

Savile Park Primary School



Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) Policy - 2021

Created by: C Holmes

Date taken to governors: May 2021

Signed by governors: _____

Date Reviewed: _____

Introduction

This RSHE policy sets out Savile Park Primary School's approach to statutory Relationships Education and non-statutory Sex Education. The policy has been produced by the PSHE (Personal Social and Health and Economic) education coordinator working with the Head teacher, Senior Leadership Team and the school governors.

The Department for Education guidance states that from September 2020, all primary schools must teach Relationships and Health Education. The elements of sex education contained in the science national curriculum including the main external body parts, the human life cycle (including puberty) and reproduction in some plants and animals are statutory. Other related topics that fall within the statutory requirements for Health Education, such as puberty and menstrual wellbeing, will be included within our PSHE education lessons. The teaching of the remainder of Sex Education in primary schools remains non-statutory, these are the elements that are not included in the science curriculum or within the statutory Health Education within PSHE.

Within our policy, as in the DfE guidance, Relationships Education is defined as teaching about the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults. Our definition of Relationships Education includes all of those elements defined within this statutory topic. More detail on this can be found in the 'RSHE Curriculum' section. Sex Education is defined as teaching children how human reproduction occurs, including how a baby is conceived. This links to a child's knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science.

Rationale

Our PSHE curriculum aims to provide children with the skills they need in order to have an understanding of healthy relationships. It helps to keep children safe and foster respect for themselves and others. RSHE supports children to grow into confident, respectful and compassionate young people, and to prepare themselves for the world in which they grow up. It encourages them to make informed choices, helps to develop positive values and improves their personal and social skills.

Definitions

- **RSHE:** Relationships education, relationships and sex education and health education.
- **Health education:** Physical health and mental wellbeing.
- **Relationships education:** *The physical, social, legal and emotional aspects of human relationships including friendships, family life and relationships with other children and adults.*
- **Sex education:** There is no agreed definition in the new RSHE guidance. In this policy the definition of sex education is 'how a baby is conceived and born' (reproduction and birth).
- **RSE:** Relationships and sex education.
- **PSHE:** Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education. The RSHE policy may link to, or be part of, a wider PSHE education policy.

Roles and Responsibilities

RSHE forms part of our PSHE curriculum. This curriculum is led by the PSHE coordinator and is supported by the head teacher, senior leadership team and the governors. PSHE lessons are taught by the class teachers, using visitors where appropriate. We understand the need to work closely with parents and carers, in order to deliver a curriculum which meets the needs of all our children. Specific roles and responsibilities within school can be found in the appendix:

The Curriculum

- Savile Park has adopted the Jigsaw Scheme of Work for our PSHE Curriculum. This curriculum meets the needs of our children, and it fulfils the statutory requirements to teach Relationships and Sex Education. The Jigsaw Scheme of work has been accredited by the PSHE Association and as a staff we have had training on the delivery of the scheme.
- It has three core themes: Health and Wellbeing; Relationships; and Living in the Wider World.
- This programme of study provides a comprehensive programme for each key stage, that fully covers, but is not limited to the statutory requirements.

Statutory Relationships Education

- The RSHE curriculum has been organised in line with the statutory requirements outlined in **Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex education (RSE) and Health Education statutory guidance (DfE,2019)**
- **DfE update DfE communication to schools on RSHE implementation** (update, June 2020)

The learning in Keys Stages 1 and 2 builds on the learning and skills the children acquired in the Early Years Foundation Stage. The following is a summary of the statutory learning opportunities in the Relationships and Health Education strands of PSHE:

Relationships Education	Health Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Families and people who care for me• Caring relationships• Respectful relationships• Online relationships• Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internet safety and harms• Physical health and fitness• Healthy eating• Drugs, alcohol and tobacco• Health and prevention• Basic first aid• Changing adolescent body (including puberty and menstruation)

Detailed overviews of both Relationship and Health Education can be found in the appendix.

Non-Statutory Sex Education

As part of statutory Health Education in PSHE, children are taught in an age appropriate way about puberty and the associated physical and emotional changes, together with how reproduction occurs in some plants and animals.

Whilst sex education is not compulsory in primary schools from September 2020, the DfE guidance 2019 recommends that all primary schools also have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings, drawing on knowledge of the human cycle set out in national curriculum science - how a baby is conceived and born. This is included in the 'Changing Me' unit from the Jigsaw Scheme of work.

