

Edward Peake C of E (VC) Middle School

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Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) Policy 2021 - 2022

1. Aims

This policy covers our school's approach to teaching Relationships and Sex Education (RSE). The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school 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
- Develop positive values and a moral framework that will guide their decisions, judgements and behaviour; have the confidence and self-esteem to value themselves and others and respect for individual conscience and the skills to judge what kind of relationship they want
- Understand the consequences of their actions and behave responsibly within sexual and pastoral relationships
- Avoid being exploited or exploiting others or being pressured into unwanted or unprotected sex
- Communicate effectively by developing appropriate terminology for sex and relationship issues
- Develop awareness of their sexuality and understand human sexuality; challenge sexism and prejudice, and promote equality and diversity
- Understand the arguments for delaying sexual activity
- Understand the reasons for having protected sex
- Have sufficient information and skills to protect themselves and, where they have one, their partner from uninvited/unwanted conceptions and sexually transmitted infections including HIV
- Be aware of sources of help and acquire the skills and confidence to access confidential health advice, support and treatment if necessary
- Know how the law applies to sexual relationships

In addition, the school will make best use of external agencies/visiting speakers to effectively best meet the needs of pupils' development. This includes the school nurse who helps in delivering the HPV vaccination programme.

Liaison

Liaison will take place with feeder lower schools and Stratton Upper School to identify needs.

2. Statutory Requirements

As a maintained middle school we must provide relationships education to all Year 5 and 6 pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017. We are not required to provide sex education to these age groups, but we need to teach the elements of sex education contained in

the science curriculum. However, we must provide RSE to all Year 7 and 8 pupils as per the Children and Social work act 2017. In teaching RSE, we must have regard to guidance issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

Rationale and Ethos:

Why Relationships and Sex Education?

Legal Obligations

Rates of teenage pregnancy, abortion and sexually-transmitted infection in the UK are among the highest of all European countries. The Government has developed a comprehensive strategy to change this situation and RSE for pupils in both primary and secondary schools is seen, alongside other initiatives, as a key element. Our schools approach to RSE is in line with the Government's strategy and guidance given to schools in DfE 'Sex and Relationship Guidance' 2000.

The DfE 'Sex and Relationship Guidance' (2000) recommends that 'Effective sex and relationship education is essential if young people are to make responsible and well informed decisions about their lives'. Ofsted Inspections have found that RSE needs improving in one third of schools. They are clear that this lack of quality RSE can leave pupils vulnerable to abuse and exploitation (Ofsted 2013). Therefore, the school has a key role, in partnership with parents/carers, in providing quality effective RSE.

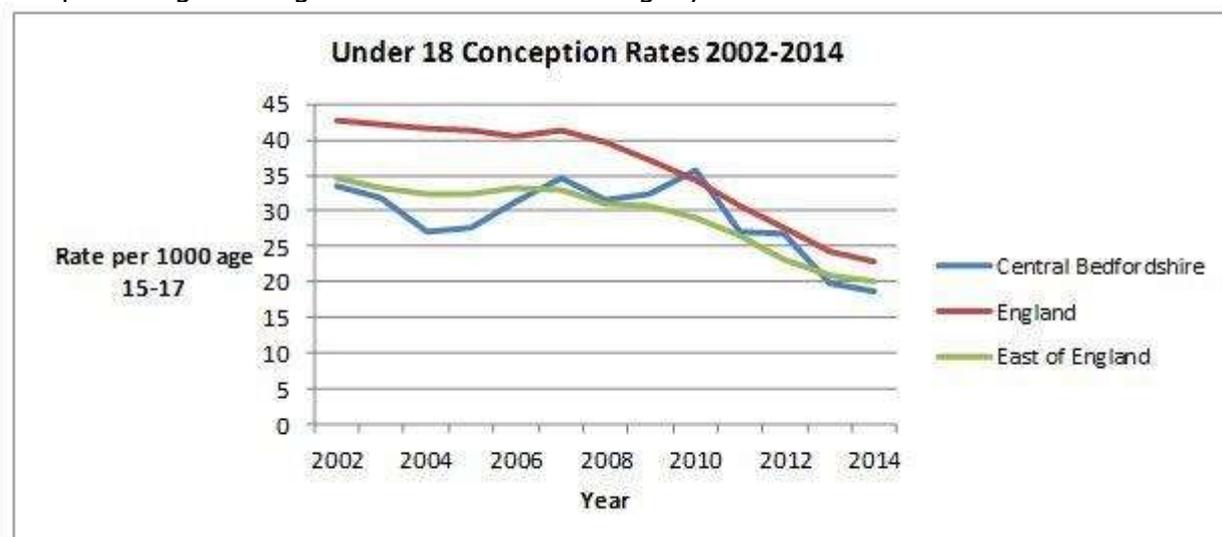
Research has shown that young people who feel good about themselves, and are knowledgeable and confident about relationships and sex, are more likely to be more discerning in their relationships and sexual behaviours and to have fulfilling relationships.

