



PURPLE OAKS ACADEMY

Relationships and Sex Education Policy

Version:	2.0
Document Author:	Sonia Iancu
Classification:	
Created:	Nov 23
Review Date:	Nov 24

Contents

1. Values and Ethos	3
2. Aims	3
3. Statutory Requirements	4
4. Definition	5
5. Curriculum Design	7
6. Delivery of RSE	8
7. Roles and Responsibilities	8
8. Safeguarding	10
9. Parents' right to withdraw	10
10. Training	11
11. Monitoring Arrangements	11
12. Assessment	11

Appendices

Appendix 1: Curriculum Map EYFS, Lower Phase, Middle Phase And Upper Phase By the end of the Y6 pupils should know By the end of the Y 11 pupils should know	12
Appendix 4: Parent Form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE	18
Appendix 5: Right to Withdrawal - DfE Summary	20

1. Values and Ethos

All schools must provide a curriculum that is broadly based, balanced and meets the needs of all pupils. Under section 78 of the Education Act 2002 and the Academies Act 2010, a PSHE(Relationship and Health Education and Relationship and Sex Education) curriculum:

- Promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, and
- Prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

2. Aims

The aim of Purple Oaks' PSHE Curriculum is to provide children with age-appropriate information, explore attitudes and values and develop skills in order to empower them to make positive decisions about their health-related behaviour. Knowledge about safer sex and sexual health remains important to ensure that young people are equipped to make safe, informed and healthy choices as they progress through adult life.

Statutory RSE and Health Education

“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, make Relationships and Sex Education compulsory for all pupils receiving secondary education... They also make Health Education compulsory in all schools except independent schools. Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) continues to be compulsory in independent schools.”

DfE Guidance p.8.

We define 'relationships and sex education' as a curriculum which will help our children grow in confidence and understanding relating to how they as individuals will develop, grow and mature into responsible individuals.

- ✓ We believe relationships and sex education is important for our academy because it will help our children to value positive relationships and to have the confidence and strength of character to identify and lead a healthy lifestyle.
- ✓ We view the partnership of home and academy as vital in providing the context of open discussion, honesty and support.

The intended outcomes of the programmes of study are that pupils will:

- Know and understand, how as individuals our bodies change as we get older.
- Understand they have the right to be safe.
- Understand they have a responsibility to be a responsible, valued member of the academy.
- Develop the skills needed to lead a healthy lifestyle.
- Develop the attributes of positive relationships.

3. Statutory Requirements & Legislation

The Greenwood Academies Trust follows the Department for Education statutory guidance that was statutory from September 2020. The guidance states which academies need to deliver relationships education, sex education and health education and what the RSE policy should include:

Relationships Education	Relationships and Sex Education	Health Education
All schools providing primary education, including all-through schools and middle schools (includes schools as set out in the Summary section).	All schools providing secondary education, including all-through schools and middle schools (includes schools as set out in the Summary section).	All maintained schools including schools with a sixth form, academies, free schools, non-maintained special schools and alternative provision, including pupil referral units.
		The statutory requirement to provide Health Education does not apply to independent schools – PSHE is already compulsory as independent schools must meet the Independent School Standards as set out in the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014. Independent schools, however, may find the principles in the guidance on Health Education helpful in planning an age-appropriate curriculum.
The statutory requirements do not apply to sixth form colleges, 16-19 academies or Further Education (FE) colleges ⁷ , although we would encourage them to support students by offering these subjects. These settings may find the principles helpful, especially in supporting pupils in the transition to FE.		

<i>Policies for mandatory subjects</i>		<i>Policy for non-mandatory subjects</i>
For primary education⁹	For secondary education	For primary schools that may choose to teach sex education
Define Relationships Education	Define Relationships and Sex Education	Define any sex education they choose to teach other than that covered in the science curriculum.
Set out the subject content, how it is taught and who is responsible for teaching it.		
Describe how the subject is monitored and evaluated.		
Include information to clarify why parents <i>do not</i> have a right to withdraw their child.	Include information about a parent's right to request that their child be excused from sex education within RSE only.	Include information about a parent's right to request that their child be excused.

