

Carleton Endowed CE (VA) Primary School
Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) Policy

Introduction:

- At Carleton Endowed CE (VA) Primary School we consider Sex and Relationships Education (RSE) to be an integral part of the Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) and Citizenship curriculum, and biological aspects are taught within the science curriculum. We acknowledge that in order for children to embrace the challenges of creating a happy and successful adult life, pupils need knowledge that will enable them to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships and to build their self-efficacy. We understand that high quality, evidence-based and age-appropriate teaching of these subjects can help prepare pupils to develop resilience, to know how and when to ask for help.
- As a school, we recognise all relationships that are founded in mutual and consensual love as being equal and valid in all respects. We recognise that individuals may identify with genders that differ from that assigned at birth, and we celebrate people's right to do so. In short, we promote a culture where the breadth of relationships, sexualities and genders are not merely tolerated but are celebrated as being integral to the tapestry of society. We believe that this culture will help allow children to fulfil their potential in all aspects of their personhood: physically, academically, socially, morally and spiritually.
- This policy reflects our school's overarching vision and values for our pupils by striving for all children to achieve their full potential and to have high aspirations for the future – in all aspects of life. It sets out our school's approach to Relationship and Sex Education, not only in lessons but through the attitude of our staff and students alike, our ethos and approach and commitment to equality both within and outside of the classroom. It is important that we approach this subject with a clear and unified voice, and it is equally important that we provide guidance for the benefit of our staff, parents and carers, and ultimately, our children. This policy reflects the learning outcomes from the Department for Education Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education that became statutory from September 2020, and is currently going through consultation with our staff, governing body, and most importantly with our parents.
- We understand that that all young people deserve the right to honest, open and factual information to help better form their own beliefs and values, free from bias, judgement or subjective personal beliefs of those who teach them.
- Whilst as a school we are aware we need to be mindful of and respectful to a variety of faith and cultural beliefs, and we will make every attempt to be appropriately sensitive; equally it is essential that young people still have access to the learning they need to stay safe, healthy and understand their rights as individuals. This must include clear, impartial scientific and factual information on matters such as; naming their body parts, puberty, menstruation, masturbation, the variety of family structures, gay marriage, gender identity, gender equality, sexuality, contraception, forced- marriage and FGM. Furthermore, all teaching should reflect the law as it applies to relationships, marriage, adoption and care.

Article 28 (right to education)

Article 29 (goals of education)

- We recognise that some parents may be uncomfortable with the thought of their children receiving sex education in primary school. Equally, we recognise it is completely natural for children to have questions about sex, their bodies and to be curious about where they came from. In the age of information where children in primary school have access to the internet through mobile technology we believe it is better that children receive age appropriate answers from us than it being left to their peers or the internet.
- We believe it is the duty of our school to give our young people the learning that will enable them to live safe, fulfilled and healthy lives. This includes ensuring that they have the skills to keep themselves safe from harm and develop positive and healthy relationships, free from exploitation pressure or abuse.

Defining Relationships Education:

- The Department for Education defines relationships education as, teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships and relationships with other peers and adults. We believe relationships education is also:
 - Designed to help children to develop the skills to recognise and manage healthy relationships both online and in the real world. It is designed to build self-esteem and to explore personal identity.
 - About helping children understand and make sense of the world they are growing up in; to recognise the differences and similarities between their peers and their families; to understand the fact every human being is unique and has the right to be respected. There are many different family structures and all children have the right to feel safe.

Subject Content:

- It is up to individual schools to determine whether they need to cover any additional content on sex education to meet the needs of their pupils. We, like many other schools already choose to teach some aspects of sex education and will continue to do so. Our Sex Education lessons, which are supplementary to the statutory learning outcomes set out in the Key Stage 2 Science curriculum, are solely for children in Year 6. We meet the learning objectives as set out in the Relationships Education, Relationship & Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 for primary schools with a whole school approach, following the Jigsaw PSHE scheme. Specifically 'Relationships' and 'Changing Me' topics.

