Ellenbrook Community Primary School

**Longwall Avenue, Ellenbrook,
Worsley, M28 7PS**

RSE Policy

Date	Review Date	Coordinator	Responsible Body
15/11/2022	15/11/2023	PSHE Subject Lead	Full Governing Body

Contents

1. Aims

Through our PSHE programme, we aim to provide children with the knowledge, skills and understanding they need to lead confident, healthy, independent lives and to become informed, active and responsible citizens. In providing children with an understanding of healthy and respectful relationships and appropriate boundaries, we consider effective RSE to be a fundamental part of our approach to supporting pupils to grow into confident, caring, responsible and respectful young citizens.

At Ellenbrook, RSE is taught within the Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education curriculum. In addition, some aspects of the RSE programme will be covered through:

- Science curriculum
- Computing
- Circle times
- Assemblies
- Stories
- PE in the context of health and hygiene

RSE is lifelong learning about personal, physical, moral and emotional development. It should teach children and young people to develop and form positive values, attitudes, personal and social skills, and increase their knowledge and understanding of how to make informed decisions and life choices.

The aims of Relationships, Sex and Health education (RSHE) at our school are to:

- Provide a consistent standard of relationship, sex and health education across the school
- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Promote responsible behaviour
- Create a positive culture of communication around issues of relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene

- Give pupils an understanding of reproduction and sexual development
- Ensure that all pupils, by the time they reach secondary school age, are well equipped and on an equal footing, to deal with the secondary RSHE curriculum.
- To provide all pupils with knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will enable them to make positive and healthy choices concerning relationships as they grow up and deal with risk.
- Combat exploitation.

These aims complement those of the Science curriculum in KS1 and KS2

2. Statutory Requirements

As a maintained primary school, we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017.

This policy has been written in accordance with the statutory guidance document "Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education" (DfE, 2019). In teaching RSE, we must have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

Department for Education guidance states that by the Summer term 2021, all primary schools must teach Relationships and Health Education. The teaching of sex education in primary schools remains non-statutory, with the exception of the elements of sex education contained in the science national curriculum: including knowledge of the main external body parts; the changes as humans develop to old age and reproduction in some plants and animals. Other related topics that fall within the statutory requirements for Health Education, such as puberty and menstrual wellbeing, will be included within PSHE education lessons.

Within the statutory guidance document for RSE and Health Education, the DfE also encourages schools to deliver age-appropriate sex education if they feel their pupils need this information:

"It will be for primary schools to determine whether they need to cover any additional content on sex education to meet the needs of their pupils. Many primary schools already choose to teach some aspects of sex education and will continue to do so, although it is not a requirement…

"It is important that the transition phase before moving to secondary school supports pupils' ongoing emotional and physical development effectively. The Department continues to recommend therefore 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 that 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."

Should you like to see the guidance from the government please visit: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships_Education__Relationships_and_Sex_Education__RSE__and_Health_Education.pdf

3. Policy Development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

1. Review – the subject lead or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to attend a series of meetings about the policy
4. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

4. Definition

Within this policy, as in the DfE guidance, Relationships Education is defined as teaching about the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to respectful friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults, including online.

For the purpose of this policy, Health Education is defined as teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing, focusing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices

Sex Education is defined as teaching children how human reproduction occurs, including how a baby is conceived and born. This draws on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science. For the purposes of this policy, we specifically identify any non-statutory Sex Education that falls outside of Science and those related elements (the physical changes associated with puberty) within statutory Health Education.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

5. Curriculum

5.1 Statutory RSE Curriculum Content

Our RSE curriculum is embedded within our PSHE curriculum and is set out as per Appendix 1, however, this will be adapted when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an age appropriate manner so they are fully informed and do not seek answers online.

Key objectives of the statutory Relationships Education curriculum are outlined below:

Families and people who care for me

Children should know:
- that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.
- the 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.
- that 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.
- that 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.
- that 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

Children should know:
- how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.
- that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.