Documents that inform the Trust's RSE policy include:

- Education Act (1996)
- Learning and Skills Act (2000)
- Education and Inspections Act (2006)
- Equality Act (2010)
- Locally Agreed RE Syllabus in line with SACRE Guidelines
- Supplementary Guidance SRE for the 21st Century
- Keeping Children Safe in Education – Statutory safeguarding guidance
- As an academy we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act

2017.

- Jigsaw scheme of work
- Equals Curriculum

4. Definition

RSE teaches children and young people how to be safe and healthy. It teaches them how to manage their academic, personal and social lives in a positive way. RSE involves a combination of sharing information, exploring issues and values. RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity or lifestyles.

Relationships Education: the focus is on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults. These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life taking care to ensure 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, 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).

Health Education: the focus is on teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Teachers should be clear that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

Sex Education: The DfE Guidance 2019 integrates Relationships and Sex Education at secondary school level.

Most of the DfE outcomes relating to Sex Education sit within the 'Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health' section of the guidance and include aspects like:

- the facts about reproductive health...
- the facts about the full range of contraceptive choices ...

- how the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS, are transmitted...
- how to get further advice...
- consent and the law

DfE Guidance page29.

At Purple Oaks Academy we agree with the Sex Education Forum definition of Sex Education (as above).

Parents have the right to withdraw a pupil from sex education lessons up to three months before the 16th birthday of the pupil when the child can choose to opt in.

5. Curriculum Design

At Purple Oaks Academy, our teachers deliver a good quality of teaching and learning in PSHE through our planned curriculum through the use, and adaptation of the Jigsaw scheme of work, Equals Curriculum and pupils' individual targets from their EHCP.

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE, is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate.

Relationships Education includes:

- Families and People who Care for Me
- Caring Friendships
- Respectful Relationships
- Online Relationships,
- Being safe

Health Education includes:

- Healthy Eating
- Drugs, Alcohol and tobacco
- Health and Prevention
- Basic first aid
- Mental wellbeing
- Internet Safety and Harms
- Physical Health and Fitness
- The Changing Adolescent Body

Relationships Education and Health Education are compulsory subjects and parents/carers do NOT have the right to withdraw their children from these subjects.

The aim of RSE is to give young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds, not just intimate relationships. It should enable them to know what a healthy relationship looks like and what makes a good friend, a good colleague and a successful marriage or other types of committed relationships. It also covers contraception, developing intimate relationships and resisting pressure to have sex/not applying pressure to have sex. It should teach what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour in relationships. This will help students understand the positive effects that good relationships have on their mental well-being, identify when relationships are not right and understand how such situations can be managed.

Parents/carers have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory RSE (but cannot withdraw their child from Relationships or Health Education).

The Equals Semi-Formal SoW for RSE and Mental Health and Well-Being have been designed for pupils and students who have learning difficulties to such a degree that they are consistently working at academic levels considerably below their age-related peers for all of their lives across all or most scholastic areas. The Equals Semi-Formal SOW is divided up into six sections, namely:

1. Knowing my body
2. Knowing me
3. Private and public
4. Touching and allowing others to touch me
5. Forming relationships
6. Sexual intimacy with another person

6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum every week.

At KS3 onwards, pupils also receive sex education lessons and these are optional at KS2 – see the table on page 4 for the DfE requirements.

On March 2023, the Secretary of State for Education requested that schools share all PSHE/RSE materials with parents. Therefore, Jigsaw will launch a new Parent Portal in Summer 2023 that gives parents direct access to:

- Jigsaw lessons plans (on a termly basis for the year groups their children are in)
- Information leaflets

7. Roles and Responsibilities

The Trust

The Trust has a set of activities that will monitor the quality and effectiveness of the RSE policy and curriculum in each academy. The Curriculum Assurance Board will be key to the monitoring of this policy and will develop additional support or guidance to academies if required.

The Purple Oaks Academy Academy

The Principal is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the academy, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory/non-science components of Sex Education. The Principal is responsible for ensuring policy and practice are adhered to and that all information is made accessible to all parents and carers.

- The nominated person for PSHE is responsible for development of the curriculum and monitoring of the curriculum across the academy.
- It will be taught by teachers in each year group.
- Teachers will receive RSE training as appropriate.

