

Kirkburton Middle School



Enjoying, Achieving, Succeeding Together

Policy	Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (RSHE) Policy		
Current version	September 2025	Next Review Date	September 2026
Date approved		Adopted from	September 2025
Approver		Signature	

Objective of Policy
All schools and academies, except maintained nursery schools, are required to have a written policy for relationships and sex education. This policy outlines the approach to relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) at Scissett Middle School.

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

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

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

This should include:

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

Legislation and statutory guidance

At Scissett Middle School, we are required to provide relationship education and health education to all pupils.

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

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

Definitions

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

- **RSE:** Relationships and sex education.
- **PSHE:** Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education. The RSE policy may link to, or be part of, a wider PSHE policy.

Policy development

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

The three key stages of policy development:

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

The RSHE policy at Scissett Middle School has been developed following consultation with the whole school community. The process of policy development involved the following steps:

- A lead member of staff reviewed the current provision.
- DfE guidance and information about RSHE was shared with stakeholders (children, staff, parents, and governors).
- Knowledge of the local school context helped us to understand the needs and priorities of our school community.
- A draft policy was shared with stakeholders for comments. These comments were considered by the Governing Board and RSHE lead.
- The policy was ratified (adopted) by the Governing Board. • The policy was shared with parents and is available on the school website.

Statement of intent

This policy outlines the approach to relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) at Scissett Middle School.

Relationships, sex, and health education is important at Scissett Middle School because it:

- Prepares pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities, and experiences of adult life.
- Gives pupils the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their health and well-being.
- Supports pupils' skills to recognise positive, healthy, and respectful relationships.
- Helps to safeguard pupils, so they can find and access help and support.
- Teaches pupils' tolerance, the importance of equality, and respect for diversity.
- Develops pupils' self-respect and self-worth, confidence, and empathy. As a school we have considered the obligations contained in the Equality Act 2010 and their responsibilities outlined in [Public Sector Equality Duty Guidance for schools in England \(EHRC, 2014\)](#)

Roles and responsibilities

a. The Governing Board

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

b. The Headteacher

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

c. Lead teacher for RSHE

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

d. SENDCO

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

e. All teachers of RSHE

- Know and act in accordance with the RSHE policy.
- Reflect the law (including the Equality Act 2010) as it applies to sex and relationships.
- Consider how their personal views and/or beliefs might impact on their teaching of RSHE.
- Monitor pupil progress in line with school policy.
- Work with the SENCO to identify and respond to the needs of pupils with SEND.
- Report any concerns about RSHE teaching to the lead teacher and/or senior leader.
- Report any safeguarding concerns or pupil disclosures to the DSL (in line with school safeguarding policy).

- Respond professionally and appropriately to any parent who has withdrawn their child from sex education.
- Share any concerns they may have about teaching RSHE with the lead teacher and/or Headteacher. Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSHE.

The RSHE curriculum: see Appendix 2 for statutory content (detail) and Appendix 3 for detail of the RSHE/PSHE education curriculum content at Scissett Middle School.

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

RHE Statutory Content Summary (Primary School) There is no statutory content for sex education.

Relationships Education (para 62, page 20)	Health Education (para 96, page 32)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families and people who care for me • Caring relationships • Respectful relationships • Online relationships • Being safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental well being • Internet safety and harms • Physical health and fitness • Healthy eating • Drugs, alcohol and tobacco • Health and prevention • Basic first aid • Changing adolescent body (including puberty and menstruation)

RHE Statutory Content Summary (Secondary School)

Schools should continue to develop knowledge on topics specified for primary as required and in addition cover the following content by the end of secondary.

Relationships Education (para 81, page 27)	Health Education (para 103, page 36)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families • Respectful relationships, including friendships • Online and media • Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental well being • Internet safety and harms • Physical health and fitness • Healthy eating • Drugs, alcohol and tobacco • Health and prevention • Basic first aid • Changing adolescent body

The content of the RSHE curriculum at Scissett Middle School is informed by:

- ✚ National guidance and evidence-based research about RSHE/PSHE ed.
- ✚ Information about the law/ legal rights including the Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty.
- ✚ Relevant health and other data (both local and national). ✚ The views of pupils, staff, parents, and governors.
- Nationally recognised and/or quality assured resources (e.g. The PSHE Association, Barnados).
- We teach content outlined in [PSHE Association: programme of study 2020](#). This programme of study is a suggested DfE resource.
- This programme of study supports schools to provide a comprehensive programme that integrates, but is not limited to, the statutory RSHE content. This broader PSHE education programme includes well-being, careers and citizenship education. The used KS3 programme of study sets our learning opportunities for each key stage under three core themes: Health and Well-Being, Relationships, and Living in the Wider World.
- The content is well-matched to the needs of the pupils. It is age (developmentally appropriate) and is based on what pupils are likely to need to know (including any safeguarding considerations) and what they are likely to be able to understand.
- The curriculum is sequenced and progressively builds upon prior knowledge.
- The RSHE curriculum includes the acquisition of knowledge and understanding, the development of skills and respectful attitudes.
- The curriculum is inclusive, so it meets the needs of all pupils.
- The content of the RSHE curriculum may need to be adapted or changed throughout the year to meet local/national priorities.
- Any parent, teacher or pupil is encouraged to offer feedback about the RSHE curriculum. Scissett Middle School encourages feedback to be passed onto Mrs G Senior (Head of school) or Mrs A Glencorse, Subject Leader.

Sex Education

- Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools from September 2020 (DfE, para 65/page 23).
- The DfE *recommends* that 'all primary schools should have a programme of sex education tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human cycle set out in national curriculum science - how a baby is conceived and born (DfE, para 67/page 23).
- All pupils will be taught in national curriculum science: the main external parts of the human body; how the body changes as it grows (including puberty); the reproductive process in some plants and animals.
- All pupils will be taught the health education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. The section on the changing adolescent body includes: key facts about puberty and the changing adolescence body particularly through from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes; about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle (DfE, page 35).
- All pupils will be taught about relationships education content as outlined in the RSHE guidance. This includes learning about caring relationships and different types of families (DfE,

page 20). All teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in approach and content. Teaching will be fully integrated into programmes of study rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson (DfE, para 37/page 15).

Teaching about diverse families (e.g. LGBT) is part of relationships education.

- At Scissett Middle School, in KS2, sex education covers how a baby is conceived and born.
- Sex Education is taught in KS3 as part of our spiral curriculum, in the RSHE units of learning following the PHSE association programmes of study.

Parents/carers will be:

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

Appendix 4 outlines the sex education content at Scissett Middle School.

The delivery of the RSHE curriculum:

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

Safeguarding: safe and effective practice

- RSHE will be delivered in a safe, supportive learning environment, so that young people feel able to express their views and beliefs, ask questions and know where to find help.

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

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

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

Governors attended the online Kirklees training event on 21/10/20. The RSHE lead teacher consulted with the lead governor during the policy writing process, and presented to governors for the policy to be ratified in Feb 2021.

As part of student consultation, students completed a google forms questionnaire (February 2021) to give feedback on the following questions:

What topics do you think are important to learn about in Y6, 7 and 8?

- Puberty and physical changes
- Emotional changes/ social implications
- Body image
- Self-esteem
- Menstruation
- Consent
- Human reproduction, birth etc
- Contraception
- Pregnancy
- STIs
- Peer pressure
- Media influence
- Online safety
- Online risks (harmful content, explicit material, indecent images)
- Risky behaviour
- Grooming
- Sexual exploitation
- Coercion
- Harassment

- Abuse
- Diversity (gender, sexual orientation etc)
- Other.....

To Y7/8 what would you have liked to have learnt/known in Y6?

How do you think RSE should be delivered?

- Video clips
- Discussion
- Q&A
- Quiz like questions
- Worksheets

How much time should be given to RSE?

- 1 Month/4 weeks
- 1 Half term
- 1 Term
- Other.....

Would you prefer to be taught by your usual staff member or a visitor?

Results from this have been considered in the planning and delivery of our RSHE content, to ensure our curriculum is fit for purpose.

SLT were consulted, with questions and feedback shared, and further developments made.

Parents initially were informed, having the DfE Guide for Parents shared with them, along with the DfE FAQs. Following this, our parent forum group were consulted and encouraged to complete a google form, giving feedback to the following questions. This helped us finalise our draft policy.

How could the school help you to understand more about our new RSHE/PSHE education curriculum?

I would like (tick the ones you think are important to you):

- (more) information about the new guidance
- (more) information about the content of the curriculum (what my child will learn) at this school
- a chance to talk to my child's class teacher • to look at some of the activities or resources used • Anything else?

How would you like the school to reflect your family (including your faith and/or values) in our teaching?

