

GARSTANG ST THOMAS CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL

POLICY: HEALTH, RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION

Aims

The aim of Health & Relationships and Sex Education is to provide children with age appropriate information, allow them to explore attitudes, values and develop skills in order to empower them to make positive decisions about their health and relationships related behaviour.

We teach health, relationships and sex education in the context of our Church of England primary school with our aims and Christian values which is part of our wider Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural (SMSC) education.

Statutory Requirements

This school complies with the requirements of the Equality Act and the Public Sector Equality Duty in addition to complying with the statutory guidance on Relationships Education, Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education.

Objectives of Health, Relationship and Sex Education at Garstang St Thomas Church of England School:

- starts early and is relevant to pupils at each stage of their development and maturity;
- partnership between home and school;
- sufficient time to cover a wide range of topics;
- inclusive of difference and challenges stereotypes and prejudice;
- respects the views of other people;
- develops an awareness of personal safety including what they should do if they are worried;
- ensures that all children are assertive and have the confidence to say and do what is right;
- understands the dangers associated with online technologies and develop strategies to keep safe;
- contributes to a better understanding of diversity and inclusion, a reduction in gender-based and homophobic prejudice, bullying and violence and an understanding of the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships;
- promotes positive relationships with others, involving trust and respect;
- recognises the importance of a committed, long-term, and loving relationship and the importance of family life;
- learn the importance of self-control and cope with the influences of their peers and the media;
- challenges body image and stereotypes, particularly in the media and promotes respect and care for their bodies;
- includes the acquisition of medically and factually correct knowledge;
- prepares them for puberty and adulthood;
- helps pupils gain access to information and support;
- prepares children with the aim of reducing early sexual activity, teenage pregnancies, sexual exploitation and abuse, domestic violence and bullying;
- uses active learning methods, and is rigorously planned, assessed and evaluated;
- ensures children's views are actively sought to influence lesson planning and teaching.

What is Health & Relationship and Sex Education?

Effective Health, Relationship and Sex Education is essential if young people are to make responsible and well-informed decisions about their lives. The objective of relationship education is to help and support young people through their physical, emotional and moral development. It will help them to learn to respect themselves and others and move with confidence from childhood through adolescence into adulthood.

Why is Health, Relationship and Sex Education important?

High quality Health, Relationship and Sex Education helps create safe school communities in which pupils can grow, learn, and develop positive, healthy behaviour for life. It is essential for the following reasons:

- Health, Relationship and Sex Education plays a vital part in meeting schools' safeguarding requirements. Ofsted is clear that schools must have a preventative programme that enables pupils to learn about safety and risks in relationships.
- Children and young people want to be prepared for the physical and emotional changes they undergo at puberty, and young people want to learn about relationships.
- Older pupils frequently say that sex and relationships education was 'too little, too late and too biological'. Ofsted reinforced this in their 2013 'Not Yet Good Enough report'.

Preventative Curriculum

Schools are seen as having an important role in the delivery of the preventative curriculum; teaching children the knowledge and skills they need to protect themselves from all forms of abuse and understand how to keep themselves safe.

It is suggested that abuse is still underreported by children. This is a problem that is often compounded by barriers to seeking help, including not being listened to or believed by adults or not having the terminology to explain what is happening.

Abuse is one of the very worst things that can ever happen to a child, but it's not always easy to pick up the signs, and often a child might not even know that what's happening is wrong. Our curriculum aims to help teachers, parents and children to address some of these issues. This supports the preventative curriculum and our legal obligation to safeguard and promote the welfare of our pupils.

At Garstang St Thomas Church of England School, we provide children with the skills to recognise abusive behaviour and understand that abusive relationships are never acceptable or right. We support our children by:

- Introducing a whole school ethos that demonstrates that abuse in all its different forms is unacceptable;
- Responding to disclosures and child protection concerns quickly and efficiently;
- Promoting a listening school ethos;
- Offering appropriate support for children and staff dealing with abuse;
- Offering children opportunities to build self-esteem and confidence and to develop respectful relationships;
- Working with outside providers to develop a broad range of curriculum enhancement activities;
- Covering how children can keep safe within the PSHE curriculum and our KidSafe programme;
- Participating in high quality child protection training for all staff;
- Highlighting children's rights.

