

CAMBRIAN

Nurturing Growth - Inspiring Minds



Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education Policy (RSHE)



ASHBURY WITH COMPTON BEAUCHAMP
CHURCH OF ENGLAND (A) PRIMARY SCHOOL

This document applies to all academies and operations of the Cambrian Learning Trust who must have a written policy for Relationships, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education which is developed in line with the latest government guidance. These should be read in conjunction with schools' Personal Social and Health Education (PSHE) policies.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education>

The policy must meet the needs of the community it serves, be consulted upon with parents, published on school websites and be available as a paper copy for anyone who requests it.

A second consultation is pending during academic year 2025-26.

www.cambrianlearningtrust.org

| Document Control | | | |
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1. Aims

The aims of Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (RSHE) in our Trust are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive, respectful culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

Our Trust values of integrity, kindness, ambition and unity are woven throughout and are integral to our delivery of RSHE.

In addition, as a Church of England school we undertake to follow the principles in the Church of England Charter for faith sensitive and inclusive RSHE, a copy of which can be found under Appendix 4 of this policy.

2. Statutory requirements

In our primary schools, we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#). This legislation also requires us to provide RSE to all pupils at our secondary schools.

Currently, we do not have to follow the National Curriculum, but we are expected to offer all pupils a curriculum that is similar to the National Curriculum including the requirements to teach science. This would include the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum at primary level. (See Appendix 5)

In teaching RSHE, we're required by our funding agreements to have regard to [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

We also have regard to legal duties set out in:

- Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter 1 of the [Equality Act 2010](#)
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

At Cambrian Learning Trust we teach RSHE as set out in this policy.

3. Policy development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents/carers. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps. **(A second consultation is pending academic year 2025-26)**

1. Review – the central Trust education team pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance, consulted with Head teachers who worked in their settings to consult with staff, pupils and parents locally
2. Staff consultation – staff across all schools were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents/carers were invited to provide feedback about the policy at their respective schools
4. Pupil consultation – schools asked pupil groups what they want from their RSHE
5. Ratification – the policy was shared with the board of trustees for ratification and communicated to local governing committees.

4. Curriculum and delivery

Our RSHE curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so that pupils are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

We will share any curriculum resources and materials with parents and carers upon request.

RSHE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSHE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

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, LGBT 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: children we care for or young carers).

Across our Trust, we will also be mindful of the law and legal requirements, taking care not to condone or encourage illegal political activity, such as violent action against people, criminal damage to property, hate crime, terrorism or the illegal use of drugs.

Relationships education

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- Families and people who are for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online and media
- Being safe
- Preparing children for the changes that adolescence brings

We aim to offer pupils a carefully planned programme on relationships; the primary focus of this will be on the teaching of fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive, healthy relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships and relationships with other children and adults.

Part of learning about relationships will involve learning about what a relationship is, what a friendship is, what family means and who the people are that can support pupils. When learning about relationships, pupils will also be taught about respect for others in an age-appropriate way.

The teaching of positive relationships will also be applied to the teaching of online relationships so that online safety and appropriate behaviour can be taught in a way which is relevant to the age of the pupils.

When learning about families, teachers will use their knowledge of pupils and their circumstances so that content is taught in a sensitive and well-judged manner.

The Relationships education element of RSHE provides an opportunity for pupils to be taught about positive emotional wellbeing, including how friendship can support mental wellbeing.

In learning about relationships, there are also opportunities to develop pupils' understanding of self-respect and self-worth as well as other positive personal

attributes such as honesty, integrity, courage, humility, kindness, generosity, trustworthiness and a sense of justice.

Through the teaching of relationships, pupils will also be taught the knowledge they need to recognise and report abuse. In our school, this will be delivered by focusing on boundaries and privacy.

Sex education

Sex education is tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of pupils.

Sex education in primary school is designed to prepare children for the changes that adolescence brings.

Sex education classes are usually delivered by the pupils' class teacher or a teacher that is familiar to the class.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- Preparing children for the changes that adolescence brings
- How a baby is conceived and born (typically taught in upper Key Stage 2 – ages 9 to 11)

Typically, pupils will learn about the changes that adolescence brings during Key Stage 2 (ages 7 to 11). Prior to this teaching, fundamental learning will take place so that pupils are able to understand the changes which are explored and have the appropriate vocabulary to be able to discuss these. This may include learning about the names for parts of the body.

Teaching in sex education will draw on learning from the Science curriculum (see Appendix 5 for an overview of the primary science curriculum).

Learning about how a baby is conceived and born is usually taught in upper Key Stage 2.

Health education (also see schools' PSHE policies)

Through RSHE, pupils are also taught the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing.