I would like the school to (tick the ones you think are important to you):

- Talk about different types of families (not all families are the same)
- Explain that religions have different views about relationships and family life
- Make sure that children learn about the importance of equality and respect for difference

- Anything else?
- Three things you want the school to do in relation to RSHE
- Three things that would help you to support RSHE in school
- Three things the school could do to support your understanding of RSHE
- Three ways in which RSHE can reflect your family (including your faith and/or values)

Following this, all parents were invited to share feedback on the draft policy, and were invited to an information parents meeting (via Teams), led by the PSHCE coordinator where we talked through the final policy, shared curriculum resources and answered questions. (March 2021).

Parental engagement is informed by:

DfE Parental engagement

DfE: Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education: FAQs

DfE: Relationships, sex and health education: guides for parents

PSHE Association: Guide to parental engagement

The role of parents/carers in the development of children's understanding about relationships is vital. Parents are the first teachers of their children.

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

Faith and cultural perspectives on RSHE

- Teaching RSHE effectively means considering the many faiths and cultures of Britain today and knowing about the law.
- As a school we will deliver RSHE in a non-judgmental way, providing a balanced approach that acknowledges the wealth of beliefs, views and opinions of our community and country.
- RSHE teaching will promote equality and challenge all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
- A diverse range of resources will be used so every child and family feels included, respected, and valued.

- Parents and carers are key partners in RSHE and are best placed to support their children to understand how their learning at school fits with their family's faith, beliefs, and values.

The right to be excused from sex education

- Science, relationships, and health education are statutory in schools from September 2020.
- Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of the RSHE programme (DfE, para 45/page 17)
- Parents are not able to withdraw their child from any aspect of relationships education or health education (which includes learning about the changing adolescent body, puberty, and menstruation) or any content delivered through the national curriculum science programme.
- Any parent wishing to withdraw their child from sex education will be invited to meet with the Head of School to '*discuss the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on the child*'. Whilst there is no requirement for parents or the school to do so, this is good practice (DfE, para 45/page 17).
- The Head of School will automatically grant a parent's request to withdraw their child from any sex education other than as part of the science curriculum (DfE, para 49/page 18).
- The parent(s) and the Head of School will complete the form: Parental withdrawal from sex education within RSHE (Appendix 6). This will record the main points of the discussion (if this has taken place), the reason for the withdrawal, and the arrangements for ensuring the pupil receives appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal. This will be reviewed at least annually.

Monitoring the quality of provision for RSHE

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

Policy review

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

Appendix 1: The statutory content: relationships education and health education (DfE)

Relationships education overview (para 62/page 20)

Families and people who care for me

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That families are important for them growing up because they can give love, security, and stability.
- The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives. • That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.
- That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up.
- That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
- How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.

Caring friendships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences, and support with problems and difficulties.
- That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
- That most friendships have ups and downs, but that these can often be worked through, so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened and that resorting to violence is never right.
- How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust.
- How to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable.
- How to manage conflict.
- How to manage different situations and how to seek help from others if needed.

Respectful relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs.
- Which practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.
- The conventions of courtesy and manners.
- The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.

- That in school and wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.
- About the different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying to an adult, and how to seek help.
- What a stereotype is, and how they can be unfair, negative, or destructive.
- The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers, and adults.

Online relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not.
- That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online, even when we are anonymous.
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online.
- How to recognise harmful content and contact online, and how to report these.
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.
- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

Being safe

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others – including in a digital context.
- About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults.
- That it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. • That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) who they do not know.
- How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- How to ask for advice or help for themselves and others, and to keep trying until they are heard.
- How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- Where to seek advice, for example, from their family, their school and other sources.

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

(DfE, para 96/page 32)

Mental Wellbeing

By the end of primary school pupils will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and nervousness.
- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.
- How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.

- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important they discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That for most people, the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- About the benefits of rationing time spent online.
- The risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices.
- The impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- How to consider the effect of their online actions on others.
- How to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
- The importance of keeping personal information private.
- Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.
- That the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.
- How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information (inclusive of that from search engines) is ranked, selected, and targeted.
- Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical Health and Fitness

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Healthy eating

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Drugs alcohol and tobacco

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Health and prevention

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Basic First Aid

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Changing adolescent body.

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Secondary Content

Full details about the content pupils will know by the end of secondary school can be found in the Department for Education guidance on pg25 and pg35.

At Scissett Middle School we cover the first two years of the PHSE Association programme of study. Pupils will cover the remaining content at High School.