'Research demonstrates that good, comprehensive sex and relationship education does not make young people more likely to enter into sexual activity. Indeed, it can help them learn the reasons for, and the benefits to be gained from, delaying such activity'.

What do we know?

Under 18 Conception Rates 2002 – 2014 in Central Bedfordshire, East of England and England 2002-2014 Sources (Office of National Statistics)

Under 18 conception data is used to monitor rates of teenage pregnancy and represents all under 18 conceptions that result in either live birth or abortion (termination). The most recent data is from 2014 and shows that the annual under 18 conception rates decreased in Central Bedfordshire from 2013-2014. In 2013, the rate was 19.9 per 1000 (actual number 92) and in 2014 the rate was 18.8 per 1000 (actual number 85). This represents a reduction of 5% in the rate between 2013 to 2014. This percentage leading to abortion decreased slightly from 2013 to 2014 from 58.7% to 56.5%.



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 member of staff pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance.
2. Staff consultation – all staff currently teaching PSHCE 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.

There are three main elements of RSE:

Knowledge and understanding

- Learning and understanding physical development at appropriate stages
- Understanding human sexuality, sexual health, emotions and relationships

Attitudes and values

- Learning the importance of values and individual conscience and moral considerations
- Learning the value of family life, marriage and stable and loving relationships for the nurture of children
- Learning the value of respect, love and care
- Exploring, considering and understanding moral dilemmas
- Developing critical thinking as part of decision making

Personal and social skills

- Learning to manage emotions and relationships confidently and sensitively
- Developing self-respect and empathy for others
- Learning to make choices based on an understanding of difference and with an absence of prejudice
- Developing an appreciation of the consequences of choices made
- Managing conflict
- Learning how to recognise and avoid exploitation and abuse

There are three core themes of PSHE; Health and Wellbeing; Relationships; Living in the Wider World – these three themes are intertwined with the delivery of the Relationships and Sex Education programme.

5. Curriculum Programme of Study – Delivering RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and citizenship education (PSHCE) curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

Pupils receive all RSE lessons from their PSHCE teachers. This is because the staff have formed a relationship with their group and the pupils therefore should feel more comfortable about asking questions and seeking support.

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendices 1A, 1B & 2 but we may need to adapt them 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.

Relationships education at primary level focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- Developing confidence and responsibility in all our pupils
- Allowing time to consider feelings and relationships
- Enabling pupils to protect themselves and ask for help and support
- Ensuring pupils appreciate the need for personal hygiene
- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings (including puberty)
- How a baby is conceived and born
- Enabling pupils to develop honesty and respect for themselves and others
- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe

It incorporates the Key Stage 2 Science programme of study:

- the life processes common to humans include nutrition, growth and reproduction
- the main stages of the human life cycle

At Key Stage 3 RSE focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds including:

- An awareness of their sexuality and understanding human sexuality
- Understanding the arguments for delaying sexual activity
- Understanding the consequences of their behaviour and behave sensibly in sexual and pastoral relationships
- Avoiding being exploited or exploiting others, including internet safety
- Avoiding being pressured into unwanted or unprotected sex
- Understanding the link between the misuse of drugs and alcohol and unwanted pregnancy
- Understanding methods of contraception including teaching the correct application of a condom
- Understanding about sexually transmitted infections including HIV and AIDS and how they are transmitted
- An awareness of how to access local health services
- Families
- Respectful relationships, including friendships
- Online and media

It incorporates the Key Stage 3 Science programme of study:

- that fertilisation in humans is the fusion of a male and female cells
- about the physical and emotional changes that take place during adolescence
- about the human reproductive system, including the menstrual cycle and fertilisation
- how the foetus develops in the uterus
- how the growth and reproduction of bacteria and the replication of viruses can affect health

Learning and Teaching

Pupils will be given frequent and regular opportunities to work on feelings and to practise personal and interpersonal skills. The school respects and values the learning that occurs in the community and in the home, believing that these links, together with the programme of study are essential dimensions of RSE. Wherever possible parents should be involved and must be informed. 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, LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning) 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).

