Woodlea Primary School

Policy for PSHE and RSE

Reviewed by	Headteacher & Governors
Reviewed in	Autumn 2026
Status & Review Cycle	Every 2 years
Next Review date	Autumn 2028

Introduction

All schools are currently expected to provide PSHE education in their curriculum. This expectation has been strengthened from September 2026, when Relationships Education and Health Education aspects of the primary curriculum became compulsory in all schools. It's vital that schools continue to cover the full breadth of PSHE education subjects that are outside the scope of the DfE's statutory RSHE requirements so that wider life issues can be explored; these include economic education, environmental and community issues, rights and responsibilities.

SCARF provides a comprehensive scheme of work for PSHE education and covers all the DfE's statutory requirements for Relationships Education and Health Education. It also covers the learning opportunities within the PSHE Association's Programme of Study, therefore providing for elements such as the rights of the child, caring for the environment, economic education, and children's social, moral, spiritual and cultural (SMSC) education, including British Values, which are statutory requirements.

Our approach to RSHE reflects a whole-school ethos and is supported by related policies including safeguarding, behaviour, anti-bullying, equality and inclusion. Together, these ensure a consistent approach to promoting pupil wellbeing and safety.

How this Policy was developed

This policy was written by the SLT and developed in consultation with parents, teachers and other school staff, governors and the pupils at Woodlea Primary School. It has been approved by the school's governing body. The policy has been developed with parents as part of the consultation process which begun in May 2026 and will continue to consult on a regular basis.

Legal requirements of schools

It is now a statutory requirement for primary schools to deliver Relationships Education and the Department of Education (DfE) encourages schools to deliver Sex Education that ensures both boys and girls are prepared for the changes adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the National Curriculum for science – how a baby is conceived and born.

Health Education is also statutory in all schools.

We at Woodlea Primary School acknowledge that under the Education Act 2002/Academies Act 2010 all schools must provide a balanced and broadly-based curriculum and wish to have a policy that not only covers the statutory content but covers all aspects of our Personal, Social, Health Economic (PSHE) education provision.

What Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education including Relationships Education, is:

Our PSHE education, including statutory Relationships and Health education, and non-statutory sex education,[1] as recommended by the DfE, provides a framework through which key skills, attributes and knowledge can be developed and applied. This promotes positive behaviour, good mental health and wellbeing, resilience, and achievement, helping children to stay safe online, develop healthy and safe relationships, making sense of media messages, challenge extreme views, and have the skills and attributes to negotiate and assert themselves now and in the future. As outlined in Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) 2025, there is curriculum content which we have a statutory duty to cover (reference can be found in our appendix).

Relationships Education at Woodlea Primary covers:

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe

Sex Education refers only to teaching about human conception and birth, which goes beyond the national science curriculum. At Woodlea, this is delivered only in Year 6. Parents are fully consulted before this content is taught and have the right to request that their child is withdrawn.

The school's PSHE provision supports the school's aims of developing confident citizens and successful learners who are creative, resourceful, and able to identify and solve problems. The social and emotional development of pupils is embedded throughout the entire school's curriculum and culture. The school has a powerful combination of a planned thematic PSHE program, built around a spiral curriculum of recurring themes, designed to:

1. Give pupils the knowledge and develop the self-esteem, confidence, and self-awareness to make informed choices and decisions.
2. Encourage and support the development of social skills and social awareness.
3. Enable pupils to make sense of their own personal and social experiences.
4. Promote responsible attitudes towards the maintenance of good physical and mental health, supported by a safe and healthy lifestyle.
5. Enable effective interpersonal relationships and develop a caring attitude towards others.
6. Encourage a caring attitude towards and responsibility for the environment.
7. Help our pupils understand and manage their feelings, build resilience and be independent, curious problem solvers.
8. Understand how society works and the laws, rights and responsibilities involved.

We know there is a proven link between pupils' health and wellbeing, and their academic progress. Crucial skills and positive attitudes developed through comprehensive Personal, Social, Health and Economic education are critical to ensuring children are effective learners.

How PSHE education, including Relationships Education, is provided and who is responsible for this

At Woodlea Primary School we use SCARF, a comprehensive scheme of work for PSHE and Wellbeing education. An overview of SCARF can be found in our appendices[2]. It covers all the DfE's new statutory requirements for Relationships Education and Health Education, including non-statutory Sex Education, and the PSHE Association's Programme of Study's recommended learning opportunities, as well as contributing to different subject areas in the National Curriculum.

