

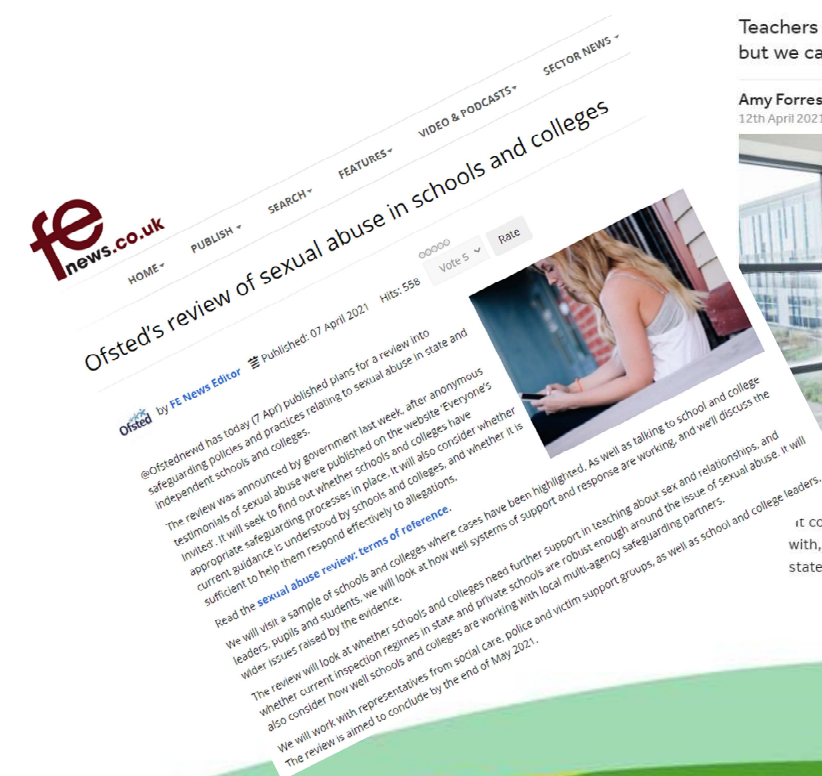
A photograph of a classroom with children in green school uniforms. In the foreground, a boy is writing at a green desk. On the desk, there is a ruler, a pen holder with various pens, a tablet, and a small sign that says 'Woolly Mammoths' with a drawing of a mammoth. In the background, other children are also working at their desks.

Green Ridge Primary Academy RSE Year Six Parent Information Session


REach2
ACADEMY TRUST



Reasons for Change



Why boisterous corridors are a safeguarding risk

Teachers need to remember that abuse could happen on their watch – but we can help to reduce risk, says Amy Forrester

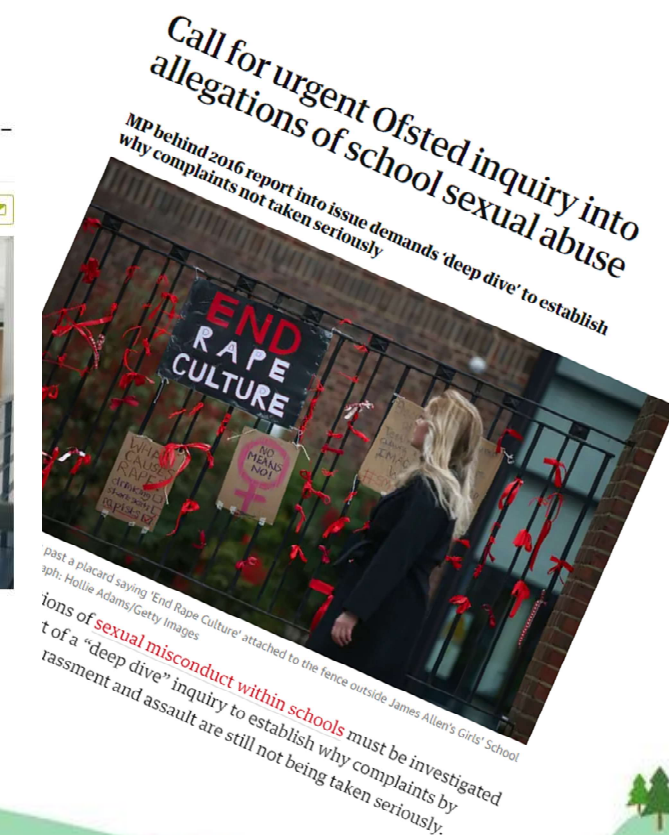
Amy Forrester

12th April 2021 at 12:44pm

Share this



it could happen here." Four words that everyone in schools should be familiar with, in line with their safeguarding roles. A small sentence, but a large statement – one that feels heavy.



