

Langtoft Primary School Relationships AND Sex Education

CONSULTATION WITH OUR SCHOOL COMMUNITY



**Langtoft
Primary School**

New Guidance

- ▶ 20 years since the last review of the curriculum- the world (and how we interact with each other) has changed
- ▶ New- Relationships Education in Primary Schools
- ▶ Previous recommendations for teaching Personal, Social, Health Education, are now part of the National Curriculum.
- ▶ Sex Education in Primary Schools remains optional, though in Year 5 & 6 the science curriculum forms part of what might be considered as sex education- puberty and reproduction.

Science Curriculum

As part of the Science curriculum we teach the following statutory objectives that build understanding about growth and reproduction:

Year One

Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Year Two

Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults they should not be expected to understand how reproduction occurs.

Year Five and Year Six

Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty

Where and how did you learn about sex and relationships? For young people, their learning comes from...

Mobile phones



TV



Internet



School



Friends & Older Siblings



Parents & Carers





Why is Relationships and Sex Education important?

- Helps create a safe school community in which our pupils can grow, learn and develop positive, healthy relationships
- To prepare our pupils for the physical and emotional changes they undergo at puberty. This is starting earlier – for some children by the age of 9
- Children have the right to a good quality education
- Safeguarding
 - Grooming
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Abuse
 - Sexting
 - Online pornography



What is effective Relationships & Sex Education (SRE)?

- Age appropriate
- Based on needs of pupil (see later slides)
- Progressive
- Inclusive
- Delivered by trained staff in a safe environment
- Prepares children adequately for puberty in a timely way
- Prepares children for adult life
- Promotes positive relationships



Does it work? What's the evidence?

Those receiving good quality RSE are more likely to:

- Delay their first sexual experience**
- Use condoms for contraception**
- Have fewer sexual partners**

Kirby 2007



Ofsted review of existing RSE nationally

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



Your rights as a parent:

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

Finding out from children about what they already know/ need to know about Relationships and Sex :

- What do they need to know now? (What they view as age appropriate)
- What do they need to know at the age of 13?

In addition they were asked:
'Tell me about this picture....'



Where did children think the baby had come from?

Year 2:

A mummy's tummy

A hospital

Your family

A place where you can
adopt babies

Year 4:

- Her belly – if she had a caesarean birth it would come from out of her tummy
- It came out of her vagina
- The baby might be adopted and come from another mother

Year 6:

- Pregnancy
- Male and female fertilising from egg and sperm
- Males and females have sex
- A male has sperm in his willy
- Grows in the uterus



How does the baby get out?

Year 2:

- By a doctor
- When the mummy eats food, it goes to the baby and makes the baby come out
- An operation to cut mummy's tummy

Year 4:

- Gently pull it out
- The mum goes to the hospital
- The mum has to push the baby out herself – she has to be big enough
- Some babies come out with an operation
- The baby is attached to the mummy with an umbilical cord. The cord is how the baby gets fed

Year 6:

- Born from the woman's tummy
- From the woman's privates
- The woman can have a C-Section
- Waters break and the baby comes out





Other observations:

- Giggles/ embarrassment trying to explain where the baby came out (Year 4 & 6)
- Some pupils more knowledgeable than others
- Some talked to parents/ carers
- Wanted more RSE than they had had (Y6)
- Wanted Teachers to deliver the learning (Y6)

Summary

- Parents have the right to withdraw children from Sex Education lessons at Langtoft Primary School that go **beyond** the content in the Science National Curriculum.
- Topics covered related and linked to the Science Curriculum are statutory and not optional to teach. This is as follows:
 - In Key Stage 1, children learn that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. They should be introduced to the concepts of reproduction and growth but not how reproduction occurs.
 - In Upper Key Stage 2 (Year 5/6), children are taught about the life cycles of humans and animals, including reproduction. They also learn about the change that happens in humans from birth to old age. This includes learning about what happens in puberty.
- Schools have the right and obligation to teach RSE topic to prepare children for life when they leave school.
- The curriculum on Relationships and Sex Education should complement, and be supported by, the school's wider policies on Behaviour, bullying and safeguarding (PSHE; E-Safety, Relationships etc.)



Next Steps:

- Please look at the materials on the school website:
<https://www.langtoft.lincs.sch.uk/pshePolicy.asp>
- Please respond to the survey:
<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/DQSW8VQ>

We are particularly interested in your views about when to tackle different concepts and any areas you might like further support with at home. I am aware that there will be differences of opinion, but we will take your views into account when we finalise our policy and curriculum plan. We will share this with you early in the spring term.