

ATLP RSE and Health Education Policy Primaries



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Statement of intent

Leaders in the Arthur Terry Learning Partnership (ATLP) Primary Schools understand that students must be provided with an education that prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life. A key part of this relates to relationships and health education, which must be delivered to every primary-aged student.

Relationships education focusses on giving students the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships, and to build their self-efficacy. Health education focusses on equipping students with the knowledge they need to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing.

We understand that we can also deliver age-appropriate sex education alongside relationships and health education for our students. This policy sets out the framework for our relationships, sex and health curriculum, providing clarity on how it is informed, organised and delivered.

This policy has been created in consultation with leaders from across our Primary Schools in line with the guidance outlined in 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education, and Health Education' 2019 and 'The Equality Act 2010 and Schools' (Feb 2018).

1. Legal framework

This policy has due regard to legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Equality Act 2010
- DfE (2021) 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education'
- DfE (2015) 'Science programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2'
- Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Respectful School Communities: Self-Review and Signposting tool
- Behaviour and Discipline in Schools
- SEND code of practice 0-25 years
- Alternative Provision
- Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools
- Preventing and Tackling Bullying
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools
- The Equality and Human Rights Commission Advice and Guidance
- Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC in schools

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Behaviour Policy
- Curriculum Policy
- Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) Policy
- E-safety Policy

- Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Data Protection (GDPR) Policy
- Complaints Policy

2. Roles and responsibilities

The Trust Board is responsible for fulfilling its obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010; ensuring that all students across the ATLP family of schools:

- make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes;
- benefit from a curriculum that is well-led, effectively managed and well-planned;
- receive teaching that is delivered in ways that are accessible to all students with SEND;
- ensuring that clear information is provided for parents on the subject content and the right to request that their child is withdrawn;
- the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures that the school can fulfil its legal obligations;
- reviewing the policy on an annual basis

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The overall implementation of this policy.
- Ensuring staff are suitably trained to deliver the subjects.
- Making sure that subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations.
- Ensuring that parents are fully informed of this policy including subject content.
- Reviewing requests from parents to withdraw their children from RSHE lessons
- Discussing requests for withdrawal with parents.
- Organising alternative education for students, who have been withdrawn from Sex Education, that is appropriate and purposeful.
- ensuring that students are consulted and their views taken account of, to ensure that the programme meets their needs
- Reporting to the Trust Board on the effectiveness of this policy.

The relationships, sex and health education subject leader is responsible for:

- Overseeing the delivery of the subjects.
- Ensuring the subjects are age-appropriate and high-quality.
- Ensuring teachers are provided with adequate resources to support teaching of the subjects.
- Ensuring the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to the relationships, sex and health curriculum.
- Ensuring the relationships, sex and health curriculum is inclusive and accessible for all students.
- Working with other subject leaders to ensure the relationships, sex and health curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, the content covered in the national curriculum.
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the subjects and providing reports to the headteacher.

The appropriate teachers are responsible for:

- Delivering a high-quality and age-appropriate relationships, sex and health curriculum in line with statutory requirements.

- Using a variety of teaching methods and resources to provide an engaging curriculum that meets the needs of all students.
- Ensuring they do not express personal views or beliefs when delivering the programme.
- Modelling positive attitudes to relationships, sex and health education.
- Responding to any safeguarding concerns in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- Acting in accordance with planning, monitoring and assessment requirements for the subjects.
- Liaising with the SENDCO to identify and respond to individual needs of students with SEND.
- Working with the relationships, sex and health education subject leader to evaluate the quality of provision.

All teachers who work with our children will be delivering relationships, sex and health education. There may be occasions when other members of staff explore themes with children outlined in our individual school's RSHE e.g. a lunchtime supervisor may discuss the use of derogatory comments.

The SENDCO is responsible for:

- Advising teaching staff how best to identify and support students' individual needs.
- Advising staff on the use of TAs in order to meet students' individual needs.

3. Organisation of the curriculum

Every primary school is required to deliver statutory relationships education and health education. Every school is free to determine whether relationships and health education will be delivered as part of their PSHE curriculum, as a joint subject, or as stand-alone subjects.

For the purpose of this policy, "relationships and sex education" is defined as teaching students about healthy, respectful relationships, focussing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online, as well as developing an understanding of human sexuality.

For the purpose of this policy, "health education" is defined as teaching students about physical health and mental wellbeing, focussing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices.

The relationships and health curriculum has been organised in line with the statutory requirements outlined in the DfE (2019) 'Relationships, Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education' guidance.

The relationships and health curriculum takes into account the views of teachers, students and parents. We are dedicated to ensuring our curriculum meets the needs of the whole-school community.

The relationships and health curriculum is informed by issues in the school and wider community to ensure it is tailored to students' needs; for example, if there was a local prevalence of unplanned pregnancies, our curriculum would be tailored to address this issue.

We consult with parents, students and staff in a number of ways which may include:

- Questionnaires and surveys
- Focus groups
- Meetings
- Training sessions
- Newsletters and letters

Any parent, teacher or student wishing to provide feedback about the curriculum can do so at any time during the academic year.

The school has organised a curriculum that is age-appropriate for students within each year group, based on the views of teachers and students and is underpinned by the Equality Act 2010 and RSE and Health Statutory Guidance 2019.

When organising the curriculum, the religious backgrounds of all students will be considered, so that the topics that are covered are taught appropriately.

4. Consultation with parents

The school understands the important role parents play in enhancing their children's understanding of relationships, sex and health. Similarly, we also understand how important parents' views are in shaping the curriculum.

The school works closely with parents by establishing open communication – all parents are consulted in the development and delivery of the curriculum, as outlined in section 3 of this policy.

Parents are provided with the following information:

- The content of the relationships, sex and health curriculum
- The delivery of the relationships, sex and health curriculum, including what is taught in each year group
- The legalities surrounding withdrawing their child from the subjects
- The resource that will be used to support the curriculum

The school aims to build positive relationships with parents by inviting them into school to discuss what will be taught, address any concerns and help parents in managing conversations with their children on the issues covered by the curriculum.

Parents are consulted in the review of the curriculum and this policy and are encouraged to provide their views at any time.

5. Relationships education overview

Families and people who care for me

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- That families are important for them growing up because they can give love, security and stability.
- The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives.

- That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.
- That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up.
- That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
- How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.

Caring friendships

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences, and support with problems and difficulties.
- That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
- That most friendships have ups and downs, but that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.
- How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust.
- How to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable.
- How to manage conflict.
- How to manage different situations and how to seek help from others if needed.

Respectful relationships

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs.
- Which practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.
- The conventions of courtesy and manners.
- The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.
- That in school and wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.
- About the different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying to an adult, and how to seek help.
- What a stereotype is, and how they can be unfair, negative or destructive.
- The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

Online relationships

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not.
- That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online, even when we are anonymous.
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online.
- How to recognise harmful content and contact online, and how to report these.
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.
- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

Being safe

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others – including in a digital context.
- About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults.
- That it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.
- That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) who they do not know.
- How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- How to ask for advice or help for themselves and others, and to keep trying until they are heard.
- How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- Where to seek advice, for example, from their family, their school and other sources.

6. Health education overview

The focus at primary level is teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing.

Mental wellbeing

By the end of primary school students will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and nervousness.
- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.
- How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.

- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important they discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- That for most people, the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- About the benefits of rationing time spent online.
- The risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices.
- The impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- How to consider the effect of their online actions on others.
- How to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
- The importance of keeping personal information private.
- Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age-restricted.
- That the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.
- How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information (inclusive of that from search engines) is ranked, selected and targeted.
- Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this, for example by walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile, or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.
- The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
- How and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- What constitutes a healthy diet, including an understanding of calories and other nutritional content.
- The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.

- The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating, including obesity, and other behaviours, e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health.

Drugs alcohol and tobacco

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.

Health and prevention

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss or unexplained changes to the body.
- About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
- The importance of sufficient good-quality sleep for good health, and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.
- About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria and viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing.
- The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.

Basic first aid

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

Changing adolescent body

By the end of primary school, students will know:

- Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.
- About menstrual wellbeing and key facts relating to the menstrual cycle.

7. Relationships and Health education per year group

The school is free to determine, within the statutory curriculum content outlined in section 5, what students are taught during each year group.

The school always considers the age and development of students when deciding what will be taught in each year group.

The school plans a progressive curriculum, such that topics are built upon prior knowledge taught in previous years as they progress through school to provide a smooth transition to secondary school.

8. Sex education

Although not statutory to deliver sex education outside of the science curriculum at primary school, the DfE recommends that all primary schools should have a sex education programme in place. This should be tailored to the age, and physical and emotional maturity of students, and should ensure that boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings, drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle.

All students must be taught the aspects of sex education outlined in the primary science curriculum – this includes teaching about the main external parts of the human body, how it changes as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty, and the reproductive process in some plants and animals.

The school is free to determine whether students should be taught sex education beyond what is required of the national curriculum.

At our ATLP primary schools, we do teach students sex education beyond what is required of the science curriculum.

Parents are fully consulted in the organisation and delivery of our sex education curriculum, in accordance with section 3 and section 4 of this policy.

Parents are given the opportunity to advise on what should be taught through sex education.

The age and development of students is always considered when delivering sex education.

The school plans a progressive Sex education curriculum, such that topics are built upon prior knowledge taught in previous years as they progress through school to provide a smooth transition to secondary school.

