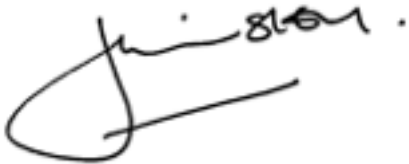




Doing all the good we can

Policy for Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)

Document Status			
Date of Next Review	July 2025	Responsibility	FGB
Success Criteria for review completion	Annually	Responsibility	FGB
Date of Policy Creation Reviewed:	RMS Written Policy June 2020	Responsibility	FGB
Date of Policy Adoption by Governing Body	July 2024	 Signed : Sharon Severn	
Method of Communication Website – Sharepoint			

References:

This policy has been produced in consultation of the following documents:
 Advice from the Department of Education:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education>

[https://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Health%20of%20Children%20and%20Young%20People/Health%20&%20Wellbeing/Updated%20September%202019%20\(DfE%20RSE%20and%20HE%20included\)%20%20Key%20Stage%201-2%20PSHE%20and%20Citizenship%20Guidance%20for%20schools%20NYCC.pdf](https://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Health%20of%20Children%20and%20Young%20People/Health%20&%20Wellbeing/Updated%20September%202019%20(DfE%20RSE%20and%20HE%20included)%20%20Key%20Stage%201-2%20PSHE%20and%20Citizenship%20Guidance%20for%20schools%20NYCC.pdf)

North Yorkshire Personal Social Health Education (PSHE) and Citizenship Guidance:

<https://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Health%20of%20Children%20and%20Young%20People/Health%20&%20Wellbeing/Final%20September%202019%20Relationships%20and%20Sex%20Education%20guidance%20for%20schools%20NYCC.pdf>

¹ JS 2020

The North Yorkshire Curriculum Entitlement Framework for Personal, Social, Health Economic Education and Citizenship at key stage 1 and 2
<http://cyps.northyorks.gov.uk/health-wellbeing-phse>

Consultation:

- The original document was drafted by the PSHE coordinator
- Staff, Governors and Parents consulted February 2020
- Children in Y4, Y5, Y6 have been consulted over what PSHE content they consider of most important for them.
- The policy will be available on the website and/or on request.

This policy is linked to our school's policies/Curriculum for:

- PSHE
- Safeguarding / child protection. North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board Procedures and Guidance (www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk)
- Confidentiality
- Anti-bullying
- Safety on Line (E-Safety)
- Inclusion
- Teaching and Learning
- Assessment
- Science
- Substance Misuse
- Equality Duty

1. What values underpin the school's RSE policy?

We at Richmond Methodist Primary School are committed to promoting the spiritual, personal and social development, health and wellbeing of all our pupils. This is evident in the school's aims and values. We are a Methodist Primary School with an inclusive ethos 'for all'. In line with our Methodist teaching, we believe that all are welcome and that we should all aim to do all 'do all the good we can'. This underpins every interaction in school, is reflected in our policies and in the breadth of the curriculum. Thus, positive relationships are at the heart of our school and a fundamental building block. Our whole curriculum, not least RSE, places huge value on forming healthy friendships, family relationships and relationships with other children and with adults. Because of the personal and social nature of the topics covered in Relationships and Sex Education, values and attitude development are a central part of the Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural curriculum and therefore our RSE teaching and learning. The whole school ethos and values support a safe, sensitive and inclusive learning environment in order to prepare children and young people for the opportunities, responsibilities and challenges of adult life.

2. What is the schools Sex and Relationships Education (RSE Intent)

This NYCC guidance provides a recommended definition; “Relationships and sex education is learning about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, relationships, sex, sexuality and sexual health. It should support pupils gain accurate information, develop skills and form positive beliefs, values and attitudes. It also gives pupils essential skills for building positive, enjoyable, respectful, loving and non-exploitative relationships and staying safe both on and offline and enabling them to take responsibility for their body, relationships, reproduction, sexual health and wellbeing”.

We also aim that our children will continue to develop personal attributes such as honesty and integrity, to develop their own moral compass. Our curriculum values all families and focusses on building the knowledge and skills a young person needs in order to make and maintain healthy relationships.

3. Implementation (How)

Our curriculum is planned and delivered in a sensitive and inclusive manner. We follow the 12 principles for delivery of high quality RSE as set out by the Sex Education Forum and developed from evidence-based practice:

1. RSE an identifiable part of our personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum, which has planned, timetabled lessons across all the Key Stages NYCC Relationships and Sex Education Guidance for schools September 2019 3
2. Is taught by staff regularly trained in RSE and PSHE (with expert visitors invited in to enhance and supplement the programme where appropriate, not be the sole providers)
3. Works in partnership with parents and carers, informing them about what their children will be learning and about how they can contribute at home
4. Delivers lessons where pupils feel safe and encourages participation by using a variety of teaching approaches with opportunities to develop critical thinking and relationship skills
5. Is based on reliable sources of information, including about the law and legal rights, and distinguishes between fact and opinion
6. Promotes safe, equal, caring and enjoyable relationships and discusses real-life issues appropriate to the age and stage of pupils, including friendships, families, consent, relationship abuse, sexual exploitation and safe relationships online
7. Gives a positive view of human sexuality, with honest and medically accurate information, so that pupils can learn about their bodies and sexual

and reproductive health in ways that are appropriate to their age and maturity 8. Gives pupils opportunities to reflect on values and influences (such as from peers, media, faith and culture) that may shape their attitudes to relationships and sex, and nurtures respect for different views