We follow the six half termly units and adapt the scheme of work where necessary to meet the local circumstances of our school, for example, we may use our local environment as the starting point for aspects of our work. This includes responding to local safeguarding needs, community context and emerging issues relevant to pupils. The school council are also consulted as part of our planning, to ensure pupil voice in considered and fed into the planned programme.

Our PSHE subject lead works in conjunction with teaching staff in each year group and is responsible for ensuring that all staff are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and resources to deliver PSHE education confidently. Teachers can access a range of teaching support resources within SCARF, including guidance documents and teacher training films. Any teacher wanting further support should contact the PSHE subject lead in the first instance to discuss their training needs.

Class teachers follow the six half termly units provided by SCARF for each year. Lessons can be a weekly standalone PSHE lesson or be cross curricular. The lesson plans list the specific learning objectives for each lesson and provide support for how to teach the lessons; class teachers and our PSHE lead often discuss this on an informal basis.

We have chosen SCARF as our PSHE resource because the lessons build upon children's prior learning; we have assessed the content and feel that it is relevant and sensitive to the needs of the children. There is planned progression across the SCARF scheme of work, so that children are increasingly and appropriately challenged as they move up through the school. Assessment is completed by the class teacher using the SCARF Summative Assessment 'I can…' statements, alongside the lesson plan learning outcomes to demonstrate progression of both skills and knowledge.

Occasionally, we may invite external experts (e.g. school nurse, theatre group) to support delivery of RSHE.

All external contributors are vetted in line with our safeguarding procedures. Their input is carefully planned, supervised, and evaluated to ensure it aligns with our curriculum and school values.

What is being taught

On our website, you can find the SCARF medium term planning for both Key stage 1 and 2 and the Early Years Foundation Stage[3] as well an overview of our Science programmes of study[4]. The SCARF planning follows their suggested units which covers all statutory requirements for Relationship and Health Education with accompanying assessment activities. These units are regularly updated and communicated by SCARF with the relevant updates.

The Early Years Foundation Stage

In the Early Years Foundation Stage, PSHE education is about making connections; it is strongly linked to child-led activities, including play. PSHE is taught through activities that are part of topics, as well as on an individual basis to develop personal skills such as dressing, feeding and toileting. Positive experiences are built through daily opportunities, to share and enjoy a range of different activities. Children are given the opportunity to engage in social activities, as members of a small group or occasionally during whole-school activities. This provision compliments the PSHE curriculum which SCARF provides.

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[2] SCARF long term planning document https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/policy-and-planning

[3] SCARF medium term planning documents https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/policy-and-planning

[4] *Relationships and Sex Education can also be found within National Curriculum Science*

EYFS, KS1 and KS2

The SCARF programme divides the year into 6 themed units:

1. Me and My Relationships: includes content on feelings, emotions, conflict resolution and friendships;
2. Valuing Difference: a focus on respectful relationships and British values;
3. Keeping Myself Safe: looking at keeping ourselves healthy and safe
4. Rights and Responsibilities: learning about money, living the wider world and the environment;
5. Being My Best: developing skills in keeping healthy, developing a growth mindset (resilience), goal-setting and achievement;
6. Growing and Changing: finding out about the human body, the changes that take place from birth to old age and being safe. (This includes puberty and this unit is always taught Summer 2 with parental notification before hand to help address any questions they may have as a result of these sessions.)

Children are encouraged to engage in activities that promote an understanding of themselves as growing and changing individuals, and as members of a wider community, based on their own first-hand experiences. These activities also encourage pupils to understand how their choices and behaviours can affect others. They are encouraged to play and learn alongside – then collaboratively with – their peers. They may use their personal and social skills to develop or extend these activities. Children are also given the opportunity to make choices about their health and environment and are encouraged to develop a caring attitude towards others.

Within National Curriculum Science in Y2, the children learn that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. They should be introduced to the concepts of reproduction and growth, but not how reproduction occurs. In Y5, children are taught about the life cycles of humans and animals, including reproduction. They also learn about the changes that happen in humans from birth to old age. This includes learning what happens in puberty.

It is important that the transition phase before moving to secondary school supports pupils' ongoing emotional and physical development effectively. The DfE recommends that all primary schools should have a sex education programme, tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. Within our non-statutory sex education that takes place in Y6 children will learn about how a baby is conceived, whether through sexual intercourse or IVF. This information builds on content they have previously learnt in the programme about relationships, puberty changes and reproduction; it lays the foundations for their ongoing Relationships and Sex Education in their secondary phase.