9. Delivery of the curriculum

Through effective organisation and delivery of the subject, we will ensure that:

- Core knowledge is sectioned into units of manageable size.
- The required content is communicated to students clearly, in a carefully sequenced way, within a planned scheme of work.
- Teaching includes sufficient and well-chosen opportunities and contexts for students to embed new knowledge so that it can be used confidently in real-life situations.
- The curriculum is delivered proactively, such that it addresses issues in a timely way in line with current evidence on children's physical, emotional and sexual development.

Teaching of the curriculum complies with requirements set out in law, particularly the Equality Act 2010, so that students understand what the law does and does not allow, and the wider legal implications of the decisions they make.

At the point we consider it appropriate to teach students about the ten protected characteristics (sex, race, disability, religion/belief, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, sexual orientation and age) we will ensure that this content is fully integrated into the relationships, sex and health curriculum, rather than delivered as a standalone unit or lesson.

The school ensures that all teaching and materials are appropriate for the ages of the students, their religious backgrounds, their developmental stages and any additional needs, such as SEND.

Classes may be taught in gender-segregated groups, dependent upon the nature of the topic being delivered at the time, and the cultural background of students where it is only appropriate to discuss the body in single gender groups.

Throughout every year group, appropriate diagrams, videos, books, games, discussion and practical activities will be used to assist learning.

Inappropriate images, videos, etc., will not be used.

Students will be prevented from accessing inappropriate materials on the internet when using technology to support their learning. The prevention measures taken to ensure this are outlined in the school's E-safety Policy.

Teachers will establish what is appropriate for one-to-one and whole-class settings and alter their teaching of the programme accordingly.

Teachers will ensure that students' views are listened to and will encourage them to ask questions and engage in discussion. Teachers will answer questions sensitively, honestly and appropriate to the student's age.

The programme will be designed to focus on boys as much as girls, and activities will be planned to ensure both are actively involved.

Teaching will focus on the importance of healthy and stable relationships, including marriage and civil partnerships. Students will learn that these are important relationship choices for many couples and that they must be freely entered into. Teaching will also reflect that families of many forms provide a nurturing environment for children. Care will be taken to be with sensitivity to ensure that no student is on the basis of their home circumstances and needs and to reflect sensitively that that some children may have a different structure of support around them.

Teachers will ensure that lesson plans are centred on reducing stigma, particularly in relation to mental wellbeing, and encouraging openness through discussion activities and group work.

Teachers will ensure lesson plans focus on challenging perceived views of students based on protected characteristics, through exploration of, and developing mutual respect for, those different to themselves.

Any resources or materials used to support learning will be formally assessed by the relationships, sex and health education subject leader before use to ensure they are appropriate for the age and maturity of students, and sensitive to their needs.

At all points of delivery of this programme, parents will be consulted, and their views will be valued. What will be taught and how, will be planned in conjunction with parents.

10. Working with external experts

External experts may be invited to assist from time-to-time with the delivery of the programme and will be expected to comply with the provisions of this policy.

The school will ensure all visitor credentials are checked before they are able to participate in delivery of the curriculum.

The school will ensure that the teaching delivered by the external expert fits with the planned curriculum and this policy.

Before delivering the session, the school will discuss the details of the expert's lesson plan and ensure that the content is age-appropriate and accessible for the students.

The school will also ask to see the materials the expert intends to use, as well as a copy of the lesson plan, to ensure it meets all students' needs, including those with SEND.

The school will agree with the expert the procedures for confidentiality, ensuring that the expert understands how safeguarding reports should be dealt with in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The intended use of external experts is to enhance the curriculum delivered by teachers, rather than as a replacement for teachers.

11. Equality and accessibility

The school understands its responsibilities in relation to the Equality Act 2010, specifically that it must not unlawfully discriminate against any student because of their:

- Age
- Sex or sexual orientation
- Race
- Disability
- Religion or belief
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy or maternity
- Marriage or civil partnership

The school is committed to making reasonable adjustments wherever possible to promote accessibility and inclusivity of the curriculum.

The school understands that students with SEND or other needs (such as those with social, emotional or mental health needs) are entitled to learn about relationships, sex and health education, and the programme will be designed to be inclusive of all students.

Teachers will understand that they may need to be more explicit and adapt their planning of work and teaching methods in order to appropriately deliver the programme to students with SEND or other needs.

Provisions under the Equality Act 2010 allow our school to take positive action, where it can be evidenced to be proportionate, to respond to particular disadvantages affecting a group because of a protected characteristic. For example, we could consider taking positive action to support girls if there was evidence that they were being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or sexual harassment.

When deciding whether support is necessary to support students with a particular protected characteristic, we will consider our students' needs, including the gender and age range of our students.

In order to foster healthy and respectful peer-to-peer communication and behaviour between boys and girls, the school implements a robust Behavioural Policy, as well as a Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, which set out expectations of students.

