



**RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION POLICY**  
Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School

**Developed by:** Alice Lees

**Approved by:** Governing body

Review	Date of Approval	Version Approved	Approved by	Comments and amendments
	July 2020	1.0	Governing body	
	July 2022	2.0	Governing body	
	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	3.0	Curriculum committee	No changes
	3rd February 2025	4.0	Curriculum committee	No changes

The policy is informed by [Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex education \(RSE\) and Health Education statutory guidance \(DfE, 2019\)](#)

**The rationale for our Policy,**

- All schools and academies (except for maintained nursery schools) are required to have a written policy for relationships education or relationships and sex education (DfE, para 13/page 11). There is no requirement to include health education.
- This document is designed to support schools in developing or updating their policy for relationships, sex, and health education (RSHE).
- The policy is underpinned by the values and principles outlined in the [Kirklees Charter for RSHE](#) (Appendix 1).
- The policy sets out the framework for the relationships and health curriculum, providing clarity on how it is informed, organised, and delivered. It will also outline the content for sex education.
- This policy will be known as the - Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) Policy. (Adapted from the Kirklees Primary School RSHE Policy)

Content	Page Number
What is required? DfE checklist	3
Legislation and statutory guidance	3
Definitions	4
Policy development	4
Statement of intent	5
Roles and responsibilities	5
The RSHE curriculum	7
Safeguarding: safe and effective practice	10
Engaging stakeholders	11
Faith and cultural perspectives on RSHE	12
The right to be excused from sex education	12
Monitoring the quality of provision for RSHE	12
Policy review	12

Appendices	Page No.
Appendix 1 Kirklees Charter for RSHE	13
Appendix 2 The statutory content: relationships education and health education (DfE, 2019)	15
Appendix 3 Sex education at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School	20
Appendix 4 Sample form to record parental withdrawal from sex education	21

**What is required: policy check list – minimum requirements  
(DfE checklist, para 16, page 11-12)**

All schools and academies, except maintained nursery schools, are required to have a written policy for relationships and sex education.

This should include:

- A definition of relationships education and a definition of sex education.
- Requirements on schools in law (e.g. The Equality Act, 2010).
- Content and delivery of RSHE (e.g. through science, health education or RSHE/PSHE ed).
- Roles and responsibilities (who is responsible for teaching it).
- How the policy was produced (including engagement with parents).
- How the delivery of the content will be made accessible to all pupils including those with SEND.

- How the subject will be monitored and evaluated.
- Explanation of the right to withdrawal from sex education.
- Confirmation of the review date.

### Legislation and statutory guidance

At Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School, we are required to provide relationship education and health education to all pupils.

The policy has due regard to the following legislation and guidance:

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002: as part of the Education Act 2002/Academies Act 2010 all schools must provide a balanced and broad-based curriculum which *promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society*, whilst also preparing pupils *for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life...*
- Children and Social Work Act 2017.
- The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019.
- Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty 2011.
- The Equality Act 2010 and schools (DfE, 2014).
- Mental health and behaviour in school (DfE, 2018).
- Science programmes of study: Key Stages 1 and 2 (DfE, 2013).
- Science programmes of study: Key Stage 3 (DfE, 2013).
- Keeping children safe in education – for schools and colleges (DfE, 2020).
- Promoting fundamental British values through SMSC (DfE, 2014).

### Definitions

- **RSHE:** Relationships, Sex and Health Education.
- **Health education:** Physical health and mental wellbeing.
- **Relationships education:** The physical, social, legal and emotional aspects of human relationships including friendships, family life and relationships with other children and adults.
- **Sex education:** There is no agreed definition in the new RSHE guidance. In this policy the definition of sex education is 'how a baby is conceived and born' (reproduction and birth).
- **RSE:** Relationships and sex education.
- **PSHE:** Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education.

### What is the subject going to be called in Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School?

RSE will be delivered as part of a wider Personal, Social, Health and Economic education (PSHE ed) programme. Teachers and Children will refer to the lesson as PSHE.

