

Ramsgate Holy Trinity CE (VA) Primary School



Relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) policy

Approved by:	FGB	Date: 1 October 2026
Last reviewed on:	September 2026	
Next review due by:	September 2027	

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1. Aims

The aims of relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) at our school are to:

- › Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- › Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- › Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy, and cultivate positive characteristics such as kindness and integrity
- › Create a positive culture and promote healthy norms about relationships, including sexual relationships where relevant, and about health, including mental health
- › Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

2. Statutory requirements

As a maintained primary school, we must provide relationships education to all pupils under section 34 of the [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#). We must also teach health education.

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

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

We also have regard to legal duties set out in:

- Sections 404 to 407 of the Education Act 1996
 - Part 6, chapter 1 of the [Equality Act 2010](#)
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- The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010). This duty requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

At Ramsgate Holy Trinity CE Primary School, we teach RSHE as set out in this policy.

3. Policy development

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

1. Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance.
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations.
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents/carers and any interested parties were invited to comment on the original policy that had been emailed out.
4. Pupil consultation – we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSHE.
5. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified.

4. Definition

For the purpose of this policy:

Relationships and health education will:

- Teach the skills and knowledge that form the building blocks of all positive relationships
- Support children from the start of their education to grow into kind, caring adults who:
 - Have respect for others
 - Know how to keep themselves safe
 - Have emotional awareness
- Highlight the benefits and importance of physical activity, good nutrition, sufficient sleep and time spent outdoors
- Emphasise the relationship between physical health and mental wellbeing
- Aim to reduce stigma attached to health issues, in particular relating to mental health, and discourage the pejorative use of language related to ill health
- Emphasise the relationship between physical health and mental wellbeing
- Aim to reduce stigma attached to health issues, in particular relating to mental health, and discourage the pejorative use of language related to ill health
- Support pupils to understand their changing bodies and their feelings, how to protect their own health and wellbeing, and when a physical or mental health issue requires attention
- Build on the primary health and wellbeing curriculum content

5. Curriculum

Our RSHE curriculum is set out as per Appendices 1 and 2, but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents and carers, pupils and staff, and taking into account the age, developmental stage, needs (such as cultural and religious needs) and feelings of our pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so that pupils are fully informed and don't seek answers online. Teaching will be developed to ensure the curriculum is accessible for pupils with SEND.

We will share all curriculum materials with parents and carers on request.

6. Delivery of RSHE

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

The school will make sure that:

- Core knowledge is sectioned into units of manageable size
- The required content is communicated to pupils clearly, in a carefully sequenced way and 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
- "Over blocking" by the school's filtering and monitoring system doesn't lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught

Relationships education focuses on teaching the skills and knowledge that form the building blocks of all positive relationships, supporting children from the start of their education to grow into kind, caring adults who have respect for others and know how to keep themselves and others safe, including:

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful, kind relationships
- Online safety and awareness
- Being safe

Health education will:

- Highlight the benefits and importance of physical activity, good nutrition, sufficient sleep and time spent outdoors
- Emphasise the relationship between physical health and mental wellbeing

Primary sex education taught in year 5 and/or year 6 will be taught in line with the National Curriculum for science, and focus on:

- The main external body parts
- The human body as it grows from birth to old age (including puberty)
- Reproduction in some plants and animals
- How a baby is conceived (in line with the factual curriculum of conception set out in the science curriculum)

Throughout each year group we will use appropriate material to assist learning, such as:

- Diagrams

- › Videos
- › Books
- › Games
- › Discussions and practical activities

Teachers will make sure that all pupils' views are listened to, and will encourage them to ask questions and engage in discussion. Teachers will answer questions sensitively, honestly and appropriately for the age of the pupils.

The programme will be designed to focus on boys as much as girls, and activities will be planned to make sure both are actively involved. The school will make sure that all teaching and materials are appropriate for the ages and needs of the pupils including any additional needs, such as special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

At all points of delivery of the curriculum, the school will consult parents and carers, and their views will be valued. What will be taught and how it will be planned in conjunction with parents and carers will be shared with them (e.g. the lesson materials about menstruation will be emailed out prior to the lesson; the videos relating to puberty will be shared with parents/carers).