Article 28 (right to education) Article 29 (goals of education)

Jigsaw PSHE 3 -11/12 Content Overview with Attainment Descriptors ('Working At' level)



Age Group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 3-5 (F1-F2)	Self-identity Understanding feelings Being in a classroom Being gentle Rights and responsibilities	Identifying talents Being special Families Where we live Making friends Standing up for yourself	Challenges Perseverance Goal-setting Overcoming obstacles Seeking help Jobs Achieving goals	Exercising bodies Physical activity Healthy food Sleep Keeping clean Safety	Family life Friendships Breaking friendships Falling out Dealing with bullying Being a good friend	Bodies Respecting my body Growing up Growth and change Fun and celebrations
Ages 5-6	Feeling special and safe Being part of a class Rights and responsibilities Rewards and feeling proud Consequences Owning the Learning Charter I can explain why my class is a happy and safe place to learn. I can give different examples where I or others make my class happy and safe.	Similarities and differences Understanding bullying and knowing how to deal with it Making new friends Celebrating the differences in everyone 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. I can explain what bullying is and how being bullied might make somebody feel.	Setting goals Identifying successes and achievements Learning styles Working well and celebrating achievement with a partner Tackling new challenges Identifying and overcoming obstacles Feelings of Success I can explain how I feel when I am successful and how this can be celebrated positively. I can say why my internal treasure chest is an important place to store positive feelings.	Keeping myself healthy Healthier lifestyle choices Keeping clean Being safe Medicine safety/safety with household items Road safety Linking health and happiness I can explain why I think my body is amazing and can identify a range of ways to keep it safe and healthy. I can give examples of when being healthy can help me feel happy.	Belonging to a family Making friends/being a good friend Physical contact preferences People who help us Qualities as a friend and person Self-acknowledgement Being a good friend to myself Celebrating special relationships 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. I can give examples of behaviour in other people that I appreciate and behaviours that I don't like.	Life cycles – animal and human Changes in me Changes since being a baby Differences between female and male bodies (correct terminology) Linking growing and learning Coping with change Transition 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. I can explain why some changes I might experience might feel better than others.

Age Group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 6-7	Hopes and fears for the year Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Safe and fair learning environment Valuing contributions Choices Recognising feelings I can explain why my behaviour can impact on other people in my class. I can compare my own and my friends' choices and can express why some choices are better than others.	Assumptions and stereotypes about gender Understanding bullying Standing up for self and others Making new friends Gender diversity Celebrating difference and remaining friends 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. 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.	Achieving realistic goals Perseverance Learning strengths Learning with others Group co-operation Contributing to and sharing success 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. I can explain how it felt to be part of a group and can identify a range of feelings about group work.	Motivation Healthier choices Relaxation Healthy eating and nutrition Healthier snacks and sharing food I can explain why foods and medicines can be good for my body comparing my ideas with less healthy/ unsafe choices. I can compare my own and my friends' choices and can express how it feels to make healthy and safe choices.	Different types of family Physical contact boundaries Friendship and conflict Secrets Trust and appreciation Expressing appreciation for special relationships 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. I can give examples of some different problem-solving techniques and explain how I might use them in certain situations in my relationships.	Life cycles in nature Growing from young to old Increasing independence Differences in female and male bodies (correct terminology) Assertiveness Preparing for transition 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. 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.
Ages 7-8	Setting personal goals Self-identity and worth Positivity in challenges Rules, rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Responsible choices Seeing things from others' perspectives I can explain how my behaviour can affect how others feel and behave. 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.	Families and their differences Family conflict and how to manage it (child-centred) Witnessing bullying and how to solve it Recognising how words can be hurtful Giving and receiving compliments 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. 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.	Difficult challenges and achieving success Dreams and ambitions New challenges Motivation and enthusiasm Recognising and trying to overcome obstacles Evaluating learning processes Managing Feelings Simple budgeting I can explain the different ways that help me learn and what I need to do to improve. 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.	Exercise Fitness challenges Food labelling and healthy swaps Attitudes towards drugs Keeping safe and why it's important online and offline scenarios Respect for myself and others Healthy and safe choices 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 and how to call emergency services. I can express how being anxious/ scared and unwell feels.	Family roles and responsibilities Friendship and negotiation Keeping safe online and who to go to for help Being a global citizen Being aware of how my choices affect others Awareness of how other children have different lives Expressing appreciation for family and friends I can explain how my life is influenced positively by people I know and also by people from other countries. I can explain why my choices might affect my family, friendships and people around the world who I don't know.	How babies grow Understanding a baby's needs Outside body changes Inside body changes Family stereotypes Challenging my ideas Preparing for transition 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. I recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and can suggest some ideas to cope with these feelings.