### Policy development

In developing our policy and curriculum we have given due regard to the Government's statutory guidance for RSHE issued under Section 80A of the Education Act 2002 and Section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

The three key stages of policy development:

<b>INFORM</b>	Share the facts about the new guidance, including the statutory content.
<b>CONSULT</b>	Gather stakeholder views (children, staff, parents and Governors)
<b>SUPPORT</b>	Share the policy, resources and activities. Help parents complement the teaching in school

The RSHE policy at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School, has been developed following consultation with the whole school community. The process of policy development involved the following steps:

- A lead member of staff reviewed the current provision – Alice Lees.
- DfE guidance and information about RSHE was shared with stakeholders (children, staff, parents, and governors).
- Knowledge of the local school context helped us to understand the needs and priorities of our school community.
- Stakeholder engagement sessions were held so everyone could understand what matters to the children, young people, and adults in our school community.

- A draft policy was shared with stakeholders for comments. These comments were considered by the Governing Board and lead member of staff writing the policy.
- The policy was ratified (adopted) by the Governing Board.
- The policy was shared with parents and is available on the school website.

#### **Statement of intent**

This policy outlines the approach to relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School. It is underpinned by the [Kirklees Charter for RSHE](#) (principles and values) and complements the vision/value/ethos of Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School.

Relationships, sex, and health education is important at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School because it:

- Prepares pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities, and experiences of adult life.
- Gives pupils the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their health and well-being.
- Supports pupils' skills to recognise positive, healthy, and respectful relationships.
- Helps to safeguard pupils, so they can find and access help and support.
- Teaches pupils' tolerance, the importance of equality, and respect for diversity.
- Develops pupils' self-respect and self-worth, confidence, and empathy.
- Prepares children for the diversity of modern day Britain.

#### **Roles and responsibilities**

##### **a. The Governing Board**

- Ensure the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to relationships and sex education.
- Approve the RSHE policy.
- Hold the Headteacher to account for the implementation of the policy (checking the RSHE curriculum is well-led and effectively managed).

##### **b. The Headteacher**

- The development and implementation of the RSHE policy.
- Agree the curriculum delivery model (where it will be taught, the time allocation and staffing).
- Ensure RSHE is resourced, staffed, and timetabled to enable the school to meet its legal obligations and offer high-quality provision to all pupils.
- Enable staff to be suitably trained to teach relationships and sex education.
- Encourage parents to engage with the formation of the policy and know about the final policy.
- Support requests from parents to excuse their child from sex education (including organising alternative education for any pupils withdrawn).
- Report to the Governing Board on the implementation and effectiveness of the policy.
- Review the policy (on an annual basis).

##### **c. Lead teacher for RSHE**

- Support the development and implementation of the RSHE policy.
- Develop the school's RSHE curriculum and delivery model.
- Ensure continuity and progression between each year groups.
- Work with other teachers (including subjects leads) to ensure the RSHE curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, any content in other subjects.
- Organise, provide and monitor CPD to enable teachers to develop their expertise so they feel confident and competent to teach RSHE.
- Provide teachers with resources to support RSHE delivery.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of RSHE and support teaching staff if required.
- Report to the Headteacher/Governing Board regarding compliance with the statutory requirements and effectiveness of the RSHE curriculum.

##### **d. SENCO**

- Advise teachers on how best to identify and support pupils' need (including the use of teaching assistants/support staff).

##### **e. All teachers of RSHE**

- Know and act in accordance with the RSHE policy.
- Reflect the law (including the Equality Act 2010) as it applies to sex and relationships.
- Consider how their personal views and/or beliefs might impact on their teaching of RSHE.

- Monitor pupil progress in line with school policy.
- Work with the SENCO to identify and respond to the needs of pupils with SEND.
- Report any concerns about RSHE teaching to the lead teacher and/or senior leader.
- Report any safeguarding concerns or pupil disclosures to the DSL (in line with school safeguarding policy).
- Respond professionally and appropriately to any parent who has withdrawn their child from sex education.
- Share any concerns they may have about teaching RSHE with the lead teacher and/or Headteacher. Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSHE.

