

# **Romanby Primary School**

## **Relationships and Health Education Policy**

**January 2026**

### **Statement of intent**

At Romanby Primary School we will provide age-appropriate relationships and health education (RHE) to all pupils as part of the school's statutory curriculum. Our school aims to assure parents and pupils that all aspects of RHE will be delivered in a safe space, allowing time and compassion for questions at a level that every pupil understands. Sensitive topics relating to RHE will be delivered in a sensitive manner as part of a whole-school approach where parents and teachers work in partnership.

RHE is compulsory in all primary schools in England. The key topics applicable for all key stages have been carefully planned in consultation with responses from parents, young people, schools and experts. Parents are given the opportunity to discuss this policy at any time and staff will be provided with accurate training and further resources to deliver lessons to pupils.

We understand that pupils must be provided with an education that prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life. A key part of this relates to relationships education, which is required to be delivered to every primary-aged pupil. Primary schools also have the option to decide whether pupils are taught sex education.

Relationships education focusses on giving pupils the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships, and ensures can talk to a trusted adult if there is anything worrying them. Health education focusses on equipping pupils with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their own health and ensures they receive factual information about the changes they will experience emotionally and physically during puberty.

We understand our responsibility to deliver a high-quality, age-appropriate and evidence-based relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) for all our pupils. This policy sets out the framework for our RSHE curriculum, providing clarity on how it is informed, organised and delivered. Any sex education included within the curriculum consists of age-appropriate content which covers how babies are conceived and how they are born. Sex education does not go above and beyond the focus of reproduction. State-funded primary schools are also required to teach health education.

This policy has been updated to reflect the July 2025 statutory guidance on Relationships, Sex and Health Education.

### **1. Legal framework**

This policy has due regard to legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019
- Equality Act 2010
- DfE (2013) 'Science programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2'
- DfE (2021) 'Teaching about relationships, sex and health'

- DfE (2025) 'Relationships, Sex and Health Education statutory guidance'
- DfE (2025) 'Keeping children safe in education 2025'

This policy operates in conjunction with the other school policies such as the Child Protection Policy and Behaviour Policy.

Schools must consult with parents regularly, share RSHE teaching materials openly, and inform parents of any deviations from the published policy in advance.

## **2. Roles and responsibilities**

The governing board is responsible for:

- Playing an active role in monitoring, developing and reviewing the policy and its implementation in school.
- Appointing a link governor for RHE who supports the school and monitors any aspects of RHE
- Ensuring all pupils make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes.
- Ensuring the curriculum is well led, effectively managed and well planned.
- Evaluating the quality of provision through regular and effective self-evaluation.
- Ensuring teaching is delivered in ways that are accessible to all pupils with SEND.
- Providing clear information for parents on subject content, their right to request withdrawal from sex education (beyond statutory science), and ensuring parents are given advance access to resources.
- Making sure the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations.
- Creating and keeping up-to-date a separate written statement of this policy and ensuring the statement is published on the school's website and provided free of charge to anyone who requests it.
- Ensuring that all staff receive ongoing training on issues relating to PSHE and RHE and how to deliver lessons on such issues.
- Ensuring that all staff are up to date with policy changes, and familiar with school policy and guidance relating to RHE.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The overall implementation of this policy.
- Ensuring adequate time on school timetable to deliver RHE as a statutory curriculum subject.
- Providing support to staff members who feel uncomfortable or ill-equipped to deal with the delivery of RHE to pupils; for example, if staff do not feel that their training has been adequate or that aspects of the curriculum conflict with their religious beliefs.
- Reviewing requests from parents to withdraw their children from the subjects.
- Discussing requests for withdrawal with parents.
- Organising alternative education for pupils, where necessary, that is appropriate and purposeful.
- Reporting to the governing board on the effectiveness of this policy.
- Reviewing this policy on an annual basis.

