



S13 Relationships and Sex Education

Reviewed: Education & Policy Committee
Approved: Full Governing Body

Approved Date: August 2026
Next Review Date: August 2028



GUIDANCE AND FRAMEWORK

This policy has regard to the following:

- [Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education; Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, headteachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers](#) (July 2025)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) (September 2026)
- [National Curriculum in England: science programmes of study](#) (May 2015)
- [Teaching about relationships, sex and health](#) (March 2021)

1. AIMS

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at Westminster Abbey Choir School are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies
- Create an environment that promotes respect for oneself and other

A copy of this policy will be available on the school's website and from the school office upon request

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019, made under sections 34 and 35 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, made Relationships Education compulsory for all pupils receiving primary education and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) compulsory for all pupils receiving secondary education. At Westminster Abbey Choir School, we understand the importance of educating pupils about sex, relationships and their health, for them to make responsible and well-informed decisions in their lives.

Following the guidelines set out in the DfE document July 2025: Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education, Westminster Abbey Choir School is committed to delivering the specified topics to each student in their relevant stages. The PSHE schemes of work are comprehensive in its delivery of all aspects of Living in the Wider World; Health and Wellbeing, and Relationships. This policy aims to outline the specific content of the Relationships and Sex education within these areas, and in line with the DfE guidance.

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

We must also have regard to our legal duties set out in:

- Sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996
- Part 6, chapter 1 of the [Equality Act 2010](#)
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (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

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:

- i. Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- ii. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
- iii. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents/carers and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy
- iv. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with the full governing body and ratified

Pupil consultation will take place annually through surveys, pupil voice activities and PSHE review processes, and outcomes will inform curriculum development.

4. CURRICULUM

Our PSHE curriculum which covers RSE is set out as per Appendix 1 and 2, but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents/carers and staff, and taking into account the age, developmental stage, needs and feelings of our pupils.

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

4.1. Managing difficult questions

- We recognise that pupils may ask questions during RSHE lessons that relate to their personal experiences, current events or issues beyond the planned curriculum. Staff will answer questions honestly, factually and in an age-appropriate manner, taking account of pupils' maturity and stage of development. Teachers will seek to correct misinformation and ensure that pupils receive accurate information that supports their safety and wellbeing.
- Where a question falls outside the planned curriculum, is not age-appropriate for the group, or raises safeguarding concerns, teachers may choose not to answer it directly in the lesson. Instead, they may provide a more general response, address the issue at a later time, encourage the pupil to discuss the matter with a parent or carer, or seek advice from the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) where appropriate.
- Pupils will be encouraged to ask questions in a respectful and supportive environment. No pupil will be encouraged to disclose personal information, and staff will follow the school's safeguarding procedures if any concern about a pupil's welfare arises during discussion. Pupils will be reminded of appropriate sources of support both within and outside school including the risks of searching topics online.



- For pupils who have been withdrawn from sex education, staff will respond to questions in accordance with the school's withdrawal arrangements and safeguarding responsibilities, while ensuring that all pupils continue to receive essential information necessary to keep themselves safe.

5. DELIVERY OF RSE

At Westminster Abbey Choir School, RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum.

In Forms I, II and III, relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

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

Primary (Form I) sex education:

In Form I, none of the RSHE content is sex education; pupils are taught that families may choose to have a child and a child is a mix of 2 parents' genes.

Primary (Form II and III) sex education will focus on:

- How a baby is conceived and born. This topic is covered in science lessons as a science topic and reinforced in PSHE lessons.
- Female puberty – if an egg is fertilised, it embeds in the lining of the womb, if an egg is not fertilised, the lining of the womb sheds
- Male puberty – erection to enable the penis to enter the vagina.

In Forms I, II and III Health and Wellbeing education is provided to help pupils make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing. Teaching focuses on:

- General wellbeing
- Wellbeing online
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol, tobacco and vaping
- Health protection and prevention
- Personal Safety
- Basic first aid
- Developing bodies – this includes preparing boys for the changes that adolescence brings and educating them on the changes for girls.

In Form IV and V, RSE focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds including:



- Families
- Respectful relationships
- Online Safety and awareness
- Being safe
- Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

In Forms IV, and V Health and Wellbeing education is provided to help pupils make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing. Teaching focuses on:

- Mental wellbeing
- Wellbeing online
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol, tobacco and vaping
- Health protection and prevention, and understanding the healthcare system
- Personal safety
- Basic first aid
- Developing bodies

For more information about the topics covered in our RSE curriculum, see Appendix 3

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to make sure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents and foster parents/carers, amongst other structures), along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example, looked-after children or young carers). Different family structures are explicitly taught in Form III and IV but may be discussed at other points.

Teaching of relationships education will include age-appropriate discussion of consent, healthy relationships, misogyny, harmful stereotypes and violence against women and girls.

We will also be mindful of the law and legal requirements, taking care not to condone or encourage illegal political activity, such as violent action against people, criminal damage to property, hate crime, terrorism or the illegal use of drugs.

5.1. Inclusivity

We will teach about these topics in a manner that:

- Considers how a diverse range of pupils will relate to them
- 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 and respond dynamically to the changing needs of pupils.

5.2. SEND

- The school is committed to ensuring that Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSE) is accessible to all pupils, including those with special educational needs and disabilities. Teaching will be appropriately adapted to meet individual needs, taking
- account of pupils' age, developmental stage, level of understanding and any identified SEND needs.
- Staff will use a range of strategies, resources and approaches as appropriate to enable all pupils to access the curriculum, including differentiated materials, adapted teaching methods, visual supports, pre-teaching of key vocabulary, and additional adult support as needed.
- We recognise that some pupils with SEND may be more vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, bullying or misunderstandings in relationships and online interactions. The curriculum will therefore support these pupils to develop understanding of personal boundaries, consent, safety, healthy relationships, communication and how to seek help and support when needed.
- The school will work collaboratively with parents/carers, the SENDCo and relevant professionals to ensure that RSHE is delivered in a way that is accessible, inclusive and responsive to individual needs, while maintaining high expectations for all pupils.

Use of resources

We **will** consider whether any resources we plan to use:

- Are aligned with the teaching requirements set out in the statutory RSE guidance
- Would support pupils in applying their knowledge in different contexts and settings
- Are age-appropriate, given the age, developmental stage and background of our 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

Teaching materials will reflect protected characteristics and promote respect for all people while remaining age-appropriate and factually accurate.

6. USE OF EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS AND MATERIALS

To enhance the teaching of RSE topics teachers will use a range of resources and on occasions we will invite external speakers to support pupils' understanding.



We will make sure that an agency and any materials used are appropriate and in line with our legal duties around political impartiality.

The school remains responsible for what is said to pupils. This includes making sure that any speakers, tools and resources used don't undermine the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

We will:

- Make appropriate checks and engage with external agencies to make sure that their approach to teaching about RSE is balanced, and it and the resources they intend to use:
 - Are age-appropriate
 - Are in line with pupils' developmental stage
- Comply with:
 - This policy
 - The [Teachers' Standards](#)
 - The [Equality Act 2010](#)
 - The [Human Rights Act 1998](#)
 - The [Education Act 1996](#)
 - The Independent Schools Standards Regulations (ISSRs)
- 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 that the agency may use
- Know the named individuals who will be there, and follow our usual safeguarding procedures for these people
- 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
- Share all external materials with parents and carers at their request

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



7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 The governing body

The draft of this policy was approved by the governors' Education and Policy Committee, after step i in Section 3. Then, consultation on the policy occurred first with staff, then with parents and finally with pupils, making any amendments as appropriate. The final version which includes any amendments was then proposed to the Full Governing Body and ratified.

7.2 The Senior Leadership Team

The Senior Leadership Team are responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, for sharing resources and materials with parents and carers when requested, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory/non-science components of RSE (see section 9).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents/carers wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory/non-science components of RSE

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

The Deputy Head Teacher has responsibility for overview of the PSHE curriculum which includes the RSE curriculum.

The Deputy Head Teacher, Form I and Form II Class Teachers and Form III, IV and V Form Tutors have the responsibility for teaching RSE at Westminster Abbey Choir School.

7.4 Pupils

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

8. PARENTS' RIGHT TO WITHDRAW

Parents/carers of pupils in Forms I, II and III do not have the right to withdraw their child from relationships education.