Curriculum Delivery

We will deliver the RSHE curriculum as part of our regularly timetables PSHE lessons. It will be mainly delivered by class teachers, in the children's class groups.

- Relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) will be taught within the personal, social health and economic (PSHE) curriculum/programme and in other areas of the curriculum such as assembly, themed weeks (e.g. anti-bullying week) and other curriculum areas (e.g. science).
- RSHE teaching will promote:
 - equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
 - the importance of safe, caring, healthy, positive, and respectful relationships.
- Teaching will be inclusive, so it meets the needs of all pupils - particularly those with special education needs/disabilities, those from a range of faith backgrounds and LGBT pupils and/or their families. This means a teacher will refer to different viewpoints and beliefs on a range of RSHE issues. All pupils and their families need to feel included and the school recognises different types of families and structures of support for children. This is part of relationships education.
- Pupils will be given the opportunity to: reflect on the values, beliefs and influences (such as from parents, peers, media, faith and culture) that may shape their own attitudes to relationships and sex; develop critical thinking skills; nurture their tolerance/respect for different views.
- All staff will undergo regular training to ensure they are familiar with the content and subject specific pedagogy of RSHE, so they feel confident and competent to teach it effectively. The class teacher is responsible for the planning and monitoring of the content for their class.
- Staff will be kept up to date about new guidance, support, and resources for RSHE.

Teaching and Learning Strategies

Our aim is to provide an environment for learning where the children feel safe, valued and relaxed in order that they can fully participate in the RSHE lessons as part of our PSHE curriculum.

- In RSHE lessons:
 - Teachers and pupils will agree ground rules, so everyone is, and feels safe in lessons.
 - Teachers will agree with pupils the limits of confidentiality.

- Distancing techniques will be used, so that pupils are not required, or feel pressurised into, talking about their personal circumstances.
- In a positive classroom environment where children's natural curiosity is encouraged, teachers will answer questions sensitively, honestly, and in a manner appropriate to a child's age and context. Teachers will respect the right of parents to withdraw their child from sex education lessons. However, children may not see the boundaries between subjects (e.g. science, relationships, and sex education) and this may lead to them raising questions in class that relate to both statutory and non-statutory content.

Many different teaching and learning styles may be used in RSHE, depending on the age of the children and the content of the lesson. These may include role play, videos, question and answer sessions, investigations and problem solving sessions for example.

Early Year Foundation Stage

We teach PSHE in our reception classes as an integral part of the topic work covered during the year, and we use the Jigsaw scheme of work. As the reception class is part of the Foundation Stage of the National Curriculum, we relate the PSHE aspects of the children's work to the objectives set out in the Early Years Foundation Stage guidance. Our teaching in PSHE matches the aim of developing a child's personal, emotional and social development.

Managing Difficult Questions

Throughout all lessons in school, pupils are encouraged to ask questions. Any questions from pupils are answered according to the age and maturity of the pupil concerned, and if the teacher delivering the session deems it appropriate to answer.

Teaching staff will try to answer questions as openly as possible but if faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, or that is not age-appropriate (or within the school's RSE policy), provision may be made to address the individual child/young person's requirements. This could be speaking to the child individually after the lesson.

Children may also be encouraged to speak to parents/carers who have ultimate responsibility in talking to their children about sensitive matters. We will also encourage parents to talk with school if they have any questions or queries, and if they would like advice on how to better support their child and continue learning outside of the classroom.

Recording and Assessment

Pupils will have the opportunity to reflect on their learning within lessons and at the end of each unit. In addition to the pupils' self-assessment, teachers will assess through informal methods, such as observations and class or group discussions. Elements of RSE that occur in the science curriculum will be assessed through recorded work to establish age related expectations of knowledge and understanding.

Monitoring the quality of provision for RSHE

- The subject lead for RSHE is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning (see roles and responsibilities).
- The subject lead will report to the Head teacher and governing board on the quality of provision and effectiveness and highlight any concerns.

Safeguarding

- Teachers are aware that effective RSHE, which brings an understanding of what is and what is not appropriate in a relationship, can lead to a disclosure of a child protection issue. Teachers must always refer to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) if a disclosure is made.
- Pupils need basic knowledge about the privacy of their bodies, to support safeguarding. We have adopted a school-wide policy on the consistent use of correct terms for body parts as part of safeguarding practice. This is not sex education.