For more information about our RSHE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.

6.1 Inclusivity

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

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

We will also:

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

6.2 Use of resources

We will consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- › Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSHE guidance
- › Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- › Are age-appropriate, given the age and maturity of the pupils
- › Are evidence-based and contain robust facts and statistics
- › Fit into our curriculum plan

- Are from credible sources
- Are compatible with effective teaching approaches
- Are sensitive to pupils' experiences and won't provoke distress

We will make sure that when we consult parents/carers we provide a representative sample of the resources that the school plans to use.

We will ensure that parents/carers are able to view all curriculum materials used to teach RSHE on request.

Parents/carers are not able to veto curriculum content.

We will comply with any applicable copyright laws when sharing resources with parents or carers, and will include a statement that parents agree to as a condition of access that the content should not be copied or shared further except as authorised under copyright law.

7. Use of external organisations and curriculum materials

Whilst the school may work with external organisations to deliver the curriculum, it remains responsible for the content and the way in which pupils are taught.

We will make sure that any agency and any materials used are accurate, age and stage-appropriate, and unbiased and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality.

We **will**:

- Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSHE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
 - Are age-appropriate
 - Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
 - Are accessible for all pupils, including those with SEND
 - Are sensitive to pupils' needs
 - Comply with:
 - This policy
 - The [Teachers' Standards](#)
 - The [Equality Act 2010](#)
 - The [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
 - The [Education Act 1996](#)
- Only work with external agencies where we have full confidence in the agency, its approach and the resources it uses
- Make sure that any speakers and resources meet the intended outcome of the relevant part of the curriculum
- Review any case-study materials and look for feedback from other people the agency has worked with
- Be clear on:
 - What they're going to say
 - Their position on the issues to be discussed
- Ask to see in advance any materials and lesson plans that the agency may use
- Know the named individuals who will be there, check the credentials of the visitor and/or visiting organisation, and follow our usual safeguarding procedures for these people
- Make sure the visitor understands and agrees in advance:

- How confidentiality will work in any lesson
- How safeguarding reports should be dealt with, in line with our school policies
- Conduct a basic online search and address anything that may be of concern to us, or to parents and carers
- Check the agency's protocol for taking pictures or using any personal data they might get from a session
- Remind teachers that they can say "no" or, in extreme cases, stop a session
- Make sure that the teacher is in the room during any sessions with external speakers
- Inform all external organisations that the school is legally obliged to share all content with parents and carers
- Share all external materials with parents and carers
- Consult parents/carers on the content of external resources on the topic of biological sex and gender reassignment in advance and make all materials available to them on request
- Avoid materials that use cartoons or diagrams that oversimplify the topics of biological sex and gender reassignment, that could be interpreted as being aimed at younger children, or that perpetuate stereotypes or encourage pupils to question their gender

We **won't**, under any circumstances:

- Work with external agencies that take or promote extreme political positions
- Use materials produced by such agencies, even if the material itself is not extreme
- Work with agencies who don't allow their material to be shared with parents and carers. The school will communicate to agencies that it is legally obliged to have regard to the expectation that all content can be shared with parents and carers

8. Roles and responsibilities

8.1 The governing board

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

8.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for making sure that RSHE is taught consistently across the school, for sharing all resources and materials with parents and carers

8.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSHE in a way that is sensitive, high-quality and appropriate for each year group
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSHE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Modelling positive behaviour and avoiding language that might perpetuate harmful stereotypes, and being conscious of everyday sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia, sexual violence/harassment, derogatory behaviour and stereotypes
- Where misogynistic ideas are expressed at school, challenging the ideas, rather than the person expressing them

- Reporting any safeguarding concerns or disclosures that pupils may make as a result of the subject content to the school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) [Steffi Egan]

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

8.4 Pupils

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

9. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents/carers do not have the right to withdraw their child from relationships and health education.

Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their child from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSHE – but this is currently not part of the RHE curriculum at RHT.

10. Training

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

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

11. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSHE is monitored by the DHT Steffi Egan through:

- planning scrutinies,
- learning walks,
- pupil voice,
- work sampling,
- teacher feedback.