Article 28 (right to education)
Article 29 (goals of education)

Age Group	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 8-9	<p>Being part of a class team Being a school citizen Rights, responsibilities and democracy (school council) Rewards and consequences Group decision-making Having a voice What motivates behavior</p> <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>Challenging assumptions Judging by appearance Accepting self and others Understanding influences Understanding bullying Problem-solving Identifying how special and unique everyone is First Impressions</p> <p>I can tell you a time when my first impression of someone changed as I got to know them. 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>Hopes and dreams Overcoming disappointment Creating new, realistic dreams Achieving goals Working in a group Celebrating contributions Resilience Positive attitudes</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>Healthier friendships Group dynamics Smoking Alcohol Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength</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>Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting on and Falling Out Girlfriends and boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and Animals</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>Being unique Having a baby Girls and puberty Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change</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>
Ages 9-10	<p>Planning the forthcoming year Being a citizen Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences How behaviour affects groups Democracy, having a voice, Participating</p> <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>Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict Racism Rumours and name-calling Types of bullying Material wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures</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>Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation</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>Smoking, including vaping Alcohol Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behavior</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>Self-recognition and self-worth Building self-esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and gambling Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming SMART internet safety rules</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>Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys Conception (including IVF) Growing responsibility Coping with change Preparing for transition</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, and that I accept these changes might happen at different times to my friends.</p>
Ages 10-11	<p>Identifying goals for the year Global citizenship Children's universal rights Feeling welcome and valued Choices, consequences and rewards Group dynamics Democracy, having a voice Anti-social behavior Role-modelling</p> <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>Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration Empathy</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>Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria Emotions in success Making a difference in the world Motivation Recognising achievements Compliments</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>Taking personal responsibility How substances affect the body Exploitation, including 'county lines' and gang culture Emotional and mental health Managing stress</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>Mental health Identifying mental health worries and sources of support Love and loss Managing feelings Power and control Assertiveness Technology safety Take responsibility with technology use</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>Self-image Body image Puberty and feelings Conception to birth Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexing Transition</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>

- To supplement these lessons, pupils will be shown videos from the Busy Bodies website which can be found at https://www.healthpromotion.ie/health/inner/busy_bodies Some of these sessions include answering the question 'How babies are made' in an age-appropriate way. We also share a video about consent 'Tea and Consent' <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZwvrxVavnQ> and a story book called 'Making a Baby' by Rachel Greener. We also use information from the NSPCC Underwear Rule campaign. <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/schools/pants-teaching>
- We believe it is important that lessons are delivered by classroom teachers as it highlights to the children that relationship and sex education is something we can all talk about. Our classroom teachers know our children. This means they are more likely to be aware of any additional needs, support or particularly sensitive topics that may make a child in their form vulnerable due to some of the sensitive nature of the topic. We believe this makes them ideally placed to deliver the material sensitively to all children in their class.

Article 28 (right to education)

Article 29 (goals of education)

- We believe that by tackling children's questions around sex as part of a wider programme focused around relationships, family, self-awareness, emotional literacy, consent and personal boundaries, children will feel better able to engage in discussion and ask questions without embarrassment. Equally, tackling sex and reproduction in this way helps to promote positive messages and values around sex as well as children's relationship with their own bodies without shame or guilt and will develop respect for other people's body autonomy.
- We do not separate our classes into girls and boys for any of the sessions, including lessons around puberty. We believe it is important for both girls and boys to learn about each other's bodies, changes and experiences. By keeping children together in mixed groups, children will learn to talk openly without embarrassment in front of each other and we can foster better understanding, break down gender stereotypes and build positive relationships and respect for each other, regardless of gender. This ensures that any non-binary or transgender children are included without feeling vulnerable.

