



Sex and Relationships Education Policy

June 2014



George Dixon Primary

Sex and Relationship Education Policy

(To be read in conjunction with the school policy on Child Protection.)

1 Introduction

1.1 . We have based our school's sex education policy on the DfEE guidance document Sex and Relationship Education Guidance (ref DfEE 0116/2000). In this document, sex education is defined as 'learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of marriage and partnerships for family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care. It is also about the teaching of sex, sexuality, and sexual health'.

In the DfE document sex and relationship education is defined as "learning about physical, moral and emotional development". The guidance states, "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".

1.2 Sex and relationship education is part of the personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum in our school. When we inform our pupils through sex and relationship education about sexual issues, we do this with regard to morality and individual responsibility, and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions. We do not use sex and relationship education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation.

2 Aims and objectives

2.1 We will teach children about:

- 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;
- the importance of family life;
- moral questions;
- relationship issues;
- respect for the views of other people;
- sexual abuse, and what they should do if they are worried about any sexual matters.

3 Context

3.1 We teach about sex and relationships in the context of the school's aims and values. While sex and relationship 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. We teach sex and relationship education on the understanding that:

- it is taught in the context of a loving relationship, marriage, partnership and family life;
- it is part of a wider process of social, personal, spiritual and moral education;
- 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.

4 The National Healthy School Award

4.1 We were successful in gaining the National Healthy School Award , which promotes health education. As participants in this scheme we:

- consult with parents and carers on all matters of health education policy;
- train all our teachers to teach about sex and relationships;
- listen to the views of the children in our school regarding sex and relationship education;
- look positively at any local initiatives that support us in providing the best sex and relationship education programme that we can devise.

5 Curriculum organisation

5.1 We teach about sex and relationships through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main sex and relationship education in our personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum, we also teach some sex and relationship education through other subject areas (e.g. science and PE) which we believe contribute significantly to children's knowledge and understanding of their own bodies, and how they are changing and developing.

5.2 In PSHE, we teach children about relationships, and we encourage them to discuss issues. We teach pupils about the parts of the body, and how these work, and we explain to the children what will happen to their bodies during puberty. For example, we teach the children that boys' voices will change during puberty, and we explain menstruation to both boys and girls. We encourage the children to ask for help if they need it.

5.3 In science lessons teachers will explain to children about the changes that will occur to their bodies during puberty and how a baby is born. For this aspect of our teaching, we follow national guidance in science. During 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 fact that people are not all the same, and that we need to respect each other. During Key Stage 2, we teach about life processes, and the main stages of the human life cycle, in greater depth.

5.4 In Year 6, we place a particular emphasis on health education, as many children experience puberty at this age. The school nurse arranges and delivers 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 children's 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.

- 5.5 Parents/ carers of children in Year 5/6 are informed via letter that specific sex and relationships education lessons are taught and there is an option for parents to withdraw from some or all of this content.

6 The role of parents and carers

6.1 The school is well aware that the primary role in sex and relationship education lies with parents and carers. We therefore wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents and carers of children at our school, through mutual understanding, trust and cooperation. To promote this objective, we:

- inform parents and carers about the school's sex and relationship education policy and practice;
- answer any questions that parents or carers may have about the sex and relationship education of their child;
- take seriously any issue that parents or carers raise with teachers or governors about this policy, or about the arrangements for sex and relationship education in the school;
- encourage parents and carers to be involved in reviewing the school policy, and making modifications to it as necessary;
- inform parents and carers about the best practice known with regard to sex and relationship education, 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 bodies and their increasing responsibilities.

6.2 **Parents and carers have the right to withdraw their child from all or part of the sex and relationship education programme that we teach in our school (but not from the biological aspects of human growth and reproduction necessary under the National Curriculum for science). If a parent wishes their child to be withdrawn from sex and relationship 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 and carers in this regard.**

7 The role of other members of the community

7.1 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 sex and relationship education programme.

8 Confidentiality

8.1 Teachers conduct sex and relationship education lessons in a sensitive manner, and in confidence. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved (or seems likely to be involved) in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the reference 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. They will not try to investigate, but will immediately inform the Designated Teacher for child protection issues about their concerns. The headteacher will then deal with the matter in consultation with social service professionals (see also our policy on Child Protection).

9 The role of the headteacher

- 9.1 It is the responsibility of the headteacher to ensure that both staff and parents or carers are informed about our Sex and Relationship Education 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 about sex effectively, and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.
- 9.2 The headteacher liaises with external agencies regarding the school sex and relationship education programme and ensures that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy and work within its framework.
- 9.3 The headteacher monitors this policy on a regular basis, and reports to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

10 Monitoring and review

- 10.1 The curriculum and scrutiny committee of the governing body monitors the impact of our sex and relationship policy on an annual basis. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification. The curriculum committee gives serious consideration to any comments from parents and carers about the sex and relationships education programme, and makes a record of all such comments. Governors require the headteacher to keep a written record, giving details of the content and delivery of the sex and relationship education programme.
- 10.2 This policy will be reviewed every three years or sooner if necessary.

Signed:

Date: