

Relationship, Health and Sex Education (RHSE) Policy

Key Document Details

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Introduction

In February 2019, the Department for Education (DfE) published guidance for schools on Relationship Education, Relationship and Sex Education (SRE) and Health Education. This guidance replaced the Sex and Relationship Education guidance (2000). Since September 2020, all schools are expected to teach according to this guidance.

We have based our school's Relationship, health and sex education on the DfE guidance document Sex and Relationship Education Guidance (ref DfEs 0116/2000). In this document, sex education is defined as 'learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of marriage for family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love, and care. It is also about the teaching of sex, sexuality, and sexual health'.

Sex education is part of the personal, social and health education curriculum in our school. While we use sex education to inform children about sexual issues, we do this with regards to matters of morality and individual responsibility, and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions. We do not use sex education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation.

Relationship, Health and Sex Education (RHSE) will reflect the school's core values and aim of our school in delivering the highest quality of education for our pupils through our carefully chosen curriculum. RHSE is taught in the context of relationships, responsibilities and growth. It will promote self-esteem and emotional literacy, healthy living, and well-being, and help our children form and maintain positive and healthy relationships based on respect for themselves and for others, at home, school, work and in the community.

Statutory Guidance

The Department for Education has already passed legislation to include mandatory Relationships and Health education in the National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary school from September 2020. New school guidance was ratified in March 2019 and sets out to schools what they are expected to teach.

Primary aged children will learn that not all families are the same and to respect these differences. They will also learn about bullying and how to treat others with respect, whether this is within their immediate relationships, or in the wider community (this is covered in the Jigsaw unit 'Celebrating differences').

The guidance also states that when learning about different families, care should be taken to avoid stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances. It also reaffirms the duty for schools to comply with the law (including the Equality Act 2010 and the Marriage Act 2013) as it applies to relationships, so that children and young people clearly understand what the law allows and does not allow, and the wider legal implications of decisions they may make, within the Equality Act, where sexual orientation and gender-reassignment are two of the nine protected characteristics.

The Relationships and Health Education guidance does not suggest a specific age when LGBTQ should be brought into the curriculum, but there is an expectation for it to be included in a sensitive and age-appropriate manner. (See Appendix 5 for statutory guidance summary)

Schools are also required to promote fundamental British values including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.

The Importance of teaching RHSE

We believe that sex education is an essential and integral part of a balanced and broadly based curriculum and should be taught as an ongoing theme throughout the school years. Sexual relationships are an important part of most people's lives and education should equip children with the knowledge and attitudes which will enable them to establish successful relationships based on mutual respect and responsibility.

As children grow older their bodies change and they become curious, worried or embarrassed about them. It is better to treat these changes in a sensible way which avoids embarrassment, myths and answer their questions honestly and accurately rather than to let them find their own answers which may be misleading or harmful.

High quality RHSE helps create safe school communities in which pupils can grow, learn and develop positive, healthy behaviours for life. 'Children need high quality sex and relationship education so they can make wise and informed choices' states the DfE. The teaching of RHSE is important for the additional following reasons:

- Children and young people have a right to good quality education and protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of), as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Children and young people need to be prepared for the physical and emotional changes they undergo at puberty. Young people need to learn about positive relationships. Ofsted reinforced that Older pupils say that sex and relationship education was 'too little, too late and too biological' in their 2013 Not Yet Good Enough report.
- RHSE plays a vital part in meeting the schools safeguarding obligation to its pupils. Ofsted is clear that schools must have a preventative programme that enables pupils to learn about the safety and risks in relationships.
- A comprehensive RHSE programme can have a positive impact on pupil's health and well-being and their ability to achieve. It can also play a crucial part in meeting the obligations for schools set out in the Children's Act (2004) to promote their pupils well-being and under the Education Act (1996) to prepare children for the challenges, opportunities, and responsibilities of adult life.

To view the full DfE Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education guidance follow this link

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/908013/Relationships_Education_Relationships_and_Sex_Education_RSE_and_Health_Education.pdf

and refer to pages 19 – 24 and 32 – 35.

Intent

At Grange Infant School, we teach children about:

- the physical development of their bodies as they grow older.
- the way humans reproduce.
- respect for their own bodies and the basic human body parts.
- the importance of family life.
- moral questions.
- relationship issues.
- family values and belonging to a family (whatever that family make up is).
- respect for the views of other people.
- sex abuse and what they should do if they are worried about any sexual matters.

As part of our children's PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education) curriculum, RHSE is designed to equip our children with the knowledge, skills and understanding they need in the real world to safely make new and meaningful relationships. The children are encouraged to be curious about what they are learning and ask questions but also reflect. They are encouraged to build upon their ideas and beliefs as well as challenge others and be challenged in return.

