

*Winchelsea*



*All Individuals Matter*

**WINCHELSEA PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**RUSKINGTON**

**RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION**  
**POLICY**

## **Part 1: Introduction**

We have based our school's RSE policy on DfE guidance issued under Section 80A of the Education Act 2002. The specified intentions in their guidance document state that schools should 'put in place the key building blocks of healthy, respectful relationships, focusing on family and friendships in all contexts, including online'. While we use sex education to inform children about sexual issues, we do this with regard to matters of morality and individual responsibility and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions. We do not use sex education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation. The government have informed schools that Relationships Education will be compulsory for all primary children from September 2020.

## **Part 2: Aims and objectives**

We teach children about:

- The variety of types of family composition, households they live in and relationships within them
- The importance of family life
- Mental health and well-being and management of their feelings
- The physical development of their bodies as they grow into adults;
- The way humans reproduce;
- Respect for their own bodies and the importance of sexual activity as part of a committed, long-term and loving relationship;
- Moral questions;
- Relationships issues;
- Respect for the views of other people;
- Sex abuse and what they should do if they are worried about any sexual matters.

## **Part 3: Context**

While RSE education in our school means that we give children information about sexual behaviour, we do this with an awareness of the moral code and values which underpin all our work in school. In particular, we teach RSE in the belief that:-

- RSE should be taught in the context of marriage and family life;
- RSE is part of a wider social, personal, spiritual and moral education process;
- Children should be taught to have respect for their own bodies;
- Children should learn about their responsibilities to others and be aware of the consequences of sexual activity;
- It is important to build positive relationships with others, involving trust and respect;
- Children need to learn the importance of self-control.

## **Part 4: Organisation**

**4.1** We teach RSE through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main RSE teaching in our personal, social and health education

(PHSE) curriculum, we also teach some RSE through other subjects areas (for example, science and PE), where we feel that they contribute significantly to a child's knowledge and understanding of his or her own body and how it is changing and developing.

- 4.2** In PSHE we teach children about relationships and we encourage children to discuss issues. We teach about the parts of the body, how they work and explain to them what will happen to their bodies during puberty. For example, we tell the boys that their voices will change during puberty and we explain to the girls about menstruation. We encourage the children to ask for help if they need it.
- 4.3** In science lessons in both Key Stages, teachers inform children about puberty and how a baby is born. For this aspect of the school's teaching, we follow the guidance material in the national scheme of work for science. In Key Stage 1 we teach children about how animals, including humans, move, feed, grow and reproduce and we also teach them about the main parts of the body. Children learn to appreciate the differences between people and how to show respect for each other. In Key Stage 2 we teach about life processes and the main stages of the human life cycle in greater depth.
- 4.4** In Year 6 we place a particular emphasis on health education, as many children experience puberty at this age. We liaise with the Local Health Authority about suitable teaching materials to use with our children in these lessons. Teachers do their best to answer all questions with sensitivity and care. By the end of Key Stage 2, we ensure that both boys and girls know how babies are born, how their bodies change during puberty, what menstruation is, and how it affects women. We always teach this with due regard for the emotional development of the children (as stated earlier in this policy).

### **Part 5: Role of parents**

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's RSE 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 this objective we:-

- Inform parents about the school's RSE policy and practice;
- Answer any questions that parents may have about the RSE education of their child;
- Take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for RSE in the school;
- Inform parents about the best practice known with regard to RSE, 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 no longer have the right to withdraw their child from RSE lessons but do have the right to request their child is excused from sex education within RSE only. If a

parent wishes their child to be withdrawn from sex education lessons, 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. The school always complies with the wishes of parents in this regard.

### **Part 6: Role of other members of the community**

We encourage other valued members of the community to work with us to provide advice and support to the children with regard to health education. In particular, members of the Local Health Authority, such as the school nurse and other health professionals, give us valuable support with our RSE programme.

### **Part 7: Confidentiality**

Teachers conduct RSE lessons in a sensitive manner and in confidence. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved, or likely to be involved in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as a matter of child protection. Teachers will respond in a similar way if a child indicates that they may have been a victim of abuse. In these circumstances the teacher will talk to the child as a matter of urgency. If the teacher has concerns, they will draw their concerns to the attention of the Headteacher. The Headteacher will then deal with the matter in consultation with health care professionals. (See also Child Protection policy).

### **Part 8: Role of the Headteacher**

It is the responsibility of the Headteacher to ensure that both staff and parents are informed about our RSE policy and that the policy is implemented effectively. It is also the Headteacher's responsibility to ensure that members of staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.

The Headteacher liaises with external agencies regarding the school's RSE programme, and ensures that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy and that they work within this framework.

The Headteacher monitors this policy on a regular basis and reports to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

### **Part 9: Monitoring and review**

The governing body monitors our RSE policy on an annual basis. The governing body gives serious consideration to any comments from parents about RSE programme and makes a record of all such comments. The governing body consults the staff and the Headteacher to make modifications as necessary to ensure that provision is strong for all children.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Chair of Governors

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