How PSHE education, including Relationships Education, is taught

PSHE lessons are taught by their class teacher once a week in their timetabled PSHE lesson, throughout the entire year in their usual classes, in mixed sex groupings, using a range of interactive teaching methods, e.g. activity sheets, films, songs, online games, and drama techniques.

To ensure that children feel comfortable to learn about a range of topics, we create a safe learning environment using a group agreement at the beginning of lessons or topics. This includes a confidentiality statement understood by adults and children. The teachers will also use a range of skills, including distancing techniques and the anonymous question box. Teachers will answer children's questions factually and honestly in an age-appropriate way and respond to any disclosures following the schools safeguarding procedures/child protection policy which can be found on our website. Creating a Safe Learning environment guidance here.

In cases where a pupil has been withdrawn from sex education, teachers will use professional judgement to ensure responses remain within the statutory Relationships and Health Education curriculum. Where appropriate, questions may be deferred and parents informed so that they can address the content in line with their preferences.

Teachers will not provide explicit teaching on sex education content to pupils who have been withdrawn but will ensure safeguarding responsibilities are always upheld.

We create a safe environment for pupils to ask questions. Teachers use professional judgement to decide whether questions should be:

- Answered immediately with a factually correct, age-appropriate response

- Addressed individually in a one-to-one setting
- Referred to parents or carers if more appropriate

Support is provided to children experiencing difficulties on a one-to-one basis, via our ELSA TA. Relevant leaflets, websites and posters can be found on display referring pupils to sources of help and advice, alongside suitable books which can be found in the library.

Woodlea recognises the safeguarding importance of teaching pupils the correct anatomical names for parts of the body, including external genitalia (e.g. penis, vulva, vagina, testicles).

Using accurate language:

- helps pupils to communicate clearly about their bodies, health and wellbeing
- supports pupils in understanding appropriate and inappropriate touch
- reduces shame or stigma associated with body parts
- enables pupils to seek help and report concerns or abuse more effectively

This approach is in line with statutory guidance and forms part of our wider safeguarding duty to protect children. Teaching is delivered in an age-appropriate and sensitive manner, ensuring pupils feel safe and supported.

All staff are aware that using correct terminology is a protective factor in safeguarding and will reinforce this consistently across the curriculum.

We also have the Life Bus visit every year to lead a PSHE session linked to one of the SCARF units for each year group. These sessions build on each other and engage the children with PSHE in an interactive and hands-on experience.

How PSHE education is monitored, evaluated and assessed

We use a similar method of monitoring and assessing learning within PSHE at Woodlea Primary School to our other foundation subjects:

SCARF Progress

For each of the six units we carry out a specially designed pre- and post-unit assessment activity. Conducted twice, first at the beginning of the unit to determine where the children are at; and then again at the end of the unit, enabling us to monitor progress, record key points and identify areas for further development. This both teacher and child to see what progress has been made over the course of each half- termly unit of lesson plans.

This method of recording also enables the teacher to make an annual assessment of progress for each child, as part of the child's annual report to parents. We pass this information on to the next teacher at the end of each year.

The monitoring of the standards of children's work and of the quality of PSHE education is the responsibility of the PSHE subject lead. The work of the subject lead also involves supporting colleagues in the teaching of PSHE education and being informed about current developments in the subject.

The RSHE curriculum is monitored and evaluated by the PSHE lead and SLT through:

- Lesson observations and learning walks
- Pupil voice discussions
- Work sampling
- Parent and staff feedback

Findings are reported to governors annually, and the policy is updated in response to feedback and statutory changes.

The PSHE education subject lead gives the headteacher an annual summary report in which teaching and learning of the subject is evaluated. Areas for development are also identified. The PSHE education subject lead has specially allocated regular management time, enabling them to review evidence of the children's work and monitor any assessments made.

How the delivery of the content will be made accessible to all pupils

It is not our school's policy to withdraw pupils with special educational needs from PSHE education to catch up on other national curriculum subjects: these aspects of personal and social development are as important to all pupils as their academic achievement and contribute to it. Lesson plan content will be adapted and extra support provided where necessary to ensure all pupils are enabled to develop key skills, attributes and knowledge developed through the PSHE education programme. Work in PSHE considers the targets set for individual children in their Individual Support Plans (ISPs).

SCARF lesson plans are flexible and allow for teachers, who are skilled in adapting curriculum content to meet the needs of the children in their class, to adjust their content to meet the learning outcomes. This can include, but not limited to, use of visual supports, pre-teaching of key vocabulary or additional pastoral support.

