



Relationships, Sex and Health Education Policy 2026

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Introduction

- 1.1 The Trust believes that in order to create a happy and successful adult life, children and young people need to have the self-confidence to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health, and relationships. Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) is about giving children and young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds, not just intimate relationships. Health Education is giving students information to make well-informed, positive choices about their own health and wellbeing. The Trust recognises that physical health and mental wellbeing are interlinked, and it is important that students understand that good physical health contributes to good mental wellbeing, and vice versa.
- 1.2 The Trust has a responsibility under the Equality Act 2010 to ensure the best for all students at its academies irrespective of disability, educational needs, race, nationality, ethnic or national origin, sex, gender identity, pregnancy, maternity, religion, or sexual orientation. As a result, RSE will be sensitive to the different needs of individual students and may need to adapt and change over time to reflect the needs of the particular cohort. The Trust may also take positive action, where it can be shown that it is proportionate, to deal with particular disadvantages affecting one group because of a protected characteristic.
- 1.3 The Trust is aware of the need to be mindful of and respectful to a wide variety of faith and cultural beliefs across its academies and will make every attempt to be appropriately sensitive; equally it is essential that children and young people still have access to the learning they need to stay safe, healthy and understand their rights as individuals. The Trust believes that its students deserve the right to honest, clear, impartial scientific and factual information to help better form their own beliefs and values, free from bias, judgement, or subjective personal beliefs of those who teach them.

The policy will be reviewed annually, and parents will be consulted in advance about significant changes.

Aim and Objectives

Through the delivery of high-quality, evidence-based and age-appropriate RSE, Relationship and Health Education, the academy aims to help prepare students for the onset of puberty, give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene, create a positive culture in relation to sexuality and relationships and to ensure students know how and when to ask for help and where to access support. By the end of their education, the Trust hopes students will have developed resilience and feelings of self-respect, confidence, and empathy in preparation for the responsibilities and experiences of adult life.

Definition of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)

- 3.1 RSE is lifelong learning about physical, sexual, moral, and emotional development. It is about teaching sex, sexuality and sexual health in a way that gives students the confidence to make sound decisions when facing risks and other challenges. It includes teaching about friendship, the importance of caring, stable, and mutually supportive relationships with another person, and how to control and understand feelings that come with being in a relationship.
- 3.2 RSE does not encourage early sexual experimentation. It teaches children and young people to understand human sexuality and to respect themselves and others, to build self-esteem

and understand the reasons for delaying sexual activity so that they can develop safe, fulfilling, and healthy sexual relationships, at the appropriate time.

3.3 RSE will outline that there are different types of committed, stable relationships, the characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships, the importance of marriage as a relationship choice and why it must be freely entered into, how relationships might contribute to human happiness and the their importance for raising children, as well as highlighting the roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising children, characteristics of successful parenting and how to judge when relationships have become unsafe as well as how to seek help or advice and report concerns about others.

Roles and Responsibilities

All members of the Trust community are expected to follow this policy. Roles, responsibilities, and expectations of each section of the Trust and academy community are set out in detail below.

4.1 Board of Trustees

Trustees will monitor and evaluate the impact of the policy by reviewing students' progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes. They will hold the Chief Executive Officer and Headteachers to account for the implementation of the policy.

4.2 Local Academy Council

Local Academy Council members in each academy will review and monitor the application and implementation of this policy by receiving regular reports from the academy Headteacher on educational outcomes. Local members will scrutinise relevant data, review any issues that might arise and act as a point of challenge for decisions taken by the Headteacher.

4.3 Headteacher

Each academy Headteacher, with support from their respective Senior Leadership Team, will ensure that staff are supported and up to date with policy changes. They will ensure that RSE is well led, effectively managed, and well planned across various subjects (to avoid unnecessary duplication of topics) and that the quality of provision is subject to regular and effective self-evaluation. The Headteacher will ensure that teaching is age-appropriate, delivered in ways that are accessible to all students with SEND and that the subjects are resourced, staffed, and timetabled appropriately. They will ensure that teaching delivered by any external organisation is age-appropriate and accessible for students and will liaise with parents regarding any concerns or opinions regarding RSE, Relationships and Health Education provision and will manage parental requests for withdrawal of students from non-statutory, non-science components of RSE.

4.4 Staff

Teachers of RSE, Relationships and Health Education will ensure that they are up to date with school policy and curriculum requirements regarding sex education and will attend and engage in professional development training. Teachers will encourage students to communicate concerns regarding their social, personal, and emotional development in confidence, listen to their needs and support them seriously. If a student comes to a member of staff with an issue that that member of staff feels they are not able to deal with alone, they

will take this concern to their line-manager.

4.5 Parents

The Trust hopes to build a positive and supporting relationship with parents through mutual understanding, cooperation, and trust. Parents are expected to share the responsibility of sex education and support their children's personal, social, and emotional development. The Trust hopes parents will create an open home environment where students can engage, discuss, and continue to learn about matters that have been raised through school. Parents are also encouraged to seek additional support in this from the academy their child attends where they feel it is needed.

4.6 Students

Students are expected to take RSE, Relationships and Health Education seriously. Students are expected to listen, be considerate of other students' feelings and beliefs, comply with class-set confidentiality rules and support one another with issues that arise during class. Students who fail to follow these standards of behaviour will be dealt with under the academy's Behaviour Policy.

Delivery of RSE and Relationship Education

RSE will be delivered in a non-judgmental, factual way allowing scope for children and young people to ask questions in a safe environment. Teachers will tailor the delivery of RSE to meet the specific needs of the students in that class, and to be responsive to their behaviour and development. Classes will explore different attitudes, values, and social labels, and develop skills that will enable our students to make informed decisions regarding sex and relationships as well as being able to differentiate between fact, opinion and belief and an understanding of the law on various topics. Students will be taught the anatomically correct names for body parts, but slang or everyday terms used in certain social circles will be discussed; this will surround discussion about what is and isn't acceptable language to use.

The RSE curriculum will be continually reviewed and adapted to ensure students' local context and experience are reflected, e.g., changes to online safety during lockdown. Further RSE content may also be delivered through additional activities such as 'drop down days.'

5.1 Endeavour Academies:

In our academies RSE will be delivered in Personal, Social, Health Education (PSHE), with aspects of RSE delivered through other curriculum areas e.g., Science. This will build on the foundation of RSE, or Relationships Education delivered in primary school.

RSE an Relationships Education: Curriculum and Outcomes

- 6.1 By the end of their primary and secondary education the Trust expects students to know the information set out in Annex 1 and 2.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 The headteacher will review pupil progress in RSE, with findings included in the Local Academy Boards and school reporting to the Chief Executive and Trustees for review.
- 7.2 RSE teaching and learning quality will be evaluated through each academy's monitoring programme (development and review).

Health Education: Physical health and mental wellbeing

The Trust wishes to promote students' health and well-being by encouraging self-control, their ability to self-regulate and strategies for doing so. This will enable students to become confident in their ability to achieve well and persevere even when they encounter setbacks or when their goals are distant, and to respond calmly and rationally to setbacks and challenges. The Trust believes that an integrated, whole school approach to the teaching and promotion of health and wellbeing will have a positive impact on behaviour and attainment. Health Education will be delivered in science, computing, Physical Education (PE) and PSHE.

Health Education: Physical health and mental wellbeing

- 9.1 The Trust will endeavour to ensure that RSE, Relationships Education and Health Education is accessible for all students. We are aware that some students are more vulnerable to exploitation, bullying and other issues due to the nature of their SEND and RSE, Relationships Education and Health Education may be particularly important for such students, for example those with Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs or learning disabilities. Teaching will be sensitive, age-appropriate, developmentally appropriate, differentiated and personalised to meet the specific needs of students at different developmental stages.
- 9.2 Staff will make reasonable adjustments to alleviate disadvantage faced by students with disabilities and will be mindful of the SEND Code of Practice and the Trust's SEND Policy when planning for these subjects. Staff will use a variety of different strategies to ensure that all students have access to the same information, which include additional in-class support, adaptation of materials and consultation with external agencies for topics which may be sensitive to particular students.

Right to request withdrawal from sex education

- 10.1 The Trust hopes that parents will feel comfortable with, and understand the importance of, the education provided to their children as described in this policy.
- 10.2 Before withdrawing or making a request, the Trust strongly urges parents to carefully consider their decision as sex education is a vital part of the school curriculum and supports child development. Parents cannot withdraw their child from Relationships or Health Education or the elements on human growth and reproduction which fall under the National Curriculum science OR the science curriculum.
- 10.3 Any parent wishing to withdraw their child from sex education should put their request in writing and send it to their child's school; Academy address, or via email to; academy email contact address, who will arrange a meeting to discuss their concerns. Once those discussions have taken place, except in exceptional circumstances, the school will respect the parents' request to withdraw the child, up to and until three terms before the child turns

16. After that point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than be withdrawn, the academy will make arrangements to provide the child with sex education during one of those terms.

10.4 If a student is excused from sex education, the academy will ensure that the student receives appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.

Confidentiality and Child Protection

11.1 The Trust hopes to provide a safe and supportive school community where students feel comfortable seeking help and guidance on anything that may be concerning them about life either at school or at home. All teachers will receive training around confidentiality and should ensure that students understand that they cannot offer unconditional confidentiality. If a child protection issue is disclosed to a member of staff, that member of staff should follow the Trust's Child Protection and Safeguarding procedures.

11.2 If a staff member is approached by a student under 16 who is having, or is contemplating having sexual intercourse, the teacher should:

- Ensure that the student is accessing all the contraceptive and sexual health advice available and understands the risks of being sexually active.
- Encourage the student to talk to their parent or carer. Students may feel that they are more comfortable bringing these issues to a teacher they trust, but it is important that children and their parents have open and trusting relationships when it comes to sexual health and the academy will encourage this as much as possible.
- Decide whether there is a child protection issue. This may be the case if the teacher is concerned that there is coercion or abuse involved. If a member of staff is informed that a student under 13 is having, or is contemplating having sexual intercourse, this will be dealt with under child protection procedures.

