procedures. Pupils' disclosures or suspicion of abuse must be followed up with the pupil concerned, that same day and referred to the designated safeguarding lead, and if not present, their deputy. They will deal with these disclosures or suspicions in line with the child protection policy.

12. Links with other policies

The RSHE policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies;

- Safeguarding
- Peer on Peer Abuse Policy
- Behaviour
- Anti-bullying
- Online safety
- SEND
- Sex Education

- Inclusion
- Equality and Diversity
- Complaints Procedure

13. Useful documents

- DfE 2019, Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education; Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers
- SEND Code of Practice
- Relationships Education
- Safeguarding: NSPCC PANTS rule with film.
- Example of model primary curricula from Catholic Education.
- Relationships and Sex Education
- Sexual health and relationships: up to date information on all aspects of sexual and reproductive health available on Sexwise's website which teachers may find helpful for their knowledge.
- Abuse in relationships: Disrespect NoBody from the Home Office and Government Equalities Office.
- Consent: PSHE Association lesson plans from the PSHE association.
- LGBT inclusivity: Stonewall lesson plans and materials for primary and secondary.
- Resources covering all contexts, including online, and specifically relationships and bullying, alcohol, smoking, stress, body image from Public Health England website with videos made by young people and resources tested with teachers.
- Example model secondary curricula from Catholic education.
- Mental health
- Mental health and emotional wellbeing lesson plans from PSHE Association.
- MindEd educational resources on children and young people's mental health.
- Online safety
- Education for a Connected World is the UK Council for Internet safety (UKCCIS) framework of digital knowledge and skills for different ages and stages.
- Sexting advice from UKCCIS for schools on preventative education and managing reports of sexting.
- Thinkuknow is the education programme from National Crime Agency (NCA) and Child
- Exploitation Online Programme (CEOP), which protects children both online and offline. The site offers materials for parents, teachers and pupils on a wide range of online safety issues and facts about areas such as digital footprints, recognising fake websites and checking URLs.
- PSHE
- PSHE Association Programme of study for KS1-5
- Drugs and alcohol
- Planning effective drug and alcohol education from Mentor-ADEPIS research and briefing papers with ideas for lessons
- Extremism and radicalisation

- ❑ Practical advice and information from Educate Against Hate for teachers, teachers in leadership positions and parents on protecting children from extremism and radicalization.
- ❑ Curriculum
- ❑ Non-statutory framework for Citizenship KS 1 and 2 (Non-statutory programme of study).
- ❑ Schools may wish to draw on the Citizenship programme of study in their planning.
- ❑ Data to understand the health and wellbeing needs of the local school-age population
- ❑ Public Health England's Child and Maternal Health Intelligence Network brings together a range of publicly available data, information, reports, tools and resources on child and maternal health into one easily accessible hub.
- ❑ It includes school-age health profiles and young people's health profiles.
- ❑ The indicators allow areas to see how they perform against the national average and against other local areas. These tools, accompanied by local health intelligence, will be useful in supporting schools to identify and respond to the particular health and wellbeing needs of their local school-age population.
- ❑ There are also early years health profiles.

Appendix 1: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	

Appendix 2: By the end of secondary school pupils should

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That there are different types of committed, stable relationships ● How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children ● What marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony ● Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into ● The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships ● The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting ● How to: determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including: trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship ● Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships ● How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice) ● 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 people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs ● About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help ● That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control ● What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable ● The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal
Online and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online ● About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online ● Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them ● What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online ● The impact of viewing harmful content

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners ● That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail ● How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships ● How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online)
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship ● That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing ● The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women ● That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others ● That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex ● The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available ● The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage ● That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help) ● How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing ● About the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment ● How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour ● How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment