



## **Royal Wootton Bassett Academy Trust Relationships and Sex Education Policy**

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**RWBAT Responsibility: TELT**

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### **1. Aims**

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our schools 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

## **2. Statutory requirements**

RWBAT schools must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

RWBAT primaries academies do not have to follow the National Curriculum but are expected to offer all pupils a curriculum that is similar to the National Curriculum including requirements to teach science which would include the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

RWBAT secondary academies must provide RSE to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

In teaching RSE, we are required by our funding agreements to have regard to [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

RWBAT schools teach RSE as set out in this policy.

## **3. Policy development**

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. The policy has been made available to parents/carers for feedback.
2. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was ratified by the Senior Leadership Teams under the Headteachers' delegated power and was shared with governors and made available to staff and parents.

## **4. Definition**

In an overarching 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.

## **5. Curriculum**

Each RWBAT school will have a slightly different curriculum and each school will use Appendix 1 to outline their curriculum; however, there may be occasions when schools need to adapt this when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum 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.

## **6. Delivery of RSE**

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum, predominantly through the school's Personal Development (PD) Days. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

### **RWBAT schools:**

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

- Families
- Respectful relationships, including friendships
- Online and media
- Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

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

For all RWBAT schools, 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, LGBT 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).

## **7. Roles and responsibilities**

### **7.1 The governing board**

The local governing boards will hold the Headteacher to account for the implementation of this policy.

The governing board has delegated the approval of this policy to the Headteacher

### **7.2 The Headteacher**

Headteachers are responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across their respective schools, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory/non-science components of RSE (see section 8).

### **7.3 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.

Staff responsible for teaching RSE at the Wellington primaries are class teachers

### **7.4 Pupils**

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

## **8. Parents' right to withdraw**

RWBAT schools:

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE up to and until 3 terms before the child turns 16. After this point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.

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

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.

## **9. Training**

Training is available for staff on the delivery of RSE as required. The Headteacher may also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

## **10. Monitoring arrangements**

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Subject Leaders for PSHE and SLT through learning walks and pupil voice.

This policy will be reviewed every 3 years.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the Headteacher.

Appendix 1: By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care for me	<p>that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.</p> <p>how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p>

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 down, 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 and how to seek help or advice from others if needed

Respectful relationships

- practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
- 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
- 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
- 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

Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.</li><li>• how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.</li><li>• how information and data is shared and used online.</li></ul>
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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

<p>Mental well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health</li> <li>• that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate</li> <li>• the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness</li> <li>• simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests</li> <li>• isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support</li> <li>• that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</li> <li>• where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)</li> <li>• it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.</li> </ul>
<p>Changing adolescent body</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes</li> <li>• about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</li> </ul>

## Puberty and Human Reproduction in Jigsaw 3-11

FS	Growing Up	How we have changed since we were babies
Y1	My changing body	Understanding that growing and changing is natural and happens to everybody at different rates
	Boys' and girls' bodies	Appreciating the parts of the body that make us different and using the correct names for them
Y2	The changing me	Where am I on the journey from young to old, and what changes can I be proud of?
	Boys and girls	Differences between boys and girls – how do we feel about them? Which parts of me are private?
Y3	Outside body changes	How our bodies need to change so they can make babies when we grow up – outside changes and how we feel about them
	Inside body changes	How our bodies need to change so they can make babies when we grow up – inside changes and how we feel about them <small>(animations used – shorter version Female and Male Reproductive Systems)</small>

Puberty and Human Reproduction in Jigsaw 3-11		
Y4	Having a baby	The choice to have a baby, the parts of men and women that make babies and – in simple terms – <b>how this happens</b> (animations used – the Female Reproductive System)
	Girls and puberty	How a girl's body changes so that she can have a baby when she's an adult – including menstruation (animations used – the Female Reproductive System)
Y5	Puberty for girls	Physical changes and feelings about them – importance of looking after yourself (animations used – the Female Reproductive System)
	Puberty for boys	Developing understanding of changes for both sexes – reassurance and exploring feelings (animations used – the Male Reproductive System)
	Conception	<b>Understanding the place of sexual intercourse in a relationship and how it can lead to conception and the wonder of a new life</b> (animations used – the Female and Male Reproductive Systems)
Y6	Puberty	Consolidating understanding of physical and emotional changes and how they affect us (animations used – the Female and Male Reproductive Systems)
	Girl talk / boy talk	A chance to ask questions and reflect (single sex) (animations used – the Female and Male Reproductive Systems)
	Conception to birth	<b>The story of pregnancy and birth</b> (animations used – the Female and Male Reproductive Systems)

The content in red on the grid above could be deemed as 'Human Reproduction' and parents could request their children are withdrawn from all or part of these lessons.

Appendix 2 - Relationships and Sex Education Example Secondary Curriculum Map September 2020

Year Group	Term	Topic/Theme Details – <i>Pupils should know....</i>	Resources / Method
7	1 PD Day	<b>Health Lifestyles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to manage physical and emotional changes during puberty</li> <li>• Personal hygiene</li> <li>• How to recognise and respond to inappropriate and unwanted contact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Film</li> <li>• Assembly – possible outside speaker</li> <li>• Teacher PowerPoint presentation</li> <li>• Worksheets</li> </ul>
7	4 PD Day	<b>Teambuilding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teambuilding exercise working on trust, honesty, respect, kindness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gym, benches</li> </ul>
7	5 PD Day	<b>Positive Relationships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of relationships within families and friendships.</li> <li>• Indicators of healthy and positive relationships online.</li> <li>• How to develop self-worth and self-efficacy</li> <li>• About qualities and behaviours relating to different types of positive relationships</li> <li>• How to recognise unhealthy relationships</li> <li>• Diversity and anti-bullying</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher PowerPoint Presentation</li> <li>• Assembly</li> <li>• Worksheets</li> <li>• Support leaflets</li> </ul>
11	1 PD Day	<b>Social Influences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of Gangs – DDN</li> <li>• Extremism –radicalisation</li> <li>• Discrimination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher PowerPoint</li> <li>• Worksheet</li> <li>• Outside Speaker</li> </ul>

**Appendix 3: By the end of secondary school pupils should know**

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That there are different types of committed, stable relationships</li><li>• How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children</li><li>• What marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony</li><li>• Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into</li><li>• The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships</li><li>• The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting</li><li>• How to: determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed</li></ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including: trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship</li> <li>• Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>• How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice)</li> <li>• 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 people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people’s beliefs</li> <li>• About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help</li> <li>• That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control</li> <li>• What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable</li> <li>• The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online</li> <li>• About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online</li> <li>• Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them</li> <li>• What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online</li> <li>• The impact of viewing harmful content</li> <li>• That specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners</li> <li>• That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail</li> <li>• How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online</li> </ul>
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships</li> <li>• How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online)</li> </ul>



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship</li> <li>• That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing</li> <li>• The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women</li> <li>• That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others</li> <li>• That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex</li> <li>• The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available</li> <li>• The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage</li> <li>• That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help)</li> <li>• How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing</li> <li>• About the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment</li> <li>• How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour</li> <li>• How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment</li> </ul>

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	