Our school ensures that the Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) elements of the PSHE education programme are relevant to all pupils; whatever their gender identity. All pupils learn together about all the changes that someone may experience as they go through puberty to help develop empathy and understanding and to reduce incidences of teasing or stigma. This will also ensure any child that identifies as transgender will have access to RSE that is relevant to the puberty they are likely to experience.

Our school acknowledges different ethnic, religious and cultural attitudes, as well as recognising that pupils may come from a variety of family situations and home backgrounds. These different families are acknowledged through our teaching and the use of resources that promote diversity and inclusion in Relationships Education.

Research shows that, on average, about 4% of pupils will go on to define themselves as gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or pansexual (GLBP). It is possible that some pupils will also have GLBP parents/carers, brothers or sisters, other family members and/or friends. Our PSHE education acknowledges this through scenarios, in a sensitive, honest, and balanced consideration of sexuality. This helps create a safe environment for all pupils and staff. The public sector equality duty, created under the Equality Act, requires schools and other public authorities to eliminate discrimination and to advance equality in its everyday business, in the design of its policies and curriculum. Schools have a legal responsibility for eliminating discrimination; to do this, schools are required to raise pupils' awareness of diversity and promote respectful relationships with those who are different from them.

Please request to see the school's policy on anti-bullying, equality, diversity, and inclusion on our website for further information.

Parental concerns and withdrawal of students

Parents and carers have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from sex education lessons that fall outside the national science curriculum. We will make alternative arrangements for those pupils, usually in another class.

Parents do **not** have the right to withdraw their child from relationships education or health education (which includes puberty).

Pupils have the right to opt back in to sex education once they reach three terms before their 16th birthday, in line with statutory guidance

Before granting a request to withdraw a child/ren, the head teacher will invite the parent to discuss the request with them to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The head teacher will discuss with the parent the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on their child. This could include any social and emotional effects of being excluded, as well as the likelihood of the child hearing their peers' version of what was said in the classes, rather than what was directly said by the teacher (although the detrimental effects may be mitigated if the parent proposes

to deliver sex education to their child at home instead). The school is responsible for ensuring that should a child be withdrawn, they receive appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.

Parents should be given every opportunity to understand the purpose and content of Relationships Education and Sex Education. Honest communication and opportunities for parents to understand and ask questions about our school's approach help increase confidence in the curriculum.

All teaching materials used for RSHE are available for parents to view on request. Where copyright restrictions apply, we provide supervised access to review materials. We do not enter into any agreements with external providers that prevent parents from seeing the materials we use.

Ongoing communication with parents about what is planned to be taught and when, will be provided through termly emails home. We advise parents to view the resources to support them in carrying out their responsibilities relating to providing RSE at home. It is valuable for a child's development to learn about its own families' values in regard to relationships and sex alongside the information they receive at school. The school is committed to ongoing consultation with parents and carers to ensure the RSHE curriculum remains appropriate, transparent and reflective of the school community.

Dissemination of the Policy

This policy has been made accessible to parents, teachers and other school staff, governors through the school website. Should the policy be required in other languages, please contact the school office.

Should further information about PSHE education be required, please contact the PSHE education lead.

Policy Review and Development Plan

The policy will be reviewed in consultation with parents, teachers and other school staff, governors and pupils. This policy is reviewed every two years and following any update to statutory guidance.

Consultation includes:

- Sharing the draft policy with parents, staff, governors, and (where appropriate) pupils
- Making teaching resources available for inspection
- Gathering feedback via surveys, meetings, and parent forums

We welcome ongoing feedback and will provide regular opportunities for parents and carers to view teaching resources and discuss the programme.

Sources of Further Information

This policy has drawn on:

- Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Guidance, Department for Education (July 2019, Updated 2025)
- Creating a PSHE education policy for your school, The PSHE Association (September 2018)
- Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) for the 21st Century, Brook, Sex Education Forum and PSHE Association - Supplementary advice to the Sex and Relationship Education Guidance DfEE (0116/2000) (2011)

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following:

- School's own Safeguarding/Child Protection policy (inc. responding to disclosures)
- School's own Confidentiality policy
- School's own Anti-bullying policy
- School's own Equality, diversity and inclusion policy
- DfE 'Keeping children safe in education' (2025)

Useful resources/Appendix

SCARF – policy and planning: templates, guidance, curriculum mapping and assessment tools (available online).