The relationships and health education subject leader is responsible for:

- Overseeing the delivery of the subjects.
- Ensuring that staff values and attitudes will not prevent them from providing a balanced RHE in school.
- Providing the agreed vocabulary to be used during the lessons to ensure a consistent approach.
- Ensuring the subjects are age-appropriate and high-quality

- Ensuring teachers are provided with adequate resources to support teaching of the subjects.
- Ensuring the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to the relationships and health curriculum.
- Ensuring the relationships and health curriculum is inclusive and accessible for all pupils.
- Ensuring sequencing builds knowledge year on year, engaging pupils in curriculum design, and evidencing SEND adaptations.
- Working with other subject leaders to ensure the relationships and health curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, the content covered in the national curriculum.
- Liaising and working in partnership with parents and carers to support further conversations at home and to share the resources ahead of teaching upon request.
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the subjects and providing reports to the headteacher.

The appropriate teachers are responsible for:

- Delivering a high-quality and age-appropriate relationships and health curriculum in line with statutory requirements.
- Using a variety of teaching methods and resources to provide an engaging curriculum that meets the needs of all pupils.
- Ensuring they do not express personal views or beliefs when delivering the programme.
- Modelling positive attitudes to relationships and health education.
- Responding to any safeguarding concerns in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- Acting in accordance with planning, monitoring and assessment requirements for the subjects.
- Liaising with the SENCO to identify and respond to individual needs of pupils with SEND.
- Working with the relationships and health education subject leader to evaluate the quality of provision.

The SENCO is responsible for:

- Advising teaching staff how best to identify and support pupils' individual needs.
- Advising staff on the use of TAs in order to meet pupils' individual needs.
- Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable pupils are taken into consideration in designing and teaching these subjects.

Parents are responsible for:

- Enabling their children to grow and mature and to form healthy relationships.
- Supporting their children through their personal development and the emotional and physical aspects of growing up.
- Ensuring that they are aware of aspects of the curriculum, including when it is going to be delivered and the content.
- Supporting their children's personal, social and emotional development, by working with the school to create an open home environment where pupils can engage, discuss and continue to learn about matters that have been raised through school PSHE.
- Seeking additional support in this from the school where they feel it is needed.

### **3. Organisation of the curriculum**

Every primary school is required to deliver statutory relationships education and health education.

For the purpose of this policy, “relationships and sex education” is defined as teaching pupils about healthy, respectful relationships, focusing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online, as well as developing an understanding of human sexuality.

For the purpose of this policy, “health education” is defined as teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing, focusing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices.

The delivery of the relationships education and health education coincide with one another and will be delivered as part of the school’s PSHE curriculum.

The relationships and health curriculum has been organised in line with the statutory requirements outlined in the DfE (2025) ‘Relationships, Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education’ guidance.

The relationships and health curriculum takes into account the views of teachers, pupils and parents. The school has organised a curriculum that ensures content is sequenced carefully, with knowledge introduced before children are likely to encounter associated risks. When organising the curriculum, the religious backgrounds of all pupils will be considered, so that the topics that are covered are taught appropriately.

The school is dedicated to ensuring our curriculum meets the needs of the whole-school community; therefore, the curriculum is informed by issues in the school and wider community to ensure it is tailored to pupils’ needs. The curriculum focuses on building positive attitudes, avoiding language that normalises harmful behaviours.

We consult with parents, pupils and staff in the following ways:

- Questionnaires and surveys
- Focus groups
- Meetings
- Training sessions
- Newsletters and letters

Any parent, teacher or pupil wishing to provide feedback about the curriculum can do so at any time during the academic year by:

- Organising a meeting with the headteacher.
- Emailing [admin@romanby.n-yorks.sch.uk](mailto:admin@romanby.n-yorks.sch.uk)
- Submitting written feedback into the suggestions box in the school office.

### **4. Consultation with parents**

The school understands the important role parents play in enhancing their children’s understanding of relationships and health and how important parents’ views are in shaping the curriculum. The school will provide parents with frequent opportunities to understand and ask questions about the school’s approach to RHE.

The school will consult closely with parents when reviewing the content of the school’s RHE curriculum and will give them annual opportunities to voice their opinions. The school will use

the views of parents to inform decisions made about the curriculum content and delivery; however, parents will not be granted a 'veto' on curriculum content, and all final decisions will be made by school. The school will notify parents in advance of sensitive topics and permit parents' access to all curriculum materials. Moreover, the school will not enter into contracts with outside providers that seek to prevent parents from seeing materials. Any deviation from the published policy (e.g. responding to local safeguarding issues such as online harms) will be communicated in advance.

