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| Reviewed on: | 10 th March 2016 |
| Next Review: | March 2018 |
| Staff Responsibility | G Eagar M Snow |
| Governor responsibility | FGB |
| Signed by Chair | |

Sex and Relationships Education Policy

Rationale

In accordance with the updated 1998 version of the 1996 Education Act the governors of Barton Primary School have decided that Sex Education will be taught throughout Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2.

Sex and Relationships Education will be taught to promote the spiritual, moral, cultural, emotional and physical development of pupils at the school, in order to prepare for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life. It encourages the acquisition of skills and attitudes, which allows pupils to manage their own relationships within a healthy life style.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Our school's policy on sex and relationship education (SRE) is based on the DfES document 'Sex and Relationship Education Guidance' (DfES 0116/2000). This continues to be the recommended SRE guidance under the current government (from 2013).
- 1.2 In the DfES document, SRE 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'.
- 1.3 SRE is part of the Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural curriculum in our school. We have therefore also used the schools current Science and PSHCE programmes of study to help inform the content of our SRE lessons. When we inform our pupils about sex and relationships issues, we do this with regard to morality and individual responsibility, and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions.

2 Aims and objectives

2.1 We teach children about:

- scientific anatomical names
- puberty and 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 (see the school mission statement). While SRE in our school means that we give children information about sexual behaviour, we do this with an awareness of the moral code, and of the values which underpin all our work. We teach SRE on the understanding that:

- it is taught in the context of marriage 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 Organisation

4.1 We teach about sex and relationships through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main SRE in our personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum, we also do some SRE through the statutory science curriculum (See appendix 1) and other subject areas, such as PE. We believe all these contribute significantly to children's knowledge and understanding of their own bodies, and how they are changing and developing.

4.2 In PSHE, we teach children about relationships, and we encourage children to discuss the changes that happen as they grow up. We teach about the parts of the body, including the private parts, why males and females are different, and we explain to the children what will happen to their bodies during puberty. We encourage the children to ask for help if they need it. By the end of Key Stage 2, we ensure that both boys and girls know why children's bodies change during puberty, how to manage puberty when it happens, and how babies are made and born in the context of an adult sexual relationship. We always teach this with due regard for the emotional development of the children.

4.3 In science lessons, teachers inform children about males and females and how a baby is born. In Key Stage 1, we teach children that animals, including humans, produce offspring, which grow into adults, and we also teach them about the main parts of the body. In Key Stage 2, we teach about life processes including reproduction and the main stages of the human life cycle, in greater depth. (See appendix 1)

4.4 We liaise with the Local Health Authority about suitable teaching materials to use with our children in SRE lessons. Teachers do their best to answer all questions with sensitivity and care.

5 The role of parents/ guardians

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

- inform parents about the school's SRE policy and practice;
- answer any questions that parents may have about the SRE of their child;
- take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy, or about the arrangements for SRE in the school;
- encourage parents to be involved in reviewing the school policy, and making modifications to it as necessary;
- inform parents about the best practice known with regard to SRE, so that the teaching in school supports the key messages that parents and carers give to children at home;
- make the SRE resources used in our lesson available for viewing.

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.

- 5.2 Some parents prefer to take the responsibility for aspects of this element of education. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from all or part of the sex and relationship education taught in the school except for those parts included in the statutory National Curriculum (i.e. in Science lessons). Parents are encouraged to discuss their decisions with staff at the earliest opportunity.

If a parent wishes their child to be withdrawn from sex education lessons, they should discuss this with the Headteacher or class teacher, 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.

6 The role of other members of the community

- 6.1 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 SRE programme.

7 Confidentiality

- 7.1 Teachers conduct SRE lessons in a sensitive manner, and in confidence. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved (or being likely to be involved) in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the reference seriously, and deal with it as a matter of safeguarding/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 named person for child protection issues about their concerns. The headteacher will then deal with the matter in consultation with health care professionals (see also our policy on Child Protection).

8 The role of the Headteacher

- 8.1 It is the responsibility of the headteacher to ensure that both staff and parents are informed about our SRE 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 and relationships effectively, and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.
- 8.2 The Headteacher liaises with external agencies regarding the school SRE programme, and ensures that all adults who work with our children on these issues are aware of the school policy, and work within its framework.
- 8.3 The Headteacher monitors this policy on a regular basis, and reports to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

9 Monitoring and review

- 9.1 The Curriculum Committee of the governing body is responsible for monitoring the delivery of our SRE policy. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the full governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification. The Curriculum Committee gives serious consideration to any comments from parents about the SRE 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 our SRE programme.
- 9.2 This policy will be reviewed every two years or earlier if necessary.

Please also see [Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy](#)

Appendix 1

Link to SRE

Proposed changes to the Science Nat curriculum state that primary school pupils should no longer be expected to understand “how reproduction occurs”, nor should they learn the correct names for genitalia
Telegraph 2013

National Curriculum Science

Key Stage 1

1. b) that animals including humans, move, feed, grow, use their senses and reproduce
2. a) to recognise and compare the main external parts of the bodies of humans
f) that humans and animals can produce offspring and these grow into adults
4. a) to recognise similarities and differences between themselves and others and treat others with sensitivity

New National Curriculum KS1 :

Y1: Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Y2: Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Key Stage 2

1. a) that the life processes common to humans and other animals include nutrition, growth and reproduction
2. f) about the main stages of the human life cycle

New National Curriculum KS2

Y5 only: Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age