**The RSHE curriculum: see Appendix 2 for statutory content.**

- The RSHE curriculum has been organised in line with the statutory requirements outlined in [Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex education \(RSE\) and Health Education statutory guidance \(DfE,2019\)](#)
- DfE update [DfE communication to schools on RSHE implementation](#) (update, June 2020)

#### **RHE Statutory Content Summary (Primary School)**

**There is no statutory content for sex education.**

<b>Relationships Education</b>	<b>Health Education</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families and people who care for me</li> <li>• Caring relationships</li> <li>• Respectful relationships</li> <li>• Online relationships</li> <li>• Being safe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet safety and harms</li> <li>• Physical health and fitness</li> <li>• Healthy eating</li> <li>• Drugs, alcohol and tobacco</li> <li>• Health and prevention</li> <li>• Basic first aid</li> <li>• Changing adolescent body (including puberty and menstruation)</li> </ul>

- The content of the RSHE curriculum at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School is informed by:
  - ❖ National guidance and evidence-based research about RSHE/PSHE ed.
  - ❖ Information about the law/ legal rights including the Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty.
  - ❖ Relevant health and other data (both local and national).
  - ❖ The views of pupils, staff, parents, and governors.
- Nationally recognised and/or quality assured resources.
- Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School has adopted The Jigsaw Programme as the programme of study for our school.
- The Jigsaw Programme is aligned to the PSHE Association Programmes of Study for PSHE.
- This programme of study is a suggested DfE resource.
- This programme of study supports schools to provide a comprehensive programme that integrates, but is not limited to, the statutory RSHE content. This broader PSHE ed programme includes economic well-being, careers and

enterprise education. The programme of study sets out learning opportunities for each key stage under three core themes: Health and Well-Being, Relationships, and Living in the Wider World.

- The content is well-matched to the needs of the pupils. It is age (developmentally appropriate) and is based on what pupils are likely to need to know (including any safeguarding considerations) and what they are likely to be able to understand.
- The curriculum is sequenced and progressively builds upon prior knowledge.
- The RSHE curriculum includes the acquisition of knowledge and understanding, the development of skills and respectful attitudes.
- The curriculum is inclusive, so it meets the needs of all pupils.
- The content of the RSHE curriculum may need to be adapted or changed throughout the year to meet local/national priorities.
- Any parent, teacher or pupil is encouraged to offer feedback about the RSHE curriculum to Miss Alice Lees.

#### **Sex Education**

- Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools from September 2020 (DfE, para 65/page 23).
- The DfE *recommends* that 'all primary schools should have a programme of sex education 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 cycle set out in national curriculum science - how a baby is conceived and born (DfE, para 67/page 23).
- All pupils will be taught in national curriculum science: the main external parts of the human body; how the body changes as it grows (including puberty); the reproductive process in some plants and animals.
- All pupils will be taught the health education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. The section on the changing adolescent body includes: key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body particularly through from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes; about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle (DfE, page 35).
- All pupils will be taught about relationships education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. This includes learning about caring relationships and different types of families (DfE, page 20). All teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in approach and content. Teaching will be fully integrated into programmes of study rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson (DfE, para 37/page 15). Teaching about diverse families (e.g. LGBT) is part of relationships education.
- At Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School we will teach Sex Education – How a baby is made and born, reproduction and birth. This will be taught in the summer term in PSHE lessons.

#### **Parents/carers will be:**

- Consulted about the content, organisation, and delivery of the sex education programme.
- Given the opportunity to share their views on the lesson(s).
- Informed in advance of the content of sex education lessons and be able to view the main resources used.
- Encouraged to complement the teaching at home by sharing the learning and talking about family values and beliefs.
- Given clear guidance on how to request the withdrawal of their child from sex education.

