



SEX AND RELATIONSHIPS POLICY

Date	Review Date	Coordinator	Nominated Governor
March 2017	March 2018	MRS K DAVIES	MISS SPILSBURY

We believe this policy relates to the following legislation:

- Education Act 1996

The following documentation is also related to this policy:

- Statutory Guidance on Sex and Relationship Education (DfE)

We believe sex education is best defined as ‘...learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of marriage for family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care. It is also about the teaching of sex, sexuality and sexual health’. (Sex Education and Relationship Education Guidance)

In this school SRE is part of the personal, social and health education curriculum. Through SRE we inform children about sexual issues but in the context of morality and individual responsibility. This allows children to ask and explore moral questions. Under no circumstance do we use sex education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation.

We aim to work closely with parents, carers and governors and to create an ethos that will ensure all pupils receive appropriate, accurate and honest answers to their questions about SRE.

We wish to work closely with the School Council and to hear their views and opinions as we acknowledge and support Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that children should be encouraged to form and to express their views.

We as a school community have a commitment to promote equality. Therefore, an equality impact assessment has been undertaken and we believe this policy is in line with the Equality Act 2010.

We believe it is essential that this policy clearly identifies and outlines the roles and responsibilities of all those involved in the procedures and arrangements that is connected with this policy.

Aims

- To offer all pupils a planned programme of education about human development, relationships, sexuality and family life which is developmental and appropriate to the age and maturity of the child.

- To teach sexuality within a moral framework emphasising stable relationships and family life.
- To encourage pupils to develop a positive attitude to all body functions.
- To help children understand that they have rights over their bodies.
- To help pupils recognise peer social pressure and boost self-esteem.
- To work with other schools and the local authority to share good practice in order to improve this policy.

Equality Impact Assessment

Under the Equality Act 2010 we have a duty not to discriminate against people on the basis of their age, disability, gender, gender identity, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation.

This policy has been equality impact assessed and we believe that it is in line with the Equality Act 2010 as it is fair, it does not prioritise or disadvantage any pupil and it helps to promote equality at this school.

Organisation of the Sex Education Programme

All schools are required to teach the Science National Curriculum. Parents do not have the right to withdraw their child/children.

Key Stage 1	Years 3 and 4	Years 5 and 6
To understand plants		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees and those classified as deciduous and evergreen. • Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers. • Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance. • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. • Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. 	<p>from plant to plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. • Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	
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To understand animals and humans

<p>Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. • Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, including pets). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat. • Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. • Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. • Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. • Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. • Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. • Investigate and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). • Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene. 	<p>protection and movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. • Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. 	
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To investigate living things

<p>Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, that are dead and that have never been alive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify that most living things live in habitats to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. • Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
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<p>which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants and how they depend on each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. • Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. 	<p>things in their local and wider environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common, observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.
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To understand evolution and inheritance

<p><i>Identify how humans resemble their parents in many features.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how plants and animals, including humans, resemble their parents in many features. • Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. • Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
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	<p>millions of years ago.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.
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Such a programme can successfully follow the outline given below;

Foundation

Children learn about the concept of male and female and about young animals. In ongoing PSHE work, they develop skills to form friendships and think about relationships with others.

Key Stage 1

Through work in science children learn about life cycles of some animals, understand the idea of growing from young to old and learn that all living things reproduce. They learn about the importance of personal hygiene to maintain good health. In RE and PSHE children reflect on family relationships, different family groups and friendship. They learn about rituals and traditions associated with birth, marriage and death and talk about the emotions involved.

They begin to co-operate with others in work and play and begin to recognise the range of human emotions and ways to deal with them.

They also learn about personal safety.

Key Stage 2

In Science children build on their knowledge of life cycles and learn the basics about inheritance genetics. Children are taught about the physical, emotional and social changes at puberty, which include personal hygiene. In RE and PSHE, they continue to develop an understanding of relationships within a family, between friends and the community and that there are different patterns of friendship. They will develop skills needed to form relationships and to respect other people's emotions and feelings. They will consider how to make simple choices and exercise some basic techniques for resisting pressures.

Sex and relationship education should focus on the development of skills and attitudes not just the acquisition of knowledge.

Sex and relationship education is usually delivered in mixed gender groups however, there may be occasions where single gender groups are more appropriate and relevant.

Resources to teach sex and relationship education include fiction, reference books, leaflets and extracts from videos.

Specific Issues

- **Parental consultation**

The school includes information on sex and relationship education on the school website and full details are available on request.

The school informs parents when aspects of the sex and relationship programme are taught and provides opportunities for parents to view the videos and resources being used.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from those aspects of sex and relationship education, not included in the Science National Curriculum. However this rarely happens, by working in partnership with parents they recognise the importance of this aspect of their child's education.

- **Safeguarding / Confidentiality**

Teachers need to be aware that effective sex and relationship education, which brings an understanding of what is and is not acceptable in a relationship, may lead to disclosure of a child protection issue. The staff member will inform the Head Teacher /Designated Child Protection person in line with the LA procedures for child protection. A member of staff cannot promise confidentiality if concerns exist.

- **Links with other policies**

This policy is linked with the following policies:
Equal Opportunities
Safeguarding
Confidentiality
Behaviour and Discipline
Anti Bullying

- **Dealing with difficult questions**

Ground rules are essential to provide an agreed structure to answering sensitive or difficult questions. This framework facilitates the use of an anonymous question box as a distancing technique.

Teachers will endeavour to answer questions as honestly as possible but if faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, provision would be made to meet the individual child's needs.

- **Use of visitors**

When appropriate, visitors such as the school nurse are involved in the delivery of sex and relationship education, particularly in Key Stage 2.

- **Children with special needs**

Teaching and resources will be differentiated as appropriate to address the needs of these children in order for them to have full access to the content of sex and relationship education.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is the responsibility of the head teacher, named governor and teacher with responsibility for sex and relationship education.

The school will assess the effectiveness of the aims, content and methods in promoting students' learning by lesson observation, sampling teachers planning, questionnaires to teachers and children and feedback from parents.

The effectiveness of the SRE programme will be evaluated by assessing children's learning and implementing change if required.

Headteacher:		Date:	10/3/17
Chair of Governing Body:		Date:	10/3/17

Following the announcement from the DfE in March 2017 concerning a significant review to the guidance and statutory curriculum content, this policy will be reviewed following the publication.