Parents are provided with the following information:

- The content of the relationships and health curriculum
- The delivery of the relationships and health curriculum, including what is taught in each year group
- The legalities surrounding withdrawing their child from the subjects
- The resources that will be used to support the curriculum

The school aims to build positive relationships with parents by inviting them into school to discuss what will be taught, address any concerns and help parents in managing conversations with their children on the issues covered by the curriculum.

Parents are consulted in the review of the curriculum and this policy, and are encouraged to provide their views at any time.

## **5. Relationships education overview**

### **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 families can include single parents, same-sex parents, foster carers, grandparents, kinship carers, adoptive parents, and young carers.
- 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 identity and how stereotypes linked to gender, race, disability and sexual orientation can be harmful.
- 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.

## **6. Health education overview**

The focus at primary level is teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing.

### **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.
- Mental health will be taught with a focus on reducing stigma and linking mental and physical wellbeing.

### **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.
- Pupils will be taught about age restrictions on social media and gaming, the risks of deepfakes, anonymity and AI-generated content, and the importance of reporting harmful content.
- 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 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 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.

## **7. Sex education**

All pupils must be taught the aspects of sex education outlined in the primary science curriculum – this includes teaching about the main external parts of the human body, how it changes as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty, and the reproductive process in some plants and animals.

At our school, we do not teach pupils sex education beyond what is required of the science curriculum.

## **8. Relationships and health education per year group**

The school is free to determine, within the statutory curriculum content outlined in section 5, what pupils are taught during each year group.

The school always considers the age and development of pupils when deciding what will be taught in each year group.

The school plans a progressive curriculum, such that topics are built upon prior knowledge taught in previous years as they progress through school to provide a smooth transition to secondary school.

### **Foundation Stage**

Personal, social and emotional development involves helping children to develop a positive sense of themselves, and others; to form positive relationships and develop respect for others; to develop social skills and learn how to manage their feelings; to understand appropriate behaviour in groups; and to have confidence in their own abilities.

### **Key Stage 1**

#### **Personal, social and health education (PSHE)**

- To recognise what they like and dislike, what is fair and unfair, and what is right and wrong
- To share their opinions on things that matter to them and explain their views
- To recognise, name and deal with their feelings in a positive way

- To think about themselves, learn from their experiences and recognise what they are good at
- How to make simple choices that improve their health and wellbeing
- To maintain personal hygiene
- How some diseases spread and can be controlled
- About the process of growing from young to old and how people's needs change
- The names of the main parts of the body
- To recognise how their behaviour affects other people
- To listen to other people, and play and work co-operatively
- To identify and respect the differences and similarities between people
- That family and friends should care for each other.

## **Year 1**

### **Relationships and Health Education Specific**

- At this age, children are interested in the differences between boys and girls, naming body parts, where babies come from, and friends and family. Children also learn about the areas of the body that are private and should not be touched and who they can talk to if they are worried.

### **Science Specific**

- Children should be taught to - identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.

Pupils should have plenty of opportunities to learn the names of the main body parts (including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth) through games, actions, songs and rhymes.

## **Year 2**

### **Science Specific**

- Children should be taught to notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

The focus at this stage should be on helping pupils to recognise growth; they should not be expected to understand how reproduction occurs. The following examples might be used: egg, chick, chicken; egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly; spawn, tadpole, frog; lamb, sheep. Growing into adults can include reference to baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult.

## **Key Stage 2**

### **PSHE**

- To talk and write about their opinions, and explain their views on issues that affect themselves and society
- To recognise their worth as individuals by identifying positive things about themselves and their achievements, seeing their mistakes, making amends and setting personal goals
- To face new challenges positively by collecting information, looking for help, making responsible choices, and taking action
- To recognise, as they approach puberty, how people's emotions change at that time and how to deal with their feelings towards themselves, their family and others in a positive way
- About how the body changes as they approach puberty

- To behave responsibly, including judging what kind of physical contact is acceptable and unacceptable
- That their actions affect themselves and others, to care about other people's feelings and try to see things from their point of view
- To be aware of the different types of relationship, including marriage and those between friends and families, and to develop the skills to be effective in relationships
- Where individuals, families and groups can get help and support.

