



Banovallum School

Relationships and Sex Education Policy (from 2020)

Approved by:	Governors	Date: September 2020
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1. Aims

The PSHE curriculum takes full account of the government's statutory guidance on relationships and sex education (RSE) and health Education. (February 2019). We aim to prepare pupils to take their place in society as responsible and risk aware citizens. The curriculum has been carefully sequenced taking into account age appropriateness to provide pupils with knowledge that will enable them to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and knowledge and to develop the resilience to ask for and know when to seek support and advice.

The curriculum is designed to support pupils to embrace the challenges of adult life, equipping them with the knowledge that will enable them to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships and to build their self-efficacy. Pupils can also put this knowledge into practice as they develop the capacity to make sound decisions when facing risks, challenges and complex contexts. The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory requirements

As a secondary academy school we must provide RSE to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

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](#).

At Banovallum School we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

3. Policy development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

1. Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to submit comments about the policy
4. Pupil consultation – we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
5. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. Definition

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information and exploring issues and values.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

5. Curriculum

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

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

The curriculum has been planned to ensure accessibility for all pupils. Pupils with SEND and particularly those who may be considered more vulnerable to exploitation and bullying have been taken into consideration in the planning of individual schemes of work. The curriculum will allow pupils to discuss potentially sensitive issues. Pupils will be made aware of how to raise their concerns or make a report and how any report will be handled. More details can be found in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

6. 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).

Pupils also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by trained health professionals during assemblies and drop-down days.

RSE focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds including:

- Families
- Respectful relationships, including friendships
- Online and media
- Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

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).

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The governing board

The governing board will approve the RSE policy and hold the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

7.2 The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- › Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- › Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- › Monitoring progress
- › Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- › Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are encouraged to discuss this with the Headteacher.

7.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

8. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE up to and until 3 terms before the child turns 16. After this point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the Headteacher.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The Headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

9. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.

The Headteacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Senior Leadership team and specifically the Senior Leader responsible for PSHE through student voice, planning, work scrutinies and learning walks, etc.

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

This policy will be reviewed by Leadership Team- Curriculum Lead and PSHE Lead. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing board and the Headteacher.

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships and sex education curriculum map

Year	Topic/theme
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Types of relationships - nature, importance of marriage, civil partnerships and other stable long-term relationships; roles and responsibilities of parents, carers and children in families.▪ Diversity, Discrimination and Rights - the similarities, differences and diversity among people of different race, culture, ability, disability, sex, gender identity, age and sexual orientation and the impact of stereotyping, prejudice, bullying, discrimination on individuals and communities▪ Influence of the Media- internet and digital safety awareness, how young people are portrayed in the media and how this can impact self-confidence and resilience.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Health and Hygiene -preparation for changes to the body; what puberty is and what it entails; importance of taking increased responsibility for personal hygiene. Students will learn basic first aid and how to support others around them.▪ Diversity and Sexual identity- the difference between sex, gender, identity and sexual orientation; to recognise that there is diversity developing sexual identity. A Brook delivered session on the dangers of sexting and social media.▪ Consent - that consent is freely given and that being pressurised, manipulated or coerced is not consent; the responsibility of the seeker of consent and the importance of respecting the decision.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Diversity and Discrimination – A lesson on equality laws and the protected characteristics in the UK with regard to discrimination. This includes gender, sexual orientation, reassignment status, marital status and pregnancy / maternity rights. Homophobia is explored in detail as a form of discrimination. Using Stonewall Resources to support educating students regarding LGTBQ issues.▪ Healthy Relationships – A lesson that explores healthy relationships and potential signs of unhealthy or abusive behaviours in young people’s relationships. It emphasises healthy trusting relationships.

10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sex in the Media - sexism, gender norms and how genders can be portrayed in the media and impact on people in real life.▪ Consent – a lesson that explicitly teaches the line of consent and how to ensure all sexual activity is consensual and healthy.▪ HIV Awareness – in conjunction with positive speakers from the George House Trust students are taught about HIV, the risks and the myths and stigmas attached to the disease.▪ Contraception lesson - a lesson that explicitly teaches all forms of contraception but focuses on the safe and effective use of the condom and other forms of contraception.
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Impact of pornography- A lesson that explores how the increasing accessibility of pornography can affect young people’s understanding of the reality of sex and relationships.▪ Sexting and the Consequences – A lesson that explores ‘sexting’ and its legal and moral consequences.

Appendix 2: By the end of secondary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That there are different types of committed, stable relationships ▪ How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children ▪ What marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony ▪ Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into ▪ The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships ▪ The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting ▪ How to: determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed
Respectful, relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship ▪ Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships ▪ How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice) ▪ 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 people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs ▪ About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help ▪ That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control ▪ What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable ▪ The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online ▪ About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online ▪ Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them ▪ What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online ▪ The impact of viewing harmful content ▪ That specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners ▪ That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail ▪ How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online. ▪
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships ▪ How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online)
Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship ▪ That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing ▪ The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women ▪ That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others ▪ That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex ▪ The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available ▪ The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage ▪ That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help) ▪ How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing ▪ About the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment ▪ How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour ▪ How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment

Appendix 3: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			
TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL			
Agreed actions from discussion with parents			