



Relationship and sex education policy



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1. Aims

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

At , Burleyfields Primary School, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

As a primary academy, we must provide relationships education to all pupils under section 34 of the [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#).

We don't have to follow the National Curriculum, but we are expected to offer all pupils a curriculum that is similar to the National Curriculum including requirements to teach science. This would include the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

In teaching RSE, we're 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](#).

We also have regard to legal duties set out in:

- Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter 1 of the [Equality Act 2010](#)
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

At Burleyfields Primary 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/carers. 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/carers and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy and the subject content suggested.
4. Pupil consultation –we spoke with our upper KS2 children about the RSE content
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.

At Burleyfields we use the Jigsaw curriculum to teach our children relationships education, we teach them about sex education, after close consultation with our parents, at a progressive and age appropriate level.

5. Curriculum

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents/carers, pupils and staff, and taking into account the age, developmental stage, needs and feelings of our pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so that pupils are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

We will share all curriculum materials with parents and carers at our steering group and then at our annual parents information meeting, the curriculum can they be provided, upon request.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- How a baby is conceived and born

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).

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe
- My body including Healthy Me
- Puberty
- Reproductive system

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to make sure 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 and 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).

We will also be mindful of the law and legal requirements, taking care not to condone or encourage illegal political activity, such as violent action against people, criminal damage to property, hate crime, terrorism or the illegal use of drugs.

6.1 Inclusivity

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- Considers how a diverse range of pupils will relate to them
- Is sensitive to all pupils' experiences
- During lessons, makes pupils feel:
 - Safe and supported
 - Able to engage with the key messages

We will also:

- Make sure that pupils learn about these topics in an environment that's appropriate for them, for example in:
 - A whole-class setting
 - Small groups or targeted sessions
 - 1-to-1 discussions
- Give careful consideration to the level of differentiation needed

6.2 Use of resources

We **will** consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSE guidance
- Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our pupils
- Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics

- Fit into our curriculum plan
- Are from credible sources
- Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

7. Use of external materials

We will make sure that an agency and any materials used are appropriate and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality.

The school remains responsible for what is said to pupils. This includes making sure that any speakers, tools and resources used don't undermine the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

We **will**:

- Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
 - Are age-appropriate
 - Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
 - Comply with:
 - This policy
 - The [Teachers' Standards](#)
 - The [Equality Act 2010](#)
 - The [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
 - The [Education Act 1996](#)

8. Roles and responsibilities

8.1 The governing board

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

8.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, for sharing resources and materials with parents and carers, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE (see section 9).

8.3 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/carers 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. All class teachers will teach RSE across the school, they will receive support and training from the headteacher and the PSHE lead. All staff will be provided with the materials that they need in order to effectively teach the lesson in an informed way, without prejudice or bias.

8.4 Pupils

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

9. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents/carers do not have the right to withdraw their child from relationships education.

Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their child from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing and addressed to the headteacher.

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

10. 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.

11. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the headteacher and the RSE leas through:

Lesson walks

Pupil book study

Feedback from staff/parents and pupils

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

This policy will be reviewed by the headteacher. At every review, the policy will be approved by governing board.

Jigsaw Assessment Overview

The 'Working At' descriptor for each Puzzle (unit of work) in every year group

	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 5-6	<p>I can explain why my class is a happy and safe place to learn.</p> <p>I can give different examples where I or others make my class happy and safe.</p>	<p>I can tell you some ways that I am different and similar to other people in my class, and why this makes us all special.</p> <p>I can explain what bullying is and how being bullied might make somebody feel.</p>	<p>I can explain how I feel when I am successful and how this can be celebrated positively.</p> <p>I can say why my internal treasure chest is an important place to store positive feelings.</p>	<p>I can explain why I think my body is amazing and can identify a range of ways to keep it safe and healthy.</p> <p>I can give examples of when being healthy can help me feel happy.</p>	<p>I can explain why I have special relationships with some people and how these relationships help me feel safe and good about myself. I can also explain how my qualities help these relationships.</p> <p>I can give examples of behaviour in other people that I appreciate and behaviours that I don't like.</p>	<p>I can compare how I am now to when I was a baby and explain some of the changes that will happen to me as I get older. I can use the correct names for penis, testicles, anus, vagina, vulva, and give reasons why they are private.</p> <p>I can explain why some changes I might experience might feel better than others.</p>
Ages 6-7	<p>I can explain why my behaviour can impact on other people in my class.</p> <p>I can compare my own and my friends' choices and can express why some choices are better than others.</p>	<p>I can explain that sometimes people get bullied because they are seen to be different; this might include people who do not conform to gender stereotypes.</p> <p>I can explain how it feels to have a friend and be a friend. I can also explain why it is OK to be different from my friends.</p>	<p>I can explain how I played my part in a group and the parts other people played to create an end product. I can explain how our skills complemented each other.</p> <p>I can explain how it felt to be part of a group and can identify a range of feelings about group work.</p>	<p>I can explain why foods and medicines can be good for my body comparing my ideas with less healthy/ unsafe choices.</p> <p>I can compare my own and my friends' choices and can express how it feels to make healthy and safe choices.</p>	<p>I can explain why some things might make me feel uncomfortable in a relationship and compare this with relationships that make me feel safe and special.</p> <p>I can give examples of some different problem-solving techniques and explain how I might use them in certain situations in my relationships.</p>	<p>I can use the correct terms to describe penis, testicles, anus, vagina, vulva and explain why they are private. I can explain why some types of touches feel OK and others don't.</p> <p>I can tell you what I like and don't like about being a boy/ girl and getting older, and recognise that other people might feel differently to me.</p>

