



St Jude's Church of England Primary School

Relationships and Sex Education Policy

June 2022



*Our children
Our St Jude's Family
Happy – Inspired – Loved
The sky is not the limit
Ready for today - prepared for tomorrow*

Introduction

“The new RSE guidance updates existing legislation which is nearly twenty years old. When that guidance was written, fewer than ten percent of households were connected to the internet, and there were no smart phones and no social media.”

At St Jude's, we recognise that there is a strong cause to adjust and adapt our teaching of PSHE so that it falls in line with the demands of an ever-changing society. We strive to ensure that our delivery is fit for purpose, and responds effectively to the needs of our children. The DfE guidance states that :’These subjects represent a huge opportunity to help our children and young people develop. The knowledge and attributes gained will support their own, and others’ wellbeing and attainment and help young people to become successful and happy adults who will make a meaningful contribution to society’.

As a Church of England Primary School, we must recognise the value of human relationships in our teaching of PSHE and the value that they have in encouraging our love of God. “For Christians, as for other people of faith, our identity as humans exists in relationship with God. We seek to live in loving human relationships which reflect something of God’s love for the world.”

1. Aims

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school 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 culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory requirements

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

However, we are not required to provide sex education but we do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

In teaching RSE, we must have regard to [guidance](#) issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the [Education Act 1996](#).

At St Jude's Church of England Primary School we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

For further information on the statutory requirements for RSE, see Appendix 1.

3. Policy development

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

1. Review – the PSHE lead and the Senior Leadership Team worked together to look at all of the relevant information, including relevant national and local guidance. This included the SDBE guidance, which reflects the Christian ethos that exists within Church of England primary schools.
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the RSE policy and make recommendations.
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and carers have received all relevant information, including the 'Understanding Relationships and Health Education in your child's primary school' document, so that they are thoroughly informed of the statutory guidance for RSE. Parents and carers have also received the policy and have been asked for their views on it.
4. Pupil consultation – at St. Jude's, we regularly [w](#)seek the views of children to inform our planning and teaching. This can take the form of 'question boxes' within Jigsaw sessions for the pupils to ask questions in a more private forum, as well as pupils needs assessments conducted by teachers.
5. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified.

4. Definition

As a school, we deliver PSHE as an overarching subject from reception through to year six. This can take place within timetabled lessons, but also through our wider curriculum. Within PSHE, we use the Jigsaw scheme of work to deliver our timetabled PSHE lessons. Jigsaw lessons take place once a week for each year group. Through Jigsaw, we teach and deliver RSE: Relationships and Sex Education. RSE aims to provide children with the capacity to develop a secure understanding of themselves and the world around them.

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

Relationships Education

Relationships education will put in place the building blocks needed for positive and safe relationships, including with friends, family and online. Children will be taught what a relationship is, what friendship is, what family means and who can support them in an age-appropriate way. St Jude's school will cover how to treat each other with kindness, consideration and respect. Relationships education is statutory.

Our provision of Relationships Education includes:

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

Sex Education

Our sex education provision will consist of two parts. The first is the sex education directly from the science curriculum: this is statutory. For each year group, it will include:

Year Group	Sex Education from the Science Curriculum
Reception	N/A
Year 1	Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
Year 2	Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
Year 3	N/A
Year 4	N/A
Year 5	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. Describe the changes as humans develop to old age, including the changes experienced in puberty as well as understanding gestation periods.
Year 6	N/A

The second part of our sex education curriculum is not statutory, and is delivered in addition to what is covered in the science curriculum. The DfE recommends that “all primary schools should have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born”. Parents and carers have a right to withdraw their child from the non-statutory teaching of sex education. Our provision will include:

Year Group	Sex Education additional to the Science Curriculum
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name body parts • Understand that we all grow from babies to adults
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the life cycles of animals and humans • Explain the changes to my body from when I was a baby • Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the cycles of life in nature • Explain the natural process of growing from young to old • Recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, anus, testicles, vagina, vulva) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby • Understand how babies grow and develop in the mother’s uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow • Understand that boys’ and girls’ bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies and identify how boys’ and girls’ bodies change on the outside during this growing up process • Identify how boys’ and girls’ bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm • Correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby • Describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally • Describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty • 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 • Understand that the age of consent for sexual intercourse is 16 (in the UK), but that they are not obliged to have sex just because they are 16.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after your • Describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born • Understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship and what that might mean about having a girlfriend/boyfriend

5. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 2, but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary. As a school, we are using the Ofsted approved scheme of work, Jigsaw, to guide our curriculum for RSE. Information on Jigsaw can be found on their website: <https://www.jigsawpshe.com/>.