Parents/carers in Forms I, II and III have the right to withdraw their child from the non-science components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing to the Headteacher.

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



Parents/carers in Form IV and V have the right to withdraw their child from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing to the Headteacher.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher will discuss the request with parents/carers and take appropriate action.

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

9. TRAINING

To support the teaching of RSE at Westminster Abbey Choir School, staff will be provided with guidance and training as part of their induction and included in our continuing professional development.

Where appropriate, the school will invite visitors from outside the school such as the school GP to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

10. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Deputy Headteacher through:

- Planning checks,
- Learning walks,
- Book looks,
- Discussion with pupils,
- Discussion with staff.

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our everyday classroom practice.

This policy will be reviewed by the Deputy Headteacher at least every 2 years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the Education and Policy Committee.



APPENDIX 1

Forms I - III

During the first three years at WACS, PSHE which incorporates RSHE education offers both explicit and implicit learning opportunities and experiences which reflect pupils' increasing independence and physical and social awareness. It builds on the skills they need to develop effective relationships, assume greater personal responsibility and manage personal safety, including online. PSHE education helps pupils to manage the physical and emotional changes at puberty, introduces them to a wider world and enables them to make an active contribution to their communities.

Healthy Me, Relationships and Changing Me explicitly cover the content relating to RSHE.



Age group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 8-9	Being part of a class team Being a school citizen Rights, responsibilities and democracy (school council) Rewards and consequences Group decision-making Having a voice What motivates behaviour	Challenging assumptions Judging by appearance Accepting self and others Understanding influences Understanding bullying Problem-solving Identifying how special and unique everyone is First impressions	Hopes and dreams Overcoming disappointment Creating new realistic dreams Achieving goals Working in a group Celebrating contributions Resilience Positive attitudes	Healthier friendships Peer influences Railway safety Staying safe with friends Smoking Alcohol and vaping Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength	Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting and Falling Out Girlfriends and Boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and animals	Being unique Girls and puberty Being part of a family Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change
Ages 9-10	Planning the year ahead Being a citizen Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences How behaviour affects groups Democracy, having a voice, participating	Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict Racism Rumours and name-calling Types of bullying Materials wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures	Future dreams Spending, saving and value of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation	Smoking including vaping Alcohol and vaping Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behaviour	Self-recognition/ self-worth Building self-esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and risks Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming Internet safety rules	Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys <i>Conception (including IVF)</i> Growing responsibility Coping with change Preparing for transition
Ages 10-11	Identifying goals for the year Global citizenship Children's universal rights Feeling welcome and valued Choices, consequences and rewards Group dynamics Democracy, having a voice Anti-social behaviour Role-modelling	Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration Empathy	Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria Emotions in success Making a difference in the world Motivation Recognising achievements Compliments	Taking personal responsibility How substances affect the body Exploitation including 'county lines' and gang culture Emotional and mental health Managing stress	Mental health Identifying mental health worries and sources of support Love and loss Managing feelings Power and control Assertiveness Technology safety Take responsibility with technology use	Self-image Body-image Puberty and feelings <i>Conception to birth</i> Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexting Transition



APPENDIX 2

Forms IV – V

In Forms IV and V, the boys build on the knowledge and understanding, skills, attributes and values they have acquired and developed during the primary phase. PSHE which incorporates RSE education acknowledges and addresses the changes that young people experience, the challenges of adolescence and their increasing independence. It teaches the knowledge and skills which will equip them for the opportunities and challenges of life. Students learn to manage diverse relationships, their online lives, and the increasing influence of peers and the media.

Healthy Me, Relationships and Changing Me explicitly cover the content relating to RSHE.