Inclusivity

Special Educational Needs

Our children may have different needs based on their emotional and physical development, life experiences, and learning differences, but we aim to ensure that all pupils are included in RSE. Teachers will plan and deliver work in a variety of ways, in order to meet the needs of individual pupils with special educational needs or learning differences. We will include activities to develop children's confidence, communication and relationship skills, their self-esteem and understanding.

Equalities and Diversity

All schools have responsibilities in relation to equality and protected characteristics. Planning and resources are reviewed to ensure they comply with equalities legislation and the school's equal opportunities policy.

All of our RSE content, as are all other lessons is taught without bias and in line with legal responsibilities such as those contained within the Equality Act (2010). Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that children are then able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect others that may have different opinions. The personal beliefs and attitudes of staff delivering RSE will not influence the teaching of the subject in school.

In our school we seek to recognise and embrace the diverse nature of our community. We aim to value and celebrate religious, ethnic and cultural diversity as part of modern Britain. We will explore different cultural beliefs and values and encourage activities that challenge stereotypes and discrimination and present children with accurate information based on the law. We will use a range of teaching materials and resources that reflect the diversity of our community and encourage a sense of inclusiveness.

Faith and cultural perspectives on RSHE

- Teaching RSHE effectively means considering the many faiths and cultures of Britain today and knowing about the law.
- As a school we will deliver RSHE in a non-judgmental way, providing a balanced approach that acknowledges the wealth of beliefs, views and opinions of our community and country.

- RSHE teaching will promote equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
- A diverse range of resources will be used so every child and family feels included, respected, and valued.
- Parents and carers are key partners in RSHE and are best placed to support their children to understand how their learning at school fits with their family's faith, beliefs, and values.

Engaging stakeholders (parents, staff, children, and governors)

- The role of parents/carers in the development of children's understanding about relationships is vital. Parents are the first teachers of their children.
- Our aim at Savile Park Primary School is to establish open communication and maintain positive relationships with all parents/carers so they are given every opportunity to inform and understand the purpose and content of RSHE.
- At Savile Park Primary School, we will work with parents when planning and delivering RSHE. Parents/carers can be provided with the following information:
 - The content of the RSHE curriculum.
 - The delivery of the RSHE/curriculum (including examples of the resources used).
 - How to support/complement RSHE teaching at home.
 - How to request a child is withdrawn from some, or all, of sex education delivered as part of statutory RSHE.
- In addition to their involvement in developing the RSHE policy, parents/carers will be provided with frequent opportunities to understand, ask questions, or express any concerns about RSHE.
- If parents/carers have concerns about any aspect of the RSHE curriculum, they are encouraged to share these with the school. We will then invite parents/carers to come and talk to us. Alternatively, parents/carers can email or write a note or letter.
- Parents/carers contacting the school about RSHE will be asked to include a name and contact information. This is so we can respond to the parent/carer directly. Anonymous communication will not be considered.

Roles of Parents/Parental Right to Withdrawal

We believe that all of the content within our school's PSHE curriculum, including RSE, is of the utmost importance and relevance to all pupils. However, parents have the legal right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all non-statutory sex education. Parents are not able to withdraw their child from any aspect of relationships education or health education (which includes learning about the changing adolescent body, puberty, and menstruation) or any content delivered through the national curriculum science programme. Any parent wishing to withdraw their child from sex education will be invited to meet with a member of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to discuss this.

This Policy should be read in conjunction with:

- Safeguarding Policy
- SEND Policy
- Science Policy
- Teaching and Learning Policy

This policy has been produced with due regard for the following legislation and guidance:

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002: 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...*
- The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019.
- The Equality Act 2010 and schools (DfE 2014).
- Science programmes of study: Key Stages 1 and 2 (DfE 2013).
- Keeping children safe in education – for schools and colleges (DfE 2020).

APPENDIX 1

Specific roles and responsibilities

A The Governing Body

- Ensure the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to relationships and sex education.
- Approve the RSHE policy.
- Hold the Headteacher to account for the implementation of the policy (checking the RSHE curriculum is well-led and effectively managed).