- that 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 physically or verbally aggressive behaviour 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

Children should know:
- 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.
- that 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.
- about 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 granting in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

Online relationships

Children should know:
- that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.
- that 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.
- the 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

Children should know:

- what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).
- about the concept of 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.
- that 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 and others.
- 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.

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBTQ+ parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures) along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

5.2 Statutory Science Curriculum Content

Early Years Foundation Stage children learn about life cycles as well as watching chicks hatch. Through ongoing personal, social and emotional development, they develop the skills to form relationships and think about relationships with others.

In Key Stage 1 (years 1 – 2) children learn:

- To identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is to do with each sense
- To notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- To find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

In Key Stage 2 (years 3 – 6) children learn:

- To identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat
- To identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement
- To describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans
- To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions
- To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- To describe the changes, as humans develop to old age
- To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- To describe the way nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans
- To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents

5.3 Non-Statutory Sex Education

As part of statutory Health Education, children are taught in an age appropriate way about puberty and the associated physical and emotional changes from Year 4 onwards. As part of the science curriculum, children learn in Year 2 that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In Year 5, they describe the changes as humans develop to old age and about how reproduction occurs in some plants and animals.

Alongside this, children in Year 4 are taught to recognise the signs and changes that may occur during the onset of puberty, in preparation for further lessons on this subject which also focus on emotional changes and menstruation in Year 4. These lessons form part of the statutory requirements for Health Education.

The DfE guidance 2019 also recommends that all primary schools have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of pupils, and this should include how a baby is conceived and born. Although sex education is not compulsory in primary schools, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school. We therefore provide some non-statutory sex

education, covering how human reproduction and conception occurs. This is taught in Years 4, 5 and 6. Children are taught:

- that for a baby to begin to grow, part comes from a female and part comes from a male; that in most animals including humans the baby grows inside the mother
- that when a sperm and egg meet, this is called conception; that conception usually occurs as a result of sexual intercourse, and what sexual intercourse means
- how a baby develops in the womb and how babies are born

We believe that teaching this additional content to pupils will ensure that they are better prepared for transition to secondary school and also support their personal and social development as they grow into young adults. As is legally prescribed, parents have a right to withdraw their children from these additional non-statutory sex education lessons – please see the relevant section within this policy in regard to this process.

The resources we use when teaching the non-statutory sex education units are available for parents/carers to view on request to the PHSE Co-ordinator.

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

A full overview of our RSE curriculum is also on the school's website (www.ellenbrookschool.com).

6.   Delivery of RSE

Our Relationships and Sex Education programme will be delivered in an age appropriate and sensitive manner by class teachers. Teaching is normally taught in mixed gender groups, though some content is covered in single sex groups e.g. menstrual hygiene, single sex question sessions, etc.

We aim to provide a learning atmosphere where children feel safe and relaxed, and where they feel confident to engage in discussions around potentially sensitive subjects and themes.

Ground rules in class and across the school are essential when discussing sensitive subject matter and teaching RSE. Clear ground rules are established in partnership with the class, then reinforced at the start of each relevant lesson. As a minimum, ground rules are likely to include the following basic guidelines:

- Listen politely to each other
- Everyone gets a turn to speak, if they want to
- Everyone has a right not to speak
- Everyone's contribution is respected
- We don't ask or have to answer any personal questions
- We use anatomically correct language when we have learnt it
- Delivery methods will be adjusted should the need for remote learning continue or extend.
- Dealing with sensitive issues and difficult questions
- Pupil's questions will be dealt with honestly and sensitively and in an age appropriate way.
- A questions box will be available for pupils to ask anonymous questions.

If staff are faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, techniques such as distancing, the use of a question box, or creating a time to talk to a child individually will be used. Children may also be signposted back to parents/carers and the teacher will contact the parents/carers to give a context to the conversations that have been held in class.