11.3 Students with special educational needs may be more vulnerable to exploitation and less able to protect themselves from harmful influences. If staff are concerned that this is the case, they should seek support from the Designated Safeguarding Lead to decide what is in the best interest of the child

Equal opportunities

12.1 RSE, Relationships Education and Health Education will be delivered equally to both genders, normally in mixed classes. There are, however, certain topics that may be delivered in single sex groupings e.g., menstruation and personal hygiene.

12.2 The Trust has a commitment to ensure that RSE, Relationships Education and Health Education is relevant to all students and is taught in a way that is age and stage appropriate. Students are encouraged to openly and freely discuss diversity of personal, social and sexual preferences. Prejudiced views will be challenged, and equality promoted. Any bullying that relates to sexual behaviour or perceived sexual orientation will be dealt with swiftly and seriously in accordance with the Trust's Behaviour Policy.

Complaints

If parents have any concerns or complaints over the application or implementation of this policy, they should raise their concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the academy, or the Headteacher in accordance with the Trust's Complaints Policy.

Annex 1 Primary stage curriculum and outcomes

RSE Primary stage curriculum and outcomes

Pupils should know:

Families and people who care for 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.
Online	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to

relationships	<p>be someone they are not.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Health Education Primary stage curriculum and outcomes

Pupils should know:

Mental Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation 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, 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support • that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and 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 and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and 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, including 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the characteristics and 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding 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, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health)
Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking

Health and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing • the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination
Basic First Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 including the key facts about the menstrual cycle

The National Curriculum for Science covers:

Key Stage 1

- 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.

Key Stage 2

- 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.
- describe the changes as humans develop to old age (Non-statutory guidance includes: pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty. Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows).
- recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function

Annex 2 Secondary stage curriculum and outcomes

RSE Secondary stage curriculum and outcomes

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 – for example, 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 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), how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed
Respectful relationships, including friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the characteristics of positive and healthy friendships, in all contexts including online, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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 (for example, 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, for example 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, for example physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing the facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women and menopause 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,

	<p>adoption, abortion and where to get further help)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV and 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
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Health Education Secondary stage curriculum and outcomes

Pupils should know:

Mental wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to talk about their emotions accurately and sensitively, using appropriate vocabulary • that happiness is linked to being connected to others • how to recognise the early signs of mental wellbeing concerns • common types of mental ill health (e.g., anxiety and depression) • how to critically evaluate when something they do or are involved in has a positive or negative effect on their own or others' mental health • the benefits and importance of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation and voluntary and service-based activities on mental wellbeing and happiness
Internet safety and harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the similarities and differences between the online world and the physical world, including: the impact of unhealthy or obsessive comparison with others online (including through setting unrealistic expectations for body image), how people may curate a specific image of their life online, over-reliance on online relationships including social media, the risks related to online gambling including the accumulation of debt, how advertising and information is targeted at them and how to be a discerning consumer of information online • how to identify harmful behaviours online (including bullying, abuse, or harassment) and how to report, or find support, if they have been affected by those behaviours
Physical health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the positive associations between physical activity and promotion of mental wellbeing, including as an approach to combat stress • the characteristics and evidence of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, maintaining a healthy weight, including the links between an inactive lifestyle and ill health, including cancer and cardio-vascular ill-health • about the science relating to blood, organ, and stem cell donation

Healthy eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to maintain healthy eating and the links between a poor diet and health risks, including tooth decay and cancer
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the facts about legal and illegal drugs and their associated risks, including the link between drug use, and the associated risks, including the link to serious mental health conditions the law relating to the supply and possession of illegal substances the physical and psychological risks associated with alcohol consumption and what constitutes low risk alcohol consumption in adulthood the physical and psychological consequences of addiction, including alcohol dependency awareness of the dangers of drugs which are prescribed but still present serious health risks the facts about the harms from smoking tobacco (particularly the link to lung cancer), the benefits of quitting and how to access support to do so
Health and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about personal hygiene, germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread, treatment and prevention of infection, and about antibiotics about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including healthy eating and regular check-ups at the dentist (late secondary) the benefits of regular self-examination and screening the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and how a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn
Basic first aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic treatment for common injuries life-saving skills, including how to administer CPR the purpose of defibrillators and when one might be needed
Changing adolescent body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key facts about puberty, the changing adolescent body and menstrual wellbeing the main changes which take place in males and females, and the implications for emotional and physical health

The National Curriculum for Science covers:

Key Stage 3

- reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle (without details of hormones), gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth, to include the effect of maternal lifestyle on the foetus through the placenta, and
- reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms.

Key Stage 4

- hormones in human reproduction, hormonal, and non-hormonal methods of contraception,

- communicable diseases including sexually transmitted infections in humans (including HIV/AIDs), and
- genes and sex determination in humans.