9. Includes learning about how to get help and treatment from sources such as the school nurse and other health and advice services, including reliable information online

10. Fosters gender equality and LGBT+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans) equality and challenges all forms of discrimination in RSE lessons and in every-day school life

11. Meets the needs of all pupils with their diverse experiences - including those with special educational needs and disabilities

12. Seeks pupils' views about RSE so that teaching can be made relevant to their real lives and assessed and adapted as their needs change

4. What will our RSE Curriculum achieve? (Impact)

Our children will have:

- an awareness, understanding and respect for self, including self-confidence, self-esteem, personal safety and risk management
- an awareness and respect for others, their well-being and the environment we share
- understanding and empathy to enable all pupils to treat others with fairness and respect
- an awareness of discrimination, teasing, bullying, the use of prejudiced-based language and how to respond and ask for help (This includes both face to face and on line)
- the skills to develop relationships based on mutual understanding, respect and trust
- the understanding to develop a regard for family life, friends and the wider community
- the skills to take responsibility for choices and actions including restorative steps

Our children will have learnt:

- the importance of values, individual conscience and moral considerations
- the value of marriage/partnerships, family life and stable relationships
- To value respect, love, care and relationships that are healthy, equal and safe
- to explore, consider and understand moral dilemmas
- to challenge all stereotypes, including gendered expectations for both boys and girls (this may involve exploration of the impact of celebrity objectification of sex and/or identity portrayed through media/social networking)
- to develop critical thinking as part of decision making
- to manage emotions and relationships confidentially and sensitively
- to develop self-respect and empathy for others

- to make choices based on an understanding of difference and with an absence of prejudice
- to explore and develop the social and personal skills needed to make informed choices with an appreciation of the consequences of choices made
- to develop assertiveness and reasoning skills to managing negotiation and conflict
- how to immediately recognise, avoid and challenge abuse, control and exploitation, and also crucially how to seek help if they are being abused / exploited
- how to recognise pressure and ways of dealing with it
- to understand a range of 'different families', identities and sexualities: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning and Intersex (LGBTQI+) and able to challenge transphobic and homophobic language
- to take responsibility and have respect for their bodies, wellbeing and sexual health
- to develop the knowledge and skills to be able to seek appropriate help
- the age-appropriate terminology to describe the names for their genitalia and reproductive organs (In line with the National Curriculum for Science) This begins in EYFS and Year 1.
- that their body belongs to them and they can say who has access to it (all parts under a swimming costume are termed 'private')
- to implement strategies to keep safe both on and offline, seeking help when necessary
- to consider the impact of the media on body image and portrayal of all genders
- to understanding human sexuality, reproduction, sexual health, emotions and healthy relationships
- *to learn about contraception and the range of local and national sexual health advice, contraception and support services (age/development Y6 if appropriate)*
- *to learn the reasons for delaying sexual activity, and the benefits to be gained from such a delay (age/development Y6 if appropriate)*
- *about the avoidance of unplanned pregnancy (age/development Y6 if appropriate)*
- *learn about the law and sexual consent (age/development Y6 if appropriate)*

These are the universal entitlements within Richmond Methodist Primary School for all pupils, however adjustments are made according to individual need and circumstance. We also adapt our curriculum in response to patterns identified within the 'Growing Up in North Yorkshire' Survey, to which our school participates and in consultation with the children themselves who are invited to identify specific learning needs.

5. Delivery of RSE and the Curriculum

- Our RSE curriculum is delivered through meaningful contexts, discreet or interwoven, as appropriate e.g. through a 'Growing Up' talk, Science, PSHE lessons, Safety on-Line sessions and Philosophy.
- All RSE is taught age appropriately according to recommendations from NYCC and also according to the PSHE curriculum and Programmes of Study for Science. Knowledge, Skills, Teaching and Learning builds accumulatively

upon previous and existing understanding, but also is responsive and adaptive to the needs of specific students/cohorts/classes.

- The RSE curriculum is delivered by both teachers, external approved partners and HLTAs.
- We follow the North Yorkshire Curriculum Entitlement Framework for PSHE and Citizenship.
- NYCC approved and recommended resources are used such as: https://www.healthpromotion.ie/health/inner/busy_bodies
And resources available through the NSPCC Pants campaign: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/underwear-rule/>

A selection of our resources are also available via our website to support parents.