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

Information about the Jigsaw curriculum for each year group can be found below:

Reception: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/UK-3-11-Snapshot-Overview-Map.pdf>

Year 1: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-1-Overview.pdf>

Year 2: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-2-Overview.pdf>

Year 3: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-3-Overview.pdf>

Year 4: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-4-Overview.pdf>

Year 5: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-5-Overview.pdf>

Year 6: <https://st-judes.lambeth.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Year-6-Overview.pdf>

6. Delivery of RSE

As part of our approach to delivering RSE, we aim to for the learning that takes place to transcend into our children's wider wellbeing, as well as their attitudes to themselves and the world around them. We strive to teach for inclusivity and respect for difference, fostering a sense of inclusion in all of our sessions in an appropriate and meaningful way.

The RSE curriculum will be delivered through the children's weekly PSHE sessions, but also through wider school opportunities such as workshops, careers days and leadership groups. We also ensure that each year group establishes a 'Jigsaw Charter' at the beginning of their new academic year, to establish ground rules that enable an environment that fosters inclusion and respect between children.

We seek to offer a 'spiral curriculum, as encouraged by Ofsted: 'a 'spiral curriculum'...introduces new and more challenging learning, while building on what has gone before, which reflects and meets the personal development needs of the children and young people'.

As previously stated, RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. For example, from reception to year six, all children will learn about different types of relationships in an age-appropriate context. –Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, such as learning about the changes experienced by the body in puberty or learning to describe the processes of reproduction in plants and animals. Other aspects are included in religious education. For example, children are encouraged to explore and reflect on how the moral decisions we make impact ourselves and others.

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: looked after children or young carers).

Throughout our delivery of RSE, we strive to ensure our teaching is in line with our Christian ethos. We aim to approach RSE in a faith sensitive and inclusive way, seeking to explain the tenets varying interpretations of religious communities on matters of sex and relationships and teach these viewpoints with respect. In the Church of England's 'Vision for Education' document, it states that they "want young people to flourish and to gain every opportunity to live fulfilled lives. For Church schools, RSE is about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, healthy relationships, sex, human sexuality and health. It is also about the spiritual and moral aspects of relationships within a context of a Christian vision for the purpose of life."

Within the early years, though the statutory teaching of Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education doesn't specifically apply, EYFS does include Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED). PSED includes three aspects of children's learning behavior: managing feelings and behavior, making relationships and self-confidence and awareness. Relationships are ultimately at the core of human experience and interaction, in turn making it particularly important that children are supported in learning the social skills that are needed to interact well with others and form positive relationships.

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The governing board

The governing board will approve the RSE policy, and hold the headteacher to account for its implementation.

7.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory components of RSE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils

- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from non-statutory components of RSE

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

The staff delivering the RSE curriculum are as follows:

- Megan Valuks
- Madeleine Appleby
- Claire Douch
- Alex Cutts
- Neelum Khan
- Jessica Potts
- Kesta Mcleish
- Alison Baffour

7.4 Pupils

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

8. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE. These are as follows:

Year Group	Sex Education additional to the Science Curriculum
Reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name body parts • Understand that we all grow from babies to adults
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the life cycles of animals and humans • Explain the changes to my body from when I was a baby • Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the cycles of life in nature • Explain the natural process of growing from young to old • Recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, anus, testicles, vagina, vulva) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby • Understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow • Understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies and identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm Correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby Describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally Describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty 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 Understand that the age of consent for sexual intercourse is 16 (in the UK), but that they are not obliged to have sex just because they are 16.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after your Describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born Understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship and what that might mean about having a girlfriend/boyfriend

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

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

9. Training

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

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

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the PSHE lead, Kesta Mcleish, supported by SLT, through lesson observations and remote learning provision monitoring.