Pupils will learn about the benefits and importance of daily exercise, good nutrition and sufficient sleep.

Pupils will also learn about the steps that they can take to protect and support their own and others' health and wellbeing, including simple self-care, personal hygiene, prevention of health and wellbeing problems and basic first aid.

In addition, pupils will be taught about the benefits of hobbies, interests and participation in their own communities and how these can be beneficial to health and wellbeing.

All pupils will be taught about the risks of excessive use of electronic devices and the benefits of rationing time spent on them.

In later primary years, pupils will be taught why social media, computer games and online games have age restrictions.

Pupils will also be taught how to manage difficulties encountered online.

Inclusivity

Our schools will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- Considers how within a diverse range of pupils it will relate to them
- Is sensitive to all pupils' experiences
- During lessons, makes pupils feel:
 - Safe and supported
 - Able to engage with the key messages

They will also:

- Make sure that pupils learn about these topics in an environment that's appropriate for them, for example in:
 - A whole-class setting
 - Small groups or targeted sessions
 - 1-to-1 discussions
 - Digital formats
- Give careful consideration to the level of adaptation needed

5. Equality

Our Equality Policy, which applies to all Trust schools, underpins our RSHE teaching. RSHE can act as a basis for promoting equality between individuals and groups. It necessarily involves an exploration of human and social diversity, and a fostering of self-esteem and self-worth in a learning environment that recognises and respects

difference. We work to ensure that RSHE is relevant and accessible to all pupils and is appropriate for all levels of understanding and maturity. RSHE will be respectful of how pupils choose to identify themselves with regard to their emerging sexual orientation and gender identity.

6. Use of resources

Our schools will consider whether any resources they plan to use:

- Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSHE guidance
- Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our pupils
- Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics
- Fit into our curriculum plan
- Are from credible sources
- Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

7. Use of external organisations and materials

Across our Trust, we will make sure that any agency and any materials used are appropriate and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality.

We remain responsible for what is said to pupils. This includes making sure that any speakers, tools and resources used don't undermine the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

Our schools **will**:

- Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSHE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
 - Are age-appropriate
 - Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
 - Comply with:
 - This policy

- The [Teachers' Standards](#)
 - The [Equality Act 2010](#)
 - The [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
 - The [Education Act 1996](#)
- Only work with external agencies where they have full confidence in the agency, its approach and the resources it uses
 - Make sure that any speakers and resources meet the intended outcome of the relevant part of the curriculum
 - Review any case study materials and look for feedback from other people the agency has worked with
 - Be clear on:
 - What they're going to say
 - Their position on the issues to be discussed
 - Ask to see in advance any materials that the agency may use
 - Know the named individuals who will be there, and follow usual safeguarding procedures for these people
 - Conduct a basic online search and address anything that may be of concern to the school, or to parents and carers
 - Check the agency's protocol for taking pictures or using any personal data they might get from a session
 - Remind teachers that they can say "no" or, in extreme cases, stop a session
 - Make sure that the teacher is in the room during any sessions with external speakers
 - Share any external materials with parents and carers

Our schools **won't**, under any circumstances:

- Work with external agencies that take or promote extreme political positions
- Use materials produced by such agencies, even if the material itself is not extreme.

8. Roles and responsibilities

8.1. The board of trustees

The board of trustees will approve the RSHE policy and hold the headteacher to account for its implementation through the CEO.

8.2. CEO

The CEO will work with the Director of Education to:

- Work with headteachers to make sure they can implement the policy in their school
- Report to the board of trustees on any issues with its implementation across the trust

8.3. Local governing committees

Local governing committees are responsible for supporting the implementation of the policy at their school and reporting issues to the CEO if they occur.

8.4. The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSHE is taught consistently across their school, for making sure that resources and materials are shared with parents and carers, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory components of RSHE (see section 9).

8.5. Staff

Staff are responsible for:

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

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSHE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSHE are encouraged to discuss this with the headteacher.

In this school the named person / people for teaching RSHE is/are:

All class teachers, SENDco and the head teacher

8.6. Pupils

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

9. Parents' right to withdraw

Across our primary schools, parents/carers do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSHE

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher of the school.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

Across our secondary schools, parents/carers have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSHE up to and until 3 terms before the child turns 16. After this point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than being withdrawn, the school will arrange this.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher of the school.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The headteacher will discuss the request with parents/carers and take appropriate action.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

10. Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSHE as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.

The headteacher or RSHE lead in school will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSHE.