The Principal should also ensure that there has been consultation with the academy community and parents/carers on the policy and curriculum for RSE in line with the guidance from the DfE. The academy should ensure this also published on the website. **Appendix 6** provides a template process for this.

Developing a policy

13. All schools must have in place a written policy for Relationships Education and RSE. Schools must consult parents in developing and reviewing their policy. Schools should ensure that the policy meets the needs of pupils and parents and reflects the community they serve.

What is required?

15. All schools must have an up-to-date policy, which is made available to parents and others. Schools must provide a copy of the policy free of charge to anyone who asks for one and should publish the policy on the school website⁸.

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 wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory/non-science components of Sex Education

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 Principal. All class teachers are responsible for teaching RSE.

Pupils

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

8. Safeguarding

Academies must consider how safeguarding and confidentiality protocols support safe and effective RSE practice.

- Teachers should be aware of the academy confidentiality policy.
- Teachers are aware that effective RSE, which brings an understanding of what is and what is not appropriate in a relationship, can lead to a disclosure of a child protection issue.
- Teachers will consult with the designated safeguarding lead who will follow academy policy for safeguarding.
- Visitors/external agencies which support the delivery of RSE will be required to adhere to academy safeguarding policies, confidentiality and the RSE policy.

9. Parents' right to withdraw

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing (optional form can be found at **Appendix 2** and addressed to the Principal.

The trust would expect the Principal to honour appropriate requests for withdrawal and meet with parents to discuss these in line with the DfE guidance as summarised in **Appendix 3**. Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

10. Training

Staff are to be trained on the delivery of RSE.

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

11. Monitoring Arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored in academies by senior leaders through activities such as planning scrutinies, lesson visits, children and staff surveys
Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of internal assessment processes.

The implementation of this policy is monitored by the Trust through:

- a. Assurance activities to ensure statutory arrangements are in place in each academy
- b. Assurance activities to ensure the academy policies are being implemented and the RSE curriculum in each academy is of sufficient quality
- c. This policy will be reviewed regularly and the Curriculum assurance Board will lead the development of any amendments to the policy.

12. Assessment

There are many reasons why it is important that learning in PSHE, including RSE, is assessed, including:

- Pupils need opportunities to reflect on their learning and its implications for their lives.
- Teachers need to know that learning has taken place, be able to demonstrate progress and identify future learning needs.
- Assessment increases pupils' motivation and improves learning, as their raised awareness of their progress illustrates the value of this learning.
- Assessment allows the leadership team, parents, governors and school inspectors to see PSHE education's impact on pupils and whole school outcomes, such as Ofsted judgements on personal development, safeguarding, spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development and the promotion of fundamental British values.
- Without assessment, all a school can do is describe its PSHE provision, not show its impact.
- The DfE also states in the statutory guidance for Relationships, Sex and Health education that "schools should have the same high expectations of the quality of pupils' work in these subjects as for other curriculum areas" — therefore assessment for and of learning should be central to any PSHE education provision.

At the Purple Oaks Academy

- Pupils will be provided with time to discuss and share their thoughts and feelings appropriately
- Adults will be expected to respond to pupil needs through follow up work that could be whole class, small group or 1:1.

- Pupils will have opportunities to review and reflect on their learning through activities including reflection time, discussion, written work and artwork.
- Pupil voice and assessment will be used to adapt and amend planned learning activities
- Parents will be informed of pupil understanding in the usual ways including via parent consultations and written reports.