Answering Children's Questions:

- We are aware that children are likely to have many questions that may occur at any time. Children tend to ask whatever is on their mind. We see this as a positive point and a sign that we have created a safe environment where children feel empowered to feed their natural curiosity and learn about themselves, their bodies and the world around them. However, we acknowledge that some parents may feel uncomfortable about how particular questions may be dealt with in class.
- We believe children are better off receiving honest, open answers from safe adults in their lives, rather than it being left to the internet or older children with a smart phone. In the age of information, where children in primary have access to tablets, smart phones and the internet (often unsupervised) it is essential that we help children to recognise they are able to ask questions without judgement rather than searching for answers on the internet.
- By tackling the topic in a matter of fact manner, without embarrassment means that we take the mystic allure out of the topic, making sex no longer the secret taboo. However uncomfortable a proposition that may be it is far better than the alternative. For children these questions are not rude, they are simply signs of a healthy and natural curiosity. We can stop the topic becoming taboo and embarrassing and removing the stigma before it has had chance to form.
- We believe that if children ask a question they deserve an answer. If ignored they merely build unnecessary barriers, making children think they have done something wrong; they are unlikely to ask again, and are instead left to seek their answers from less reliable or child friendly sources, due to shame. However uncomfortable the question may be, the thought is already in their head. It is much better that we, as safe adults, take responsibility and tackle the question safely and age appropriately.
- Dealing with children's questions age appropriately will be done as follows:
 - Children will be praised for asking questions. We wish to encourage children to seek answers from safe adults.
 - If a question is relevant to the whole class, we will answer it to the whole group.
 - However, as with any other subject, there may occasionally, be the need to differentiate depending on children's knowledge and experience. Some children may need additional information or support compared to others.
 - If a child asks a question that is not necessarily suitable for the entire class, we will respond, by saying: "that is fantastic question, hold that thought, I am going to set everyone some work and I will come and talk to you and answer your question in a minute when everyone else is working."

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- If the member of staff doesn't have an answer or doesn't know, they will say so. There is no shame in not knowing the answer but the member of staff should make an effort to help the child to find the answer later.
 - If the member of staff is not sure how best to answer a particularly tricky question, our suggested response is: "That is a brilliant question, I would like to give you an equally brilliant answer, so let me have a think about it and once I know the best way to explain it clearly I will come back to you"
 - This will allow teaching staff time to think, seek help, advice or support from colleagues, or to speak to senior management.
 - If a child asks a question we know parents may be uncomfortable with, staff may choose to delay answering the question (as above) until they have spoken to the parent/carer if possible and talk through their response.
 - Teachers will answer questions, openly, honestly, scientifically and factually without relying on their own personal beliefs. Teachers will not be expected to answer personal questions about themselves or to ask direct personal questions of their students that could make either parties vulnerable.
- In our school, sex education is an opportunity to answer children's questions about where they came from, an opportunity to explore their own stories and to be clear about how a baby is conceived and formed as set out in human life cycle which is covered through the national curriculum for science. Furthermore, it should ensure that all children are prepared for both the physical and emotional changes of puberty including menstruation. Children need to understand how both girls and boys' bodies function and change as they grow into adults.
 - We believe that sex education should allow children a safe space to ask the questions they may have without shame or judgement. Starting learning in primary school is the best way of preventing the topic of sex, reproduction and private body parts of becoming taboo and children from becoming embarrassed by the topic.

Parents and parental rights to withdraw:

- We believe that successful teaching around RSE can only take place when parents and school work together. Especially, considering we both want children to grow up safe and happy in healthy relationships, with the ability to manage their emotions and speak up when they feel unsafe. Therefore, we are committed to working together with parents.
- We endeavour to be transparent and give parents information about all the programmes and lessons we deliver around RSE as we recognise it can be a sensitive subject for some families for a number of reasons.
- We recognise the importance of parents knowing about the content of the lessons so they can carry on the conversations at home and have an opportunity to talk to their children about their own families, beliefs and values. Long term plans showing which content is to be covered when, will be available on the school website for parents to access. Parents should talk to classroom teachers for more information about the lessons to be taught.
- We recognise under the Relationship Education, Relationship & Sex education and Health Education (from September 2020), parents retain the right to request their child is removed from some or all of the elements of sex education which go beyond the national curriculum for science. Maintained schools are required to teach about the main external body parts and changes to the human body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty. There is no right to withdraw from the Relationships Education. Any parents who wish to discuss this should ask to speak to our Headteacher.