#### **Appendix 4 outlines the sex education content at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior school**

At Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School, puberty is taught as a statutory requirement of Health Education and covered by our Jigsaw PSHE Programme in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle (unit) in Summer Term. We conclude that sex education refers to Human Reproduction, and therefore inform parents of their right to request their child be withdrawn from the PSHE lessons that explicitly teach this.

The lessons are taught in Summer 2 term within the Jigsaw Changing Me Puzzle (unit) –

- Year 4, Lesson 2 (Having a baby)
- Year 5, Lesson 4 (Conception)
- Year 6, Lesson 3 (Conception, birth)

"Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory Relationships and Sex Education" DfE Guidance p. 17

#### **The delivery of the RSHE curriculum:**

- Relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) will be taught within the personal, social health and economic (PSHE) curriculum/programme and in other areas of the curriculum such as assembly, themed weeks (e.g. anti-bullying week) and other curriculum areas (e.g. science).

- RSHE teaching will promote:
  - ❖ equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
  - ❖ the importance of safe, caring, healthy, positive, and respectful relationships.
- Teaching will be inclusive, so it meets the needs of all pupils - particularly those with special education needs/disabilities, those from a range of faith backgrounds and LGBT pupils and/or their families. This means a teacher will refer to different viewpoints and beliefs on a range of RSHE issues. All pupils and their families need to feel included and the school recognises different types of families and structures of support for children. This is part of relationships education.
- Pupils will be given the opportunity to: reflect on the values, beliefs and influences (such as from parents, peers, media, faith and culture) that may shape their own attitudes to relationships and sex; develop critical thinking skills; nurture their tolerance/respect for different views.
- All staff will undergo training to ensure they are familiar with the content and subject specific pedagogy of RSHE, so they feel confident and competent to teach it effectively. The class teacher is responsible for the planning and monitoring of the content for their class.
- Staff will be kept up to date about new guidance, support, and resources for RSHE.

#### **Safeguarding: safe and effective practice**

- RSHE will be delivered in a safe, supportive learning environment, so that young people feel able to express their views and beliefs, ask questions and know where to find help.
- Teachers are aware that effective RSHE, which brings an understanding of what is and what is not appropriate in a relationship, can lead to a disclosure of a child protection issue. Teachers must always refer to the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) if a disclosure is made.
- Pupils need basic knowledge about the privacy of their bodies and genitalia, to support safeguarding. We have adopted a school-wide policy on the consistent use of correct terms for genitalia as part of safeguarding practice. This is not sex education.
- In RSHE lessons:
  - ❖ Teachers and pupils will agree ground rules, so everyone is, and feels safe in lessons.
  - ❖ Teachers will agree with pupils the limits of confidentiality.
  - ❖ Distancing techniques will be used, so that pupils are not required, or feel pressurised into, talking about their personal circumstances.
  - ❖ In a positive classroom environment where children's natural curiosity is encouraged, teachers will answer questions sensitively, honestly, and in a manner appropriate to a child's age and context.
  - ❖ Teachers will respect the right of parents to withdraw their child from sex education lessons. However, children may not see the boundaries between subjects (e.g. science, relationships, and sex education) and this may lead to them raising questions in class that relate to both statutory and non-statutory content.

### Engaging stakeholders (parents, staff, children, and governors)

In developing our policy and curriculum we have given due regard to the Government's statutory guidance for RSHE issued under Section 80A of the Education Act 2002 and section 403 of the Education Act 1996. The views of children, parents, staff, and governors about RSHE have been considered when developing the policy and content of RSHE.