5.1 Teaching and learning style (Methodology)

- Establishes the right learning climate. 'Ready, Mutually Respectful, Safe (including the right to confidentiality)
- Has high expectations
- Builds on what learners already know
- Developmentally appropriate and culturally sensitive
- Based on skill development as well as knowledge
- Uses a range of learning styles
- Based on 'real' issues that engage and motivate pupils
- Uses up to date resources and new technology
- Uses high quality display

6. Our criteria for choosing appropriate resources to support the teaching of RSE

There are a wealth of commercially produced resources to support teaching and learning in PSHEE. Prior to purchasing and using resources it is important to consider the following:

Good Practice Principles:

- Is the resource in line with the school's ethos, values and policy statements for RSE?
- Is there guidance on identifying pupils' existing levels of knowledge and understanding and how to incorporate these into planning?
- Is the resource appropriate to the needs of the learner in terms of language, pictures and ability level?
- Does the resource present a balanced view and avoid stereotypical references regarding gender, racism, disability and sexual orientation?
- Does the resource take account of religious and cultural needs?
- Does the resource display positive images of young people from all walks of life and backgrounds?
- Can the resource be adapted to meet the needs of the learner?
- Is the resource factually correct and up to date?
- Do the activities in the resource encourage active, participatory learning?
- Is there guidance on evaluating activities?

- Does the material include guidance on the knowledge and skills needed for effective delivery and help build teacher confidence?

Teaching and Learning:

- Does the material outline a process for establishing a positive and supportive learning environment e.g developing 'safe zone' ground rules?
- Is active learning promoted?
- Are discussion and reflection encouraged?
- Do the activities cover the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes?
- Is guidance given on assessing learning outcomes?

Content:

- Does the content covered meet with pupils' needs?
- Is the content factually accurate and balanced?
- Are learning outcomes clearly stated?
- Are learning outcomes sufficiently challenging?
- Do the activities encourage pupils to think about their attitudes and values and take into account a range of perspectives.
- Do the activities encourage pupils to reflect on their learning and apply it to situations in their own lives?

Curriculum Issues:

- Does it contribute to broad and balanced PSHEE provision?
- Does the material say how it covers statutory and non-statutory learning outcomes?
- Does the resource support continuity and progression across the key stages and curriculum subject.

7. Assessing, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing RSE

RSE will be assessed in accordance with the school's policy for Assessment, Monitoring, Evaluating and Reviewing of Curriculum Subjects. Assessment of the curriculum should:

- Be planned from the beginning as an integral part of teaching and learning
- Provide regular opportunities for pupils to give and receive feedback on their progress and achievements, helping them to identify what they should do next
- Bi-annually complete the Growing up In North Yorkshire Survey to support the monitoring and evaluation of the RSE provision and to identify any emerging issues for pupils
- Involve pupils in discussion about learning objectives and desired outcomes
- Include pupils as partners in the assessment process e.g. through self-assessment and peer-assessment
- Enable pupils to identify and gather evidence of their progress in developing knowledge, skills, understanding and attitudes
- Reflect the principles of inclusion and the range of pupils learning styles enabling all pupils to demonstrate their achievement

The school's Curriculum lead will be responsible for monitoring the provision of RSE and for reporting the results to the Head Teacher and to the Governors' Curriculum

Committee. The PSHEE co-ordinator is responsible for evaluating the programme of work, reporting findings of any monitoring to the Curriculum Lead, and for making recommendations for changes to the programme.

7.1 Foundation Stage

We teach PSHE and citizenship in Foundation Stage classes as an integral part of the topic work covered during the year. As the Foundation Stage class is part of the Foundation Stage of the National Curriculum, we relate the PSHE and citizenship aspects of the children's work to the objectives set out in the Early Learning Goals (ELGs). Our teaching in PSHE and citizenship matches the aim of developing a child's personal, social and emotional development as set out in the ELGs. We also support citizenship education in Foundation Stage classes when we teach aspects of the specific area 'Understanding of the World'. Children are taught the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults. We start by exploring what a relationship is, what friendship is, what family means and who the people are who can support them. Children are taught to treat each other, living things and possessions with kindness, consideration and respect. They are taught to take turns, to share and to use manners appropriately. The importance of truthfulness and honesty, permission seeking and giving and the concept of personal privacy are all begun in EYFS.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The RSE programme is regularly monitored and evaluated within the school's framework for teaching and learning and delivery of the curriculum. The views of pupils, parents/carers and teachers are used to make changes and improvements to the programme on an ongoing basis. The policy will be formally reviewed every year for the following purposes:

- To review and plan the content and delivery of the programme of study for RSE
- To review resources and renew as appropriate (see further guidance in appendix 3)
- To update training in line with current guidance and staff identified needs

9. Roles and Responsibilities:

9.1 The Governing Body

The governing body is responsible for ensuring a school has an up-to-date RSE policy that describes the content and organisation of RSE through the national curriculum science and other curriculum areas like PSHE. The governing body, in co-operation with the Head Teacher, will involve families, pupils, and the wider school community to ensure that RSE addresses the needs of pupils, local issues and trends. The governing body will ensure pupils are protected from teaching and materials which are inappropriate, having regard to the age, religious and cultural background of the pupils. They will ensure that the policy is available to parents and that parents know of their right to withdraw their children. Governors will ensure that the programme and

the resources are monitored and evaluated. This monitoring applies to both the taught curriculum and the wider areas of school life. Governors will review the policy on yearly or sooner if necessary. There should be a link governor for RSE and/or P.S.H.E.

The governing body has the responsibility to ensure the school is meeting requirements under the equalities legislation (Equalities Act 2010) so they need to ensure the curriculum reflects the diversity of modern Britain including representing a range of families and sexualities in both primary and secondary schools.