## **Years 3 and 4**

### **Relationships and Health Education Specific**

- At this age, children are interested in the emotional and physical changes of growing up, similarities and differences between each other and between boys and girls, coping with strong emotions. How to look after our bodies and how to be safe and healthy are also emphasised at this age.

## **Years 5 and 6**

### **Relationships and Health Education Specific**

- At this age, children are interested in knowing about love and the different kinds of families and will be more aware of different types of partnerships and relationships. Gender stereotypes and homophobia are explained and challenged in these year groups (if not required earlier). Pupils at this age are curious about puberty and changing body image. They learn about conception, how babies develop and are born and why families are important for having babies. Pupils will also learn about who they can talk to if they want help or advice and information about growing up and personal safety including online.

### **Science Specific in Year 5**

- Children should be taught to describe the changes as humans develop to old age - describe the life cycles common to a variety of animals, including humans (birth, growth, development, reproduction, death), and to a variety of plants (growth, reproduction and death).

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.

### **Science Specific in Year 6**

Pupils should be taught to:

- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.

Pupils should learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged – including how some drugs and other substances can be harmful to the human body. Pupils might work scientifically by: exploring the work of scientists and scientific research about the relationship between diet, exercise, drugs, lifestyle and health.

## **9. Delivery of the curriculum**

The relationships and health curriculum will be delivered as part of our PSHE curriculum. The school will ensure that keeping children safe and preventative education remain at the heart of PSHE subjects.

Through effective organisation and delivery of the subject, we will ensure that:

- Core knowledge is sectioned into units of manageable size.
- The required content is communicated to pupils clearly, in a carefully sequenced way, within a planned scheme of work.
- Teaching includes sufficient and well-chosen opportunities and contexts for pupils to embed new knowledge so that it can be used confidently in real-life situations.

The curriculum is delivered proactively, such that it addresses issues in a timely way in line with current evidence on children's physical, emotional development. The school will ensure that all teaching and materials are appropriate for the ages of the pupils, their religious backgrounds, their developmental stages and any additional needs, such as SEND. Lesson plans will provide appropriate challenge for pupils and be differentiated for pupils' needs. Sequencing ensures knowledge is introduced before children face associated risks. Our delivery adopts a positive, strengths-based approach, focusing on healthy norms and avoiding normalising harmful behaviours.

Pupils will receive their entitlement for learning PSHE through a spiral curriculum which demonstrates progression. The RHE programme is delivered through a variety of opportunities including:

- Designated PSHE time as part of a spiral curriculum
- Circle time
- Use of external agencies and/or services
- School ethos
- Small group work
- Cross curricular links
- Assemblies
- Enrichment days and weeks
- Residential trips

Teaching of the curriculum reflects requirements set out in law, particularly the Equality Act 2010, so that pupils understand what the law does and does not allow, and the wider legal implications of the decisions they make.

Staff receive annual CPD on sensitive delivery and managing disclosures.

### **Terminology**

In recognition of the fact that the use of code names for body parts can facilitate the normalisation of child sexual abuse, teaching staff will use and teach pupils the anatomically correct names for body parts.

## **Dealing with difficult questions**

The school will support teaching staff to feel comfortable to answer questions from pupils, by providing regular CPD training in how to deliver sex education, including sessions on confidentiality, setting ground rules, handling controversial issues, responding to 'awkward' questions and an introduction to the rationale of why teaching RHE is so important. The school will encourage teaching staff to refer questions they feel ill-equipped to answer to the RHE subject leader for advice or support in handling the question.

Teachers will stop full class discussions where pupils begin to reveal personal, private information related to sensitive issues. If teachers feel concerned about anything shared by a pupil, they will follow the appropriate response as laid out in the Child Protection Policy.

The programme will be designed to incorporate all pupils, and activities will be planned to ensure all are actively involved.

Teachers will focus heavily on the importance of healthy relationships, though sensitivity will always be given as to not stigmatise pupils based on their home circumstances.

Whilst there are no formal examinations for the relationships and health curriculum, the school will undertake informal assessments to determine pupil progress – these include the following:

- Written assignments
- Group presentations
- Group tasks
- Projects

## **10. Working with external experts**

The school may invite guest speakers into school to talk on issues related to RHE, e.g. an expert or experienced health professional who can challenge pupil's perceptions. A teacher will be present throughout these lessons.