Pupils' development in RSHE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

This policy will be reviewed by staff and the governing body . At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing board.

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships, sex and health education curriculum map

RHE at RHT

	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Families and people who care for me	What is a family? Who is in my family?	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 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 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 (available to both opposite and same sex couples) and civil partnerships represent 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			That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded	The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences, and support with problems and difficulties.	How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends	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 as part of transition
Anything with friendship will be ongoing and you can cover/revisit other year groups objectives whenever needed							
Respectful relationships	The conventions of courtesy and manners	The conventions of courtesy and manners	The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness	About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily	The importance of respecting others, even when they're very different (for example, physically, in character, personality		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	reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help	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 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		
You can cover/revisit other year groups objectives whenever needed (ongoing)							
Online relationships Covered in IT		How to and to whom to report concerns	That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they're not How to and to whom to report concerns That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of	How to and to whom to report concerns	The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them	How information and data is shared and used online	How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met

			respect for others online including when we are anonymous				
Being safe		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're heard	That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact Where to get advice (e.g. family, school and/or other sources)	About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults, including that it's not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe	What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)	How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so	
Mental wellbeing		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	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 judge whether what they're feeling and how they're	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	That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing	Isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it's very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they're	That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health

			behaving is appropriate and proportionate			worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online) It's 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 Covered in IT			That for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits Keeping private information private	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 Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online	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
Physical health and fitness				The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle		How and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if	

				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)		they're worried about their health	
Healthy eating			What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)	The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals DT	The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals DT	The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals DT 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)	The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals DT
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco						The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking	
Health and prevention		About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun,	About personal hygiene and germs		About dental health and the benefits of		How to recognise early signs of

		and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer	including bacteria, viruses, how they're spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing		good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist Science The importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn		physical illness, such as weight loss or unexplained changes to the body The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination
Basic first aid				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 bodies					About menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle	Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes Science	
Wider world (optional)		What can we do with money	Jobs people do	What makes a community?	What makes each of us special?	What makes up a person's identity?	How does (social) media influence us?

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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care for me	• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability • The characteristics of safe and happy family life, such as: 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 other children's families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their own, but they should respect those differences and know that other families are also characterised by love and care • That stable, caring relationships are at the heart of safe and happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up • That marriage and civil partnerships represent a formal and legally recognised commitment of 2 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	• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends • The characteristics of friendships that lead to happiness and security, including: mutual respect, truthfulness, trust and trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties • That healthy, caring and kind friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. Pupils should learn skills for developing caring, kind friendships • That not every child will have the friends they would like at all times, that most people feel lonely sometimes, and that there is no shame in feeling lonely or talking about it • That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened • About managing conflict with kindness and respect, and that violence is never right • How to recognise when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful, kind relationships	• How to pay attention to the needs and preferences of others, including in families and friendships. Pupils should be encouraged to discuss how we can balance the needs and wishes of different people in relationships, and why this can be complicated • The importance of setting and respecting healthy boundaries in all relationships with friends, family, peers and adults • How to communicate effectively and manage conflict with kindness and respect: how to be assertive and express needs and boundaries and manage feelings, including disappointment and frustration • That they can expect to be treated with respect by others and the importance of respecting others, including those who are different (for example: physically or in character, personality or background), or make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs • The practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support their relationships • The conventions of courtesy and manners • The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness. They should have opportunities to consider issues like how they foster their own self-esteem and build a strong sense of their own identity, including through developing skills and interests • Pupils should have opportunities to discuss the difference between being assertive and being controlling, and the difference between being kind to other people and neglecting your own needs • About different types of bullying (including online bullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help • How to seek help when needed, including when they are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who to trust • What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive or lead to bullying and how to challenge a stereotype

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online safety and awareness	• How to critically evaluate their online relationships and sources of information, including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met • That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not and/or pretending to be a child, and that this can lead to dangerous situations • That people should be respectful in online interactions, and 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. For example, the importance of avoiding putting pressure on others to share information and images online, and strategies for resisting peer pressure. • The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them • That there is a minimum age for joining most social media sites which protects children from inappropriate content or unsafe content with older social media users, who may be strangers, including other children and adults • That it's important to be cautious about sharing any information about themselves online, and how to use privacy and location settings to protect their information online • 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, including where pictures or words might be circulated • Online risks, including that any material provided online might be circulated, and that once a picture or words has been circulated there is no way of deleting it everywhere and no control over where it ends up • That the internet contains a lot of content that can be inappropriate and upsetting for children, and where to go for advice and support when they feel worried or concerned about something they have seen or engaged with online

