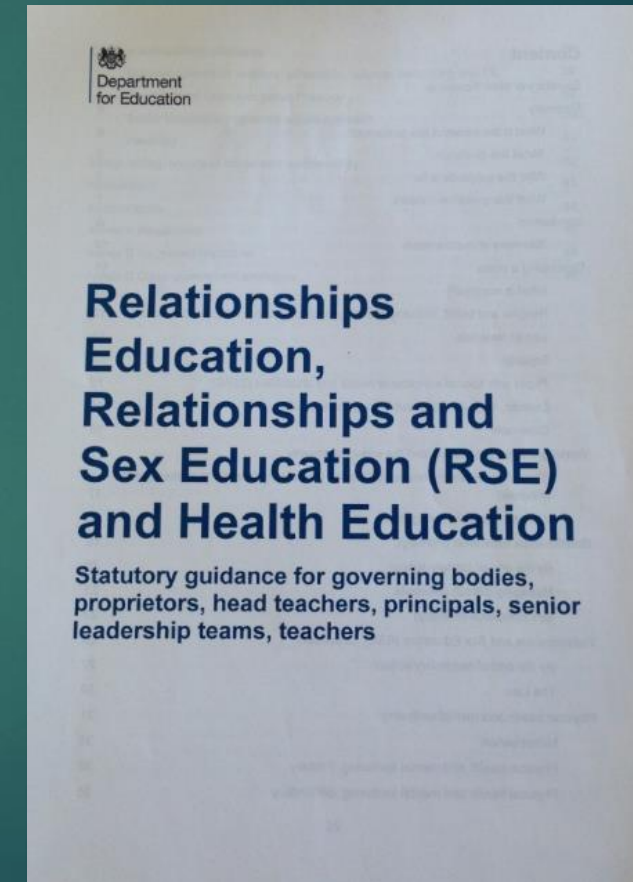
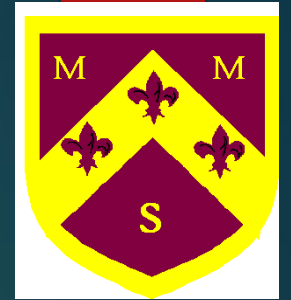


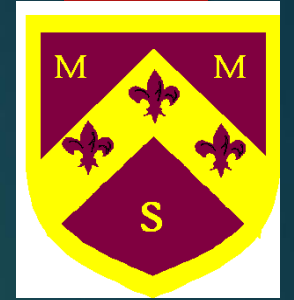
RSE and health education at Maids Moreton CE School.

PRESENTATION TO UKS2 PARENTS

Relationships and health education was made compulsory for all primary schools in 2020. The rationale is to enable all children to grow up healthy, happy, safe, and able to manage the challenges and opportunities of modern Britain.

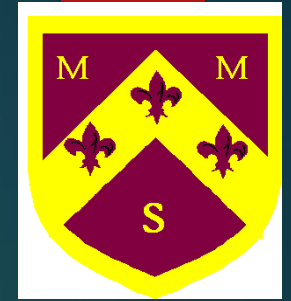


OFSTED review of RSE nationally [prior to 2020]



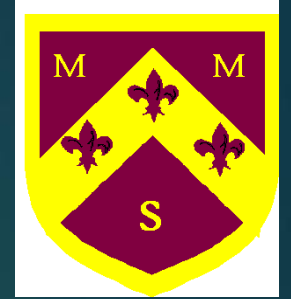
- ▶ • In over a third of schools, the teaching of RSE was not systematic enough
- ▶ • Children were not adequately prepared for puberty
- ▶ • In Primary Schools, too much emphasis was placed on friendships and relationships

Why is Relationships and Sex Education important?



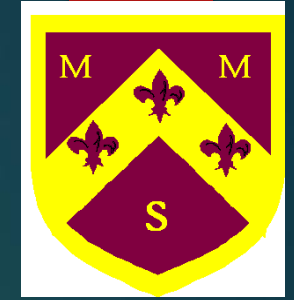
- ▶ •Entitlement
- ▶ •Puberty is starting earlier-for some children by age 9
- ▶ •Unwanted conceptions
- ▶ •Sexually transmitted infections
- ▶ •Safeguarding
- ▶ •Grooming
- ▶ •Child Sexual Exploitation
- ▶ •Abuse
- ▶ •Sexting
- ▶ •Online pornography

What is effective Relationships & Sex Education (SRE)?