The governing body has the responsibility through the statutory guidance 'Keeping children safe in education' to consider how pupils may be taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through PSHE, and /or for maintained school through RSE. Specific issues referred to in the document include sexual exploitation, domestic violence, bullying including cyber bullying, sexting and teenage relationship abuse.

9.2 The Head Teacher

The Head Teacher has responsibility for the day-to-day management of all aspects of the school's work, including teaching and learning. The Head Teacher's responsibilities in respect of RSE are to:

- Work with governors to ensure compliance with the statutory guidance
- Liaise with the PSHE co-ordinator and teachers/HLTAs to ensure the effective delivery of the RSE within the curriculum is being monitored
- Keep the governing body fully informed of provision, issues and progress around RSE issues
- Act upon any concerns which may arise from pupil's disclosure during RSE sessions
- Monitor staff training requirements (with the CPD coordinator) in relation to effective teaching and learning of RSE
- Ensure parents/ carers are informed when their children will be taught RSE to support a partnership approach but also that they do have the right to withdraw their child from any sex education that is not part of the National Curriculum Science programme

9.3 The PSHE and RSE Co-ordinator

The school has a co-ordinator for PSHE who is manages all aspects of the subject including RSE. In respect of RSE, responsibilities are to:

- Support staff in the implementation and quality of long term and medium term PSHCE, including RSE schemes of work and cross curricular links on medium term planning.
- Ensure that all staff are confident in the skills to teach and discuss RSE issues as trained, confident and competent staff are essential to raise standards in RSE
- Consider the needs of all pupils, and to achieve this, in consultation with staff, recognise that the school might need to address some specific issue.
- Consult with staff and pupils to inform provision around RSE and use the schools' Growing up in North Yorkshire bi-annual survey results to inform planning
- Access appropriate training/networks
- Monitor and advise on RSE organisation, planning and resource issues across the school

- Ensure procedures for assessment, monitoring and evaluation are included
- Liaise with the named governor for RSE
- Liaise with any service provision to support aspects of sexual health where appropriate
- Co-ordinate with external providers to ensure their provision meets the outcomes of the planned provision using age appropriate materials
- Liaise with the Head Teacher to ensure parents/carers are informed when their children will be taught RSE to support a partnership approach but also that they do have the right to withdraw their child from any RSE that is not part of the National Curriculum Science programme

9.4 Parents / Carers

We work closely with parents when planning and delivering P.S.H.E.E. Through our planning grids (available on our website) and specific communication, parents know what will be taught and when. It is made clear to parents that they have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of Sex Education delivered as part of statutory RSE.

Under section 405 of the Education Act 1996, parents may opt to withdraw their children from some or all sex education lessons. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from all, or part, of sex education. The Headteacher can automatically grant a request to withdraw a pupil from any sex education delivered in Primary Schools, other than as part of the Science Curriculum. There is not a right to withdraw from Health Education and Relationship Education, which is Statutory and part of the National Curriculum from September 2020. Parents wanting to exercise this right are invited to see the Headteacher, P.S.H.S.E.E. Lead or Class Teacher who will explore their and their child's concerns first to ensure everyone's wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. If a child is withdrawn, the school will provide the child with appropriate and alternative work for the duration of the lesson(s). They should not be removed from school for the duration of the lesson(s) and consideration will be given on how to protect a pupil from any possible emotional or social detrimental effects resulting from being excluded. This may include the likelihood of the child hearing their peer's version of the content of the lesson, rather than the teacher's content.

For pupils with SEND, the Headteacher would follow the same process, however there may be exceptional circumstances where the Headteacher may want to take a pupil's specific needs arising from their SEND, into account when making a decision.

9.5 External agencies

Whilst the responsibility for organising and delivering most, if not all, of the PSHE programme rests with the school, there may be times when an external contributor can add value and bring to the classroom additional, specialist experience, skills or knowledge. However, they may not possess the skills of organising teaching and learning or managing behaviour. The Partners in School form (see appendix 5 in the North Yorkshire guidance on developing a PSHE policy) is strongly recommended to be used when planning, and for evaluating the input of an external contributor. By using this it is more likely that clear learning outcomes will be established, effective teaching and learning will be used, and that the work will be tailored to the target audience. A lesson plan and copies of any materials should be confirmed before the lesson delivery to ensure the content is fully inclusive. Confidentiality in a lesson should be agreed before delivery and that the visitor understands our school's Safeguarding

procedure and policy. It is essential to ensure that at all times a member of staff is present when an external contributor is working with pupils. The visitor's input will be more effective if a teacher provides the context and follow up to the session. All external visitors should have Disclosure and Barring Service check (DBS) and the school is responsible for confirming their credentials.

10.Complaints

Parental or public complaints about the school's sex and relationships education provision should be addressed through the school's complaints procedure. Each school governing body is required to agree a process for parents and members of the public to follow in making a complaint. This will be based on guidance from the Department for Education. Each stage has to be exhausted before the complaint is escalated further.