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- Should a parent decide that they do not wish for their Y6 child to take part in any of the supplementary Sex Education lessons, we would ask that they first speak to the classroom teacher to discuss their concerns. We will happily show parents all of the teaching materials and context of any of our lessons and explain the reasons why any material is included. We will also highlight that whilst parents have the right to withdraw their child from these lessons, they do not have the right to withdraw other children from receiving these lessons. We believe it is better for children to hear from safe adults than to hear second hand from their class-mates at break-time.
- If parents do decide to withdraw their child, they should inform the Headteacher who will find other provision for the child to engage in during the lesson. Currently, headteachers must comply with requests to withdraw from any non-statutory lessons in the RSE programme.

Menstruation:

- We recognise that the onset of menstruation can be a confusing or distressing time for children if they are not prepared. As a school we acknowledge we have a responsibility to prepare children for menstruation and make adequate and sensitive arrangements to help children manage their period. Especially children whose family may not be able to afford or will not provide sanitary products.
- We recognise that period poverty exists in the UK and that some children are forced to avoid attending school if they are on their period, when they are unable to manage it sensitively. We do not want that to be the case in our school and will make every reasonable effort to support children to access their education and enjoy school.
- Puberty is occurring earlier than ever before, and it is now not uncommon for children to start their periods whilst in primary school. For this reason we deliver puberty lessons to all children in years 5 & 6.
- As part of these lessons all children will be told about menstruation and there will be discussion of what periods are, explanation of other symptoms associated with periods, how they can be managed hygienically, and sensitively.
- Menstruation is a healthy biological function. It should not be something that a person is made to feel embarrassed, shameful or be teased about. As a school we need to treat each other with respect and empathy and this includes changes that take place during puberty such as menstruation.
- In school we always have menstruation essentials available, such as sanitary products, spare underwear and plastic bags to wrap up underwear should there have been any accidents. Children will be made aware of where these are kept and how they can be accessed through designated members of staff, including lunchtime supervisors.
- When school trips or residential visits are arranged (especially for years 4, 5 & 6), provisions to deal with a child's period needs to be considered and added to the risk assessment and planned for.

Safeguarding Children:

- The school is committed to ensuring that pupils are aware of behaviour towards them that is not acceptable, how they can keep themselves safe, how to share a concern and complain. All pupils are informed that we have a Designated Safeguarding Lead with responsibility for child protection and who this is. We inform pupils of whom they might talk to, both in and out of school, their right to be listened to and heard and what steps can be taken to protect them from harm. (Please refer to our Child Protection Policy for further details.)