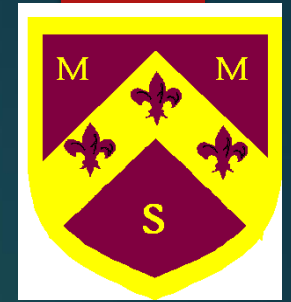
- ▶ •Age appropriate
- ▶ •Based on needs of pupils
- ▶ •Inclusive
- ▶ •Delivered by trained staff in a safe environment
- ▶ •Prepares children adequately for puberty in a timely way
- ▶ •Prepares children for adult life
- ▶ •Promotes positive relationships

Your rights as a parent:



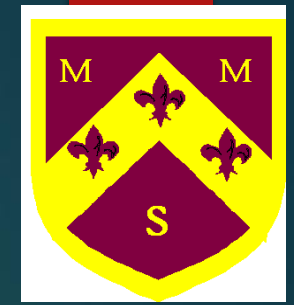
- ▶ •To be informed of the RSE curriculum and policy
- ▶ •To be consulted about changes to these
- ▶ •To withdraw your child from sex education lessons (that are outside of/ additional to the PSHE/Science National Curriculum)

Guidance for schools 2020



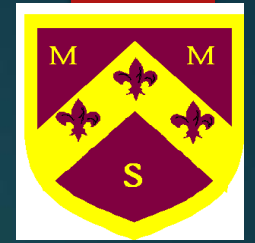
- ▶ From September 2020 Relationships Education and Health Education (RSHE) became statutory in primary schools. This means that the government has stipulated that all schools must teach these topics as part of the curriculum, just like other important subjects such as English and maths.
- ▶ In primary, sex education is not compulsory, however, the Department for Education strongly advises that schools continue to deliver certain elements of sex education to ensure that children have the skills to develop positive and healthy relationships in adolescence, whilst also understanding how to keep themselves safe from harm.

Relationships Education [compulsory]



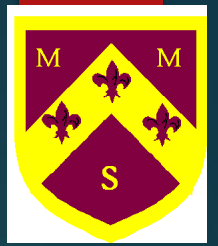
- ▶ Our PSHE curriculum covers statutory Relationships education (please see our RSE and PSHE Policies on our school website for further details).
- ▶ Relationships Education in primary schools focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and adults. By the end of primary school pupils will have been taught content on:
 - ▶ Families and people who care for us
 - ▶ Caring friendships
 - ▶ Respectful relationships
 - ▶ Online relationships
 - ▶ Being safe
- ▶ Pupils will be taught Relationships Education from the start of Key Stage 1 at an age appropriate level.

Health Education [compulsory]



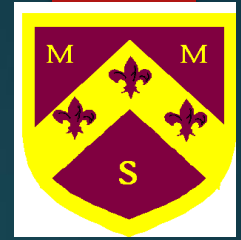
- ▶ We deliver statutory Health education through our PSHE, science and computing curriculum.
- ▶ Health Education aims to teach pupils about physical and mental wellbeing and give pupils the information that they need to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing. It should enable them to recognise what is normal and what is an issue with regards to themselves and others. Pupils will be taught how to seek support as early as possible and from a safe and trusted source.
- ▶ By the end of primary school pupils will have been taught content on:
 - ▶ Mental wellbeing
 - ▶ Internet safety and harms
 - ▶ Physical health and fitness
 - ▶ Healthy eating
 - ▶ Facts and risks associated with drugs, alcohol and tobacco
 - ▶ Health prevention
 - ▶ Basic first aid
 - ▶ Changing adolescent body*

Health Education [compulsory]



- ▶ *The changing adolescent body and puberty education is part of the statutory Health Education curriculum and is mandatory for all pupils. This is taught in Upper Key Stage 2 in science and PSHE. [Year 5 and 6]. We will teach the correct scientific names of all body parts.
- ▶ Introducing the scientific names of genitalia is recommended by the NSPCC, the PSHE Association and is recognised good practice, supporting the safeguarding of pupils.
- ▶ Like many other schools nationwide, we use the NSPCC Talk Pants throughout the school. They also have produced a guide for parents. If you would like to know more, you can access information about the underwear rule via this link [NSPCC Talk Pants - Underwear Rule](#), or by visiting the NSPCC website and searching for Talk Pants

Sex Education [non statutory]

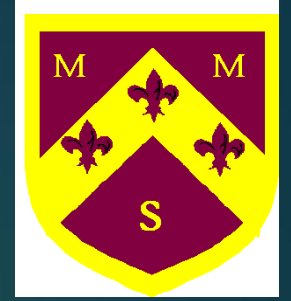


The Department for Education *‘continues to recommend that all primary schools should have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils’.*

All schools must have a relationships and sex education policy. A copy of our school policy is displayed on the school website together with our PSHE policy.