Health, Relationship and Sex Education Curriculum

Class teachers teach Health, Relationship and Sex Education through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main Health, Relationship and Sex Education teaching in our PSHE curriculum, we also teach some of our Health, Relationship and Sex Education through other subject areas (for example Science, PE and Computing) where we feel it contributes to a child's knowledge and understanding of his or her body, and how it is changing and developing. All maintained schools must teach the following as part of the National Curriculum for Science. At Key Stages 1 and 2, this includes teaching about the main external body parts and changes to the human body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty. There is no right to withdraw from the national curriculum. [Non-statutory guidance shown in brackets.]

Key Stage 1 National Curriculum Science:

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.
- [They should also be introduced to the process of reproduction and growth in animals.]
- [The focus at this stage should be on questions that help pupils to recognise growth; they should not be expected to understand how reproduction occurs.]

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Science:

- Describe the difference in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- [Pupils should find out about the different types of reproduction including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants, and sexual reproduction in animals.]
- [Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty.]
- [Pupils should continue to learn about the importance of nutrition and should be introduced to the main body parts associated with the skeleton and muscles, finding out how different parts of the body have special functions.]
- [Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.]

Our curriculum for Health, Relationship and Sex Education Curriculum is clearly mapped out to ensure that sensitive topics are taught in an age appropriate way with clear progression. The views of parents and children have been sought and the policy has been agreed by staff and governors. The table below outlines the topics taught by the end of each phase.

Nursery, Reception, Years1 & 2	Years 3 & 4	Years 5 & 6
Me and my relationships Rules, how others might be feeling, feelings and bodies, families and groups, friendships and making up Valuing difference Differences, bullying, people who are special to us, fairness and kindness Keeping myself safe Healthy me (sleep, exercise and diet), emotions, medicines, PANTS (and private body parts) Rights and Responsibilities Hygiene, taking responsibility at school/ home, money Being my Best Diet (incl. 5 a day), Eatwell, diseases, learning, listening and behaviour Growing and Changing Differences between being a baby and a child, identify body parts (including private parts)	Me and my relationships Rules, when they lose something important, feelings and bodies, collaboration, families and groups, friendships and making up, saying no Valuing difference Different types of families, community, similarities and differences between a diverse range of people, prejudice, bullying, compromise, respect Keeping myself safe Safe and unsafe situations, dangers, online safety, medicines/drugs, saying no, smoking and alcohol, bystanders Rights and Responsibilities People who help, volunteering, the environment, income, saving and spending, tax, democracy, influence Being my Best Uniqueness, diet (incl. 5 a day), Eatwell, diseases, illnesses, achievements, learning, listening and behaviour Growing and Changing Relationships, positive relationships, marriage, personal space, secrets, identify body parts (including private parts) <u>Y4 summer term:</u> terminology of genitalia, puberty and menstrual cycles.	Me and my relationships Rules, losing something important, feelings and bodies, collaboration, families and groups, friendships and making up, unhealthy relationships, characteristics, saying no Valuing difference Different types of families, community, similarities and differences between a diverse range of people, prejudice, bullying, compromise, respect, discrimination, injustice, respect Keeping myself safe Safe and unsafe situations, dangers, online safety, medicines/drugs, saying no, dares, smoking and alcohol, bystanders Rights and Responsibilities Health and wellbeing, the media, facts/ opinions, producing and selling goods, volunteering, the environment, income, saving and spending, tax, borrowing money, debt, democracy, influence Being my Best Uniqueness, diet (incl. 5 a day), Eatwell, diseases, illnesses, achievements, learning, listening and behaviour Growing and Changing Relationships, positive relationships, marriage, personal space, secrets, Differences between people, terminology of genitalia, puberty and menstrual cycles sexual reproduction NB. Children will be taught about the viewpoint held by most Christians about sex as well as other views and encouraged to speak to parents/carers.

Content taught in earlier year groups will be revisited.

At Garstang St Thomas Church of England Primary School, further education related to Health, Relationship and Sex Education is delivered through the Kidsafe programme:

KidSafe

Kidsafe is a programme used in the school, led by our pastoral leader, with the aim of protecting, educating and empowering children. With the help of his puppet, KS, the course is designed to help children take an active role in protecting themselves from all forms of abuse (at an age appropriate level). The programme is proactive, not reactive and focused on enabling children to speak out to a trusted grown up about abuse which will help minimise the short and long-term damage and harm associated with abuse.