11. Safeguarding and Confidentiality

RSE can be a sensitive issue. To protect privacy and engender respect for all, teachers will be expected to develop ground rules with pupils at the onset of work. This will include information on confidentiality and information will be given on where pupils can get help on personal concerns both inside and outside school. Pupils should be informed about the remit of confidentiality and that teachers cannot offer or guarantee pupils unconditional confidentiality. Distancing techniques will be used throughout lessons and all teachers will use question boxes (or similar techniques) to allow pupils the opportunity to ask further questions anonymously.

If pupils ask particularly sensitive questions that appear to be inappropriate in the circumstances, teachers will deal with this outside of the lesson but an agreed holding statement will be used for example, 'that is a really interesting question and I need time to think because I want to give you a really good answer' this then allows the teacher to follow a number of options. These include: further questioning of the pupil with another member of staff present asking them for interpretation of the question they asked. Time to consult with colleagues to construct an appropriate answer, or liaise with the pupil's family, and obtain information about where to get further help or, if the matter is considered a potential Safeguarding issue, the staff member responsible for this will be notified.

It is the responsibility of the school to support its pupils and to carry out its functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils. In fulfilling this duty they must have regard to guidance around safeguarding. Whilst pupils have the same rights to confidentiality as adults no pupil should be guaranteed absolute confidentiality. Staff will report any information or disclosure which raises concern that a child or children may be at risk of significant harm to the school's senior member of staff, with designated responsibility for Child Protection. The Designated person will then, in line with the School's Child Protection policy and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board guidance and procedures, take action as appropriate. Pupils will be made aware of the law relating to sexual offences and of those circumstances where confidentiality cannot be maintained.

12. Diversity

Pupils from all faiths and cultures have an entitlement to RSE. Teaching effective RSE means being sensitive to the range of different values and beliefs within a multi-faith and multi-cultural society. Schools need to promote all pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development to enable them to participate fully in democratic, modern Britain. It is important when developing the RSE curriculum to work in partnership with parents/carers and the wider community. Research has shown that if parents/carers and faith leaders work together to examine assumptions and beliefs and ensure effective communication this reduces misunderstandings and allows for the development of a values framework for RSE.

13. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning and Intersex (LGBTQI+) and work on 'Different Families' for primary schools

Families are different so we believe it is important to avoid using language which focuses on the conventional mum and dad family structure and instead talks about families more broadly. LGBTQI+ pupils (who make up approximately 10% of any school population) often report that their RSE is solely about heterosexual relationships, or that non heterosexual identities were addressed negatively.

Pupils should be provided with the opportunities to learn about different family structures. Supporting resources have been developed to enable primary schools to introduce the topic of 'different families and challenging homophobic bullying' (Resources may include Stonewall publications). It is also important when teaching RSE not to just refer to the two genders of boys and girls but to take the time to explore the spectrum of gender identify for example include trans and gender neutral identities as well as challenging gender stereotypes. (further information on trans identities can be found at <http://genderedintelligence.co.uk/>).

Sexual orientation is a protected characteristic in the 2010 Equalities Act, so our curriculum should cater for LGBTQI+, transgender and heterosexual pupils. This also means we as a school have to be proactive in preventing and tackling homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying and make all children and young people feel included. Schools are required to eliminate discrimination, advance equality and foster good relations. Stonewall is the leading LGBTQI+ charity and they provide a range of supporting materials for primary and secondary on their website www.stonewall.org.uk.

14. Accessing sexual health services

Teenage Pregnancy rates in England have been decreasing over the last few years and the Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey 2014 suggests that about 19% of Year 10 pupils are or have been sexually active. However, they do remain the group least likely to access contraceptive and sexual health advice, putting them at high risk of experiencing an unplanned pregnancy and/or contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI). The Sexual Offences Act 2003, does not limit children's right to RSE and sexual health support and advice. Please see the section below for further information on the Sexual Offences Act.

Easy access to young-people friendly contraceptive services has been identified as key factors in areas with declining teenage conception rates. Schools can find their nearest sexual health clinics at <https://yorsexualhealth.org.uk/> which provides up-to-

date information. Enabling pupils to access sexual health services should be part of the planned RSE curriculum.

Pupils attending external medical appointments during school time

There may be occasions where a pupil needs to attend an appointment during school hours that is away from the school site. e.g. GUM clinic, hospital etc. Schools will need to make sure that they have systems in place to deal with these requests in a confidential manner. Staff may be able to accompany a pupil with the agreement of the Headteacher ensuring all safeguarding aspects are considered in line with the Safer Working Practices for staff. For example can staff use their own transport with pupils if another member of staff observes the pupil getting into the back of the car, the staff member has a mobile phone and rings when they arrive and when they are setting off and this all needs to be recorded.

Health professionals will assess the young person using Fraser Guidelines and will also encourage them to talk to their parents. However the young person has a right not to inform their parents and the school must respect this decision. If required a letter can be sent from the health professional confirming the young person has to attend an appointment. The school must ensure that they support the young person in accessing their appointment and consideration should be given as to how to avoid inadvertently breaching pupil's confidentiality via any school systems for reporting absences to parents. This procedure should be included in appropriate policies so that parents are aware that this can happen. e.g. a school confidentiality policy

Working with under 13's

All staff should be aware of the North Yorkshire safeguarding procedures around working with sexually active young people. In all cases where the sexually active young person is under the age of 13, a full assessment must be undertaken. Each case must be discussed with the school's senior member of staff, with designated responsibility for Child Protection.