- Governors were sent the new guidance w/c 8th February 2021.
- A parent questionnaire was released on 10th February 2021.
- Staff training on the new guidance was delivered by Alice Lees on 24th February 2021.
- Parents have been signposted and informed by:

#### [DfE Parental engagement](#)

#### [DfE: Relationships education, relationships and sex education \(RSE\) and health education: FAQs](#)

#### [DfE: Relationships, sex and health education: guides for parents](#)

- The role of parents/carers in the development of children's understanding about relationships is vital. Parents are the first teachers of their children.
- Our aim at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School is to establish open communication and maintain positive relationships with all parents/carers so they are given every opportunity to inform and understand the purpose and content of RSHE.
  - At Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School, we have worked with parents when planning and delivering RSHE. Parents/carers are provided with the following information:
    - ❖ The content of the RSHE curriculum.
    - ❖ The delivery of the RSHE/curriculum (including examples of the resources used).
    - ❖ How to support/complement RSHE teaching at home.
    - ❖ How to request a child is withdrawn from some, or all, of sex education delivered as part of statutory RSHE.
- In addition to their involvement in developing the RSHE policy, parents/carers are provided with opportunities to understand, ask questions, or express any concerns about RSHE.
- If parents/carers have concerns about any aspect of the RSHE curriculum, they are encouraged to share these with the school. We will then invite parents/carers to come and talk to us. Alternatively, parents/carers can email or write a letter.
- Parents/carers contacting the school about RSHE will be asked to include a name and contact information. This is so we can respond to the parent/carer directly. Anonymous communication will not be considered.

### Faith and cultural perspectives on RSHE

- Teaching RSHE effectively means considering the many faiths and cultures of Britain today and knowing about the law.
- As a school we will deliver RSHE in a non-judgmental way, providing a balanced approach that acknowledges the wealth of beliefs, views and opinions of our community and country.
- RSHE teaching will promote equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
- A diverse range of resources will be used so every child and family feels included, respected, and valued.
- Parents and carers are key partners in RSHE and are best placed to support their children to understand how their learning at school fits with their family's faith, beliefs, and values.

### The right to be excused from sex education

- Science, relationships, and health education are statutory at primary school from September 2020.
- Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of the RSHE programme (DfE, para 45/page 17)
- Parents are not able to withdraw their child from any aspect of relationships education or health education (which includes learning about the changing adolescent body, puberty, and menstruation) or any content delivered through the national curriculum science programme.
- Any parent wishing to withdraw their child from sex education will be invited to speak with the Headteacher to *'discuss the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on*

*the child*'. Whilst there is no requirement for parents or the school to do so, this is good practice (DfE, para 45/page 17).

- The Headteacher will automatically grant a parent's request to withdraw their child from any sex education other than as part of the science curriculum (DfE, para 49/page 18).

## Monitoring the quality of provision for RSHE

- The subject lead for RSHE is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning (see roles and responsibilities).
- The subject lead will report to the Headteacher and governing board on the quality of provision and effectiveness and highlight any concerns.

## Policy review

- The governing board is responsible for approving this policy.
- The policy will be reviewed on an annual basis by the RSHE subject lead and the Headteacher. Changes will be communicated to all staff and parents and will be approved by the Governing Board.
- The review should consider any changes to statutory guidance; feedback from pupils, parents or staff; and the school context.

## **Appendix 1: Kirklees Charter for Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (RSHE)**

## Background

- We want all children and young people in Kirklees to have their wellbeing, safety and emotional/mental health enriched and supported by their experience at school.
- This Kirklees Charter sets out the values and principles that we believe underpin an effective RSHE curriculum.
- The charter was developed in partnership between the local authority, teachers in Kirklees and other groups including our local SACRE (Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education) and representatives from the health care system including Public Health.
- We invite schools to use this charter to inform and evaluate their RSHE provision and practice.