If any questions raise safeguarding concerns, teachers will refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Since RSE incorporates the development of self-esteem and relationships, pupils' learning does not just take place through the taught curriculum but through all aspects of school life including the playground. It is

important then that all staff understand they have a responsibility to implement this policy and promote the aims of the school at any time they are dealing with children.

7. Roles & Responsibilities

7.1 The Governing Body

The governing body has delegated the approval of this policy to the School Effectiveness and Premises Committee.

The RSE\PSHE link Governor monitors the delivery of RSE\PSHE through termly visits with the RSE\PSHE lead.

7.2 The Head Teacher

The Head Teacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory components of RSE (see Appendix 2).

The Head Teacher also:

Ensures that members of staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity

Monitors this policy on a regular basis and reports to governors on the effectiveness of the policy

7.3 Staff

All staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory components of RSE
- Monitoring progress

Class teachers are responsible for teaching RSE at Ellenbrook.

Teachers will reply to, and answer, children's questions sensitively and openly. They will ensure that balanced information is provided which will consider the different faiths' views and avoid any negative impressions. Teachers will need to answer questions that may arise through the direct teaching of sex education, as well as those that may be asked at other times. All questions will be handled sensitively and set within a general context.

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are encouraged to discuss this with the Head Teacher. Questions which teachers feel uncertain about answering should be discussed with a senior member of staff and answered at a later date. Consideration should be given to religious or cultural factors, and to parents' wishes before questions are answered.

7.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

7.5 Parents

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's RSE lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation. In promoting this objective we:

- Will carry out our statutory duty to consult with parents and governors on the contents of this policy
- Inform parents about the school's RSE policy and practice; this includes informing parents by letter or email before beginning to teach a unit of RSE
- Answer any questions that parents may have about the RSE of their child; this includes providing opportunities for parents to view the resources that are used in lessons
- Take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for RSE in the school
- Acknowledge parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE. However, this rarely happens as, by working in partnership with parents, they recognise the importance of this aspect of their child's education
- Keep a register of any pupils who are removed from lessons and distributed to all teachers involved.

8. Parents' right to withdraw

As previously stated the RSE curriculum consists of both statutory and non-statutory elements:

Parents do have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE.

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from statutory relationships education, health education or the science curriculum.

Parents wanting to withdraw their children are invited to speak to the class teacher. The class teacher will explore the concern of the parents and the possibility of adjusting the programme or approach and will discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. He/she will talk with the parents about the possible negative experiences or feelings that may result from withdrawal of the child and the ways in which these may be minimised.

If the parent still wishes to withdraw the child, requests for withdrawal should be put in writing and addressed to the Head Teacher (See Appendix 2 for request form). Once a child has been withdrawn they cannot take part in sex education until the request for withdrawal has been removed.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education and that child will go to another class for the duration of the lesson.

9. Confidentiality

Teachers conduct sex education lessons in a sensitive manner. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved, or likely to be involved in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as outlined in the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy. Teachers will respond in a similar way if a child indicates that they may have been a victim of abuse or exploitation. If the teacher has concerns, they will draw these to the attention of the designated person responsible for child protection (DSL) or the Head Teacher as a matter of urgency. Disclosure of female genital mutilation must be reported to the police (either by the teacher to whom it is disclosed or by the DSL).

Legally, the school cannot offer or guarantee absolute confidentiality. We aim to ensure that pupils' best interests are maintained and try to encourage pupils to talk to their parents or carers to provide support. If confidentiality has to be broken, pupils are informed first and then supported by the designated teacher throughout the whole process.

10. Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)

Pupils with special educational needs and\or disabilities will be given the opportunity to fully participate in RSE lessons, and a differentiated program will be provided where necessary, to ensure that all pupils gain a full understanding.

