Dear Parents,

Welcome back after the break. We are so pleased that schools are able to open again on 8<sup>th</sup> March and that normal (ish) school life can resume. The children have coped brilliantly with the online learning; it has been a good discipline for Secondary School and we have been impressed by their efforts, but we are looking forward to having them back in the classroom.

Before Christmas, Mrs Lucas and I changed the Science and History display boards ready for the new topics. I would love to put some of the work that the children have done over lockdown onto these boards. If your child has done any WWII work or Evolution work on paper eg. propaganda poster, monkey picture, sewing, model of air raid shelter then I would love to have them. I am in school this Friday and next if you would like to drop them into reception. Otherwise your child could bring them in the week beginning March 8<sup>th</sup>.

The children are loving the WWII topic and we are planning on having a WWII day towards the end of this half term where we all dress up. I will send more details nearer the time, but perhaps you and your child could start thinking about a costume - they could dress up as a soldier, ARP warden, Land girl, evacuee but no Adolf Hitlers please.

Year 6 PE will continue to take place on Monday and Wednesday and homework will still be set on a Friday and handed in on a Wednesday; spellings will continue to be tested on a Thursday. If your child's pencil case is at home with them, please could you make sure that it is fully stocked for their return.

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Our Personal Development focus this half term will be Sex and Relationships education. I felt that this was definitely a topic to teach at school rather than attempt to begin it over Google Meet! New legislation states that Relationships Education and Puberty Education are statutory whereas Sex Education is not. I will therefore be teaching the Sex Education strand separately and, as parents, you have the right to withdraw your child from these sessions. I have attached the content of all three strands for your information. If you have any concerns or questions about this, please let me know.

Hopefully we will be seeing you at the online Parent's Evenings towards the end of March. However, if you have any questions or would like to come in and chat, the end of the day is the most convenient time. Please feel free to make an appointment with the office or email one of us.

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mdickinson@westonturville.bucks.sch.uk cclark@westonturville.bucks.sch.uk Best wishes. Mrs Dickinson Mrs Clark





## PSHE – Making sense of Puberty Education, Relationship Education and Sex Education table

Health Education (Puberty)	Relationships Education	Sex Education ( Pregnancy to birth)
	Con the state of t	Material desired of the second
אבר גומותוסוץ שמומחורה	see statutory guidance	not statutory – suggestions for what might be taught in addition to the science curriculum
Pupils learn about the changes that occur during	Pupils learn (see statutory headings):  different tunes of relationship including on line	Pupils learn about human reproduction in the context of the human lifecures
identify the physical emotional and hebavioural	nocitive and healthy relationships (friends family and	<ul> <li>included that coverality is expressed in a variety of wave</li> </ul>
changes that occur during puberty for both males	other adults)	between consenting adults
and females	<ul> <li>maintaining relationships and recognising when a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>know that sexual intercourse may be one part of a sexual</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>understand that puberty is individual and can occur</li> </ul>	relationship is unhealthy	relationship
any time between 8-17	<ul> <li>loving relationships/ marriage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>can describe how babies are made and explain how sexual</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>understand that body changes at puberty are a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>diverse make up of families</li> </ul>	intercourse is related to conception
preparation for adulthood	<ul> <li>being safe and recognising their bodies belong to them</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>can name the male and female sex cells and reproductive</li> </ul>
name the male and female sex cells and reproductive	<ul> <li>recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling</li> </ul>	organs
organs ( using the correct biological vocabulary good	bad about any adult	<ul> <li>understand that sex or making love may be one part of an</li> </ul>
practice but not statutory	<ul> <li>how to report concerns or abuse, and have the</li> </ul>	intimate relationship between adults
	vocabulary and confidence needed to do so keeping safe	<ul> <li>can explain the similarities and differences between</li> </ul>
	on line	friendships and intimate relationships
Pupils learn about the changing adolescent body. Pupils	Pupils learn what values are important to them in	Pupils learn how a baby is made and grows (conception and
should know:	relationships and can:	pregnancy)
	<ul> <li>identify positive qualities and expectations from a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>know the male and female body parts associated with</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>key facts about puberty – particularly from age</li> </ul>	variety of relationships	conception and pregnancy
9 -11, including physical and emotional changes	<ul> <li>describe different types of relationships</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how a baby is conceived know what pregnancy is,</li> </ul>
about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about	<ul> <li>distinguish acceptable and unacceptable physical touch;</li> </ul>	where it occurs and how long it takes
the menstrual cycle.	personal boundaries and the right to privacy	Pupils learn about roles and responsibilities of carers and parents
	<ul> <li>learn to consider different attitudes and values around</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>can identify some of the skills and qualities needed to be</li> </ul>
	gender stereotyping and sexuality	parent and carer
	<ul> <li>recognise, challenge and report all forms of bullying</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>understand the variety of ways in which parents and carers</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>understand how our attitudes and values about gender</li> </ul>	meet the needs of babies and children
	and sexuality may be affected by factors such as religion	can recognise that both men and women can take on these roles
	and culture	and responsibilities
	<ul> <li>understand how media messages affect attitudes, can</li> </ul>	
	cause inequality of opportunity and affect behaviour	