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- When teaching any sensitive topic, such as RSE which deals with family life, safe and appropriate touching, personal body parts and healthy relationships, we recognise the potential to uncover incidents of abuse through children's disclosures. Adults make it clear to pupils that all they cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality depending on the disclosure made.
- All members of staff who deliver any of our Relationship or Sex Education Programme, have statutory training around safeguarding children and are all aware of our school's safeguarding policy and procedures in the case of a disclosure or suspicion of a safeguarding concern.
- It is our practice to have conversations as staff, around protecting and supporting children for whom some of this work may make them vulnerable due to previous safeguarding concerns, past child protection investigations, ongoing concerns or changes in family or living situations if these may be triggered by scenarios or topics in their planned lessons.
- We recognise that for children who may be vulnerable due to past or present abuse or changes in family situations, this type of work, whilst it may be sensitive, there may be needs to adapt the programme or offer additional support. It is also a protective factor in preventing further abuse, to help them make sense of their experiences and essential to help them develop skills and resilience to keep them safe in future.
- A child under 13 is not legally capable of consenting to sexual activity. Any offence under The Sexual Offences Act 2003 involving a child under 13 is very serious and should be taken to indicate a risk of significant harm to the child. Cases involving under 13s should always be discussed with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- Under the Sexual Offences Act, penetrative sex with a child under the age of 13 is classed as rape. Therefore, in all cases where the sexually active young person is under 13, a referral should be made to Social Care Direct identifying the young person, and the sexual partner if known. Following this, a Strategy Meeting or discussion will be held. The meeting will involve a Team Manager, Social Worker, Police, Health Worker, Education and Welfare and other relevant agencies, to discuss appropriate next steps.
- It is important for all children from EYFS upwards to know the scientific names and functions (age appropriately) of their body parts and to be reassured it is natural to be curious about them. Indeed, by teaching children the correct terms for their private body parts, children are proven to be safer from abuse.
- Relationships education has been shown to help keep children safe by allowing them to understand appropriate and inappropriate touching, to realise that their body is special and belongs to them. It is about building the foundations of an understanding of consent and personal boundaries; in that no one has the right to touch them in a way they don't like but also the difference between public and private behaviours.
- Health professionals in school are bound by their codes of conduct but have a duty to share information with relevant others, if they believe that a child is suffering abuse.
- All safeguarding and child protection procedures should be read in conjunction with our Child Protection Policy.

SEND

- We will ensure that all pupils receive age appropriate sex and relationship education, and we will offer provision appropriate to the particular needs of all our pupils, taking specialist advice where necessary.
- We recognise that we have a responsibility under the Equality Act 2010 to ensure the best for all pupils irrespective of disability, educational needs, race, nationality, ethnic or national origin, sex, gender identity, pregnancy, maternity, religion, sexual orientation or whether they are looked after children. As a result RSE needs to be sensitive to the different needs of individual pupils and may need to adapt and change as the pupils of the school change. Not only does the teaching need to be sensitive of these needs, but also to help the pupils realise the nature and consequences of discrimination, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours or prejudice-based language.

LGBT:

- At Carleton Endowed CE we teach our pupils about Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) when they are in Year 5 and Year 6. We ensure that this is fully integrated into our programmes of study for PSHE rather than deliver it as a standalone unit or lesson. Whilst we usually introduce LGBT to our Year 5 and Year 6 pupils, we will introduce it earlier if we think it is necessary. All of our teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in both our approach and content of lessons. Pupils throughout school are taught about different family structures and are exposed to a range of stories that raise awareness of LGBT people.
- We are aware that nearly half of all LGBT pupils face bullying (Stonewall.org.uk) therefore we are dedicated to raising awareness from the EYFS class upwards.
- We aim to deal sensitively and honestly with issues of sexual orientation, answer appropriate question and offer support when required.

Assessment and Evaluation:

- Assessment of PSHE and Citizenship, which includes RSE is not about assessing someone's 'character or behaviour' but the extent to which they are progressing in their learning, their on-going learning needs and the impact the learning is having on the pupils. It is important that the children's learning is assessed because assessment increases "motivation and improves learning; it provides feedback about pupils' progress and achievements, and how their learning might be improved; it helps pupils to reflect on and identify what they have learned and what they need to do to continue their learning; it allows the leadership team, governors and school inspectors to see the impact the provision is having for pupils and whole school outcomes" (PSHE association 2016).
- Assessment in RSE needs to establish: What children already know and understand? What they have misunderstood? What gaps they have in their knowledge and what preconceptions/prejudices may have to be challenged.
- Assessment for Learning (formative assessment) - regular assessment of pupils' progress against the intended learning outcomes is important to ensure that learners are making expected progress and to inform planning for subsequent lessons and units of work. The children are continually assessed against the intended learning outcomes. The Jigsaw PSHE scheme is structured in such a way that each concept is revisited at least on an annual basis, in an ageappropriate way (a spiral approach) which allows for all children's needs to be addressed effectively based on previous assessment information.



Article 28 (right to education)

Article 29 (goals of education)

- Class teachers update assessment grids at the end of every unit to help other teachers plan effectively for future learning.

This policy should be read alongside our PSHE and Child Protection Policy.

Reviewed: Sumer 2021

To be reviewed on Summer 2022