Resources:

Resources relating to the 'growing and changing' units will be from Coram's SCARF scheme and/or KidSafe. Parents wishing to see the resources may speak to their child's class teacher. Should teachers wish to use alternative resources, they will speak to the headteacher beforehand.

Tricky Questions

We have a planned programme which we will follow as long as it is appropriate for the needs of the children, however, due to the nature of the subject, there may be times when children ask questions out of the context of a planned session. Primary-age pupils will often ask their teachers or other adults questions pertaining to sex or sexuality which go beyond what is set out for our planned Health & Relationship and Sex Education. If children do ask about issues linked to topics, they will be dealt with appropriately and sensitively. There may be times when a member of staff does not immediately answer a child's question but speaks to them on their own, later or refers them to speak to their parent (given the ease of access to the internet, children whose questions go unanswered may turn to inappropriate sources of information and therefore we will listen carefully and respond to questions appropriately.)

Children with Special Education Needs/ Disability

Teaching and resources will be differentiated as appropriate to address the needs of children with special education needs or a disability in order for them to have full access to the content of Health & Relationship and Sex Education.

The Role of Parents and Other Professionals

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's Health, Relationship and Sex Education lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation. In promoting these objectives, we will:

- inform parents about the Health, Relationship and Sex Education policy and practice;
- answer any questions that parents may have about Health & Relationship and Sex Education;
- take seriously any issues that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for Health, Relationship and Sex Education in the school;
- seek the views of parents and encourage them to be involved in reviewing the Health, Relationship and Sex Education policy;
- inform parents about the best practice known with regard to Health, Relationship and Sex Education, so that the teaching in school supports the key messages that parents and carers give to children at home.

We believe that, through this mutual exchange of knowledge and information, children will benefit from being given consistent messages about their changing body and their increasing responsibilities.

Parents do not have the right to withdraw pupils from relationships education but do have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education not included in the Science National Curriculum. They should discuss this with the Headteacher, and make it clear which aspects of the programme they do not wish their child to participate in.

We encourage other valued members of the community to work with us to provide advice and support. In particular, members of the Local Health Authority, such as the school nurse and other health professionals, give us valuable support with Health, Relationship and Sex Education programme. We believe that visitors should complement and never substitute or replace planned provision.

Responding to Disclosures

As a result of the issues raised, a child might disclose that they're suffering from abuse, or are aware of it happening to others. Any disclosure of abuse should be treated as a potential child protection concern, and reported to the designated child protection lead in line with the school's procedures.

Monitoring and Review

Monitoring is the responsibility of the Head teacher, named Governor and Subject Leader with responsibility for PSHE. The Curriculum Committee of the governing body monitors our Health, Relationship and Sex Education policy on an annual basis. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the full governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification.

The effectiveness of the Health, Relationship and Sex Education programme will be evaluated by assessing children's learning and implementing change if required. Staff also complete an evaluation form annually which the Subject Leader analyses and shares with senior leaders.

The following sources have been used in developing our Health, Relationship and Sex Education curriculum and policy:

- Department for Education and Employment (2000) Sex and Relationship Education Guidance
- Department for Education (2019) Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RE) and Health Education: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education>
- Valuing All God's Children - Guidance for Church of England schools on challenging homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying: https://www.churchofengland.org/sites/default/files/2019-07/Valuing%20All%20God%27s%20Children%20July%202019_0.pdf
- Coram Life Education education: <https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf>
- KidSafe UK Safeguarding: <https://www.kidsafeuk.co.uk/>
- The Association for Science Education and PSHE Association (2016) Human development and reproduction in the Primary Curriculum
- PSHE Association (2019) We've Got it Covered...
- Lancashire Learning Excellence (2014) Live Well Learn Well - Guidance for schools for planning their PSHE curriculum in school
- Sex Education Forum: <http://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/resources/curriculum-design.aspx>
- Healthy School London SRE sample: http://www.healthyschoolslondon.org.uk/sites/default/files/pri_SRE%20pack_sample.pdf