Relationship and Sex Education takes place within mixed sex classes or single gender groups as deemed appropriate and relevant. Teaching is conducted in a safe learning environment through the use of ground rules and distancing techniques so that pupils are not put on the spot or expected to discuss their own personal issues in class without clear guidance. In circle time activities when personal issues arise confidentiality is always explained.

Ground rules and distancing techniques

- Pupils will be given preparation so that they will know how to minimise any embarrassment they feel
- No one (teacher or pupil) should be expected to answer a personal question
- No one will be forced to take part in a discussion
- Only the correct names for body parts will be used
- Meanings of words will be explained in a sensible and factual way

Answering difficult questions

Sometimes an individual child will ask an explicit or difficult question in the classroom. Questions do not have to be answered and can be addressed later. Individual teachers must use their skill and discretion in these situations and refer to the Leader of PSHCE.

Dealing with questions

- Teachers should establish clear parameters about what is appropriate and inappropriate in a whole class setting
- Teachers should set the tone by speaking in a matter-of-fact way and ensuring that pupils discuss issues in a way which does not encourage giggling and silliness
- Pupils should be encouraged to write down questions anonymously and post them in a question box (Ask it Basket); the teacher will have time to prepare answers to all questions before the next session, and will choose not to respond to any questions which are inappropriate
- If a verbal question is too explicit, feels too old for a pupil, is inappropriate for the whole class, or raises concerns about sexual abuse, the teacher should acknowledge it and promise to attend to it later on an individual basis
- Teachers should not be drawn into providing more information than is appropriate to the age of the child
- If a teacher is concerned that a pupil is at risk of sexual abuse the Safeguarding Officer should be informed and the usual safeguarding procedures followed

Specific issues

Confidentiality and advice

Pupils will be made aware that some information cannot be held confidential and made to understand that if certain disclosures are made, certain actions will ensue in line with other school policies e.g.

- 1) Disclosure of suspicion of possible abuse – The school's safeguarding procedures will be invoked (see relevant policy)

2) Disclosure of pregnancy or advice on contraception:

As necessary, the school's safeguarding procedures will be invoked (see Safeguarding policy). Professional information and guidance will always be sought from a health professional such as the school nurse and pastoral support will be given using school systems. The school will always encourage pupils to talk with their parents first:

- pupils should be asked whether they can tell their parent(s) and whether they want help in doing so.
- if pupils refuse to tell their parent(s) the adult should refer them to a health professional.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

The governing board

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

The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-science components of RSE (see 7. Parental Partnership and Parents' right to withdraw).

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 headteacher.

Pupils

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

7. Parental Partnership and Parents' right to withdraw

In primary education from September 2020, parents will not be able to withdraw their children from any aspect of Relationships Education or Health Education (which includes learning about the changing adolescent body and puberty). Parents will be able to withdraw their children from any aspects of Sex Education other than those which are part of the science curriculum.

In secondary education from September 2020, parents will not be able to withdraw their child from any aspect of Relationships Education or Health Education. Parents will be able to withdraw their child (following discussion with the school) from any or all aspects of Sex Education, other than those which are part of the science curriculum, up to and until three terms before the age of 16.

Where pupils are withdrawn from sex education, the school will document the process and will ensure the pupil receives appropriate and purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher. For Year 6 and KS3, 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.

8. Training

Staff who teach PSHCE are trained on the delivery of RSE through amended PowerPoints provided by the Department for Education and through Subject Meetings.

9. Monitoring

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Lead for PSHCE through:

- Planning
- Learning walks
- Book scrutinies
- Subject meetings with staff

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

This policy will be reviewed by the Lead for PSHCE and a member of SLT annually. After every review, the policy will be sent for approval to the Curriculum and Standards Committee.

Signed _____
Chair of Governors

Date approved May 2021

Review date May 2022