15. Sexual Offences Act 2003

The Sexual Offences Act aims to clarify what constitutes a crime of sexual nature against children, young people and adults. The Act does not limit children's right to RSE and sexual health support and advice. The aim of the Act is to protect young people from sexual abuse or sexual exploitation. The Act recognises:

- The legal age for young people to consent to have sex is still 16, regardless of sexual orientation
- Although the age of consent remains 16, it is not intended that the law should be used to prosecute mutually agreed teenage sexual activity between two young people if a similar age, unless it involves abuse or exploitation
- Young people under 16, including those under 13, can continue to seek sexual health and contraceptive information, advice or treatment in confidence
- The law ensures that those providing information and support with the purpose of protecting a young person from pregnancy, STIs, protecting their physical safety or promoting their wellbeing, will not be guilty of an offence
- The aim of the law is to protect the safety and rights of young people and make it easier to prosecute people who pressure or force others into having sex they don't want

North Yorkshire Safeguarding Board has produced Child Protection procedures and guidance. All are available at <http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/>

- 9.49 Sexually harmful behaviour displayed by children and young people.
- 9.50 Sexually exploited children.
<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/sexual-exploitation.html>
- 9.51 Sexually active under-age children and young people.

16. Self Taken Images – ‘Sexting’

Sexting is when someone sends or receives a sexually explicit text, image or video. In primary and secondary schools there is increasing concern about pupils taking an indecent image of themselves, or someone taking the image and then sending it to their friends or boy/girlfriend via a mobile phone or some other form of technology. Once these images have been taken and sent to others, control is lost of them and they can end up anywhere. This puts the person in the images in a vulnerable position, as somebody they may or may not know now has these images and could use technology to bully, harass or even try to locate them.

Pupils should learn that it is illegal to send an indecent picture of a person under 18 on to someone else, even if it's a picture of themselves. If anyone were to have in their possession an indecent image of another minor, they would technically be in possession of an indecent image of a child, which is an offence under the Protection of Children Act 1978 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

The present advice for a pupil if they receive an indecent image or text from someone is not to send this image on to others. The pupils should speak to a trusted adult. If an indecent image has been posted in the online environment, someone will need to contact the service provider, such as Facebook, or Youtube to have it removed. This can be done by visiting their safety centres and following their reporting links. A school needs to have a clearly identified system in place if they discover or are shown an indecent image which should include the Designated Senior Person.

Further advice is to ensure that ‘Sexting’ is part of the taught PSHE curriculum in the school to ensure pupils are aware of the legal situation and to address the core issues of safety, privacy, peer influence, personal responsibility and how to seek help. Also to ensure it is part of the schools anti-bullying policy.

17. Pornography

Research shows that an increasing number of young people are being exposed to pornography. Pornography can depict a lack of communication about choices, sexual consent and contraception, and often shows violent and oppressive behaviours towards women, which can be frightening and confusing, and make young people, feel pressured to behave in particular ways. Teaching about pornography could be part of the planned PSHE curriculum and should emphasise that it is not the best way of learning about healthy, consensual sex. Teaching should build on learning about relationships, gender expectations of sex, body image, consent, gender stereotypes and the importance of loving and respectful relationships. Pornographic images must never be shown to pupils, and there is no need for teachers to look at pornography to plan their teaching. See appendix 2 for supporting curriculum resources.

18. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves 'exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (eg food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing and/ or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. CSE can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain (this can happen to primary school aged children). In all cases those exploiting the child/ young person have the power over them by virtue of age, gender, intellect, physical strength and /or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common involvement in exploitation relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/ economic and/ or emotional vulnerability. Grooming is the process that coerces a child or young person into providing sexual favours. Child sexual exploitation is the sexual abuse of children'. (National Working Group (NWG) for Sexually Exploited Children and Young People (2008)

CSE needs to be part of a planned PSHE / RSE taught curriculum. Younger pupils need to learn that their body belongs to them and that they can say who has access to it. Children need to learn the correct terminology to describe the private parts of their body and know how to seek help if they are abused. These are both key elements in our school's approach to safeguarding. All pupils need to be taught about healthy, equal and safe relationships and older pupils need to be taught about consent. All pupils need to understanding about e-safety and how to keep themselves safe using all technology. See FRONTER for supporting curriculum resources.

The Local Children's Safeguarding Board has produced a practice guide for professionals and training on CSE available at:

<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/managed/NYSGC/pg/LSCB%20CSE%20Practice%20Guidance%20March%202015.pdf>

Training package:

<https://www6.northyorks.gov.uk/LZCS/search/SearchCriteriaDetailInformation.aspx?RCID=5473>

This online learning package intends to raise basic awareness of child sexual exploitation (CSE). It provides an overview of what Sexual Exploitation is, signs & symptoms, vulnerabilities and responsibilities.