Our RHSE curriculum's core purpose is to ensure that our pupils are mentally, emotionally socially and physically 'well' now and in the future.

Implementation

At Grange Infants school, we teach sex and relationship education in the context of the school's aims and values framework. While sex and relationship education in our school means that we give children information about sexual behaviour, we do this with an awareness of the moral code and values which underpin all our work in school. We teach sex education in the belief that:

- sex education should be taught in the context of marriage and family life.
- sex education is part of a wider social, personal, spiritual and moral education process.
- children should be taught to have respect for their own bodies.
- children should learn about their responsibilities to others.
- it is important to build positive relationships with others, involving trust and respect.
- children need to learn the importance of self-control.

At Grange Infant School we choose to deliver RHSE through our PSHE curriculum using Jigsaw (the mindful approach to PSHE). This includes the teaching of RSE in term 6. We teach sex and relationships education through different aspects of the curriculum. While we carry out the main sex education and relationships teaching in our personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum, we also teach some sex education through other subject areas (for example, science and PE), where we feel that they contribute significantly to a child's knowledge and understanding of his or her own body, and how it is changing and developing.

In PSHE, using the Jigsaw scheme, we teach children about relationships, and we encourage children to discuss issues. We teach about the parts of the body and how they work, and we explain to them what happens as their bodies change as they grow older. We encourage the children to ask for help if they need it.

In science lessons, in Key Stage 1, teachers teach children about puberty and how a baby is born. For this aspect of the school's teaching, we follow the guidance material in the national scheme of work for science. We also teach children about how animals, including humans, move, feed, grow and reproduce and teach them about the main parts of the body. Children learn to appreciate the differences between people and how to show respect for each other.

Parents have the opportunity to view the programmes before they are shown to the children. Parents wishing to discuss specific aspects of the sex education programme are invited to make an appointment with the Principal. Alternatively, they can review teaching materials on our website and review the frequently asked questions and answers.

Curriculum coverage has been updated and reviewed in-line with the new RHSE statutory guidance.

RHSE is taught by class teachers who have received training in delivering the content to their classes. Lessons will be underpinned by the mindfulness approach of Jigsaw and will be taught using a range of different teaching methods such as: class discussions and debates, looking at case studies, philosophical questioning, drama and role play. RHSE is normally delivered in mixed gender groups, however, there may be occasions where single gender groups are more appropriate and relevant. On these occasions, parents will be communicated with and made aware.

Impact

Through our PSHE curriculum design, we have ensured that we have robust coverage, clear progression and planning for each unit. Each series of lessons have a clear structure and an end of unit assessment based on age related expectations/ end of unit evaluations that are in line with National Curriculum objectives. The assessments and/or evaluations of the units will inform the planning process, children's next steps and support us in developing our curriculum further.

What does the new Relationship and Health Education cover?

Relationships Education in primary schools will cover 'Families and people who care for me', 'Caring friendships', 'Respectful relationships', 'Online relationships', and 'Being safe'. The new guidance states that by the end of primary school all children should know: 'how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so'.

The new guidance states that Relationships Education should promote equal, safe and enjoyable relationships and be taught in a way which fosters LGBTQ+ and gender equality, in line with the Equalities Act 2010. It should equip children and young people with the information, skills and positive values to have safe, fulfilling relationships, to enjoy their relationships and to take responsibility for their sexual health and wellbeing.

At Grange Infant School, the teaching of RHE will enable children to understand what a positive relationship might look like, what being inclusive looks like and reflect on difference through teaching, creating a positive culture and ensuring that any incidents of negative behavior are not tolerated. Opportunities within the curriculum might arise, for example, when considering different types of family, the law around marriage or different marriage customs. Through the teaching of the fundamental British values of acceptance, tolerance and valuing difference, this will allow us to make explicitly clear that the views of different faiths can vary but difference will be accepted and valued within the law.

The Department for Education is very clear that parents do not have the right to dictate or veto the content of Relationships and Health Education on the grounds of protected characteristics. We will ensure that fundamental British values are promoted, and protected characteristics are reflected to ensure that no one characteristic is seen to be valued over another.

Accepting Difference and Fostering Good Relationships

RHSE does not 'promote' LGBTQ lifestyles. However, it does raise children's awareness that some people in society are LGBTQ. This is not done in isolation. When discussing similarity and difference in lessons, children learn about a whole range of differences, such as difference in physical appearance and personality, likes and dislikes, and that people can have differences of opinion. This helps them to understand that we are all unique human beings.

Within the context of these lessons, they will also be introduced to different cultures and ethnicities, people with different religions and beliefs, and about people with disability or special needs. They will also be aware that some people are from the LGBTQ community.

