

# CAPTAIN WEBB PRIMARY SCHOOL



## Sex Relationships Education Policy

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# Captain Webb Primary School

## Sex and Relationship Education Policy

### Introduction

We have based our school's sex and relationship education policy on the DfEE guidance document Sex and Relationship Education Guidance. In this document, sex education is defined as 'learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of stable and loving relationships, marriage for family life, respect, love and care. Sex and relationship education is part of the personal, social and health education curriculum in our school. While we use sex education to inform children about sexual issues, we do this with regard to matters of morality and individual responsibility, and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions. We do not use sex education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation.

### Aims and objectives

We teach children about:

- The physical development of their bodies as they grow into adults;
- The way human's 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;
- Sex abuse and what they should do if they are worried about any sexual matters.

### Context

We teach relationship and sex education in the context of the school's aims and values. While sex 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 in school. In particular, we teach sex education in the belief that:

- Sex education should be taught in the context of marriage and family life;
- Sex education is part of a wider social, personal, spiritual and moral education process;
- 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;

## The National Healthy School Standard

We now participate in the National Healthy School Standard scheme, which promotes health education. As participants in this scheme we:

- Consult with parents on matters of health education policy;
- Listen to the views of the children in our school regarding sex education;
- Look positively at any local initiatives that support us in providing the best sex education teaching programme that we can devise.

## Organisation

We teach relationship and sex education through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main relationship and sex education teaching in our personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum. We also teach some sex education through other subject areas (e.g. science), where we feel that they contribute significantly to a child's knowledge and understanding of his or her own body, and how it is changing and developing. Every child must have access to that part of the sex education programme which comes under the Science National Curriculum;

- Be able to name the main external parts of the body,
- Know that plants and animals need certain conditions to sustain life,
- Know the basic life processes common to humans and other animals,
- Be able to name and locate the major organs of the body,
- Be able to name and outline the functions and major organs and organ systems in mammals. Captain Webb Primary Schools follows the Living and Growing programme from year 1 to year 6 in the summer term.

In PSHE we teach children about relationships, and we encourage children to discuss issues. We teach about the parts of the body and how these work, and we explain to them what will happen to their bodies during puberty. For example, we tell the boys that their voices will change during puberty and we explain to the girls about menstruation. We encourage the children to ask for help if they need it. In Foundation and Key Stage 1 we teach children that animals, including humans, move, feed, grow and reproduce, and we also teach them about the main parts of the body, using the correct vocabulary. Children learn to appreciate the differences between people and how to show respect for each other. In Key Stage 2 we teach about life processes and the main stages of the human life cycle in greater depth. By the end of Key Stage 2, we ensure that both boys and girls know how babies are conceived, born, how their 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.

We arrange a meeting for all parents and carers of children in Year 6 to discuss this **particular programme of lessons, to explain what the issues are and how they are taught**, and to see the materials the school uses in its teaching.

### **The role of parents**

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's sex and relationship education lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and cooperation.

In promoting this objective we:

- Inform parents about the school's sex education policy and practice;
- Answer any questions that parents may have about the sex education of their child;
- Take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for sex education in the school;
- Inform parents about the best practice known with regard to sex 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 body and their increasing responsibilities.

Parents have the right to withdraw their child from all or part of the sex and relationship education programme that we teach in our school. If a parent wishes their child to be withdrawn from sex 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 in this regard. However, the child still needs to receive this education at home.

### **The role of other members of the community**

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 work with us.

### **Confidentiality**

Teachers conduct sex and relationship education lessons in a sensitive manner and in confidence. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as a matter of child protection. If the teacher has concerns, they will draw their concerns to the attention of the headteacher. The headteacher will then deal with the matter in consultation with health care professionals. (See also Child Protection Policy.)

## **SENSITIVE ISSUES.**

Topics such as abortion, homosexuality, HIV/AIDS, sexual abuse, multicultural and religious differences may arise during discussion, especially as these issues are so prevalent in the media. It would be unrealistic to presume that these are outside the children's knowledge and that they are unaware of them. Questions which are asked by children based on any of these sensitive issues may be answered with a straightforward piece of factual information which it would benefit the child to know in order to destroy false beliefs or prejudices. However, if the answer requires the giving of inappropriate information the child may be spoken to individually in order to determine the basis for the question being asked. If the content of the question is of particular concern the Headteacher or the named person for child abuse cases must be informed.

## **The role of the headteacher**

It is the responsibility of the headteacher to ensure that both staff and parents 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 effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.

The headteacher liaises with external agencies regarding the school sex education programme, and ensures that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy, and that they work within this framework.

## **Monitoring and review**

We have recently consulted with teachers, parents/carers, governors and outside agencies about our policy. We will review our Relationship and Sex Education Policy annually.