Visitors will be given a copy of this policy and expected to comply with the guidelines outlined within it. All resources used by guest speakers will be available to parents to view prior to lesson delivery.

Before delivering the session, the school will:

- Ensure the lesson the external expert has planned fits with the school's planned curriculum and this policy.
- Ensure the expert's credentials are checked before they are able to participate in delivery of the curriculum, in line with the Visitor Policy.
- Discuss the details of the expert's lesson plan and ensure that the content is age-appropriate and accessible for the pupils.
- Ask to see the materials the expert intends to use, as well as a copy of the lesson plan, to ensure it meets all pupils' needs, including those with SEND.
- Agree with the expert the procedures for confidentiality, ensuring that the expert understands how safeguarding reports should be dealt with in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

## **11. Equality and accessibility**

The school understands its responsibilities in relation to the Equality Act 2010; specifically, that it must not unlawfully discriminate against any pupil based on their protected characteristics.

The school is committed to making reasonable adjustments wherever possible to promote accessibility and inclusivity of the curriculum. The school will ensure that RHE programme is inclusive, and caters to the needs, of pupils with SEND or other support needs, such as those with SEMH needs.

Teachers will understand that they may need to adapt their planning of work and teaching methods in order to appropriately deliver the programme to pupils with SEND or other support needs.

Provisions under the Equality Act 2010 allow our school to take positive action, where it can be evidenced to be proportionate, to respond to particular disadvantages affecting a group because of a protected characteristic. For example, we could consider taking positive action to support girls if there was evidence that they were being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or sexual harassment.

When deciding whether support is necessary to support pupils with a particular protected characteristic, we will consider our pupils' needs, including the gender and age range of our pupils.

In order to foster healthy and respectful peer-to-peer communication and behaviour between all pupils, the school implements a robust Behaviour Policy, as well as a Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, which sets out expectations of pupils.

The school understands that RHE may include topics which are triggers for teaching staff, and could relate to historic, recent, or current trauma. If this is the case, the school encourages staff to approach their line manager or the wellbeing lead to discuss this.

## 12. Curriculum links

The school seeks opportunities to draw links between relationships and health education and other curriculum subjects wherever possible to enhance pupils' learning.

Relationships and health education will be linked to the following subjects in particular:

- **Science** – pupils learn about the main external parts of the body and changes to the body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty.
- **Computing and ICT** – pupils learn about e-safety, including how to use technology safely, responsibly, respectfully and securely, how to keep personal information private and how to access help and support.
- **PE** – pupils explore various physical activities, are physically active for sustained periods of time, engage in competitive sport and understand how exercise can lead to healthier lifestyles.
- **Citizenship** – pupils learn about the requirements of the law, their responsibilities and the possible consequences of their actions.
- **PSHE** – pupils learn about respect and difference, values and characteristics of individuals.

## 13. Withdrawing from the subjects

Relationships and health education are statutory at primary and parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from the subjects.

As sex education is not statutory at primary level, other than what must be taught as part of the science curriculum, parents have the right to request to withdraw their child from all or part of the sex education curriculum.

The headteacher will automatically grant a parent's request to withdraw their child from sex education, other than the content that must be taught as part of the science curriculum; however, the headteacher will discuss the request with the parent and, if appropriate, their



child, to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The headteacher will discuss with the parent, the benefits of receiving this important education.

The headteacher will keep a record of the discussion between themselves, the pupil and the parent. The parent will be informed in writing of the headteacher's decision.

Where a pupil is withdrawn from sex education, the headteacher will ensure that the pupil receives appropriate alternative education.

## **14. Behaviour**

The school aims to foster a culture based on mutual respect and understanding for one another, and as such, has a zero-tolerance approach to bullying. Any bullying incidents caused as a result of the RHE programme, such as those relating to sexual orientation, will be dealt with as seriously as other bullying incidents within the school. Any occurrence of these incidents will be reported to a member of school staff, who will then discipline the pupil once they are on school premises. These incidents will be dealt with following the processes in our Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy.

The headteacher will decide whether it is appropriate to notify the police or an anti-social behaviour coordinator in their LA of the action taken against a pupil.

## **15. Staff training**

All staff members at the school will undergo training on an annual basis to ensure they are up-to-date with the relationship and health education programme and associated issues.