11. Equality & Diversity

Schools, like all public institutions, have specific responsibilities in relation to equality and protected characteristics. Planning and resources are reviewed to ensure they comply with equalities legislation and the school's equal opportunities policy. All RSE is taught without bias and in line with legal responsibilities such as those contained within the Equality Act (2010). Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that pupils are able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect others that may have different opinions.

The personal beliefs and attitudes of staff delivering RSE will not influence the teaching of the subject in school. In our school we seek to recognise and embrace the diverse nature of our community. We aim to value and celebrate religious, ethnic and cultural diversity as part of modern Britain. We will explore different cultural beliefs and values and encourage activities that challenge stereotypes and discrimination and present children with accurate information based on the law. We will use a range of teaching materials and resources that reflect the diversity of our community and encourage a sense of inclusiveness. We do not use RSE as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation.

12. Complaints Procedure

Any complaints or concerns about the Relationships and Sex Education programme should be made to the class teacher in the first instance. Parents can choose to follow the Ellenbrook complaints procedure if they feel things are not resolved.

13. Monitoring Arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Senior Leadership Team through, for example, planning scrutinies, learning walks and lesson observations

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

14. The School Environment

The school will ensure that the whole school environment reflects the values of respect for themselves and others. It will:

- Ensure that posters and displays use positive images and celebrate difference and diversity.
- Use anonymous question boxes or similar items enabling children to have questions and concerns answered privately where needed and where appropriate.
- Ensure that communication between staff and pupils is welcomed and encouraged, and children know how to access members of staff.
- Provide provisions for pubertal girls, including sanitary ware and free sanitary towels.
- Ensure that discriminatory behaviour is always challenged in any context.

15. Equal Opportunities

Ellenbrook Community Primary School is committed to equality of opportunity in all aspects of school life. In RSE this will include:

- Examining and challenging gender stereotyping,
- Celebrating difference and diversity
- Ensuring a programme of Relationships Education that is relevant to all pupils

16. Further Policies

In conjunction with this policy, please also see:

- Behaviour policy and procedures
- Safeguarding and child protection policy
- Anti-bullying policy and procedures
- Mental health and wellbeing policy
- Online safety policy
- Equalities Policy

Please see below a useful document produced by the government, which provides answers to frequently asked questions: https://www.gov.uk/government/news/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education-faqs

Head Teacher:	Roger Blackburn	Date:	15/11/2022
Chair of Governors:	Suzanne Charlesworth	Date:	15/11/2022
Policy Number:	EB-Nov-06 – RSE Policy		