13. References and Sources

The following have been referenced during the development of this policy:

- The PSHE Association for the POS and Overview Documents
- Lincolnshire LA
- Beacon Primary Academy (Policy into Practice) in line with policy development across the East Coast Cluster
- Department for Education guidance for Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education
- Equalities Act 2010
- Keeping Children Safe in Education
- Early Years Foundation Stage – Early Learning Goals and Development Matters
- Jigsaw Scheme of Work
- Equals Curriculum

Appendix 1

Jigsaw PSHE 3 -11/12 Content Overview



Age Group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 3-5 (F1-F2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-identity Understanding feelings Being in a classroom Being gentle Rights and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying talents Being special Families Where we live Making friends Standing up for yourself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges Perseverance Goal-setting Overcoming obstacles Seeking help Jobs Achieving goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercising bodies Physical activity Healthy food Sleep Keeping clean Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family life Friendships Breaking friendships Falling out Dealing with bullying Being a good friend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bodies Respecting my body Growing up Growth and change Fun and fears Celebrations
Ages 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeling special and safe Being part of a class Rights and responsibilities Rewards and feeling proud Consequences Owning the Learning Charter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similarities and differences Understanding bullying and knowing how to deal with it Making new friends Celebrating the differences in everyone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting goals Identifying successes and achievements Learning styles Working well and celebrating achievement with a partner Tackling new challenges Identifying and overcoming obstacles Feelings of success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping myself healthy Healthier lifestyle choices Keeping clean Being safe Medicine safety/safety with household items Road safety Linking health and happiness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belonging to a family Making friends/being a good friend Physical contact preferences People who help us Qualities as a friend and person Self-acknowledgement Being a good friend to myself Celebrating special relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life cycles – animal and human Changes in me Changes since being a baby Differences between female and male bodies (correct terminology) Linking growing and learning Coping with change Transition
Ages 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hopes and fears for the year Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Safe and fair learning environment Valuing contributions Choices Recognising feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions and stereotypes about gender Understanding bullying Standing up for self and others Making new friends Gender diversity Celebrating difference and remaining friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving realistic goals Perseverance Learning strengths Learning with others Group co-operation Contributing to and sharing success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivation Healthier choices Relaxation Healthy eating and nutrition Healthier snacks and sharing food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of family Physical contact boundaries Friendship and conflict Secrets Trust and appreciation Expressing appreciation for special relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life cycles in nature Growing from young to old Increasing independence Differences in female and male bodies (correct terminology) Assertiveness Preparing for transition
Ages 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting personal goals Self-identity and worth Positivity in challenges Rules, rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Responsible choices Seeing things from others' perspectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families and their differences Family conflict and how to manage it (child-centred) Witnessing bullying and how to solve it Recognising how words can be hurtful Giving and receiving compliments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult challenges and achieving success Dreams and ambitions New challenges Motivation and enthusiasm Recognising and trying to overcome obstacles Evaluating learning processes Managing feelings Simple budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise Fitness challenges Food labelling and healthy swaps Attitudes towards drugs Keeping safe and why it's important online and off line scenarios Respect for myself and others Healthy and safe choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family roles and responsibilities Friendship and negotiation Keeping safe online and who to go to for help Being a global citizen Being aware of how my choices affect others Awareness of how other children have different lives Expressing appreciation for family and friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How babies grow Understanding a baby's needs Outside body changes Inside body changes Family stereotypes Challenging my ideas Preparing for transition

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 Group dynamics Smoking Alcohol Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength	Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting on and Falling Out Girlfriends and boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and animals	Being unique Having a baby Girls and puberty Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change
Ages 9-10	Planning the forthcoming year 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 Material wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures	Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation	Smoking, including vaping Alcohol Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behaviour	Self-recognition and self-worth Building self-esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and gambling Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming SMARRT internet safety rules	Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys Conception (including IVF) 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 Conception to birth Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexting Transition
Ages 11-12 (Scotland)	Personal identity What influences personal identity Identify personal strengths How do others see me? Group identity My growing sense of personal identity and independence Online and global identity Expectations	Assertiveness Prejudice and discrimination My values and those of others Challenging stereotypes Discrimination in school How prejudice and discrimination fuels bullying Being inclusive	What are my dreams and goals? Steps to success Coping when things don't go to plan Rewarding my dreams Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation Keeping my dreams alive How dreams and goals change in response to life	Healthy choices about my emotional health Managing stress Managing my choices around substances Managing my nutritional choices Medicines and immunisation Healthy choices about physical activity and rest/sleep	My changing web of friendships Support I need now and in the future Developing positive relationships What external factors affect relationships, e.g. media influences? Assertiveness in relationships The changing role of families	My changing body and feelings What is self-image? Coping during times of change My changing ways of thinking Managing my changes in mood Moving forwards into my next year of education



