

Brunshaw Primary School



*'Inspiring children to be resilient and aspirational learners,
within a positive and considerate community.'*

RSE Policy

~~July-November~~ 2024

Agreed by Governors: ~~September 2024~~ January 2025

This policy will be updated before two years if there is a change in government policy (currently under review)

Commented [MJ1]: Just check dates ☺

Aims

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school are to:

- Provide a [learning environment framework](#) in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of [sexual developmentthe changing adolescent body](#) 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
- Understand what consent is and how to ask and give consent

Commented [MJ2]: I'm not quite sure what this means- does it mean a safe environment? Or a framework for teachers to work within?

Commented [MJ3]: 'the changing adolescent body' may be less contentious here?

Statutory requirements

As a maintained primary school, we must provide relationships education to all pupils under section 34 of the [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#).

We are not required to provide sex education, but we do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

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](#).

We must also have regard to our legal duties set out in:

- Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter 1 of the [Equality Act 2010](#)
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

At Brunshaw Primary School, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

This policy ~~has been~~[was](#) developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

1. Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – all school staff 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

Commented [MJ4]: There are no significant changes so we won't say this one was consulted on- this is the old one updated so we will say 'was' to avoid challenges over the semantics

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

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.

Commented [MJ5]: I would remove if you don't mention contraception as you wouldn't cover sexual health until KS3

Our RSE curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1, but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum using the PSHE association and in consultation with parents, pupils and staff, and taking into account the age, developmental stage, needs and feelings of our pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so that pupils are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- How a baby is conceived and born

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE). All children are taught with their peers, but individual children may be taught separately by a member of teaching staff if the lesson would be beyond their understanding or cause emotional harm.

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

For more information about our RSE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to make sure 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 and 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 also be mindful of the law and legal requirements, taking care not to condone or encourage illegal political activity, such as violent action against people, criminal damage to property, hate crime, terrorism or the illegal use of drugs.

Inclusivity

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- Considers how a diverse range of pupils will relate to them
- Is sensitive to all pupils' experiences
- During lessons, makes pupils feel:
 - Safe and supported
 - Able to engage with the key messages

We will also:

- Make sure that pupils learn about these topics in an environment that's appropriate for them, for example in:
 - A whole-class setting
 - Small groups or targeted sessions
 - 1-to-1 discussions
 - Digital formats
- Give careful consideration to the level of differentiation needed

Use of resources

We **will** consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSE guidance
- Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our pupils
- Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics
- Fit into our curriculum plan
- Are from credible sources
- Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

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-statutory/non-science] components of RSE.

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-statutory/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.

All teaching staff have a responsibility to teach RSE and RSE will be delivered by the main class teacher, not support staff.

Pupils

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

Parents’ right to withdraw

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

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of sex education within RSE.

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

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

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map

YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
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YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
One	Autumn	- To know which body parts are private - To understand appropriate and inappropriate touches - To ask and give permission to touch	NSPCC Pantasarus
Two	Summer	- About the human life cycle and how they grow from young to old - To identify and name the external body parts including external genitalia	Growing up with Yasmin and Tom
Four	Summer	- How to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs - About the physical and emotional changes during puberty - Key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections, and wet dreams - Strategies to manage changes during puberty, including menstruation - The importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty, including washing hands regularly and using deodorants - How to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult and how to get information help and advice about puberty	Growing up with Yasmin and Tom

YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
Five	Autumn	- To identify when physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations - That it is never someone's fault if they have experienced unacceptable contact - That no one should ask them to keep a secret that makes them uncomfortable or try to persuade them to keep a secret that they are worried about	
Five	Summer	- That female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law - What to do and whom to tell if they or someone they know might be at risk of FGM	
Six	Autumn	- Ways in which couples show their love and commitment to one another, including those who are not married or who live apart - What marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults - That people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married - That to force anyone into marriage is illegal	1Decision

YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
Six	Summer	• identify the links between love, committed relationships and conception • what sexual intercourse is, and how it can be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults • how pregnancy occurs i.e. when a sperm meets an egg and the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the womb • that pregnancy can be prevented with contraception² • about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and how having a baby changes someone's life	Growing up with Yasmin and Tom 1Decision

Appendix 2: By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	• 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	• 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	• 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	• 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 • How information and data is shared and used online

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Being safe	• 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

Learning not specifically linked to the RSE curriculum

We will always have the well-being of our young people at the heart of our curriculum and this includes working with children; individuals, groups, classes or year groups on specific topics that may arise. Anything of a sensitive nature will be communicated to parents and carers beforehand.

Appendix 3: 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			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	

Reviewed May 2024
This policy will be next reviewed in May 2026 but has been reviewed in line with current guidelines. Should there be any significant changes to content or delivery before the next

review date, a parent consultation will take place and the policy reviewed and amended as necessary.