

## Relationships, Sex and Health Education

### Parent Consultation Amendments:

Question/response:	Answer:
<b>Changes/new additions to the policy:</b>	
Unsure if the relationships education includes same sex relationships at all? Is there a curriculum based around anything to do with LGBTQ+?	Same sex relationships are introduced as early as year 1 through a focus on different family types. The depth of this topic develops further each year, with children in year 3 onwards learning about LGBTQ+ within different family types. By year 5 children are introduced to the term LGBTQ+ in relation to sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. This content will be taught in a way that shows respect and tolerance towards others.
I think this should replace religious education.	Religious education is a statutory subject within the National Curriculum. Children must be taught at least one hour per week.
Maybe a little about hormones and mood swings of 8-9 year old girls.	Hormones and mood-swings will be covered from year 4 within the changes strand. This will explore the emotional changes felt during puberty due to hormones.
Clear guidance in relation to relevant age group, especially in relation to cyber abuse, awareness/scam.	This is covered through online relationships units, year 4 onwards. Year 6 also have a discrete unit specifically about the safety of online relationships/behaviours. Cyber safety is also taught through the computing curriculum for every year group.
I would like to see more information on gay marriages and how they can have babies still (adoption/surrogacy). Talk about LGBTQ+ community is hugely important and normalised	LGBTQ+ will be taught from Year 3 within a focus on different family types. By year 5 children are introduced to the term LGBTQ+ in relation to sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. Whilst these terms are not introduced specifically in the infants, children are made aware of same-sex relationships and different family types. This content will be taught in a way that shows respect and tolerance towards others and in a way that these identities are important and a normal part of today's society.  As shown in our curriculum map, children in year 6 will consider different ways people might start a family and the reasons for choosing each decision. Adoption, fostering, surrogacy will be including with these lessons.
<b>Changes/new additions to the curriculum outline:</b>	
I would like children's views to be broadened and not so boy/girl orientated.	Throughout our PSHE and RSE curriculum, a huge focus will be to broaden children's knowledge on stereotyping. Some of this coverage includes the types of toys children will play with, the jobs people can do and the that the way media portrays boy/girl stereotypes is not always right. Broadening views are also touched upon regularly through our assemblies and through our school REACH values.
Perhaps share guidance on the books used in class.	A book list will be provided on the RSE tab, under the advice and guidance section, outlining the books used to support the content in PSHE matters. We will also shortly provide a short list of recommended books that parents can use at home to support their children.
More specific body change information to earlier years to support those who go through changes at a young age and find it confusing.	Whilst the RSE guidance states that information on body changes should be taught to children age 8 and above, as a school we have made the decision to adapt earlier year groups content based on the needs of the children if/when appropriate.
A little less knowledge I think.	All knowledge taught from EYFS to year 5 is statutory and must be covered in line with the DfE guidance. The relationships knowledge in Year 6 is statutory too, however parents have the right to withdraw children from the non-statutory sex education. This withdrawal can only take place in Year 6.
I am concerned about gender dysphoria and what this would look like. I hope the school will have a wider view that children can be free to be anywhere in their own gender (from girly girl to tomboy and beyond) before being educated to believe that they have gender dysphoria.	Difference and diversity is embedded throughout our PSHE and RSE curriculum. Within this content, children are taught that everyone is different, whether this be through their appearance, personality, or likes/dislikes and that they can be free to be anywhere in their own gender. Children are taught to accept that differences are normal and that children shouldn't be treated unfairly because of differences. Stereotyping is taught throughout

	our curriculum with a focus that things should not be gender specific and they are free to do/like things linked to different genders. These themes are also touched upon regularly through our assemblies and through our school REACH values.
Additional coverage to school curriculum:	
LGBTQ+ Community	Same sex relationships are introduced as early as year 1 through a focus on different family types. The depth of this topic develops further each year, with children in year 3 onwards learning about LGBTQ+ within different family types. By year 5 children are introduced to the term LGBTQ+ in relation to sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. This content will be taught in a way that shows respect and tolerance towards others.
Short talk on sending rude pictures online and the dangers and impact it can have.	This is covered overed through online relationships units from year 4 onwards. Year 6 also have a discrete unit specifically about the safety of online relationships/behaviours. Cyber safety is also taught through the computing curriculum for all year groups.
Less religion taught. Needs to be taught, please do so respectfully and not as truth.	Religious education is a statutory subject within the National Curriculum. Children must be taught at least one hour per week. Our teaching of RE covers children's individual views as well as the views within different religions. All beliefs are discussed to develop tolerance and respect for others. When teachers cover the beliefs that differ to their own, content is taught with the wording 'some people believe' to show it is ok not to believe this.
One thing lacking from my own education was the ability and right for males and females to refuse sex or sexual contact, and for abstaining. I think a very clear understanding of the right to refuse at any point and the consequences of not accepting a refusal should be things to learn at the age where they are educated regarding intimate relationships.	Consent is an overarching theme within our RSE curriculum and underpins discussions on keeping safe. This is covered through an exploration of personal boundaries, safe touch, and privacy of body parts. From EYFS, children are taught the importance of giving consent and that their bodies are their own and shouldn't be touched in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. As part of the year 6 sex education curriculum, it is taught that consent must be given for sex or sexual contact and that they have the right to refuse sex or stop at any point. Lessons will also focus on the importance of accepting the refusal.