Appendix 1

	Autumn			Spring			Summer		
Year 1	**Roles of different people; families; feeling cared for** about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them what it means to be a family and how families are different, e.g. single parents, same-sex parents, etc. about the importance of telling someone — and how to tel them — if they are worried about something in their family	**Recognising privacy; staying safe; seeking permission** about situations when someone's body or feelings might be hurt and whom to go to for help about what it means to keep something private, including parts of the body that are private to identify different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g. hugs, tickling, kisses and punches) how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe when it is important to ask for permission to touch others how to ask for and give/not give permission	**How behaviour affects others; being polite and respectful** what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel about what respect means about class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns	**What rules are; caring for others' needs; looking after the environment** about examples of rules in different situations, e.g. class rules, rules at home, rules outside that different people have different needs how we care for people, animals and other living things in different ways how they can look after the environment, e.g. recycling	**Using the internet and digital devices; communicating online** how and why people use the internet the benefits of using the internet and digital devices how people find things out and communicate safely with others online	**Strengths and interests; jobs in the community** that everyone has different strengths, in and out of school about how different strengths and interests are needed to do different jobs about people whose job it is to help us in the community about different jobs and the work people do	**Keeping healthy; food and exercise, hygiene routines; sun safety** what it means to be healthy and why it is important ways to take care of themselves on a daily basis about basic hygiene routines, e.g. handwashing about healthy and unhealthy foods, including sugar intake about physical activity and how it keeps people healthy about different types of play, including balancing indoor, outdoor and screen-based play about people who can help them to stay healthy, such as parents, doctors, nurse dentists, lunch supervisors how to keep safe in the sun	**Recognising what makes them unique and special; feelings; managing when things go wrong** to recognise what makes them special and unique including their likes, dislikes and what they are good at how to manage and whom to tell when finding things difficult, or when things go wrong how they are the same and different toothers about different kinds of feelings how to recognise feelings in themselves and others how feelings can affect how people behave	**How rules and age restrictions help us; keeping safe online** how rules can help to keep us safe why some things have age restrictions, e.g. TV and film, games, toys or play areas basic rules for keeping safe online whom to tell if they see something online that makes them feel unhappy, worried, or scared
Year 2	Why sleep is important; medicines and keeping healthy; keeping teeth healthy; managing about routines and habits for maintaining good physical and mental health why sleep and rest are important for growing and keeping healthy that medicines, including vaccinations and immunisations, can help people stay healthy and manage allergies the importance of, and routines for, brushing teeth and visiting the dentist about food and drink that affect dental health how to describe and share a range of feelings ways to feel good, calm down or change their mood e.g. playing outside, listening to music, spending time with others how to manage big feelings, including those such as bereavement and loss when and how to ask for help, and	Growing older, naming body parts, moving class or year about the human life cycle and how people grow from young to old how our needs and bodies change as we grow up to identify and name the main parts of the body including external genitalia (e.g. vulva, vagina, penis, testicles) about change as people grow up, including new opportunities and responsibilities preparing to move to a new class and setting goals for next year	Safety in different environments; risk and safety at home; emergencies how to recognise risk in everyday situations, e.g. road, water and rail safety, medicines how to help keep themselves safe in familiar and unfamiliar environments, such as in school, online and 'out and about' to identify potential unsafe situations, who is responsible for keeping them safe in these situations, and steps they can take to avoid or remove themselves from danger how to help keep themselves safe at home in relation to electrical appliances, fire safety and medicines/household products about things that people can put into their body or onto their skin (e.g. medicines and creams) and how these can affect how people feel	Belonging to a group; roles and responsibilities; being the same and different in the community about being a part of different groups, and the role they play in these groups e.g. Class, teams, faith groups about different rights and responsibilities that they have in school and the wider community about how a community can help people from different groups to feel included to recognise that they are all equal, and ways in which they are the same and different to others in their community	The internet in everyday life; online content and information the ways in which people can access the internet e.g. phones, tablets, computers to recognise the purpose and value of the internet in everyday life to recognise that some content on the internet is factual and some is for entertainment	What money is; needs and wants; looking after money about what money is and its different forms e.g. coins, notes, and ways of paying for things e.g. debit cards, electronic payments how money can be kept and looked after about getting, keeping and spending money that people are paid money for the job they do how to recognise the difference between needs and wants how people make choices about spending money, including thinking about needs and wants	Making friends; feeling lonely and getting help how to be a good friend, e.g. kindness, listening, honesty about different ways that people meet and make friends strategies for positive play with friends, e.g. joining in, including others, etc. about what causes arguments between friends how to positively resolve arguments between friends how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else	Managing secrets; resisting pressure and getting help; how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online about what bullying is and different types of bullying how someone may feel if they are being bullied about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use	Recognising things in common and differences; playing and working cooperatively; sharing opinions about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other people how friends can have both similarities and differences how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views