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Being safe	• What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including online). This can include learning about boundaries in play and in negotiations about space, toys, books and resources, for example • About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults, including that it's 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 contact, including physical contact • How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) including those they do and don't know • How to recognise when a relationship is harmful or dangerous, including skills for recognising who to trust and who not to trust • How to report abuse, concerns about something seen online or experienced in real life, or feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so • How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard • Where to get advice, for example from their family, school and/or other sources

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
General wellbeing	• The health, wellbeing and happiness benefits of physical activity, time outdoors, and helping others • Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, as well as hobbies, interests and community participation • The importance of promoting general wellbeing and physical health • The range of scale of emotions that they might experience in different situations (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and that worrying and feeling down are normal, affect everyone at different times, and are not in themselves a sign of a mental health condition • How to recognise feelings and use varied vocabulary to talk about their own and others' feelings • How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate • That isolation and loneliness can affect children, and the benefits of seeking support • That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing and how to seek help for themselves or others • That change and loss, including bereavement, can provoke a range of feelings, that grief is a natural response to bereavement, and that everyone grieves differently • Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including who to speak to in school if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online) • That it is common to experience mental health problems, and early support can help

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Wellbeing online	• That for almost everyone the internet is an integral part of life • How to think about positive and negative aspects of the internet • How online relationships can complement and support meaningful in-person relationships, but also how they might be in tension, and the reasons why online relationships are unlikely to be a good substitute for high quality in-person relationships, looking at the pros and cons of different ways of using online connection • The benefits of limiting 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 impact of their online behaviour on others, and how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online • Why social media, some apps, computer games and online gaming, including gambling sites, are age restricted • The risks relating to online gaming, video game monetisation, scams, fraud and other financial harms, and that gaming can become addictive • How to take a critical approach to what they see and read online and make responsible decisions about which content, including content on social media and apps, is appropriate for them • That abuse, bullying and harassment can take place online and that this can impact wellbeing • How to seek support from trusted adults • How to understand the information they find online, including from search engines, and know how information is selected and targeted • That they have rights in relation to sharing personal data, privacy and consent • Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online
Physical health and fitness	• The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle • The importance of building regular physical activity 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, moderate and/or vigorous physical activity • 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Healthy eating	• What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content) • Understanding the importance of a healthy relationship with food • 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, tobacco and vaping	• The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, vaping, alcohol use and drug-taking. This should include the risks of nicotine addiction, which are also caused by other nicotine products such as nicotine pouches
Health protection and prevention	• 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 health, the amount of sleep recommended for their age, and practical steps for improving sleep, such as not using screens in the bedroom. The impact of poor sleep on weight, mood and ability to learn • About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene, including brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste, cleaning between teeth, and regular checkups 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 scientific evidence relating to vaccination and immunisation. The introduction of topics relating to vaccination and immunisation should be aligned with when vaccinations are offered to pupils
Personal safety	• About hazards (including fire risks) that may cause harm, injury or risk and ways to reduce risks • How to recognise risk and keep safe around roads, railways, including level crossings, and water, including the water safety code
Basic first aid	• How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary, including the importance of reporting incidents rather than filming them • Concepts of basic first aid, for example dealing with common injuries and ailments, including head injuries

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Developing bodies	• About growth and other ways the body can change and develop, particularly during adolescence. This topic should include the human lifecycle, and puberty should be discussed as a stage in this process • The correct names of body parts, including the penis, vulva, vagina, testicles, scrotum, nipples. That all of these parts of the body are private and have skills to understand and express their own boundaries around these body parts • The facts about the menstrual cycle, including physical and emotional changes (while the average age of the onset of menstruation is 12, periods can start at 8, so covering this topic before girls' periods start will help them understand what to expect and avoid distress)