Age	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
11+	Unique me, differences and conflict, my influences, gateway emotions, belonging to a group, peer pressure, child-on-child abuse, online safety, sexting, consequences, online legislation, online identity, online gaming- safety and financial risks	Prejudice and discrimination, equality Act 2010, bystanders, assertiveness, positive and negative Influences, challenging attitude and negative behaviours, stereotypes, Human Rights, Inclusion, bullying, exclusion and respect	Defining success, setting dreams and goals, skills for the future, what is failure, coping strategies for when things go wrong, building skills for the future and teamwork, health and wellbeing, gang culture and knife crime, county lines	Nutrition and exercise, managing physical activity and mental health, stress and anxiety, effects of substances (nicotine and caffeine), vaping, nutrition, sleep, health choices, physical illness and medicine, personal hygiene, contributing to your community	Changing relationships, consent, healthy relationships, falling out and friendships, social media vs reality, authenticity online, personal space and setting boundaries, healthy and unhealthy relationships	Puberty changes, reproduction facts, menstrual cycle, responsibilities of parenthood, IVF, types of committed relationships and families, UN Rights of a child, media and self-esteem, self-image, FGM, factors affecting hormones and moods
12+	Self-identity, influences, online influence, family and identity, managing expectations, active listening skills, <i>persona</i> /beliefs and judgements, <i>first</i> impressions, positive self-talk, marriage, civil partnerships and the law, beliefs and religions, protected characteristics, online and offline identity	Prejudice and persecution, LGBT bullying, the equality act, social justice and hate crimes, multiculturalism and religious tolerance, standing up for what you believe in, celebrating differences	Goal setting, grit and resilience, can money buy happiness? Keeping safe online, income and poverty, budgeting, expenditure, debt and budgeting, poverty, online scams, sextortion, taking risks, staying safe online	Types of health, cardiovascular health and diabetes. Risks, illegal and legal substances, dental health, skin protection, steps to protecting physical health, vaccinations, peer pressure, vaping	AI and media influence, maintaining positive relationships, assertiveness, sexting and sextortion, power dynamics, knife crime, social media platforms, neurodiversity: autism and ADHD, inclusion and equality	Types of close intimate relationships, <i>behaviours</i> in healthy and unhealthy romantic relationships, what makes a healthier relationship? harassment, attraction, love or lust? sexuality, pornography and the law, dealing with unwanted messages. Alcohol, risky behaviour and the law



APPENDIX 3

By the end of primary school at the end of Year 6 (our Form III), pupils should know (Relationships Education):

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care for me	• That families are important for children growing up safe and happy because they can provide 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 the families of other children, 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 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 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. •



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Caring friendships	• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. • That healthy 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. • The characteristics of friendships that lead to happiness and security, including mutual respect, honesty, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences, and support with problems and difficulties. • That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened. • How to manage conflict, and that resorting to violence is never right. • How to recognise when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, and how to get support when needed. •



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 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 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; how to manage feelings, including disappointment and frustration. • Pupils should have opportunities to discuss the difference between being assertive and being controlling, and conversely the difference between being kind to other people and neglecting your own needs. • 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, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs. • Practical steps they can take and skills they can develop 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. Pupils should have opportunities to think about how they foster their own self-esteem and build a strong sense of their own identity, including through developing skills and interests. • The 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. • What a stereotype is, how stereotypes can be unfair, negative, destructive or lead to bullying and how to challenge a stereotype. • How to seek help when needed, including when they are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who to trust. •
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TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Online safety and awareness	• That people should be respectful in online interactions, and that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including where people are anonymous. For example, the importance of avoiding putting pressure on others to share information and images online, and strategies for resisting peer pressure. • How to critically evaluate their online relationships and sources of information, including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. For example, that people sometimes behave differently online, including pretending to be someone else, or pretending to be a child, and that this can lead to dangerous situations. How to recognise harmful content or harmful contact, and how to report this. • That there is a minimum age for joining social media sites (currently 13), which protects children from inappropriate content or unsafe contact with older social media users, who may be strangers, including other children and adults. • The importance of exercising caution about sharing any information about themselves online. Understanding the importance of privacy and location settings to protect information online. • 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, resources etc. • The concept of privacy and its implications 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 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 do not 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 e.g. family, school and/or other sources. •



By the end of secondary school in Year 11 (3 years after they have left WACS), pupils should know (Relationships and Sex Education):

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families	• That there are different types of committed, stable relationships. • How these relationships might contribute to wellbeing, and their importance for bringing up children. • Why marriage or civil partnership is an important relationship choice for many couples. The legal status of marriage and civil partnership, including that they carry legal rights, benefits and protections that are not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have, for example, undergone a non-legally binding religious ceremony. • That ‘common-law marriage’ is a myth and cohabitants do not obtain marriage-like status or rights from living together or by having children. • That forced marriage and marrying before the age of 18 are illegal.⁸ • How families and relationships change over time, including through birth, death, separation and new relationships. • The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising children, including the characteristics of successful parenting and the importance of the early years of a child’s life for brain development. • How to judge when a relationship is unsafe and where to seek help when needed, including when pupils are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who to trust. •