Coram Life Education Online Teaching and Learning Training Film Clips and RSE Guidance Document: supports schools in organising and delivering RSE with confidence. Available as part of the SCARF online comprehensive Relationships Education and Health Education curriculum resources:

https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/relationships-education--teacher-resources-guidance-documents-and-training-films (password protected).

Coram Life Education online support materials for parents:

https://www.coramscarf.org.uk/family-scarf

PSHE Association PSHE Policy Guidance
https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/curriculum-and-resources/resources/creating-pshe-education-policy-your-school (members only)

The Sex Education Forum RSE Policy Guidance
https://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/resources/advice-guidance/sre-policy-guidance

The Sex Education Forum have also provided a free resource to assist you in consulting pupils, parents and staff to inform you about what changes need to be made to your RSE policy and practice. 'Activities for consulting about your school sex and relationships policy'.

Activities for consulting about your school sex and relationships education policy

https://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachment/Consultation%20activities%20-%20SRE%20policy%20-%20Sept%202014.pdf

The PSHE Association assessment guides for key stage 1-2 explain how PSHE teachers can use an ipsative model of assessment in PSHE education, and describe a wide range of methods available to assess progress, with accompanying examples from real classrooms.

https://pshe-association.org.uk/guidance/ks1-4/assessment

Relationships education: content to be covered by the end of primary(RSE July 2025)

Families and people who care for me
Curriculum content:

1. That families are important for children growing up safe and happy because they can provide love, security and stability.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. That stable, caring relationships are at the heart of safe and happy families and are important for children's security as they grow up.
5. That marriage and civil partnerships represent a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
6. 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
Curriculum content:

1. How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened.
6. How to manage conflict, and that resorting to violence is never right.
7. How to recognise when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, and how to get support when needed.

Respectful, kind relationships

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. The importance of setting and respecting healthy boundaries in relationships with friends, family, peers and adults.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Practical steps they can take and skills they can develop in a range of different contexts to improve or support their relationships.
7. The conventions of courtesy and manners.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. What a stereotype is, how stereotypes can be unfair, negative, destructive or lead to bullying and how to challenge a stereotype.
11. How to seek help when needed, including when they are concerned about violence, harm, or when they are unsure who to trust.

Online safety and awareness

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The importance of exercising caution about sharing any information about themselves online. Understanding the importance of privacy and location settings to protect information online.
5. 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.
6. 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.

Being Safe

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe contact, including physical contact.
4. How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online), including those they do and do not know.
5. How to recognise when a relationship is harmful or dangerous, including skills for recognising who to trust and who not to trust.
6. 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.
7. 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.

Primary health and wellbeing: content to be covered by the end of primary

General wellbeing

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. The importance of promoting general wellbeing and physical health.
3. 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.
4. How to recognise feelings and use varied vocabulary to talk about their own and others' feelings.
5. How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
6. That isolation and loneliness can affect children, and the benefits of seeking support.
7. That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing and how to seek help for themselves or others.
8. 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.
9. 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).
10. That it is common to experience mental health problems, and early support can help.

Wellbeing online

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. How to consider the impact of their online behaviour on others, and how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
5. Why social media, some apps, computer games and online gaming, including gambling sites, are age restricted.
6. The risks relating to online gaming, video game monetisation, scams, fraud and other financial harms, and that gaming can become addictive.
7. 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.
8. That abuse, bullying and harassment can take place online and that this can impact wellbeing. How to seek support from trusted adults.
9. How to understand the information they find online, including from search engines, and know how information is selected and targeted.
10. That they have rights in relation to sharing personal data, privacy and consent.
11. Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

Curriculum content:

1. The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
2. 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.
3. The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
4. How and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

Curriculum content:

1. What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).
2. Understanding the importance of a healthy relationship with food.
3. The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
4. 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

Curriculum content:

1. 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

Curriculum content:

1. How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.
2. About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
3. 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.
4. About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene, including brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste, cleaning between teeth, and regular check-ups at the dentist.
5. About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.
6. 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

Curriculum content:

1. About hazards (including fire risks) that may cause harm, injury or risk and ways to reduce risks.
2. How to recognise risk and keep safe around roads, railways, including level crossings, and water, including the water safety code.

Basic first aid

Curriculum content:

1. How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary, including the importance of reporting incidents rather than filming them.
2. Concepts of basic first aid, for example dealing with common injuries and ailments, including head injuries.

Developing bodies

Curriculum content:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.