## Our values and principles

1. RSHE should be delivered as part of a wider Personal, Social, Health and Economic education (PSHE ed) programme. The curriculum should be planned and timetabled across all key stages. RSHE needs to be given enough curriculum time to cover the breadth of issues in relationships, sex and health education - as outlined in the content pages of the statutory guidance *Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education* (DfE, 2019).
2. RSHE will be embedded within the whole school curriculum (e.g. aspects of relationships education could be covered in other subjects, assemblies and during special events/weeks such as anti-bullying week/health week/online safety week).
3. School will hold conversations (engagement activity) with a range of stakeholders including staff, children, governors and parents before drafting their RSHE policy. School leaders will decide how engagement can be best conducted to encourage and enable maximum participation.
4. School leaders will actively seek pupils' views about RSHE (what they want to know, the age at which they want to learn about specific content and their thoughts on how the subject should be delivered e.g. the curriculum model; the amount of RSHE time; resources; the use of external experts/visitors. Their views should be taken in account when monitoring the effectiveness of provision and the impact of the subject on their personal development.
5. School leaders will work in partnership with parents and carers, informing them in advance about what their children will be learning in RSHE. Their views should be considered when planning RSHE. Parents will be encouraged and supported to complement the teaching at home, in the same way that parents are asked to complement the teaching of other subjects.
6. School leaders are encouraged to work with local faith and other community groups, so they can be informed about, and complement, the RSHE curriculum in schools. This engagement will also help staff to understand a range of views and perspectives on RSHE.
7. Schools must develop an RSHE policy (including clear objectives and an overview of the content) which is shared with parents and is available on the school website. There is no requirement to write or share detailed lesson plans, although a school may choose to do this.
8. RSHE policy and planning will be informed by: national guidance and evidence-based research about PSHE ed; information about the law/legal rights including the Equality Act 2010; relevant health and other data (both local and

national); nationally recognised/quality assured resources (e.g. PSHE Association, Barnardo's, NSPCC, Sex Education Forum, National Children Bureau, Stonewall, The Children's Society).

9. School leaders will decide the content of the RSHE curriculum, including when topics are taught. They will develop content that is age appropriate (or developmentally appropriate) based on what pupils are likely to need to know (including any safeguarding considerations) and what they are likely to be able to understand.
10. The RSHE curriculum will include the acquisition of knowledge and understanding, the development of skills and the development of respectful attitudes.
11. All teachers of RSHE should have access to high quality professional development (training) in RSHE. – Training from Jigsaw Association.
12. RSHE will be delivered in a safe, supportive learning environment, so that young people feel able to express their views and ask questions.
13. RSHE will give a positive view of human sexuality with honest and medically accurate information, so that pupils can learn about their bodies and relationships in ways that are appropriate to their age and maturity.
14. RSHE teaching will promote equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
15. RSHE lessons will promote safe, caring, healthy, positive and respectful relationships.
16. RSHE lessons will encourage participation by using a variety of teaching approaches.
17. RSHE teaching will be inclusive so it meets the needs of all pupils, particularly those with special education needs/disabilities; those from a range of faith backgrounds and LGBT pupils. This means a teacher will refer to different viewpoints and beliefs on a range of RSHE issues.
18. Pupils will be given the opportunity to: reflect on the values, beliefs and influences (such as from parents, peers, media, faith and culture) that may shape their own attitudes to relationships and sex; develop critical thinking skills and nurture their tolerance/respect for different views
19. Information and resources used in RSHE should be up to date, based on best practice and subject to on-going evaluation.
20. Expert visitors can enhance and supplement the RSHE curriculum. They are a powerful and useful way to bring expertise, resources, and experience to RSHE.

#### **Appendix 2: The statutory content: relationships education and health education (DfE)**

##### **Relationships education overview (para 62/page 20)**

###### **Families and people who care for me**

###### **By the end of primary school, pupils will know:**

- That families are important for them 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**

###### **By the end of primary school, pupils will 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, but 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.
- How to manage conflict.
- How to manage different situations and how to seek help from others if needed.

###### **Respectful relationships**

###### **By the end of primary school, pupils will know:**

- The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs.

- Which 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 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 the different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying to an adult, and how to seek help.
- What a stereotype is, and how they can be unfair, negative, or destructive.
- The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers, and adults.