A new service for young people to report sexual exploitation called 'Say Something' went live on the 1st July 2015. The website that provides further information and provides all the contact details is available at <http://www.stop-cse.org/saysomething/>

The campaign is focusing on young people with the key message, 'It is not OK for someone to expect you or your friends to do things you don't want to. Listen to your instinct; if it doesn't feel right – tell someone. 24/7, Free, Anonymous, Call or txt 116000'

NSPCC ChildLine Schools' Service available for Primary Schools can provide a free bi-annual workshop for Year 6 pupils on the different type of abuse. For further details contact:

Tracey Weavers (Area Coordinator Childline School Service North Yorkshire)
tracey.weavers@nspcc.org.uk
07792654739

Staff will report any information or disclosure which raises concern that a child or children may be at risk of significant harm to the school's senior member of staff, with designated responsibility for Child Protection. The Designated person will then, in line with the School's Child Protection policy and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board guidance and procedures, take action as appropriate.

19. Observing sexualised behaviour in primary and secondary pupils.

Schools have occasionally expressed concerns about pupils who may be 'innocently' displaying sexualised behaviour either through language, drawing and /or touching.

Brook have devised the 'Traffic Light Tool' to help professionals who work with children and young people to identify, assess and respond appropriately to sexual behaviours. The normative list aims to increase understanding of healthy sexual development and distinguish it from harmful behaviour for different aged children and young people. The traffic light tool and all supporting guidance can be found at www.brook.org.uk/traffic-lights

Some guidance for schools is to:

- Assess any safeguarding issues.
- Discuss with the parent/carer being mindful not to make the parent feel that the behaviour is wrong in itself but rather, maybe more appropriate at other times
- Discuss with the pupil (in an age appropriate way) giving the same messages as above
- Have an agreed signal with the pupil to stop the behaviour when it is negatively impacting on the learning opportunity taking place
- Suggest to parents that the pupil visits the doctor to rule out any infections or physical reasons
- Talk to the health child service practitioner for further advice
- Try to identify key times of day when the behaviour is more likely to occur and make adjustments to the timetable for that pupil at that time of day
- Find ways to reduce possible anxiety in the pupil that may be a factor contributing to the behaviour

20. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is illegal in the UK. It's also illegal to take a British national or permanent resident abroad for FGM or to help someone trying to do this.

Further guidance and information about FGM is available in the publication:

North Yorkshire Guidance on developing a Sex and Relationships Education Policy for Primary, Secondary, Special Schools and the Pupil Referral Service

The Local Children's Safeguarding Board has produced a practice guide for professionals on FGM available at:

<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/FGMPG.html>

Free online training is available from the Home Office at <https://www.fgmelearning.co.uk/> which aims to give an overview of FGM, signs and symptoms and the law.

21. FGM - Reporting duty on teachers

You can download a fact sheet from the Home Office about the new law on FGM here:

[Serious Crime Act 2015: Factsheet – female genital mutilation](#)

Staff will report any information or disclosure which raises concern that a child or children may be at risk of significant harm to the school's senior member of staff, with designated responsibility for Child Protection. The Designated person will then, in line with the School's Child Protection policy and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board guidance and procedures, take action as appropriate.

22. Forced Marriage (FM)

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. This is a separate issue from arranged marriage. Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. For further information go to <https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage>. A school needs to decide if this will be part of the taught curriculum (see appendix 2 for supporting curriculum resources).

Staff will report any information or disclosure which raises concern that a child or children may be at risk of significant harm to the school's senior member of staff, with designated responsibility for Child Protection. The Designated person will then, in line with the School's Child Protection policy and the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board guidance and procedures, take action as appropriate.

Supporting documents and list of resources for teaching and learning in RSE

A range of documents, guidance's and teaching and learning resources are available in the PSE/ Health and Wellbeing room on Fronter
<https://fronter.com/northyorks/> (a schools log in will be required)

The following documents and organisations may be helpful:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships Education Relationships and Sex Education RSE and Health Education.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships_Education_Relationships_and_Sex_Education_RSE_and_Health_Education.pdf)

Sex and Relationships Education for the 21st Century, March 2014. Brook, PSHE Association and the Sex Education Forum.

https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/news_detail.aspx?ID=1383

Sex Education Forum has a range of resources and fact sheets to support RSE. It also provides a suggested scheme of work for primary and secondary schools.
www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/

PSHE association has a range of supporting information. Some resources are only available through membership this includes guidance on reviewing your schools RSE policy <https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/>

www.yorsexualhealth.org.uk Details of local sexual health services in North Yorkshire, including opening times and locations.