	how to help others, with their feelings		how to respond if there is an accident and someone is hurt about whose job it is to keep us safe and how to get help in an emergency, including how to dial 999 and what to say						
Year 3	What makes a family, features of a family. to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents that being part of a family provides support, stability and love about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe	Personal boundaries - ; safely respond-ing to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-to-face bullying what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour	Recognising re-spectful behaviour, the importance of self-respect; courtesy and being polite to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society	The value of rules and laws; rights, freedoms and responsibilities the reasons for rules and laws in wider society the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken what human rights are and how they protect people to identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children about how they have rights and also responsibilities that with every right there is also a responsibility e.g. the right to an education and the responsibility to learn	How the internet is used; assessing information online how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate to evaluate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age-group to make safe, reliable choices from search results how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication	Different jobs and skills; job stereotypes; setting personal goals about jobs that people may have from different sectors e.g. teachers, business people, charity work that people can have more than one job at once or over their lifetime about common myths and gender stereotypes related to work to challenge stereotypes through examples of role models in different fields of work e.g. women in STEM about some of the skills needed to do a job, such as teamwork and decision-making to recognise their interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs how to set goals that they would like to achieve this year e.g. learn a new hobby	Health choices and habits; what affects feelings; expressing feelings about the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep) what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively strategies to identify and talk about their feelings about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful	Personal strengths and achievements; managing and re-framing setbacks that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school) to recognise common challenges to self - worth e.g. finding school work difficult, friendship issues basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again	Risks and hazards; safety in the local environment and unfamiliar places how to identify typical hazards at home and in school how to predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places, including road, rail, water and firework safety
Year 4	**Positive friendships, including online** about the features of positive healthy friendships such	**Responding to hurtful behaviour; managing confidentiality; recognising risks online**	**Maintaining a balanced lifestyle; oral hygiene and dental care**	**Respecting differences and similarities; discussing differences sensitively**	**How data is shared and used** that everything shared online has a digital footprint that	**Making decisions about money; using and keeping money safe**	**Keeping safe Medicines and household products; drugs common to everyday life**	**Belonging to a community What makes a community; shared responsibilities**	**Physical and emotional changes in puberty; external genitalia; personal hygiene routines;**

as mutual respect, trust and sharing interests strategies to build positive friendships how to seek support with relationships if they feel lonely or excluded how to communicate respectfully with friends when using digital devices how knowing someone online differs from knowing someone face to face and that there are risks in communicating with someone they don't know what to do or whom to tell if they are worried about any contact online	to differentiate between playful teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online recognise the difference between 'playful dares' and dares which put someone under pressure, at risk, or make them feel uncomfortable how to manage pressures associated with dares when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not

how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online | to identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally what good physical health means and how to recognise early signs of physical illness that common illnesses can be quickly and easily treated with the right care e.g. visiting the doctor when necessary how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss correctly the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health | to recognise differences between people such as gender, race, faith to recognise what they have in common with others e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations about the importance of respecting the differences and similarities between people a vocabulary to sensitively discuss difference and include everyone | organisations can use personal information to encourage people to buy things to recognise what online adverts look like to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from seeing an advert that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access | how people make different spending decisions based on their budget, values and needs how to keep track of money and why it is important to know how much is being spent about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-payment and the reasons for using them that how people spend money can have positive or negative effects on others e.g. charities, single use plastics | the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely to recognise what is meant by a 'drug' that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing to identify some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects to identify some of the risks associated with drugs common to everyday life that for some people using drugs can become a habit which is difficult to break how to ask for help or advice | the meaning and benefits of living in a community to recognise that they belong to different communities as well as the school community about the different groups that make up and contribute to a community about the individuals and groups that help the local community, including through volunteering and work how to show compassion towards others in need and the shared responsibilities of caring for them | **support with puberty** how to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs about the physical and emotional changes during puberty key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams strategies to manage the changes during puberty including menstruation the importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty including washing regularly and using deodorant how to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult how to get information, help and advice about puberty |
| **Year 5** | **Healthy sleep habits; sun safety; medicines, vaccinations, immunisations and allergies**

how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle healthy sleep strategies and how to maintain them about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical and mental health how to manage risk in relation to sun exposure, including skin damage and heat stroke how medicines can contribute to health and how allergies can be managed that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and | **Personal identity; recognising individuality and different qualities; mental wellbeing**