11. Monitoring arrangements

The RSHE teaching programme is reviewed regularly taking into account the outcome of monitoring and evaluation carried out by our school's PSHE Coordinator and the Senior Leadership Team. Monitoring may be in the form of:

- Pupil voice conversations and written surveys regarding the teaching content and methods;
- RSHE staff voice and surveys regarding the teaching content and methods;
- Planning/training sessions between RSHE staff and PSHE Coordinator;
- Learning walks;
- Scrutiny of teacher planning

Pupil development in RSHE is monitored by class teachers and PSHE Coordinators as part of our internal assessment systems and through day-to-day work by school leaders and pastoral teams. It may be evident through:

- Knowledge gained and the understanding of information and issues addressed in RSHE;
- Evidence of pupils' increased sense of responsibility and respectful attitudes towards each other, as monitored by senior pastoral staff;
- A decrease in recorded instances of homophobia, sexual bullying, sexist graffiti and the casual use of derogatory language, particularly with sexual or gender meanings, as monitored by senior pastoral staff.

The information above will support our review of this policy every year. This will be led by the Director of Education. Further consultation will be carried out with staff, pupils, parents and governors where necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the policy as a working document. Policy amendments will be approved by the Trust Board.

Appendix 1: Curriculum Map

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education curriculum map for Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp Church of England Primary school.

| Term | Puzzle Name | Content |
|-----------|------------------------|---|
| Autumn 1: | Being Me in My World | Includes understanding my place in the class, school and global community as well as devising Learning Charters |
| Autumn 2: | Celebrating Difference | Included anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and diversity work |
| Spring 1: | Dreams and Goals | Includes goal-setting, aspirations and resilience building |
| Spring 2: | Healthy Me | Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices (on and off line) |
| Summer 1: | Relationships | Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills |
| Summer 2: | Changing Me | Includes Sex and Relationship Education in the context of looking at and managing change |

Jigsaw PSHE 3 -11/12 Content Overview



| Age Group | Being Me In My World | Celebrating Difference | Dreams and Goals | Healthy Me | Relationships | Changing Me |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages 3-5 (F1-F2) | Self-identity Understanding feelings Being in a classroom Being gentle Rights and responsibilities | Identifying talents Being special Families Where we live Making friends Standing up for yourself | Challenges Perseverance Goal-setting Overcoming obstacles Seeking help Jobs Achieving goals | Exercising bodies Physical activity Healthy food Sleep Keeping clean Safety | Family life Friendships Breaking friendships Falling out Dealing with bullying Being a good friend | Bodies Respecting my body Growing up Growth and change Fun and fears Celebrations |
| Ages 5-6 | Feeling special and safe Being part of a class Rights and responsibilities Rewards and feeling proud Consequences Owning the Learning Charter | Similarities and differences Understanding bullying and knowing how to deal with it Making new friends Celebrating the differences in everyone | Setting goals Identifying successes and achievements Learning styles Working well and celebrating achievement with a partner Tackling new challenges Identifying and overcoming obstacles Feelings of success | Keeping myself healthy Healthier lifestyle choices Keeping clean Being safe Medicine safety/safety with household items Road safety Linking health and happiness | Belonging to a family Making friends/being a good friend Physical contact preferences People who help us Qualities as a friend and person Self-acknowledgement Being a good friend to myself Celebrating special relationships | Life cycles – animal and human Changes in me Changes since being a baby Differences between female and male bodies (correct terminology) Linking growing and learning Coping with change Transition |
| Ages 6-7 | Hopes and fears for the year Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Safe and fair learning environment Valuing contributions Choices Recognising feelings | Assumptions and stereotypes about gender Understanding bullying Standing up for self and others Making new friends Gender diversity Celebrating difference and remaining friends | Achieving realistic goals Perseverance Learning strengths Learning with others Group co-operation Contributing to and sharing success | Motivation Healthier choices Relaxation Healthy eating and nutrition Healthier snacks and sharing food | Different types of family Physical contact boundaries Friendship and conflict Secrets Trust and appreciation Expressing appreciation for special relationships | Life cycles in nature Growing from young to old Increasing independence Differences in female and male bodies (correct terminology) Assertiveness Preparing for transition |
| Ages 7-8 | Setting personal goals Self-identity and worth Positivity in challenges Rules, rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Responsible choices Seeing things from others' perspectives | Families and their differences Family conflict and how to manage it (child-centred) Witnessing bullying and how to solve it Recognising how words can be hurtful Giving and receiving compliments | Difficult challenges and achieving success Dreams and ambitions New challenges Motivation and enthusiasm Recognising and trying to overcome obstacles Evaluating learning processes Managing feelings Simple budgeting | Exercise Fitness challenges Food labelling and healthy swaps Attitudes towards drugs Keeping safe and why it's important online and off line scenarios Respect for myself and others Healthy and safe choices | Family roles and responsibilities Friendship and negotiation Keeping safe online and who to go to for help Being a global citizen Being aware of how my choices affect others Awareness of how other children have different lives Expressing appreciation for family and friends | How babies grow Understanding a baby's needs Outside body changes Inside body changes Family stereotypes Challenging my ideas Preparing for transition |