[DfE Statutory Guidance Link](#)

Appendix 2: The RSHE curriculum at Scissett Middle School

Programme of study (the content of RSHE/PSHE ed)

- The DfE [Statutory guidance for Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education](#) sets out what schools must cover in primary schools from September 2020.
- Scissett Middle School has adopted the JIGSAW teaching resource to deliver the RSHE curriculum to Year 6 in KS2. This is a PSHE Association Quality Assured Resource.
- The [PSHE Association programme of study](#) (Key Stages 1–5) is a national programme of study and a suggested DfE resource. Scissett Middle School has adopted this programme of study for KS3.

- It has three core themes: Health and Wellbeing; Relationships; and Living in the Wider World.
- This programme of study provides a comprehensive programme for each key stage, that fully covers, but is not limited to the statutory requirements.

Details of the PSHE curriculum, including curriculum timetables can be found on the school website. Examples of resources used in the teaching of RSHE can also be found on the PSHCE section of the website. <https://www.Scissettmiddleschool.co.uk/subjects/pshce>

Appendix 3: Sex education at Scissett Middle School

- Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools (DfE, para 65/page 23)
- DfE recommends that ‘all primary schools should have a programme of sex education tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils’. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human cycle set out in national curriculum science - how a baby is conceived and born’ (DfE, para 67/page 23).
- All pupils will be taught in national curriculum science: the main external parts of the human body; how the body changes as it grows (including puberty); the reproductive process in some plants and animals.
- All pupils will be taught the content of health education as outlined in the RSHE guidance. The section on the changing adolescent body includes: key facts about puberty and the changing adolescence body particularly through from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes; about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle (DfE, page 35).
- All pupils will be taught about relationships education as outlined in the RSHE guidance. This includes learning about caring relationships and different types of families (DfE, page 20).
- LGBT: all teaching is sensitive and age appropriate in approach and content. Teaching will be fully integrated into programmes of study rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson (DfE, para 37/page 15).
- Schools are free to determine whether pupils are taught sex education beyond what is required above.
- At Scissett Middle School we teach age appropriate sex education from Y6 onwards (how a baby is conceived and born).

Parents/carers will be:

- Consulted about the content, organisation, and delivery of the sex education curriculum.
- Given the opportunity to share their views on the lessons.
- Informed in advance of the content of sex education lessons and be able to view the main resources used.
- Encouraged to complement the teaching at home by sharing the learning and talking about family values and beliefs.
- Given clear guidance on how to request the withdrawal of their child from these components of sex education.
- The teaching of Sex education is age appropriate, using the PSHE Association quality assured resources.

Appendix 4: Sample letter to parents/carers (engagement)

Dear

Thank you for your letter/request about withdrawing your child from sex education.

We respect the legal right of all parents to withdraw their child from some or all of sex education delivered as part of our RSHE/PSHE ed programme.

Before you make the final decision about which aspects of sex education lessons you wish your child to be withdrawn from, I would like to invite you into school, so we can talk about this together. This will give us an opportunity to share our programme and look at some resources together and give you the chance to ask any questions or share any concerns you may have. We can put a plan together to agree when/how to withdraw your child whilst in school and consider when/how you can talk to your child about the content at home.

One of the reasons we are keen to keep all children in our lessons is that we believe that age appropriate relationships and sex education helps children to be safe, happy and healthy in their interactions with others (now and in the future). When children are withdrawn from lessons, there is always a possibility that they will hear information that is only partly accurate with no chance to ask questions in a safe environment.

In lessons, teachers are always careful to ensure that children learn about growing up in a way that respects different religious and cultural views and reflects the values and ethos of the school.

I would welcome the opportunity to meet with you to learn more about how we can work together to support your child.

Thank you for considering this matter so carefully.

Appendix 5: Form to be used for parental withdrawal from sex education delivered as part of the RSHE/PSHE ed curriculum

Parental withdrawal from sex education delivered as part of the RSHE/PSHE ed curriculum A copy of this form should be given to the parent(s) and a copy retained in school	
To be completed by the parent(s)	
Name of child	
Name of parent(s)	

Year group/class	
Reason for withdrawing the child from sex education delivered as part of RSHE/PSHE education	
Any other information you wish the school to consider	
Parent(s) signature	
To be completed by the Head of School	
Notes from discussion with parent(s)	
How the school will inform the parent about sex education	
Where the pupil will work/supervision	
Work to be undertaken by the pupil at this time	
Headteacher signature	
Review date	