



## Bowling Park Primary School

“The Local Authority has produced a model Relationships Education Policy for primary schools. It has been written in consultation with the Council for Mosques, Bradford SACRE and Bradford Equity Partnership in order to support the delivery of relationships and sex education that is age appropriate and respectful of faith and diversity. The model policy is consistent with the requirements set out in the DfE 2019 statutory guidance on relationships and sex education.”  
BS0 September 2019

<b>Policy / Procedure:</b>	Relationships Policy
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<b>Date of governing body approval:</b>	October 2024
<b>Chair of Governor's signature:</b>	

**This policy has been written alongside our Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy which states the following - At Bowling Park Primary School, there is nothing more important to us than the physical, emotional, and spiritual welfare of our pupils. The school recognises its legal and moral duty to promote the well-being of children, protect them from harm, and respond to child abuse.**

**We believe that every child regardless of age has at all times and in all situations a right to feel safe and protected from any situation or practice that results in a child being physically, psychologically, or spiritually damaged.**

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## **1. Aim**

- At Bowling Park Primary School, we have the responsibility to teach pupils about equality and diversity in the context of British values, spiritual, moral, social and cultural development. This is part of a whole school approach and it is a strong part of our ethos. Our children will learn about British laws and society, tolerance and respect and the community and world in which they live in, in an age appropriate way. The aim of relationships education at our school is to help pupils develop self-respect, confidence and empathy. Pupils will learn about what makes healthy relationships, focusing on family and friendships, in a way that is age appropriate and sensitive to their faith. This will include online relationships, and how to seek help if they feel unsafe. Teaching will respect the diversity of families in our community.

**Relationships education is not about sexual relationships.**

## **2. Policy Development**

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents as required by the Department for Education. We are committed to on-going consultation with families and stakeholders throughout the evolution of our school's relationships education programme. This process involved the following steps:

1. Review – a working group pulled together all relevant information including national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – staff had the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to work with us on the policy, look at examples of resources, and make recommendations
4. Pupil consultation – we spoke to pupils about the skills they would like to learn
5. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

## **3. Statutory Requirements**

- Relationships education is compulsory in primary schools from 2020, so all pupils must take part in these lessons.
- Sex education is not compulsory for primary schools. Pupils will learn about puberty as part of science and health education lessons in year 5 and 6. Other aspects of sex education will not be covered unless safeguarding concerns determine otherwise. Parents will be informed in advance if that happens.

## **4. Links to other policies and curriculum areas**

### **4a Curriculum**

- At Key Stage 2, the science curriculum includes teaching about changes to the human body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty. This remains statutory. We will do this in year 5 and 6.
- Religious education links to relationships education by looking at family, values and morals, and the celebration of marriage in different traditions.
- Health education, which is statutory in state funded schools from September 2020, includes teaching on feelings as they relate to mental wellbeing, the importance of friends and family, the impact of bullying, and how children can seek help if they have worries. It also requires schools to teach about the emotional and physical changes that take place during puberty.

### **4b Policies**

- The content of relationships education is supported by our equality and diversity policy, and safeguarding policy.

## **5. Delivery of relationships education**

- Relationships education will be inclusive for all pupils, sensitive to all family and faith backgrounds and pupils' own identities. It will be respectful of all protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. Protected characteristics are age, disability, gender

reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity.

Across all Key Stages, pupils will be supported to develop the following skills as appropriate to their age:

- Communication skills
- Forming positive relationships including self-respect as well as respect and empathy for others
- Recognising and assessing potential risks
- Assertiveness and managing conflict and difficult emotions

These skills are taught within the context of family life and friendships, in an age appropriate way. The school environment will reflect, value and celebrate the diversity of friendships and relationships. Lessons will be delivered by school staff.

Children will sometimes ask questions pertaining to relationships, sex or sexuality that go beyond what is set out in the curriculum. If questions go unanswered by school staff, children may turn to inappropriate sources of information including the internet. We will answer any questions in a way that is sensitive to children's family and faith backgrounds, appropriate to their age and understanding, and consistent with the relationships education policy and scheme of work. This may necessitate discussion on a one-to-one basis or in small groups, as not every child in a class will have the same type of questions.

We may contact parents if we need guidance about a child's needs or if we think a child would benefit from their parents' input around a particular issue.

The Department for Education (DfE) has set out guidance on what children must learn by the end of year 6, under a series of themes. The statutory content as written by the DfE is set out below. Some themes will recur throughout school while others will be taught in the most appropriate years.

### **Families and people who care for me**

- Families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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**

- How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends
- Characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties
- Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded
- Most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right

- How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed

### Respectful relationships

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

### Online relationships

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

### Being safe

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

The following Personal Social Health Education Units of learning have been removed from our curriculum in light of parental consultation on Relationship and Sex Education:

<b>EYFS</b>	'Where do babies come from?' and 'Me and my body'
<b>Year 1</b>	'Keeping privates private' and 'Good or bad touch' (not using terminology for body parts but teach the lesson)
<b>Year 2</b>	'My body - your body'
<b>Year 3</b>	'My changing body'
<b>Year 4</b>	'All change' and 'Period positive'
<b>Year 5</b>	'Growing up' 'Changing bodies and feelings' to be taught boys and girls separately
<b>Year 6</b>	'Making babies'

## **6. Roles and responsibilities**

### **6.1 The governing board**

- The governing board will approve the relationships education policy, and hold the head teacher to account for its implementation.

### **6.2 The head teacher**

- The head teacher is responsible for ensuring that relationships education is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory relationships education lessons, if applicable.

### **6.3 Staff**

Staff are responsible for:

1. Delivering relationships in a sensitive way, taking account of pupils' family and faith backgrounds
2. Modelling positive attitudes to relationships education, as with any other subject
3. Monitoring children's learning in order to ensure they make progress
4. Responding to the needs of individual pupils
5. Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory relationships education lessons, if applicable.

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching relationships education. Staff who have concerns about teaching this subject are encouraged to seek support.

### **6.4 Pupils**

- Pupils are expected to engage fully in relationships education lessons and treat others with respect and sensitivity, as we expect all the time in our school.

## **7. Parents' right to withdraw their children from lessons**

Primary schools are required to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum and there continues to be no right to withdraw from these lessons. At Key Stage 2, the science curriculum includes teaching about changes to the human body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty. This remains statutory. We will do this in year 5 and 6.

## **Children will not be taught about sex or sexual relationships or same sex relationships**

## **8. Training**

- Staff are trained on the delivery of relationships education as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.
- The head teacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses to provide support and training to staff teaching relationships education. The sessions delivered by outside visitors will be consistent with our policy on relationships education.

## **9. Monitoring arrangements**

- The delivery of relationships education is monitored by Headteacher through planning scrutinies, learning walks and pupil conversations.
- Pupils' development in relationships education is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.
- This policy will be reviewed by Headteacher annually. At every review, the policy will be scrutinized and ratified by the governing board.