about personal identity and what contributes to it, including race, sex, gender, family, faith, culture, hobbies, likes/dislikes that for some people their gender identity does not correspond with their biological sex how to recognise, respect and express their individuality and personal qualities ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing about the link between participating in | **Keeping safe in different situations, including responding in emergencies, first aid and FGM**

to identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency to identify occasions where they can help take responsibility for their own safety to differentiate between positive risk taking (e.g. trying a challenging new sport) and dangerous behaviour how to deal with common injuries using basic first aid techniques how to respond in an emergency, including when and how to | **Protecting the environment; compassion towards others**

about how resources are allocated and the effect this has on individuals, communities and the environment the importance of protecting the environment and how everyday actions can either support or damage it how to show compassion for the environment, animals and other living things about the way that money is spent and how it affects the environment to express their own opinions about their responsibility towards the environment | **How information online is targeted; different media types, their role and impact**

to identify different types of media and their different purposes e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or advertise basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based on fact, opinion, or is biased that some media and online content promote stereotypes how to assess which search results are more reliable than others to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online | **Identifying job interests and aspirations; what influences career choices; workplace stereotypes**

to identify jobs that they might like to do in the future about the role ambition can play in achieving a future career how or why someone might choose a certain career about what might influence people's decisions about a job or career, including pay, working conditions, personal interests, strengths and | **Managing friend-ships and peer influence**

what makes a healthy friendship and how they make people feel included strategies to help someone feel included about peer influence and how it can make people feel or behave the impact of the need for peer approval in different situations, including online strategies to manage peer influence and the need for peer approval e.g. exit strategies, assertive communication that it is common for friendships to experience challenges | **Physical contact and feeling safe**

to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations how to ask for, give and not give permission for physical contact how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable that it is never someone's fault if they have experienced unacceptable contact how to respond to unwanted or unacceptable physical contact that no one should ask them to keep a | **Responding respect-fully to a wide range of people recognising prejudice and discrimination**

to recognise that everyone should be treated equally why it is important to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own what discrimination means and different types of discrimination e.g. racism, sexism, homophobia to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. |