| Age Group | Being Me In My World | Celebrating Difference | Dreams and Goals | Healthy Me | Relationships | Changing Me |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Ages 8-9 | Being part of a class team Being a school citizen Rights, responsibilities and democracy (school council) Rewards and consequences Group decision-making Having a voice What motivates behaviour | Challenging assumptions Judging by appearance Accepting self and others Understanding influences Understanding bullying Problem-solving Identifying how special and unique everyone is First impressions | Hopes and dreams Overcoming disappointment Creating new, realistic dreams Achieving goals Working in a group Celebrating contributions Resilience Positive attitudes | Healthier friendships Group dynamics Smoking Alcohol Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength | Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting on and Falling Out Girlfriends and boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and animals | Being unique Having a baby Girls and puberty Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change |
| Ages 9-10 | Planning the forthcoming year Being a citizen Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences How behaviour affects groups Democracy, having a voice, participating | Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict Racism Rumours and name-calling Types of bullying Material wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures | Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation | Smoking, including vaping Alcohol Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behaviour | Self-recognition and self-worth Building self-esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and gambling Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming SMARRT internet safety rules | Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys Conception (including IVF) Growing responsibility Coping with change Preparing for transition |
| Ages 10-11 | Identifying goals for the year Global citizenship Children's universal rights Feeling welcome and valued Choices, consequences and rewards Group dynamics Democracy, having a voice Anti-social behaviour Role-modelling | Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration Empathy | Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria Emotions in success Making a difference in the world Motivation Recognising achievements Compliments | Taking personal responsibility How substances affect the body Exploitation, including 'county lines' and gang culture Emotional and mental health Managing stress | Mental health Identifying mental health worries and sources of support Love and loss Managing feelings Power and control Assertiveness Technology safety Take responsibility with technology use | Self-image Body image Puberty and feelings Conception to birth Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexting Transition |
| Ages 11-12 (Scotland) | Personal identity What influences personal identity Identify personal strengths How do others see me? Group identity My growing sense of personal identity and independence Online and global identity Expectations | Assertiveness Prejudice and discrimination My values and those of others Challenging stereotypes Discrimination in school How prejudice and discrimination fuels bullying Being inclusive | What are my dreams and goals? Steps to success Coping when things don't go to plan Rewarding my dreams Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation Keeping my dreams alive How dreams and goals change in response to life | Healthy choices about my emotional health Managing stress Managing my choices around substances Managing my nutritional choices Medicines and immunisation Healthy choices about physical activity and rest/sleep | My changing web of friendships Support I need now and in the future Developing positive relationships What external factors affect relationships, e.g. media influences? Assertiveness in relationships The changing role of families | My changing body and feelings What is self-image? Coping during times of change My changing ways of thinking Managing my changes in mood Moving forwards into my next year of education |

Appendix 2: What pupils should know

By end of primary school

| TOPIC | PUPILS SHOULD KNOW |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Families and people who care about me | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| Respectful relationships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

| TOPIC | PUPILS SHOULD KNOW |
|----------------------|---|
| Online relationships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

By end of secondary school

| TOPIC | PUPILS SHOULD KNOW |
|----------|--|
| Families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That there are different types of committed, stable relationships • How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children • What marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony • Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into • The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships • The roles and responsibilities of parents/carers with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting • How to: determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed |

| TOPIC | PUPILS SHOULD KNOW |
|--|--|
| Respectful relationships, including friendships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including: trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship • Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice) • 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 people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs • About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help • That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control • What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable • The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal |
| Online and media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online • About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online • Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them • What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online • The impact of viewing harmful content • That specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners • That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail • How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online |
| Being safe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships • How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online) |
| Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship • That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing |

| TOPIC | PUPILS SHOULD KNOW |
|-------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women • That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others • That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex • The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available • The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage • That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help) • How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing • About the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment • How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour • How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment |

Appendix 3: Withdrawal from non-statutory content within RSHE (that outside of the science curriculum) – Parent/Carer Form

| TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS/CARERS | | | |
|--|--|-------|--|
| 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 4: Church of England Charter

In our school we seek to provide Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education (RSHE), which will enable all pupils to flourish.