Members of staff responsible for teaching the subjects will undergo further training to ensure they are fully equipped to teach the subjects effectively.

Training of staff will also be scheduled around any updated guidance on the programme and any new developments, such as 'sexting', which may need to be addressed in relation to the programme.

## **16. Confidentiality**

The school will aim to provide a safe and supportive school community where pupils feel comfortable seeking help and guidance on anything that may be concerning them about life either at school or at home. Training around confidentiality will be provided to all teachers.

It may be the case that discussion around what is acceptable and not acceptable in relationships may lead to the disclosure of a child protection issue. If this is the case, the school's Child Protection Policy should be followed.

Pupils will be informed prior to delivery of RHE lessons that confidentiality will remain unless school staff feel that a child is at risk of harm. This information will need to be passed on to the DSL and the pupils will be informed of the procedure. Staff who breach the right to a child's privacy by disclosing or sharing confidential information with no reason to do so will be dealt with under the school's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

## **17. Monitoring quality**

The relationships and health education subject leader is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning for the subjects.

The relationships and health education subject leader will conduct subject assessments on a termly basis, which will include a mixture of the following:

- Self-evaluations
- Lesson observations
- Topic feedback forms
- Learning walks
- Work scrutiny
- Lesson planning scrutiny

The relationships and health education subject leader will create annual subject reports for the headteacher and governing board to report on the quality of the subjects.

The relationships and health education subject leader will work regularly and consistently with the headteacher and RSE link governor, e.g. through monthly review meetings, to evaluate the effectiveness of the subjects and implement any changes.

## **18. Monitoring and review**

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis by the relationships, sex and health education subject leader and headteacher. The next scheduled review date for this policy is January 2026.

This policy will also be reviewed in light of any changes to statutory guidance, feedback from parents, staff or pupils, and issues in the school or local area that may need addressing.

Monitoring will include evidence of SEND adaptations, parental engagement, and sequencing of the curriculum.

The governing board is responsible for approving this policy.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all staff, parents and, where necessary, pupils.

## **19. Appendix**

Kapow Scheme of work

	Families and relationships		Health and wellbeing	
	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>
<b>1</b>	Introduction: Setting ground rules for RSE & PSHE lessons*	Introduction: Setting ground rules for RSE & PSHE lessons*	Understanding my feelings*	Understanding my feelings*
<b>2</b>	Family*	Family*	Relaxation - laughter and progressive muscle relaxation	Steps to success
<b>3</b>	Friendships*	Friendships*	What am I like?	Developing a growth mindset
<b>4</b>	Families are all different	Other people's feelings	Ready for bed?	Being active
<b>5</b>	Other people's feelings	Getting along with others*	Hand washing and personal hygiene	Relaxation: breathing exercises
<b>6</b>	Getting along with others*	Friendship problems*	Sun safety	Healthy diet

7	Friendship problems*	Gender stereotypes*	Allergies	Looking after our teeth
8	Gender stereotypes*	Change and loss	People who help us stay healthy	

Safety and the changing body		Citizenship	
	Cycle A	Cycle B	
1	Communicating with adults*	Communicating with adults*	Rules*
2	People who help to keep us safe in our local community	Road safety*	Similar, yet different *
3	Road safety*	Safety at home	Belonging
4	Safety with medicines*	Safety with medicines*	Job roles in the community
			Caring for others: Animals
			The needs of others

5	Making a call to the emergency services	What to do if I get lost	Our school environment	Democratic decisions
6	The difference between secrets and surprises	The internet	Our local environment	School council
7	Appropriate contact*	Appropriate contact*		Giving my opinion
8	My private parts are private*	My private parts are private*		

	Economic Wellbeing	
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Money*	Money*
2	Needs and wants*	Needs and wants*
3	Looking after money	Saving and spending
4	Banks and building societies*	Banks and building societies*
5	Jobs*	Jobs*
	Transition	
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Transition lesson*	Transition lesson*