	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 7-8	<p>I can explain how my behaviour can affect how others feel and behave.</p> <p>I can explain why it is important to have rules and how that helps me and others in my class learn. I can explain why it is important to feel valued.</p>	<p>I can describe different conflicts that might happen in family or friendship groups and how words can be used in hurtful or kind ways when conflicts happen.</p> <p>I can tell you how being involved with a conflict makes me feel and can offer strategies to help the situation. e.g. Solve It Together or asking for help.</p>	<p>I can explain the different ways that help me learn and what I need to do to improve.</p> <p>I am confident and positive when I share my success with others. I can explain how these feelings can be stored in my internal treasure chest and why this is important.</p>	<p>I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe and healthy including who to go to for help.</p> <p>I can express how being anxious/ scared and unwell feels.</p>	<p>I can explain how my life is influenced positively by people I know and also by people from other countries.</p> <p>I can explain why my choices might affect my family, friendships and people around the world who I don't know.</p>	<p>I can explain how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside/outside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up.</p> <p>I recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and can suggest some ideas to cope with these feelings.</p>
Ages 8-9	<p>I can explain why being listened to and listening to others is important in my school community.</p> <p>I can explain why being democratic is important and can help me and others feel valued.</p>	<p>I can tell you a time when my first impression of someone changed as I got to know them.</p> <p>I can also explain why bullying might be difficult to spot and what to do about it if I'm not sure.</p> <p>I can explain why it is good to accept myself and others for who we are.</p>	<p>I can plan and set new goals even after a disappointment.</p> <p>I can explain what it means to be resilient and to have a positive attitude.</p>	<p>I can recognise when people are putting me under pressure and can explain ways to resist this when I want to.</p> <p>I can identify feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure.</p>	<p>I can recognise how people are feeling when they miss a special person or animal.</p> <p>I can give ways that might help me manage my feelings when missing a special person or animal.</p>	<p>I can summarise the changes that happen to boys' and girls' bodies that prepare them for making a baby when they are older.</p> <p>I can explain some of the choices I might make in the future and some of the choices that I have no control over. I can offer some suggestions about how I might manage my feelings when changes happen.</p>

	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 9-10	<p>I can compare my life with other people in my country and explain why we have rules, rights and responsibilities to try and make the school and the wider community a fair place.</p> <p>I can explain how the actions of one person can affect another and can give examples of this from school and a wider community context.</p>	<p>I can explain the differences between direct and indirect types of bullying and can offer a range of strategies to help myself and others if we become involved (directly or indirectly) in a bullying situation.</p> <p>I can explain why racism and other forms of discrimination are unkind. I can express how I feel about discriminatory behaviour.</p>	<p>I can compare my hopes and dreams with those of young people from different cultures.</p> <p>I can reflect on the hopes and dreams of young people from another culture and explain how this makes me feel.</p>	<p>I can explain different roles that food and substances can play in people's lives. I can also explain how people can develop eating problems (disorders) relating to body image pressures and how smoking and alcohol misuse is unhealthy.</p> <p>I can summarise different ways that I respect and value my body.</p>	<p>I can compare different types of friendships and the feelings associated with them. I can also explain how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with my friends, including how to stand up for myself, negotiate and to resist peer pressure.</p> <p>I can apply strategies to manage my feelings and the pressures I may face to use technology in ways that may be risky or cause harm to myself or others.</p>	<p>I can explain how boys and girls change during puberty and why looking after myself physically and emotionally is important. I can also summarise the process of conception.</p> <p>I can express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty. I accept these changes might happen at different times to my friends.</p>
Ages 10-11	<p>I can explain how my choices can have an impact on people in my immediate community and globally.</p> <p>I can empathise with others in my community and globally and explain how this can influence the choices I make.</p>	<p>I can explain ways in which difference can be a source of conflict or a cause for celebration.</p> <p>I can show empathy with people in situations where their difference is a source of conflict or a cause for celebration.</p>	<p>I can explain different ways to work with others to help make the world a better place.</p> <p>I can explain what motivates me to make the world a better place.</p>	<p>I can explain when substances including alcohol are being used anti-socially or being misused and the impact this can have on an individual and others.</p> <p>I can identify and apply skills to keep myself emotionally healthy and to manage stress and pressure.</p>	<p>I can identify when people may be experiencing feelings associated with loss and also recognise when people are trying to gain power or control.</p> <p>I can explain the feelings I might experience if I lose somebody special and when I need to stand up for myself and my friends in real or online situations. I can offer strategies to help me manage these feelings and situations.</p>	<p>I can describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born.</p> <p>I recognise how I feel when I reflect on becoming a teenager and how I feel about the development and birth of a baby.</p>

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

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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • The conventions of courtesy and manners • The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness • 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 • 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 • What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive • The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not • 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 • The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them • How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met • How information and data is shared and used online
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) • 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 • That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact • How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know • How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult • How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard • How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so • Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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