B The Headteacher

- The development and implementation of the RSHE policy.
- Agree the curriculum delivery model (where it will be taught, the time allocation and staffing).
- Ensure RSHE is resourced, staffed, and timetabled to enable the school to meet its legal obligations and offer high-quality provision to all pupils.
- Enable staff to be suitably trained to teach relationships and sex education.
- Encourage parents to engage with the formation of the policy and know about the final policy.
- Support requests from parents to excuse their child from sex education (including organising alternative education for any pupils withdrawn).
- Report to the Governing Board on the implementation and effectiveness of the policy.
- Review the policy (on an annual basis).

C Lead teacher for RSHE

- Support the development and implementation of the RSHE policy.
- Develop the school's RSHE curriculum and delivery model.
- Ensure continuity and progression between each year groups.
- Work with other teachers (including subjects leads) to ensure the RSHE curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, any content in other subjects.
- Organise, provide and monitor CPD to enable teachers to develop their expertise so they feel confident and competent to teach RSHE.
- Provide teachers with resources to support RSHE delivery.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of RSHE and support teaching staff if required.
- Report to the Head teacher/Governing Body regarding compliance with the statutory requirements and effectiveness of the RSHE curriculum.

D SENCO

- Advise teachers on how best to identify and support pupils' need (including the use of teaching assistants/support staff).

E All teachers of RSHE

- Know and act in accordance with the RSHE policy.
- Reflect the law (including the Equality Act 2010) as it applies to sex and relationships.
- Consider how their personal views and/or beliefs might impact on their teaching of RSHE.
- Monitor pupil progress in line with school policy.
- Work with the SENCO to identify and respond to the needs of pupils with SEND.
- Report any concerns about RSHE teaching to the lead teacher and/or senior leader.
- Report any safeguarding concerns or pupil disclosures to the DSL (in line with school safeguarding policy).
- Respond professionally and appropriately to any parent who has withdrawn their child from sex education.
- Share any concerns they may have about teaching RSHE with the lead teacher and/or Head teacher. Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSHE.

APPENDIX 2

Detailed overviews of both Relationship and Health Education

Relationships education overview:

Families and people who care for me

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That families are important for them 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

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- 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, but 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.
- How to manage conflict.
- How to manage different situations and how to seek help from others if needed.

Respectful relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs.
- Which 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 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 the different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying to an adult, and how to seek help.
- What a stereotype is, and how they can be unfair, negative, or destructive.
- The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers, and adults.

Online relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including 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, even when we are anonymous.
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online.
- How to recognise harmful content and contact online, and how to report these.
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.
- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

Being safe

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- 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.
- 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) who 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 and 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 seek advice, for example, from their family, their school and other sources.

Health Education Overview: The focus at primary level is teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing

Mental Wellbeing

By the end of primary school pupils will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and nervousness.

- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.
- How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important they discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That for most people, the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- About the benefits of rationing time spent online.
- The risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices.
- The impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- How to consider the effect of their online actions on others.
- How to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
- The importance of keeping personal information private.
- Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.
- That the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.
- How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information (inclusive of that from search engines) is ranked, selected, and targeted.
- Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical Health and Fitness

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this, for example by walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile, or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.
- The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
- How and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What constitutes a healthy diet, including an understanding of calories and other nutritional content.
- The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating, including obesity, and other behaviours, e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health.

Drugs alcohol and tobacco

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.

Health and prevention

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss or unexplained changes to the body.
- About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
- The importance of sufficient good-quality sleep for good health, and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood, and ability to learn.
- About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria and viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing.
- The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.

Basic First Aid

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services, if necessary.
- Concepts of basic First Aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

Changing adolescent body.

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.
- About menstrual wellbeing and key facts relating to the menstrual cycle.

APPENDIX 3

- All pupils will be taught in national curriculum science: the main external parts of the human body; how the body changes as it grows (including puberty); the reproductive process in some plants and animals.
- All pupils will be taught the health education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. The section on the changing adolescent body includes: key facts about puberty and the changing adolescence body particularly through from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes; about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.
- All pupils will be taught about relationships education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. This includes learning about caring relationships and different types of families. All teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in approach and content. Teaching will be fully integrated into programmes of study rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson. Teaching about diverse families is part of relationships education.

Non-Statutory Sex Education Overview

As in previous years, children will be taught in year 5:

- that for a baby to begin to grow, part comes from a mother and part comes from a father; that in most animals including humans the baby grows inside the mother.
- begin to understand that for a baby to be made, a sperm and an egg come together.
- how a baby develops in the womb and how babies are born.