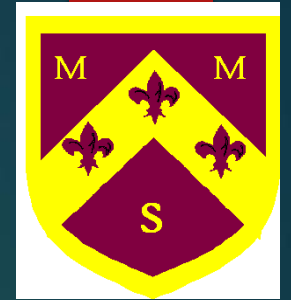
We believe it is important to teach sex education in order to best equip our children with the facts they need to be safe. We use our Kite Marked PSHE scheme, 1 Decision to deliver sex education as part of our PSHE Curriculum through the “Growing and Changing” unit. We will be sharing the resources we will be using with you, at the end of this presentation.

Learning about Puberty.



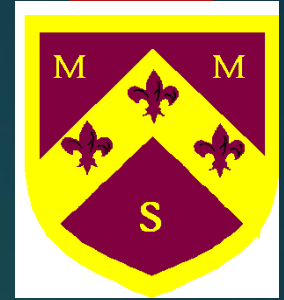
- ▶ In Key Stage 2, your child will learn about puberty both in science and PSHE. This is now part of the health curriculum and you will not be able to withdraw your child from this element. The guidance is clear that it expects puberty to be taught to children prior to onset so that they are prepared for the physical and emotional changes that it brings.

Sex Education



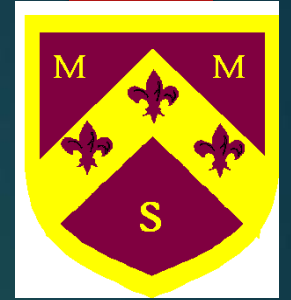
- ▶ Following on from puberty we will use the 1decision video relating to different sorts of relationships, the law, sexual intercourse, conception, contraception, pregnancy, and the birth of a baby. This is delivered in UKS2. The aim of this lesson is to ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and have all the skills and information that they need prior to the transition to secondary school.
- ▶ To prepare you for the conversations that these lessons may instigate, we will show you the video we will be using at the end of this presentation.
- ▶ You can also view the videos about puberty and conception at the end of the following link <https://schools.1decision.co.uk/info/teacher-zone/supporting-documents/parent-carer-engagement/parent-carer-presentation/>
- ▶ **You have a right to withdraw your child from the conception lesson should you wish.**

How did you find out about sex?



- ▶ Was it from a reliable source, or did you ‘pick it up’ from your friends, television, or magazines?
- ▶ Understandably for your children growing up today, it is predominantly the internet that they turn to for advice and guidance.
- ▶ Unfortunately, although the web can be a great source of information, it can also carry significant risk, and we know that the age at which young people are accessing pornography (whether intentionally or accidentally) is dropping. Whilst we don’t want to overburden or frighten our children, we do need to be realistic about the pressures they are facing growing up in a digitalised society.
- ▶ The statutory guidance has been introduced to:
 - ▶ ensure that children are receiving consistent, accurate messages from people that they can trust, feel confident
 - ▶ to seek help and know who to turn to if they are worried about a relationship.

Common Misconceptions

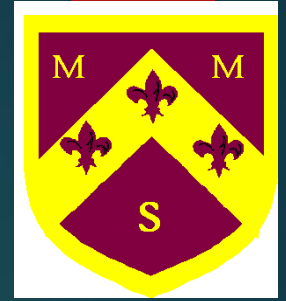


Children are too young for RSE.

Incorrect.

The curriculum we use as a school, has been designed with the age of the children in mind. No content is taught too early for children to understand. It is important that RSE is normalised from a early age, and that it is seen as a scientific part of life.

Common Misconceptions

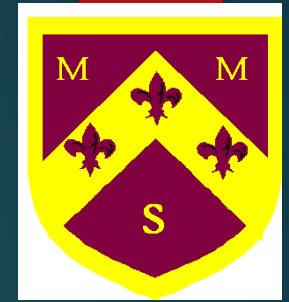


Children will start having sex earlier.