Current Curriculum

Majority of the mandatory sex education teaching falls within the Science Curriculum:

- **In Year 2**, 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 Year 5**, children are taught about the life cycles of humans and animals, including reproduction. They also learn about the changes that happen in humans from birth to old age. This includes learning what happens in puberty.

Primary *Relationships* Education



"The focus in primary school should be on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendship, family relationships, and relationships with other peers and adults."

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education

Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe



Primary *Health* education



"The focus in primary school should be on teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Teachers should be clear that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health."

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education

Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers

- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic first aid
- Changing adolescent body



What about sex education?

"The Relationships Education, RSE, and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 have made Relationships Education compulsory in all primary schools from September 2019. Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools and content set out in this guidance therefore focuses on Relationships Educations."

However...



"The Department continues to recommend that all primary schools should have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science – how a baby is conceived and born...Teaching methods need to take account of the developmental differences of children."

What is the School's response?



- The Christopher Winter Project has devised a programme of study that includes age-appropriate content from Reception up to Year Six.
- This approach means that children have a gradual introduction to topics across different year groups.
- Each year group would have 3 RSE sessions

Year Six RSE curriculum – lesson one

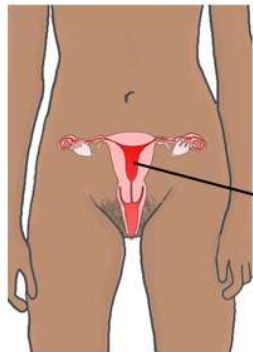
Learning Intention: To consider puberty and reproduction.

- Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for reproduction.
- Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence.

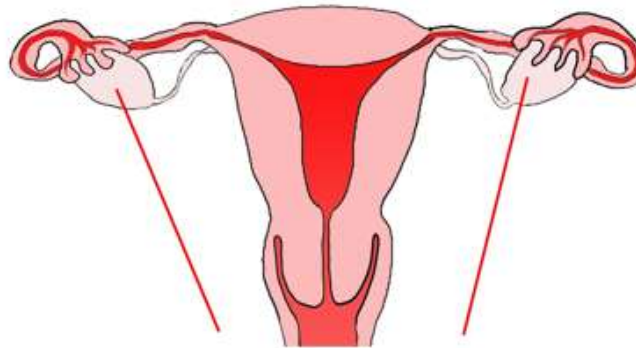
Resources



PUBIC
HAIR

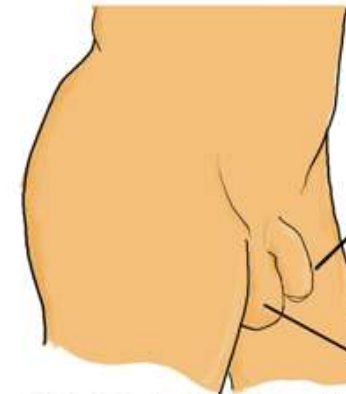
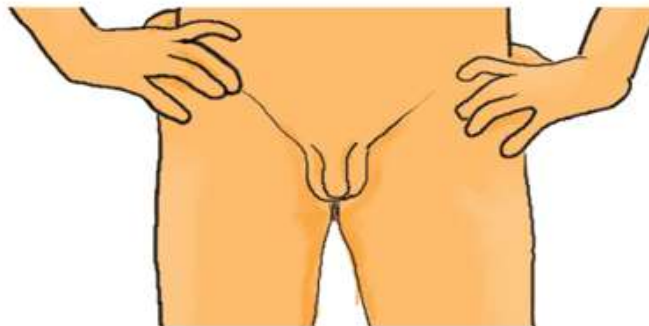


UTERUS



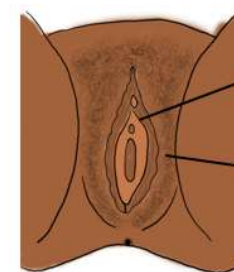
OVARIES

PENIS



PENIS

SCROTUM



CLITORIS

VULVA

Resources

1. Why do our bodies change during puberty?	
2. What is an egg?	
3. What is menstruation?	
4. What happens during a girl's monthly period?	
5. What is sperm?	
6. Where are sperm made?	
7. How are babies made?	
8. How does sperm get out of a man's body?	
9. What is a wet dream?	
10. How many sperm does it take to make a baby?	

Year Six RSE curriculum – lesson two

Learning Intention: To consider physical and emotional behaviour in relationships.

- Discuss different types of adult relationships with confidence.
- Know what form of touching is appropriate.

