

**The Horsell Village School**  
**Policy for Relationships and Sex Education**



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We work to provide high quality education within a caring, secure and stimulating school Environment.

Our children are given every opportunity, help and encouragement to develop academically, emotionally, physically, socially and spiritually to their full potential.

### DOING OUR VERY BEST AND CARING FOR EACH OTHER

At The Horsell Village School, Relationships and Sex Education is integrated into the Personal, Social and Health Education programme of the school, as well as being a topic in the Science Curriculum.

## 1. Aims

We want to develop pupil's knowledge, skills and attitudes so that they make informed choices about their behaviour, feel confident and competent about acting on these choices, and move with confidence from childhood through to adolescence.

This underpins our aims and objectives of our Relationships and Sex Education programme which are to:

- promote a concern for relationships with other people, respecting the rights and feelings of others; developing loving, caring relationships as friends, parents, members of a family and community, and ultimately sexual partners;
- provide knowledge of how the human body functions, how it grows and how we change physically and emotionally;
- give children an understanding of the importance of health and hygiene
- emphasise the importance of self-esteem in encouraging all members of the school community to respect and care for their body and mind;
- develop positive values and a moral framework which will guide pupil's choices, judgements and behaviour into adolescence and adult life;

- present the facts about lifestyle choices in order for all pupils to then make informed judgements and to be prepared for the demands of life in the 21st century;
- create an ethos of positive relationships between all members of the school community, and for pupils to be given appropriate, accurate answers as naturally and honestly as possible to their questions on personal relationships and sex;
- work closely with parents, carers and governors in the dissemination of information and develop a partnership approach;
- give regard to the age, emotional and physical maturities of pupils within all age groups taught, including those pupils with special educational needs, and ensure equality of opportunity and experience.
- Teach children the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

## 2. Statutory requirements

As a primary phase academy school we must provide relationships education to all children as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

We do not have to follow the National Curriculum but we are expected to offer all children 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.

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](#).

## 3. Definition

### Definition of Relationships and Sex Education

Relationships and Sex Education is 'lifelong learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of marriage as a context for family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care. It is also about the teaching of sex, sexuality and sexual behavior.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

## 4. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

### Curriculum Content

The teaching of all relationship and sex education is set within a clear, balanced sensitive and moral framework in which pupils are encouraged to consider the importance of respect, acceptance of responsibility, sensitivity, self-esteem, dignity, self-restraint, loyalty and fidelity. It will start in the Early Years Department by developing personal and social skills, self-awareness and respect for others. Throughout the school different aspects of relationship and sex education will be taught through the units of the PSHE spiral curriculum.

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents, children and staff, taking into account the age, needs and feelings of children. If children 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.

### Responding to Children's Questions

During lessons on sex education children may ask questions about topics which are not specifically taught as part of a planned programme. The teacher has to decide whether:

1. To answer the question right away.
2. To ask the child to wait for the answer until the class has been dismissed.
3. To contact the child's parents.
4. To deal with the question in accordance with the school's Child Protection Policy because there is a child protection issue.

As a general rule if the question is about something which is likely to be appropriate to and relevant for the majority of the class, then it should be answered honestly, openly and right away.

#### Organisation

- Class teachers deliver this part of the curriculum. The school nurse and other health professionals are invited into school to provide expertise and information in Relationship and Sex Education for the whole school.
- A variety of teaching methods and resources are used to deliver the Relationship and Sex Education programme including circle-time, relationship building games, videos, books, 3D models, photographs, charts, posters and visiting agencies, e.g. 'The Life Education Centre'. For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

## 5. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building block and characteristic of positive relationships including:

- › Families and people who care for me
- › Caring friendships
- › Respectful relationships
- › Online relationships
- › Being safe

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

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).

## 6. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents' do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents' have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE. However The Horsell village School follows statutory guidance only, so the need to withdraw is therefore not a consideration under this policy.

## Appendix 1: Curriculum map

### Relationships and sex education curriculum map

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YEAR GROUP	TERM	TOPIC/THEME DETAILS	RESOURCES
EYs	Autumn		
EYs	Spring		
EYs	Summer		
Yr1	Autumn		
Yr1	Spring		
Yr1	Summer		
Year 2	Autumn		
Year 2	Spring		
Year 2	Summer		

## Appendix 2: By the end of primary school children should know

TOPIC	CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</li> <li>• How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</li> </ul>
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li> <li>• The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li> <li>• That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>• That most friendships have ups and downs, 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</li> <li>• How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed</li> </ul>

TOPIC	CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>• The conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>• The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</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 those in positions of authority</li> <li>• About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</li> <li>• What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>• The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>
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>

TOPIC	CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</li> <li>• How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</li> <li>• How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</li> <li>• How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</li> <li>• How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</li> <li>• Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</li> </ul>