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our ongoing teaching cycle of developing planning that is informed by children's knowledge and understanding of the subject.

This policy will be reviewed by the senior leadership team every two years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing board.

Understanding Relationships and Health Education in your child's primary school: a guide for parents

We want all children to grow up healthy, happy, safe, and able to manage the challenges and opportunities of modern Britain. That is why, from September 2020, all primary age children will be taught Relationships and Health Education.

These subjects are designed to equip your child with knowledge to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships as well as preparing them for a successful adult life. The world for all young people looks very different from the way it did 20 years ago when this curriculum was last updated – these changes bring the content into the 21st century, so that it is relevant for your child.

Your child's school will have flexibility to deliver the content in a way that is age and developmentally appropriate and sensitive to the needs and religious background of its pupils.

Relationships Education

Relationships Education will put in place the building blocks needed for positive and safe relationships, including with family, friends and online.

Your child will be taught what a relationship is, what friendship is, what family means and who can support them. In an age-appropriate way, your child's school will cover how to treat each other with kindness, consideration and respect.

By the end of primary school, pupils will have been taught content on:

- families and people who care for me
- caring friendships
- respectful relationships
- online relationships
- being safe

You can find further detail by searching '**relationships and health education**' on GOV.UK.

Health Education

Health Education aims to give your child the information they need to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing, to recognise issues in themselves and others, and to seek support as early as possible when issues arise.



By the end of primary school, pupils will have been taught content on:

- mental wellbeing
- internet safety and harms
- physical health and fitness
- healthy eating
- facts and risks associated with drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- health and prevention
- basic first aid
- changing adolescent body

You can find further detail by searching **'relationships and health education'** on GOV.UK.

Your rights as a parent

The important lessons you teach your child about healthy relationships, looking after themselves and staying safe, are respected and valued under this new curriculum. Teaching at school will complement and reinforce the lessons you teach your child as they grow up.

Your child's school is required to consult with you when developing and renewing their policies on Relationships Education. These policies must be published online and be available to anybody free of charge.

You can express your opinion, and this will help your child's school decide how and when to cover the content of the statutory guidance. It may also help them decide whether to teach additional non-statutory content. Schools are required to ensure their teaching reflects the age and religious background of their pupils.

Some schools will start to teach these subjects from September 2019 – if you'd like to know more, please speak to your child's school about what they plan to teach.



Right to withdraw your child

You cannot withdraw your child from Relationships Education because it is important that all children receive this content, covering topics such as friendships and how to stay safe.

Your child's primary school can choose to teach Sex Education. If you'd like to know more about this, we recommend speaking to the school to understand what will be taught and when. If you do not want your child to take part in some or all of the lessons on Sex Education, you can ask that they are withdrawn. At primary level, the head teacher must grant this request.

The science curriculum in all maintained schools also includes content on human development, including reproduction, which there is no right to withdraw from.



Appendix 2: Overview of Jigsaw 'Healthy Me'

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging assumptions Judging by appearance Accepting self and others Understanding influences Understanding bullying Problem-solving Identifying how special and unique everyone is First impressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hopes and dreams Overcoming disappointment Creating new, realistic dreams Achieving goals Working in a group Celebrating contributions Resilience Positive attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthier friendships Group dynamics Smoking Alcohol Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting on and Falling Out Girlfriends and boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being unique Having a baby Girls and puberty Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning the forthcoming year Being a citizen Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences How behaviour affects groups Democracy, having a voice, participating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking, including vaping Alcohol Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 SMART internet safety rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration Empathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria Emotions in success Making a difference in the world Motivation Recognising achievements Compliments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking personal responsibility How substances affect the body Exploitation, including 'county lines' and gang culture Emotional and mental health Managing stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-image Body image Puberty and feelings Conception to birth Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexting Transition

Appendix 2: By the end of primary school pupils should know

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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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
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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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

Appendix 3: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Please ensure you have confirmed an appointment with Mr Dunford-Crozier			
Parent signature			

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