Respectful relationships	• The characteristics of positive relationships of all kinds, online and offline, including romantic relationships. For example, pupils should understand the role of consent, trust, mutual respect, honesty, kindness, loyalty, shared interests and outlooks, generosity, boundaries, tolerance, privacy, and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. • How to evaluate their impact on other people and treat others with kindness and respect, including in public spaces and including strangers. Pupils should understand the legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality, and that everyone is unique and equal. • The importance of self-esteem, independence and having a positive relationship with oneself, and how these characteristics support healthy relationships with others. This includes developing one's own interests, hobbies, friendship groups, and skills. Pupils should understand what it means to be treated with respect by others. • What tolerance requires, including the importance of tolerance of other people's beliefs. • The practical steps pupils can take and skills they can develop to support respectful and kind relationships. This includes skills for communicating respectfully within relationships and with strangers, including in situations of conflict. • The different types of bullying (including online bullying), the impact of bullying, the responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help. • Skills for ending relationships or friendships with kindness and managing the difficult feelings that endings might bring, including disappointment, hurt or frustration. • The role of consent, including in romantic and sexual relationships. Pupils should understand that ethical behaviour goes beyond consent and involves kindness, care, attention to the needs and vulnerabilities of the other person, as well as an awareness of power dynamics. Pupils should understand that just because someone says yes to doing something, that doesn't automatically make it ethically ok. • How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender reassignment, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice). Pupils should be equipped to recognise misogyny and other forms of prejudice.
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TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	• How inequalities of power can impact behaviour within relationships, including sexual relationships. For example, how people who are disempowered can feel they are not entitled to be treated with respect by others or how those who enjoy an unequal amount of power might, with or without realising it, impose their preferences on others. • How pornography can negatively influence sexual attitudes and behaviours, including by normalising harmful sexual behaviours and by disempowering some people, especially women, to feel a sense of autonomy over their own body and providing some people with a sense of sexual entitlement to the bodies of others. • Pupils should have an opportunity to discuss how some sub-cultures might influence our understanding of sexual ethics, including the sexual norms endorsed by so-called “involuntary celibates” (incels) or online influencers. •



Online safety and awareness	• Rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online. • Online risks, including the importance of being cautious about sharing personal information online and of using privacy and location settings appropriately to protect information online. Pupils should also understand the difference between public and private online spaces and related safety issues. • The characteristics of social media, including that some social media accounts are fake, and / or may post things which aren't real / have been created with AI. That social media users may say things in more extreme ways than they might in face-to-face situations, and that some users present highly exaggerated or idealised profiles of themselves online. • Not to provide material to others that they would not want to be distributed further and not to pass on personal material which is sent to them. Pupils should understand that any material provided online might be circulated, and that once this has happened there is no way of controlling where it ends up. Pupils should understand the serious risks of sending material to others, including the law concerning the sharing of images. • That keeping or forwarding indecent or sexual images of someone under 18 is a crime, even if the photo is of themselves or of someone who has consented, and even if the image was created by the child and/or using AI generated imagery. Pupils should understand the potentially serious consequences of acquiring or generating indecent or sexual images of someone under 18, including the potential for criminal charges and severe penalties including imprisonment. Pupils should know how to seek support and should understand that they will not be in trouble for asking for help, either at school or with the police, if an image of themselves has been shared. Pupils should also understand that sharing indecent images of people over 18 without consent is a crime. • What to do and how to report when they are concerned about material that has been circulated, including personal information, images or videos, and how to manage issues online. • About the prevalence of deepfakes including videos and photos, how deepfakes can be used maliciously as well as for entertainment, the harms that can be caused by deepfakes and how to identify them. • That the internet contains inappropriate and upsetting content, some of which is illegal, including unacceptable content that encourages misogyny, violence or use of weapons. Pupils should be taught where to go for advice and
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TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	support about something they have seen online. Pupils should understand that online content can present a distorted picture of the world and normalise or glamorise behaviours which are unhealthy and wrong. • That social media can lead to escalations in conflicts, how to avoid these escalations and where to go for help and advice. • How to identify when technology and social media is used as part of bullying, harassment, stalking, coercive and controlling behaviour, and other forms of abusive and/or illegal behaviour and how to seek support about concerns. • That pornography, and other online content, often presents a distorted picture of people and their sexual behaviours and can negatively affect how people behave towards sexual partners. This can affect pupils who see pornographic content accidentally as well as those who see it deliberately. Pornography can also portray misogynistic behaviours and attitudes which can negatively influence those who see it. • How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online. • That websites may share personal data about their users, and information collected on their internet use, for commercial purposes (e.g. to enable targeted advertising). • That criminals can operate online scams, for example using fake websites or emails to extort money or valuable personal information. This information can be used to the detriment of the person or wider society. About risks of sextortion, how to identify online scams relating to sex, and how to seek support if they have been scammed or involved in sextortion. • That AI chatbots are an example of how AI is rapidly developing, and that these can pose risks by creating fake intimacy or offering harmful advice. It is important to be able to critically think about new types of technology as they appear online and how they might pose a risk. •