### Online relationships

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including 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, even when we are anonymous.
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online.
- How to recognise harmful content and contact online, and how to report these.
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.
- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

### Being safe

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will 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.
- 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) who 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 and 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 seek advice, for example, from their family, their school and other sources.

**Health Education Overview: The focus at primary level is teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing**

**(DfE, para 96/page 32)**

### Mental Wellbeing

#### By the end of primary school pupils will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and nervousness.
- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.
- How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important they discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.

- That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

### Internet safety and harms

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That for most people, the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- About the benefits of rationing time spent online.
- The risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices.
- The impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- How to consider the effect of their online actions on others.
- How to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
- The importance of keeping personal information private.

- Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.
- That the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.
- How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information (inclusive of that from search engines) is ranked, selected, and targeted.
- Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

### Physical Health and Fitness

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this, for example by walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile, or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.
- The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
- How and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

### Healthy eating

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What constitutes a healthy diet, including an understanding of calories and other nutritional content.
- The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating, including obesity, and other behaviours, e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health.

### Drugs alcohol and tobacco

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.

### Health and prevention

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss or unexplained changes to the body.
- About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
- The importance of sufficient good-quality sleep for good health, and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood, and ability to learn.
- About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria and viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing.
- The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.

### Basic First Aid

#### By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services, if necessary.
- Concepts of basic First Aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

**Changing adolescent body.**

**By the end of primary school, pupils will know:**

- Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.
- About menstrual wellbeing and key facts relating to the menstrual cycle.

**Appendix 3: Sex education at Netherhall Learning Campus Junior School**

- Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools (DfE, para 65/page 23)
- DfE recommends that 'all primary schools should have a programme of sex education 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 cycle set out in national curriculum science - how a baby is conceived and born' (DfE, para 67/page 23).
- All pupils will be taught in national curriculum science: the main external parts of the human body; how the body changes as it grows (including puberty); the reproductive process in some plants and animals.
- All pupils will be taught the content of health education as outlined in the RSHE guidance. The section on the changing adolescent body includes: key facts about puberty and the changing adolescence body particularly through from age 9

through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes; about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle (DfE, page 35).

- All pupils will be taught about relationships education as outlined in the RSHE guidance. This includes learning about caring relationships and different types of families (DfE, page 20).
- LGBT: all teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in approach and content. Teaching will be fully integrated into programmes of study rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson (DfE, para 37/page 15).
- Schools are free to determine whether pupils are taught sex education beyond what is required above.

**Parents/carers will be:**

- consulted about the content, organisation, and delivery of the sex education curriculum.
- given the opportunity to share their views on the lessons.
- informed in advance of the content of sex education lessons and be able to view the main resources used.
- encouraged to complement the teaching at home by sharing the learning and talking about family values and beliefs.
- given clear guidance on how to request the withdrawal of their child from these components of sex education.
- Parents have the right to remove their child from the following lessons;

Year Group	Lesson sex education is taught	PSHE learning intention
4	Lesson 2 – Having a baby	I can correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby.
5	Lesson 4 – Conception	I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made. I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby.
6	Lesson 3 – Conception, birth	Babies: Conception to Birth - I can describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born.

**Appendix 4: Sample form to be used for parental withdrawal from sex education delivered as part of the RSHE/PSHE ed curriculum**

<b>Parental withdrawal from sex education delivered as part of the RSHE/PSHE ed curriculum</b> <b>A copy of this form should be given to the parent(s) and a copy retained in school</b>	
<b>To be completed by the parent(s)</b>	
Name of child	
Name of parent(s)	
Year group/class	
Reason for withdrawing the child from sex education delivered as part of RSHE/PSHE education	
Any other information you wish the school to consider	

Parent(s) signature	
<b>To be completed by the Headteacher</b>	
Notes from discussion with parent(s)	
How the school will inform the parent about sex education	
Where the pupil will work/supervision	
Work to be undertaken by the pupil at this time	
Headteacher signature	
Review date	