We commit:

1. **To work in partnership with parents and carers.** This will involve dialogue with parents and carers through all stages of policy development as well as discussing the resources used to teach their children and how they can contribute at home. It must, however, be recognised that the law specifies that what is taught and how it is taught is ultimately a decision for the school.
2. **That RSHE will be delivered professionally and as an identifiable part of PSHE.** It will be led, resourced and reported to parents in the same way as any other subject. There will be a planned programme delivered in a carefully sequenced way. Staff will receive regular training in RSHE and PSHE. Any expert visitors or trainers invited into the school to enhance and supplement the programme will be expected to respect the schools published policy for RSHE.
3. **That RSHE will be delivered in a way that affords dignity and shows respect to all who make up our diverse community.** It will not discriminate against any of the protected characteristics in the Equality Act²¹ and will be sensitive to the faith and beliefs of those in the wider school community. RSHE will seek to explain fairly the tenets and varying interpretations of religious communities on matters of sex and relationships and teach these viewpoints with respect. It will value the importance of faithfulness as the underpinning and backdrop for relationships. It will encourage pupils to develop the skills needed to disagree without being disagreeable, to appreciate the lived experience of other people and to live well together.
4. **That RSHE will seek to build resilience in our pupils to help them form healthy relationships, to keep themselves safe and resist the harmful influence of pornography in all its forms.** It will give pupils opportunities to reflect on values and influences including their peers, the media, the internet, faith and culture that may have shaped their attitudes to gender, relationships and sex. It will promote the development of the wisdom and skills our pupils need to make their own informed decisions.
5. **That RSHE will promote healthy resilient relationships set in the context of character and virtue development.** It will reflect the vision and associated values of the school, promote reverence for the gift of human sexuality and encourage relationships that are hopeful and aspirational. Based on the school's values it will seek to develop character within a moral framework based on virtues such as honesty, integrity, self-control, courage, humility, kindness, forgiveness, generosity and a sense of justice but does not seek to teach only one moral position.

6. **That RSHE will be based on honest and medically accurate information from reliable sources of information, including about the law and legal rights.** It will distinguish between different types of knowledge and opinions so that pupils can learn about their bodies and sexual and reproductive health as appropriate to their age and maturity.
7. **To take a particular care to meet the individual needs of all pupils including those with special needs and disabilities.** It will ensure that lessons and any resources used will be accessible and sensitive to the learning needs of the individual child. We acknowledge the potential vulnerability of pupils who have special needs and disabilities (SEND) and recognise the possibilities and rights of SEND pupils to high quality relationships and sex education.
8. **To seek pupils' views about RSHE so that the teaching can be made relevant to their lives.** It will discuss real life issues relating to the age and stage of pupils, including friendships, families, faith, consent, relationship abuse, exploitation and safe relationships online. This will be carefully targeted and age appropriate based on a teacher judgment about pupil readiness for this information in consultation with parents and carers.

^[1] RSHE is used to indicate either Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education as determined by the school context.

^[2] The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity.

Appendix 5: Primary Science Curriculum

“The programmes of study for science are set out year-by-year for Key Stages 1 and 2. Schools are, however, only required to teach the relevant programme of study by the end of the Key Stage. Within each Key Stage, schools therefore have the flexibility to introduce content earlier or later than set out in the programme of study. In addition, schools can introduce Key Stage content during an earlier Key Stage if appropriate.” National Curriculum

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1 | Plants | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees |
| | | Animals, including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. |
| | | Everyday materials | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|--|---|
| 1 | 1 | Seasonal changes | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. |
| | | Living things and their habitat | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. |
| 1 | 2 | Plants | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. |
| | | Animals, including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene |
| | | Uses of everyday materials | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 3 | Plants | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant investigate the way in which water is transported within plants explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. |
| | | Animals, including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. |
| | | Rocks | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. |
| | | Light | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light notice that light is reflected from surfaces recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|---|--|
| 2 | 3 | Forces and magnets | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having two poles predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing |
| 2 | 4 | Living things and their habitats | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things |
| | | Animals, including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey |
| | | States of Matter | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | Sound | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating • recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear • find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it • find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it • recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. |
| | | Electricity | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify common appliances that run on electricity • construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers • identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery • recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit • recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. |
| 2 | 5 | Living things and their habitats | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird • describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals |
| | | Animals, including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the changes as humans develop to old age |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|--|---|
| 2 | 5 | Properties and changes of materials | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda |
| | | Earth and space | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. |
| | | Forces | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. |
| 2 | 6 | Living things and their habitats | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics |

| KEY STAGE | YEAR GROUP | TOPIC | STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 6 | Animals including humans | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans |
| | | Evolution and inheritance | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. |
| | | Light | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. |
| | | Electricity | <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. |