Being safe	• How to recognise, respect and communicate consent and boundaries in relationships, including in early romantic relationships (in all contexts, including online) and early sexual relationships that might involve kissing or touching. That kindness and care for others requires more than just consent. • That there are a range of strategies for identifying, resisting and understanding pressure in relationships from peers or others, including sexual pressure, and how to avoid putting pressure on others. • How to determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy, how to judge when a relationship is unsafe (and recognise this in the relationships of others); how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed. • How to increase their personal safety in public spaces, including when socialising with friends, family, the wider community or strangers. Pupils should learn ways of seeking help when needed and how to report harmful behaviour. Pupils should understand that there are strategies they can use to increase their safety, and that this does not mean they will be blamed if they are victims of harmful behaviour. Pupils might reflect on the importance of trusting their instincts when something doesn't feel right, and should understand that in some situations a person might appear trustworthy but have harmful intentions. • What constitutes sexual harassment or sexual violence, and that such behaviour is unacceptable, emphasising that it is never the fault of the person experiencing it. • That sexual harassment includes unsolicited sexual language / attention / touching, taking and/or sharing intimate or sexual images without consent, public sexual harassment, pressuring other people to do sexual things, and upskirting. • The concepts and laws relating to sexual violence, including rape and sexual assault. • The concepts and laws relating to harmful sexual behaviour, which includes all types of sexual harassment and sexual violence among young people but also includes other forms of concerning behaviour like using age-inappropriate sexual language. • The concepts and laws relating to domestic abuse, including controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, sexual, economic or physical abuse, and violent or threatening behaviour.
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TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
	• That fixated, obsessive, unwanted and repeated behaviours can be criminal, and where to get help if needed. • • The concepts and laws relating to harms which are exploitative, including sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and abuse, grooming, and financial exploitation. • The concepts and laws relating to forced marriage. • The physical and emotional damage which can be caused by female genital mutilation (FGM), virginity testing and hymenoplasty, where to find support, and the law around these areas. This should include that it is a criminal offence for anyone to perform or assist in the performance of FGM, virginity testing or hymenoplasty, in the UK or abroad, or to fail to protect a person under 16 for whom they are responsible. • That strangulation and suffocation are criminal offences, and that strangulation (applying pressure to the neck) is an offence, regardless of whether it causes injury. That any activity that involves applying force or pressure to someone's neck or covering someone's mouth and nose is dangerous and can lead to serious injury or death. • That pornography presents some activities as normal which many people do not and will never engage in, some of which can be emotionally and/or physically harmful. • How to seek support for their own worrying or abusive behaviour or for worrying or abusive behaviour they have experienced from others, including information on where to report abuse, and where to seek medical attention when required, for example after an assault. •



Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health

- That sex, for people who feel ready and are over the age of consent, can and should be enjoyable and positive.
- The law about the age of consent, that they have a choice about whether to have sex, that many young people wait until they are older, and that people of all ages can enjoy intimate and romantic relationships without sex.
- Sexual consent and their capacity to give, withhold or remove consent at any time, even if initially given, as well as the considerations that people might take into account prior to sexual activity, e.g. the law, faith and family values. That kindness and care for others require more than just consent.
- That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing.
- That some sexual behaviours can be harmful.
- The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available, including male and female condoms, and signposting towards medically accurate online information about sexual and reproductive health to support contraceptive decision-making.
- That there are choices in relation to pregnancy. Pupils should be given medically and legally accurate and impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help.
- How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV, are transmitted. How risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use). The use and availability of the HIV prevention drugs Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and how and where to access them. The importance of, and facts about, regular testing and the role of stigma
- The prevalence of STIs, the short and long term impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.
- How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead people to take risks in their sexual behaviour.
- How and where to seek support for concerns around sexual relationships including sexual violence or harms.
- How to counter misinformation, including signposting towards medically accurate information and further advice, and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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APPENDIX 4

By the end of primary school at the end of Year 6 (our Form III), pupils should know (Physical Health and Wellbeing):

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
General wellbeing	• The benefits of physical activity, time outdoors, and helping others for health, wellbeing and happiness. 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 and scale of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) that they might experience in different situations. Pupils should understand 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 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). • That it is common to experience mental health problems, and early support can help.



Wellbeing
Online

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- That for almost everyone the internet is an integral part of life. Pupils should be supported to think about positive and negative aspects of the internet.
- Pupils should be supported to discuss 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.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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.
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.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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. Pupils should understand 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, whilst the average age of the onset of menstruation is twelve, periods can start at eight, so covering this topic before girls' periods start will help them understand what to expect and avoid distress.

By the end of secondary school in Year 11 (3 years after they have left WACS), pupils should know (Physical Health and Wellbeing):



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Mental wellbeing	• • How to talk about their emotions accurately and sensitively, using appropriate vocabulary. • The benefits and importance of physical activity, sleep, time outdoors, community participation and volunteering or acts of kindness for mental wellbeing and happiness. • That happiness is linked to being connected to others. Pupils should be supported to understand what makes them feel happy and what makes them feel unhappy, while recognising that loneliness can be for most people an inevitable part of life at times and is not something of which to be ashamed. • That worrying and feeling down are normal, can affect everyone at different times and are not in themselves a sign of a mental health condition, and that managing those feelings can be helped by seeing them as normal. • Characteristics of common types of mental ill health (e.g. anxiety and depression), including carefully-presented factual information about the prevalence and characteristics of more serious mental health conditions. This should not be discussed in a way that encourages normal feelings to be labelled as mental health conditions. • How to critically evaluate which activities will contribute to their overall wellbeing. • Understanding how to overcome anxiety or other barriers to participating in fun, enjoyable or rewarding activities – that it's possible to overcome those barriers using coping strategies, and that finding the courage to participate in activities which initially feel challenging may decrease anxiety over time rather than increasing it. • That gambling can lead to serious mental health harms, including anxiety, depression, and suicide, and that some gambling products are more likely to cause these harms than others. • That the co-occurrence of alcohol/drug use and poor mental health is common and that the relationship is bi-directional: mental health problems can increase the risk of alcohol/drug use, and alcohol/drug use can trigger mental health problems or exacerbate existing ones. That stopping smoking can improve people's mental health and decrease anxiety.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Wellbeing Online	• • About 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. • 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; the impact that an over-reliance on online relationships, including relationships formed through social media, can have. • 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. • The risks related to online gambling and gambling-like content within gaming, including the accumulation of debt. • How advertising and information is targeted at them and how to be a discerning consumer of information online, understanding the prevalence of misinformation and disinformation online, including conspiracy theories. • The risks of illegal behaviours online, including drug and knife supply or the sale or purchasing of illicit drugs online. • The serious risks of viewing online content that promotes self-harm, suicide or violence, including how to safely report this material and how to access support after viewing it.
Physical health and fitness	• The characteristics of a healthy lifestyle, including physical activity and maintaining a healthy weight, including the links between an inactive lifestyle and ill-health, including cardiovascular ill-health. • Factual information about the prevalence and characteristics of more serious health conditions. • That physical activity can promote wellbeing and combat stress. • The science relating to blood, organ and stem cell donation.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Healthy eating	• how to maintain healthy eating and the links between a poor diet and health risks, including tooth decay, unhealthy weight gain and cardiovascular disease. • The risks of unhealthy weight gain, including increased risks of cancer, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. • The impacts of alcohol on diet and unhealthy weight gain.
Drugs, alcohol ,tobacco and vaping	• • The facts about which drugs are illegal, the risks of taking illegal drugs, including the increased risk of potent synthetic drugs being added to illegal drugs, the risks of illicit vapes containing drugs, illicit drugs and counterfeit medicines, and the potential health harms, including the link to poor mental health. • The law relating to the supply and possession of illegal substances. • The physical and psychological risks associated with alcohol consumption. What constitutes low risk alcohol consumption in adulthood, and the legal age of sale for alcohol in England. Understanding how to increase personal safety while drinking alcohol, including how to decrease the risks of having a drink spiked or of poisoning from potentially fatal substances such as methanol. • The physical and psychological consequences of problem-use of alcohol, including alcohol dependency. • The dangers of the misuse of prescribed and over-the-counter medicines. • The facts about the multiple serious harms from smoking tobacco (particularly the link to lung cancer and cardiovascular disease), the benefits of quitting and how to access support to do so. • The facts about vaping, including the harms posed to young people, and the role that vapes can play in helping adult smokers to quit.