Stonewall provides information and resources to support Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans issues.

www.stonewall.org.uk

Aspect of the curriculum	Suggested resources with web links
Need to ensure the resource meets the needs and values of the school (see appendix 3 for further information) General teaching and learning resources can be found in the North Yorkshire PSHE and Citizenship planning and assessment tool for Key Stage 1-2 and 3-4 in the PSE/ Health and Wellbeing room on Fronter. The following resources support particular aspects of the curriculum.	
Sexual Abuse Healthy Relationships Child Sexual Exploitation Sexting	NSPCC pants- the underwear rule (EYFS and KS1-2) http://www.nspcc.org.uk/ (also has a section for parents/carers) Expect Respect Educational Toolkit designed to help schools to address the issue of domestic abuse and gender stereotypes from KS1-5 www.womensaid.org.uk Friend or Foe who can you trust? A sexual exploitation and relationships education programme (KS3,4) www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org.uk

	<p>Can you see me? An educational resources to explore teenage relationship abuse (KS3,4) www.canyouseeme.coop</p> <p>www.thinkuknow.co.uk has a range of resources and videos to support issues on sexting, safety online and CSE (Ks 3 and 4)</p> <p>The NSPCC has produced resources to support pupils to get help about sexting http://www.childline.org.uk/explore/onlinesafety/pages/sexting.aspx</p> <p>This is abuse has been produced by the Home office http://thisisabuse.direct.gov.uk</p> <p>The sex education forum has produced a briefing addressing health relationships and sexual exploitation within PSHE in schools http://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/media/3101/pshe_ff37.pdf</p> <p>The BigTalk Cards "Growing Up Safe" .A set of 23 cards include topics such as: inappropriate touching, inappropriate language, unlawful behaviour (such as exposing the genitals) exposure to inappropriate images/TV/films, being photographed inappropriately aimed at primary school children (there is a cost) http://www.bigtalkeducation.co.uk/resources-for-primaries.html</p>
<p>Different Families and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning and Intersex</p>	<p>Stonewall provide a range of supporting resources and information for primary and secondary schools www.stonewall.org.uk</p> <p>The primary school 'different families/ challenging homophobic language resource can be downloaded for free from the sexual orientation room on Fronter. It supports schools introduce difference and diversity through a range of books from Reception up to Year 6, it provides lesson ideas to address homophobic language. The focus is on healthy relationships and love.</p> <p>FREE is a ground-breaking film for primary school pupils, that conveys a powerful message about difference, diversity and respect. The film follows the stories of four children as they explore family, friendship and what it means to be yourself. FREE directly challenges homophobic bullying and language and shows the importance of celebrating difference. The film is aimed at key stage 2 children and can be accessed at http://www.stonewallprimary.org.uk/</p>
<p>E safety</p>	<p>Adventures of Smartie the penguin for EYFS and KS1 and Smart rules with Kara, Winston and the Smart Crew for KS2 http://kidsmart.org.uk</p> <p>Think u know has a range of supporting resources for KS1-5 http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/ (It also has a section for parents/carers)</p>

	<p>E-safety resources for pupils (KS 1-5), teachers and professionals , parents and carers www.childnet-int.org including Jenny's Story for secondary age pupils</p> <p>The BigTalk Cards "Growing Up Safe" .A set of 23 cards include topics such as: inappropriate touching, inappropriate language, unlawful behaviour (such as exposing the genitals) exposure to inappropriate images/TV/films, being photographed inappropriately aimed at primary school children (there is a cost) http://www.bigtalkeducation.co.uk/resources-for-primaries.html Digital Citizenship Scheme http://www.digital-literacy.org.uk/Home.aspx</p> <p>360 Degree Safe – an eSafety audit and planning tool http://www.360safe.org.uk/</p>
Pornography	<p>The sex education forum e-magazine on teaching about pornography http://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/resources/sex-educational-supplement.aspx</p> <p>The BigTalk Cards "Growing Up Safe" .A set of 23 cards include topics such as: inappropriate touching, inappropriate language, unlawful behaviour (such as exposing the genitals) exposure to inappropriate images/TV/films, being photographed inappropriately aimed at primary school children (there is a cost) http://www.bigtalkeducation.co.uk/resources-for-primaries.html</p> <p>Planet Porn, from BISH, for secondary schools (there is a cost) http://bishtraining.com/index.php/planet-porn/ Fantasy versus reality, for secondary schools from fpa (there is a cost) http://www.fpa.org.uk/product/fantasy – vs-reality</p>
Consent	<p>The PSHE association has produced some guidance on consent along with lesson plans for key stage 3 and 4 www.pshe-association.org.uk/consent</p> <p>Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) guidance on the statutory definition of Consent and the CPS sexual offences factsheet http://www.cps.gov.uk/news/fact_sheets/sexual_offences</p>
Domestic abuse	<p>NYCC Domestic Abuse School Reference pack 2013 www.northyorks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=16579</p> <p>Expect Respect Educational Toolkit designed to help schools to address the issue of domestic abuse from KS1-5 www.womensaid.org.uk</p> <p>A website to help children and young people understand domestic abuse (KS2-5) www.thehideout.org.uk</p>

	Independent domestic abuse service provides a range of information for staff and young people www.idas.org.uk
Female Genital Mutilation	PSHE association has a page on its website focused on this issue. This contains a link to a lesson plan (KS3-5) https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/content.aspx?CategoryID=1193
Forced Marriage	Plan Uk has a range of information and supporting lesson plans (KS3-5) http://www.plan-uk.org/resources/documents/teaching-resource-forced-marriage.pdf/
Supporting parents/carers	The family planning association has a parents/carers section to support them in talking to their children about a range of growing up, sex and relationship and keeping safe issues www.fpa.org.uk The PSHE association has a number of parent factsheets including one to support RSE www.pshe-association.org.uk A website to support parents in preventing sexual abuse www.parentsprotect.co.uk

[Agree Policy](#)