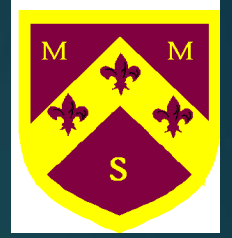
INCORRECT

- ▶ Research shows that as children get older, they are more likely to delay relationships and sexual experiences because they have been taught the right information to make safe and responsible decisions. RSE is a safeguarding issue. Children are more likely to report abuse, more likely to engage in safe relationships and make safer decisions with effective RSE

Language and Ground Rules



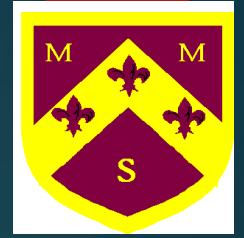
- ▶ Teachers will show sensitivity, dealing honestly with issues, answering appropriate questions and offering support where necessary.
- ▶ All staff teaching this subject will set ground rules in their classes. For example:
 - ▶ No one (teacher or pupil) will have to answer a personal question
 - ▶ No one will be forced to take part in a discussion
 - ▶ The only language used will be easily understood and acceptable to everyone in the class
 - ▶ Only the correct names for body parts will be used
 - ▶ Meanings of words will be explained in a factual way.
 - ▶ Children will be told to discuss topics taught in lessons, responsibly outside the classroom.



Spontaneous Questions outside of lesson time.

- ▶ Occasionally, issues and questions may arise spontaneously in PSHE lessons or at other times during the school day. Questions will always be answered honestly, taking into account the age and developmental level of the pupils. This is not considered to be part of the planned curriculum and parents or carers cannot withdraw pupils in these circumstances.
- ▶ We have a variety of strategies for dealing with difficult questions. For example:
- ▶ if a question is too explicit, the teacher will attend to it later, on an individual basis and a decision will be taken whether or not to include/inform the child's parents/carers;
- ▶ if a child makes a disclosure that causes the teacher concern then they should follow child protection procedures set out in the School's Child Protection Policy.

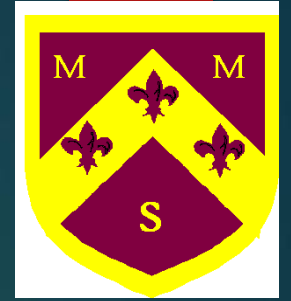
Equalities



Schools are required to comply with the relevant requirements of the Equality Act 2010. This means that a child and their family, must not be discriminated against because of their age, sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, marriage, or civil partnership.

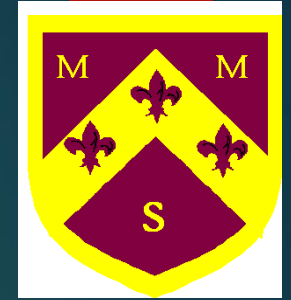
You may also have seen on the television or read in the newspapers that some parents have been anxious about LGBT relationships being part of the statutory curriculum content. The government expects schools to ensure that LGBT content is fully integrated into their curriculum, and not taught as a standalone unit or lesson. The 1decision programme teaches all children, across both key stages, about the diverse society in which they are living and growing up in today. Throughout school, our children will learn about different types of loving, healthy relationships, different families and to respect and value differences. Our school will value every child on an individual basis and the 1decision curriculum for RSHE will be taught in an inclusive way that ensures every child in the classroom recognises themselves and their families in the Content, and feels valued and affirmed for who they are.

Children with special educational needs



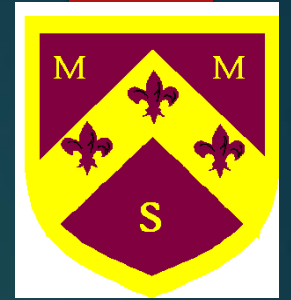
- ▶ You may be the parents or carers of a child with special educational needs or a disability and be wondering how the curriculum will meet the individual requirements of your child. The guidance stipulates that RSHE must be accessible for all children, and lessons must be delivered in a differentiated and personalised way.

Right to withdraw-considerations



- ▶ We highly recommend that all children take part in the full sex education programme. If you choose to withdraw your child, please consider that they may feel left out, and this may generate further questions at home, especially as there will inevitably be discussions amongst other pupils in the class, regarding the learning that has taken place.

Does it work? What's the evidence?



- ▶ Those receiving good quality RSE are more likely to:
 - ▶ • Delay their first sexual experience
 - ▶ • Use methods of contraception
 - ▶ • Have fewer sexual partners

- ▶ Kirby 2007

The video materials



<https://schools.1decision.co.uk/info/teacher-zone/supporting-documents/parent-carer-engagement/parent-carer-presentation/>