Resources

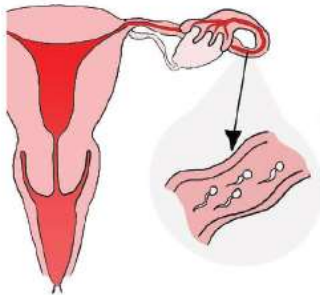


Year Six RSE curriculum – lesson three

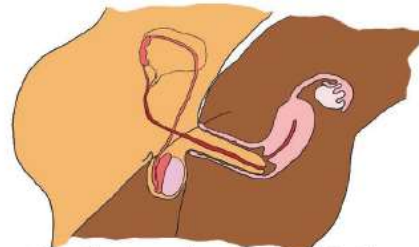
Learning Intention: To explore the process of conception and pregnancy.

- Describe the decisions that have to be made before having a baby.
- Know some basic facts about pregnancy and conception.

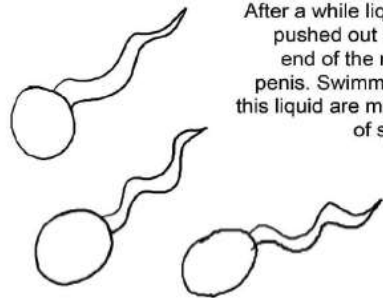
Resources



The sperm swim into the woman's womb and then into the fallopian tubes.



Now the woman's vagina can take the man's penis inside it. This is called sexual intercourse. It should feel nice.



After a while liquid is pushed out of the end of the man's penis. Swimming in this liquid are millions of sperm

How does a baby start? cards



Sometimes when a man and a woman are making love the man's penis gets stiff and the woman's vagina gets slippery.

C W P
resources



When an adult couple are in a relationship they may make love. This is when they take pleasure in touching each other in sexual ways.

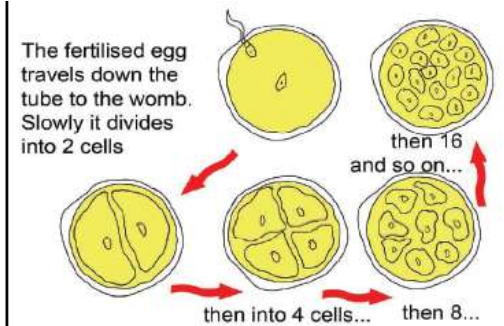


How does a baby start? cards

When the cells reach the womb they must attach themselves to the side so that they can continue to grow.

It usually takes nine months for these cells to become a fully grown baby that is ready to be born.

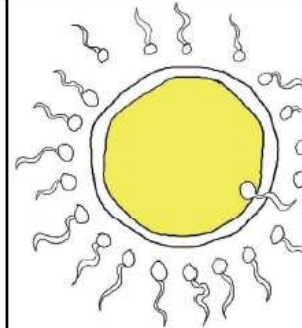
This is called pregnancy.



The fertilised egg travels down the tube to the womb. Slowly it divides into 2 cells

then 16 and so on...

then into 4 cells... then 8...



If there is an egg in one of the tubes it may join up with one of the sperm. The egg is now fertilised.

C W P
resources

Year Six RSE curriculum – lesson four

Learning Intention: To explore positive and negative ways of communicating in a relationship.

- To have considered when it is appropriate to share personal/private information in a relationship.
- To know how and where to get support if an online relationship goes wrong.

Resources

Communication Scenario Cards

1. On Sam's twelfth birthday his mum texts him a happy birthday message with a picture of Sam in the bath aged two. His mum shouldn't have done this because he isn't wearing any clothes in the photo and now everyone will be able to see it.
2. Sophie has an online friend who lives in Germany and has sent her some pictures of her house and her pets; she asks Sophie to send her some photos of what her house looks like. It is OK for Sophie to do this because her online friend lives in a different country.
3. Maria fell out with her best friend a few weeks ago. Recently she's started getting horrible texts from an unknown number. She knows that the best thing to do is send a reply telling them to leave her alone and then block the number and tell her parents.
4. Ayman's friend has told him that this girl at school really fancies him. Ayman is too shy to speak to her. His friend says it would be safe for Ayman to send her his mobile number in a private message on Facebook.
5. Leroy's older brother lets him use his games console when he's out. He said it is safe for Leroy to use it on his own because all his 16-rated games are password protected.

Relationship Question Cards

What do we mean when we say someone is *'going out'* with someone else?

What is the difference between having a *'boyfriend'* and a *'friend who is a boy'*?

What do we mean when we say someone has a partner?

What do we mean when we say someone has an online relationship with someone else?

What do we mean when we say someone is in a long term relationship with someone else?

What is the difference between having a *'girlfriend'* and a *'friend who is a girl'*?

Questions

