



LEIGH
Academies Trust



Relationship and Sex Education Policy

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Bearsted Primary Academy considers that Relationship and Sex Education (RSE) is an integral part of the Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) and Citizenship curriculum, and is linked to Science. The IB Primary Years Programme supports this learning in context whilst enabling pupils to have agency and take action. We aim to offer pupils a carefully planned programme on human development, relationships, and family life within a safe, supportive atmosphere. We also see this as a fundamental part of safeguarding the children within our care.

1. Aims:

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) within our academy 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 primary academy, we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#) and the [DFE Statutory Guidance : Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education 2019](#)

At Bearsted Primary Academy, we ensure coverage of the National Curriculum including requirements to teach science including the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

In teaching RSE, we are required to comply with the [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

At Bearsted Primary Academy, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

3. Definition

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, changes, how humans reproduce, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity. It is a key aspect of safeguarding children by developing their understanding of the world and keeping themselves safe.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information and exploring issues and values. RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

4. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary. EYFS requirements are covered in the EYFS curriculum. At Bearsted Primary Academy, we teach RSE as an integral part of a planned PSHE curriculum.

Primary sex education will take place in Year 6 and will focus on:

- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings (reviewing learning from Year 5)

- How a baby is conceived and born.

We will inform parents when this aspect of sex education will be taught in advance. This is to enable parents to discuss specific concerns with the class teacher or Principal or to consider whether to exercise their right to withdraw their child from these lessons.

5. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the 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 that are developmentally appropriate for the cohort.

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

In Year 5, the children learn about changes through puberty (this is statutory and covered within the science curriculum and health education requirements. Parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from health education).

In Year 6, the children will revise their knowledge of puberty and will also learn about how a baby is conceived and how a baby is born. Parents will have the opportunity to see all teaching materials prior to the commencement of lessons. They also have the right to withdraw their child from these lessons.

For more information about our PSHE/RSE curriculum, see Appendix 1.

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).

We will ensure a safe learning environment by establishing ground rules for participation e.g. respect, openness, confidentiality (not discussing in the playground but if the teacher is concerned by something that is raised they will notify the designated safeguarding lead) and being kind.

Pupils will be able to ask questions through anonymous question boxes. This also reduces the likelihood of inappropriate questions that are not covered by our statutory duties being raised with the whole class.

Distancing techniques are used to support teaching of relationships education-such as books, videos, dolls to allow children to ask questions whilst reducing personal embarrassment or upset as much as possible.

6. Roles and responsibilities

6.1 The governing board

The governing board will approve the RSE policy and hold the Principal to account for its implementation.

6.2 The Principal

The Principal 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 7).

6.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modeling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils including SEND
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory 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.

6.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

6.5 Parents

Following statutory government guidance, parent voice is gathered to support us in developing both our RSE curriculum and policy. Thus ensuring that parents (as vital stakeholders) views are considered in curriculum structure and delivery to best meet the needs of all relevant stakeholders. This is regularly reviewed to prevent any policy or curriculum from becoming static and to ensure continuous improvement.

7. Parents' right to withdraw

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

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE (how a baby is conceived and how a baby is born).

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 2 of this policy and addressed to the Principal.

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

8. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their continuing professional development.

The Principal may also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

9. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Physical, Personal and Social Education hub and Principal through:

- collaborative planning,
- learning walks,
- staff/pupil voice etc.

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

This policy will be reviewed by the Physical, Personal and Social Education hub annually. At every review, the policy will be approved by the Principal and the governing body.

Appendix 1: 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"> ● 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
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not ● 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How information and data is shared and used online
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) • 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 • That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact • 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

PSHE (including relationship, health and sex education) curriculum map -follow links

YEAR 1	BPA Year 1 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
YEAR 2	BPA Year 2 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
YEAR 3	BPA Year 3 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
YEAR 4	BPA Year 4 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
YEAR 5	BPA Year 5 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
YEAR 6	BPA Year 6 PSHE/RSE Curriculum
MEDWAY RSE Scheme of Work	Medway RSE Scheme of Work

Appendix 2: 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:	
Date:	

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	<i>Include notes from discussions with parents and agreed actions taken. Eg: Joe Bloggs will be taking part in all relationships and health lessons and during the sex education lessons, he will be working independently on a project in the Year 6 classroom.</i>