	Families and relationships		Health and wellbeing	
	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>
<b>1</b>	Introductory lesson: Setting ground rules and signposting*	Introductory lesson: Setting ground rules and signposting*	My healthy diary	My healthy diary
<b>2</b>	Friendship issues and bullying*	Friendship issues and bullying*	Diet and dental health	Looking after our teeth
<b>3</b>	The effects of bullying and the responsibility of the bystander	Healthy families	Relaxation - stretches	Relaxation - visualisation
<b>4</b>	Stereotyping - Gender*	Stereotyping - Gender*	Wonderful me	Meaning and purpose - my role
<b>5</b>	Stereotyping - Age/disability*	Stereotyping - Age/disability*	My superpowers	Resilience: breaking down problems
<b>6</b>	Healthy friendships - boundaries	How my behaviour affects others	Celebrating mistakes	Emotions
<b>7</b>	Learning who to trust	Effective communication to support relationships	My happiness	Mental health

8	Respecting differences*	Respect and manners	
9	Change and loss - bereavement*	Respecting differences	

Safety and the changing body		Citizenship	
Cycle A		Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Be kind online	Fake emails	Recycling / reusing*
2	Cyberbullying	Internet safety: age restrictions	Recycling? reusing*
3	Share aware	Local community buildings and groups*	Local council and democracy*
4	Privacy and secrecy	Consuming information online	Local council and democracy*
		Tobacco	Rules
			Diverse communities



5	First Aid: Bites and stings	First Aid: asthma	Rights of the child*	Rights of the child
6	Choices and influences*	Choices and influences*	Human rights	Charity
7	Year 3: First Aid: Emergencies and calling for help Year 4: Introducing puberty	Year 3: First Aid: Emergencies and calling for help Year 4: Introducing puberty		
8	Year 3: Road safety Year 4: Growing up	Year 3: Road safety Year 4: Growing up		

Economic Wellbeing		
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Spending choices*	Spending choices*
2	Budgeting*	Budgeting*
3	Money and emotions *	Money and emotions *
4	Jobs and careers*	Jobs and careers*
5	Gender and careers	Jobs for me
Transition		
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Coping strategies*	Coping strategies*

Families and relationships		Health and wellbeing	
	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>	
1	Introduction lesson: Setting rules and signposting*	Introduction lesson: Setting rules and signposting*	Relaxation - yoga
2	Build a friend - what makes a good friend	Friendship skills	Relaxation - mindfulness
3	Respect*	Respect*	The importance of rest
4	Respecting myself	Resolving conflict	Embracing failure
5	Marriage	Family life	Taking responsibility for my health
6	Bullying	Stereotyping	Taking responsibility for my feelings
			Resilience toolbox
			Healthy meals
			Immunisation

7	Stereotyping	Challenging stereotypes	Sun safety	Physical health concerns
8	Challenging stereotypes	Change and loss		Good and bad habits

	Safety and the changing body		Citizenship	
	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>	<u>Cycle A</u>	<u>Cycle B</u>
1	Online friendships	Critical digital consumers	Breaking the law	Pressure groups
2	Staying safe online	Social media	Prejudice and discrimination	Valuing diversity
3	First Aid: Choking	First Aid: Bleeding	Protecting the planet	Food choices and the environment
4	Alcohol	First Aid: Basic life support	Contributing to the community	Caring for others

5	Drugs, alcohol and tobacco: Influences	Year 5: Puberty Year 6: Physical and emotional changes of puberty	Rights and responsibilities*	Rights and responsibilities*
6	Year 5: Puberty Year 6: Physical and emotional changes of puberty	Year 5: Menstruation <u>Year 6: Conception</u>	Parliament and national democracy*	Parliament and national democracy*
7	Year 5: Menstruation <u>Year 6: Conception</u>	Year 5: Emotional changes in puberty <u>Year 6: Pregnancy and birth</u>		
8	Year 5: Emotional changes in puberty <u>Year 6: Pregnancy and birth</u>			

# RSE & PSHE (Mixed-age) Year 5 and 6

Economic wellbeing		
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Borrowing	Attitudes to money
2	Income and expenditure	Keeping money safe
3	Prioritising spending	Stereotypes in the workplace
4	Risks with money	Gambling
5	Careers*	Careers*
Identity		
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Year 6: What is identity?	Year 6: What is identity?
2	Year 6: Identity and body image	Year 6: Identity and body image
Transition lesson		
	Cycle A	Cycle B
1	Roles and responsibilities*	Roles and responsibilities*