Snapshot Jigsaw PSHE 11-16

Shows the summary of subject content in each Puzzle (unit)

(updated Sep 2021)

Year/age	Being Me in My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Year 7 (11-12)	Unique me, differences & conflict, my influences, gateway emotions, belonging to a group, peer pressure, peer on peer abuse, online safety, sexting, consequences, online legislation	Bullying, prejudice & discrimination (positive and negative), Equality Act, bystanders, stereotyping, challenging influences, negative behaviour and attitudes, assertiveness	Celebrating success, identifying goals, employment, learning from mistakes, overcoming challenges, planning skills, safe & unsafe choices, substances, gangs, knives, exploitation, emergency first aid	Stress and anxiety, managing mental health, physical activity and mental health, effects of substances, legal consequences, nutrition, sleep, vaccination and immunisation, importance of information on making health choices	Characteristics of healthy relationships, consent, relationships and change, emotions within friendships, peer on peer abuse, rights and responsibilities, being discerning, assertiveness, sexting	Puberty changes, Reproduction facts, FGM, breast flattening/ironing, responsibilities of parenthood, IVF, types of committed relationships, media and self-esteem, self-image, brain changes in puberty, factors affecting moods, sources of help and support
Year 8 (12-13)	Self-identity, influences, family and identity, stereotypes, personal beliefs and judgements, managing expectations, first impressions, respect for the beliefs of others Marriage Protected characteristics Active listening	Positive change made by others, how positive behaviour affects feelings of wellbeing, social injustice, inequality, community cohesion and support, multi-culturalism, diversity, race and religion, stereotypes, prejudice, LGBT+ bullying, peer on peer abuse hate crime, fear & emotions Stand up to bullying, the golden rule Organ and blood donation	Long-term goals, skills, qualifications, careers, money and happiness, ethics and mental wellbeing, budgeting, variation in income, positive and negative impact of money, online safety and legal responsibilities, gambling issues	Long-term physical health, responsibility for own health, dental health, stress triggers and help tips, substances and mood, legislation associated with substances, exploitation and substances, county lines, medicine, vaccinations, immunisation	Positive relationship with self, social media and relationship with self, negative self-talk, managing a range of relationships, peer on peer abuse, personal space, online etiquette, online privacy, bullying and personal safety, social media issues and the law, coercion, unhealthy balance of power in relationships, sources of support	Types of close intimate relationships, physical attraction, love, legal status of relationships, behaviours in healthy and unhealthy romantic relationships, pornography, sexuality, alcohol and risky behaviour

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Year 9 (13-14)</p>	<p>Perceptions about intimate relationships, consent, sexual exploitation, peer approval, peer on peer abuse, grooming, radicalization, county lines, risky experimentation, positive and negative self-identity, groups, influences, social media, abuse and coercion, coercive control</p>	<p>Protected characteristics, Equality Act, phobic and racist language, legal consequences of bullying and hate crime, sexism, ageism, positive and negative language, banter, peer on peer abuse, bullying in the workplace, direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation. Prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping</p>	<p>Personal strengths, health goals, SMART planning, the world of work, links between body image and mental health, non-financial dreams and goals, mental health and ill health, media manipulation, self-harm, self-esteem, stigma, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, depression</p>	<p>Misperceptions about young peoples' health choices, physical and psychological effects of drugs and alcohol, alcohol and the law, alcohol and drug poisoning, addiction, smoking, vaping, drug classification, supply and possession legislation, emergency situations, first aid, CPR, substances and safety, sources of advice and support</p>	<p>Healthy relationships, Power and control in intimate relationships, risk in intimate relationships, importance of sexual consent, assertiveness skills, sex and the law, pornography and stereotypes, contraception choices, age of consent, family planning, consequences of unprotected sex, STIs, support and advice services</p>	<p>Mental health stigma, triggers, support strategies, managing emotional changes, resilience and how to improve it, reflection on importance of sleep in relation to mental health, reflection on changes, benefits of relaxation</p>
---	--	---	---	---	---	--