12. Curriculum links

The school seeks opportunities to draw links between relationships, sex and health education and other curriculum subjects wherever possible to enhance students' learning.

Relationships, sex and health education will be linked to the following subjects in particular:

- **Science** – students learn about the main external parts of the body and changes to the body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty.
- **Computing and On-line Safety** – students learn about e-safety, including how to use technology safely, responsibly, respectfully and securely, how to keep personal information private and how to access help and support.
- **PE** – students explore various physical activities, are physically active for sustained periods of time, engage in competitive sport and understand how exercise can lead to healthier lifestyles.
- **Citizenship** – students learn about the requirements of the law, their responsibilities and the possible consequences of their actions.
- **PSHE/ SMSC** – students learn about respect and difference, values and characteristics of individuals.

13. Withdrawing from the subjects

Relationships and health education are statutory at primary school and parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from these subjects.

As sex education is not statutory at primary school (other than what must be taught as part of the science curriculum), parents have the right to request to withdraw their child from all or part of the sex education curriculum.

The headteacher will grant a parent's request to withdraw their child from sex education, other than the content that must be taught as part of the science curriculum, however, the headteacher will discuss the request with the parent and, if appropriate, their child, to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum.

The headteacher will discuss with the parent, the benefits of receiving this important education and any adverse effects that withdrawal may have on the student – this could include, for example, social and emotional effects of being excluded.

The headteacher will keep a record of the discussion between themselves, the student and the parent, and will confirm any withdrawal from sex education, other than science curriculum, in writing.

Where a student is withdrawn from sex education, the headteacher will ensure that the student receives appropriate alternative education.

14. Behaviour

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to bullying. We aim to foster a culture based on mutual respect and understanding for one another.

Any bullying incidents caused as a result of the relationships, sex and health education programme, such as those relating to sexual orientation, will be dealt with as seriously as other bullying incidents within the school.

Any occurrence of these incidents will be reported to a member of school staff, who will then speak to the student once they are on school premises.

These incidents will be dealt with following the processes in our Behaviour Policy and Anti-Bullying Policy.

15. Staff training

All staff members at the school will undergo training on a regular basis to ensure they are up-to-date with the relationship, sex and health education programme and associated issues.

Training of staff will also be scheduled around any updated guidance on the programme and any new developments, such as 'sexting', which may need to be addressed in relation to the programme.

16. Confidentiality

Confidentiality within the classroom is an important component of relationships, sex and health education, and teachers are expected to respect the confidentiality of their students as far as is possible.

Staff will know how to maintain appropriate levels of confidentiality Teachers will alert the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) about any suspicions of inappropriate behaviour or potential abuse as per the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

Students will be fully informed of the school's responsibilities in terms of confidentiality and will be aware of what action may be taken if they choose to report a concern or make a disclosure.

17. Monitoring quality

The relationships, sex and health education subject leader is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning for the subjects.

The relationships, sex and health education subject leader will review the RSE and Health curriculum on a regular basis.

18. Monitoring and review

The ATLP Trust Board is responsible for the review, update and approval of this policy on an annual basis.

This policy will also be reviewed in light of any changes to statutory guidance, feedback from parents, staff or students, and issues in the school or local area that may need addressing.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all staff, parents and, where necessary, students by the relevant school's Headteacher.

Appendix 1: Sample letter to parents regarding RSE and health education

School name
Address line one
Address line two
Address line three
Postcode
Date

RE: RSE and health education at name of school

Dear parent/ carer/ guardian,

Government guidelines outline every primary school is required to deliver statutory relationships education and health education.

At our school, we believe that it is important to provide our students with a thorough and balanced curriculum, including age-appropriate information about sex and relationships.

The relationships and health curriculum has been organised in line with the statutory requirements outlined in the DfE (2019) 'Relationships, Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education' guidance.

The details of what will be taught to the various year groups is detailed in the ATLP's RSE and Health Education Policy, which can be accessed on the ATLP's website which the school website links to, or in hard copy via our school office.

At our ATLP primary schools, we do teach students sex education beyond what is required of the science curriculum. Only aspects of the science national curriculum are compulsory for students to learn. The age and development of our students is considered in what they are taught and parents are fully consulted in the organisation and delivery of our sex education curriculum. However as parent/ carer/ guardian, you are entitled to request that the child in your care be withdrawn from sex education, other than the content that must be taught as part of the science curriculum.

Requests for withdrawal should be submitted in writing to myself, the headteacher, who will discuss this request with you and your child's teacher and determine an appropriate substitute for these lessons and also any effects that withdrawal may have on your child. In most instances, children will be provided with self-directed reading or exercises which they can complete under the supervision of a trainee teacher.

If you have any concerns or queries about your child's participation in these lessons, please do not hesitate to contact either myself or your child's class teacher to discuss these.

Yours sincerely,

Name

Headteacher