Health
protection and
prevention and
understanding
the healthcare
system

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- Personal hygiene, germs and how they are spread, including bacteria and viruses, treatment and prevention of infection, and about antibiotics.
- Dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene, including brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste and cleaning between teeth, reducing consumption of sugar-containing food and drinks, and regular check-ups at the dentist.
- How and when to self-care for minor ailments, and the role of pharmacists as knowledgeable healthcare professionals.
- The importance of taking responsibility for their own health, and the benefits of regular self-examination and screening.
- The facts and scientific evidence relating to vaccination, immunisation and antimicrobial resistance. The introduction of topics relating to vaccination and immunisation should be aligned with when vaccinations are offered to pupils.
- The importance of sufficient good-quality sleep for good health, the importance of screen-free time before bed and removing phones from the bedroom, and how a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.
- The importance of healthy behaviours before and during pregnancy, including the importance of pre-conception health, including taking folic acid. The importance of pelvic floor health. Information on miscarriage and pregnancy loss, and how to access care and support.
- How to navigate their local healthcare system: what a GP is; when to use A&E / minor injuries; accessing sexual health and family planning clinics; the role of local pharmacies; and how to seek help via local third sector partners which may have specialist services.
- The concept of Gillick competence. That the legal age of medical consent is 16. That before this, a child's parents will have responsibility for consenting to medical treatment on their behalf unless they are Gillick competent to take this decision for themselves. Pupils should understand the circumstances in which someone over 16 may not be deemed to have capacity to make decisions about medical treatment.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Personal safety	• How to identify risk and manage personal safety in increasingly independent situations, including around roads, railways – including level crossings - and water (including the water safety code), and in unfamiliar social or work settings (for example the first time a young person goes on holiday without their parents). • How to recognise and manage peer influence in relation to risk-taking behaviour and personal safety, including peer influence online and on social media. • How to develop key social and emotional skills that will increase pupils' safety from involvement in conflict and violence. These include skills to support self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills and responsible decision making, as well as skills to recognise and manage peer pressure. • Understanding which trusted adults they can talk to if pupils are worried about violence and/or knife crime. • The law as it relates to knives and violence. Content and examples should relate to the local context and avoid using fear as an educational tool. Children should be taught that carrying weapons is uncommon, and should not be scared into the perception that many young people are carrying knives (which can lead to the misconception that they need to carry a knife too). • The risks and signs that they may be at risk of grooming or exploitation, and how to seek help where there is a concern.
Basic first aid	• basic treatment for common injuries and ailments. • life-saving skills, including how to administer CPR. • the purpose of defibrillators, when one might be needed and who can use them.



TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Developing bodies	• The main changes which take place in males and females, and the implications for emotional and physical health. • The facts about puberty, the changing adolescent body, including brain development. • About menstrual and gynaecological health, including: what is an average period; period problems such as premenstrual syndrome; heavy menstrual bleeding; endometriosis; and polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). When to seek help from healthcare professionals. • The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and menopause, and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women.