<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Year 10 (14-15)</p>	<p>Human rights, societal freedom, understanding safety in UK and beyond, ending relationships safely, stages of grief, loss and bereavement, peer on peer abuse, social media and culture, use of online data, threats to online safety, online identity, assessing and managing risk, the law and social media Risk and emergency contacts Positive and negative relationships</p>	<p>Equality including in the workplace, in society, in relationships Equality Act 2010 Vulnerable groups including disability and hidden disability Workplace expectations Rights and responsibilities Power and control in relationships, coercive control Benefits of multi-cultural societies Equity, equality and inequality My health</p>	<p>Impact of physical health in reaching goals, relationships and reaching goals, resilience, work/life balance, connections and impact on mental health, balanced diet, vital organs, blood donation, benefits of helping others, online profile and impact on future goals and employability</p>	<p>Improving health, mental health, sexual health, blood-borne infections, self-examination, diet and long-term health, misuse of prescription drugs, substances and the body, common mental health disorders, positive impact of volunteering, common threats to health including chronic disease, epidemics, misuse of antibiotics Organ donation Stem cells</p>	<p>Sustaining long-term relationships, intimacy, healthy relationship with self Attraction, love, lust Relationship choices, ending relationships safely, consequences of relationships ending e.g. bullying, peer on peer abuse, revenge porn, grief-cycle, Impact on family understanding love, fake news Pornography</p>	<p>Impact of societal change on young people, role of media on societal change, reflection on change so far and how to manage it successfully, decision making, sexual identity gender, spectrum of sexuality, stereotypes in romantic relationships, sexual identity and risk, physical and emotional changes, family change, sources of support</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Year 11 (15-16)</p>	<p>Becoming an adult. Age limits and the law Relationships and the law, consent, coercive control, peer on peer abuse, domestic abuse, honour-based, violence, arranged and forced marriages The Equality Act 2010 The law on internet use and pornography Social media concerns, sexting</p>		<p>Anxiety, solution focused thinking, sleep, relaxation, Aspiration on; career, finances, budgeting, borrowing, relationships, Skills identification, realistic goals, gambling, financial pressure, debt, dream jobs, skill set, employment, education and training options, long-term relationship</p>	<p>Managing anxiety and stress, exam pressure, concentration strategies, work-life balance, sexual health, hygiene, self-examination, STIs, sexual pressure, fertility issues, contraception, consent, pregnancy facts and myths, pregnancy choices including adoption, abortion, bringing up a baby, financial implications,</p>	<p>Stages of intimate relationships, positive and negative connotations of sex, spectrum of gender and sexuality, LGBT+ rights and protection under the Equality Act, "coming out" challenges, LGBT+ media stereotypes, peer on peer abuse, power, control and sexual experimentation, forced marriage,</p>	

Appendix 2: Parent Form

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Purple Oaks Academy		Withdrawal from Sex Education	
Name of Child:		Class:	
Name of Parent:		Date:	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education:			
Any other information you would like the school to consider:			
Parent signature:			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE ACADEMY

Agreed actions
from discussion
with parents:

Include notes from discussions with parents and agreed actions taken.

Appendix 3

Right to be excused from sex education (commonly referred to as the right to withdraw)

45. Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory RSE. Before granting any such request it would be good practice for the head teacher to discuss the request with parents and, as appropriate, with the child to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. Schools will want to document this process to ensure a record is kept.

46. Good practice is also likely to include the head teacher discussing with parents the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on the 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 school should respect the parents' request to withdraw the child, up to and until three terms before the child turns 16. After that point, if the child wishes to receive sex education rather than be withdrawn, the school should make arrangements to provide the child with sex education during one of those terms.

48. This process is the same for pupils with SEND. However there may be exceptional circumstances where the head teacher may want to take a pupil's specific needs arising from their SEND into account when making this decision. The approach outlined above should be reflected in the school's policy on RSE.

49. Head teachers will automatically grant a request to withdraw a pupil from any sex education delivered in primary schools, other than as part of the science curriculum.

50. If a pupil is excused from sex education, it is the school's responsibility to ensure that the pupil receives appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal. There is no right to withdraw from Relationships Education or Health Education.