	immunisations that bacteria and viruses can affect health how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines to recognise the shared responsibility of keeping a clean environment	interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing	contact different emergency services that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law[1] what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk of FGM		how devices store and share information	qualities, family, values the importance of diversity and inclusion to promote people's career opportunities about stereotyping in the workplace, its impact and how to challenge it that there is a variety of routes into work e.g. college, apprenticeships, university, training	strategies to positively resolve disputes and reconcile differences in friendships that friendships can change over time and the benefits of having new and different types of friends when and how to seek support in relation to friendships	secret that makes them feel uncomforta ble or try to persuade them to keep a secret they are worried about whom to tell if they are concerned about unwanted physical contact	trolling and harassment the impact of discrimination on individuals, groups and wider society ways to safely challenge discrimination how to report discrimination online
Year 6	**Attraction to others; romantic relation-ships; civil partner-ship and marriage** what it means to be attracted to someone and different kinds of loving relationships that people who loves each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation and everyone's right to be loved about the qualities of healthy relationships that help individuals flourish ways in which couples show their love and commitme nt to one another, including those who are not married or who live apart what marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults that people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married that to force anyone into marriage is illegal how and where to report forced marriage or ask for	**Recognising and managing pressure; consent in different situations** to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares' how to recognise and respond to pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel worried or uncomfortable how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in different situations	**Expressing opinions and respecting other points of view, including discussing topical issues** about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model how to discuss issues respectfully how to listen to and respect other points of view how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements	**Valuing diversity; challenging discrimination and stereo-types** what prejudice means to differentiate between prejudice and discrimination how to recognise acts of discrimination strategies to safely respond to and challenge discrimination how to recognise stereotype s in different contexts and the influence they have on attitudes and understand ing of different groups how stereotypes are perpetuated and how to challenge this	**Evaluating media sources; sharing things online** about the benefits of safe internet use e.g. learning, connecting and communicating how and why images online might be manipulated, altered, or faked how to recognise when images might have been altered why people choose to communicate through social media and some of the risks and challenges of doing so that social media sites have age restrictions and regulations for use the reasons why some media and online content is not appropriate for children how online content can be designed to manipulate people's emotions and encourage them to read or share things about sharing things online, including rules and laws relating to this how to recognise what is appropriate to share online how to report inappropriate online content or contact	**Influences and attitudes to money and financial risks** about the role that money plays in people's lives, attitudes towards it and what influences decisions about money about value for money and how to judge if something is value for money how companies encourage customers to buy things and why it is important to be a critical consumer how having or not having money can impact on a person's emotions, health and wellbeing about common risks associated with money, including debt, fraud and gambling how money can be gained or lost e.g. stolen, through scams or gambling and how these put people at financial risk how to get help if they are concerned about gambling or other financial risks	**What affects mental health and ways to take care of it. Managing change, loss and bereavement; managing time online** that mental health is just as important as physical health and that both need looking after to recognise that anyone can be affected by mental ill-health and that difficulties can be resolved with help and support how negative experiences such as being bullied or feeling lonely can affect mental wellbeing positive strategies for managing feelings that there are situations when someone may experience mixed or conflicting feelings how feelings can often be helpful, whilst recognising that they sometimes need to be overcome to recognise that if someone experiences feelings that are not so good (most or all of the time) – help and support is available identify where they and others can ask for help and support with mental wellbeing in and outside school the importance of asking for	**Human reproduction and birth; increasing independence; managing transition** to recognise some of the changes as they grow up e.g., increasing independence about what being more independent might be like, including how it may feel about the transition to secondary school and how this may affect their feelings about how relationships may change as they grow up or move to secondary school practical strategies that can help to manage times of change and transition e.g. practising the bus route to secondary school identify the links between love, committed relationships and conception what sexual intercour se is, and how it can be one part of an intimate relations hip between consenti ng adults how pregnancy occurs i.e., when a sperm meets an e.g. and the fertilised egg settles into the	**Keeping personal information safe; regulations and choices; drug use and the law; drug use and the media** how to protect personal information online to identify potential risks of personal information being misused strategies for dealing with requests for personal information or images of themselves to identify types of images that are appropriate to share with others and those which might not be appropriate that images or text can be quickly shared with others, even when only sent to one person, and what the impact of this might be what to do if they take, share or come across an image which may upset, hurt or embarrass them or others how to report the misuse of personal information or sharing of upsetting content/ images online about the different age rating systems for social media, T.V, films, games and online gaming

help if they are worried						support from a trusteddult about the changes that may occur in life including death, and how these can cause conflicting feelings that changes can mean people experience feelings of loss or grief about the process of grieving and how grief can be expressed about strategies that can help someone cope with the feelings associated with change or loss to identify how to ask for help and support with loss, grief or other aspects of change how balancing time online with other activities helps to maintain their healthand wellbeing strategies to manage time spent online and foster positive habits e.g. switching phone off at night what to do and whom to tell if they are frightened or worried about something they have seen online	lining of the womb that pregnancy can be prevented with contraception[2] about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and how having a baby changes someone's life	why age restrictions are important and how they help people make safe decisions about what to watch, use or play about the risks and effects of different drugs about the laws relating to drugs common to everyday life and illegaldrugs to recognise why people choose to use or not use drugs, including nicotine, alcohol and medicines as well as illegal drugs about the organisations where people can get help and support concerning drug use how to ask for help if they have concerns about druguse about mixed messages in the media relating to drug use and how they might influence opinions and decisions

Appendix 2

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	

Appendix 3

National Curriculum

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability • The 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 • That 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 • That 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 • That 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 • The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties • That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded • That 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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 • That 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 • About 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	• That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not • That 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 • The 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) • About the concept of 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 • That 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