When discussing any differences between people, our curriculum (taught through Jigsaw) helps teach children to form opinions about others. This is based on whether they are kind, law-abiding, respectful, trustworthy, and responsible people, rather than judging them on appearance or whether a particular aspect of their lifestyle is different to their own. Children also learn about discrimination and prejudice including racism, sexism, and ageism.

Relationship, Health and Sex Education Curriculum

Relationships Education, Health Education and science together protect children by ensuring they have knowledge of their bodies, the human life cycle, emotions, acceptable behaviour and know the rights and wrongs surrounding these elements. Effective RHSE can make a significant contribution to the development of the personal skills needed by pupils if they are to establish and maintain relationships. It also enables children and young people to make responsible and informed decisions about their health and wellbeing.

Key aspects covered in KSI (Year 1 and 2) are:

- Growing from young to old
- How my body has changed since I was a baby
- Friendship and family life
- Safeguarding
- Family stereotypes
- How boys' and girls' bodies are different
- Scientific vocabulary for identifying body parts
- Transition to new year groups

This coverage is compulsory and is taught through our PSHE and science curriculums to meet National Curriculum Guidance. In later school education, children may be taught some content on Sex education to meet the needs of pupils and prepare them for transition to Secondary School.

RHE has three main elements: Attitude and values, personal and social skills and knowledge and understanding. There are broken down below in more detail.

Attitudes and values:

- learning the importance of values and individual conscience and moral considerations.
- learning the value of family life and stable and loving relationships for the nurture of children.
- learning the value of respect, love and care.
- exploring, considering and understanding moral dilemmas.
- developing critical thinking as part of decision-making.

Personal and social skills:

- learning to manage emotions and relationships confidently and sensitively.
- developing self-respect and empathy for others.

- learning to make choices based on an understanding of difference and with an absence of prejudice.
- developing an appreciation of the consequences of choices made.
- managing conflict.
- learning how to recognise and avoid exploitation and abuse.

Knowledge and understanding:

- learning and understanding physical development at appropriate stages.
- understanding human sexuality, reproduction, emotions and relationships.

Safeguarding/ Confidentiality

Teachers conduct sex and relationships education lessons in a sensitive manner and in confidence. They are trained to be aware that effective teaching of RHSE brings an understanding of what is and is not acceptable in a relationship. This may lead to a disclosure of a child protection issue. Equally, this may be a very difficult and personal subject for some children. If a child makes a reference to being involved, or likely to be involved in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as a matter of child protection. Teachers and teaching assistants will respond in a similar way if a child indicates that they may have been a victim of abuse. In these circumstances the teacher will talk to the child as a matter of urgency. If the teacher has concerns, they will draw their concerns to the attention of the Principal. The Principal will then deal with the matter in consultation with health care professionals (See also Child Protection Policy).

If a disclosure was to arise, staff will follow our safeguarding procedures:

- The staff member will inform the DSL and follow the school's child protection policy
- Ask the DSL if there are any concerns of any children when teaching RHSE in regard to the coverage being taught
- A member of staff cannot promise confidentiality of concerns

The school's work in RHSE will result in sensitive issues being discussed, either with groups of pupils or with individuals. We will:

- reassure pupils that their best interests will be maintained.
- encourage pupils to talk to their parents/ carers if in their best interests and provide support in this if necessary.
- ensure that pupils are aware that teachers cannot offer unconditional confidentiality.
- let pupils know that if an external agency needs to be informed, they will be told and supported through the process.
- uphold Child Protection guidelines and procedures if there is any possibility of abuse.
- ensure that pupils are informed of sources of confidential help.

Dealing with difficult topics / questions

Each year group will be taught appropriately to their age and developmental stage. At no point will a child be taught something that is inappropriate for their age. If a question from a child arises and the teacher feels it would be inappropriate to answer (for example, because of its mature or explicit nature) the child will be encouraged to ask his/her parents or carers at home. The question will not be answered to the child or class if it is outside the remit of that year group's programme.

It is vital that the school and teachers establish a safe, open and positive learning environment based on trusting relationships between all members of the class, adults and children alike. Therefore, all teachers are aware of the ground rules which provide an agreed structure to answering sensitive or difficult questions. Sensitive and controversial issues are certain to arise in learning from real-life experience.

Teachers will be prepared to handle personal issues arising from the work, to deal sensitively with and to follow up appropriately, disclosures made in a group or individual setting.

Teachers will take all reasonable, practical steps to ensure that, where political or controversial issues are brought to pupils' attention, they are offered a balanced presentation of opposing views. Teachers will adopt strategies that seek to avoid bias on their part and will teach pupils how to recognise bias and evaluate evidence. Teachers will seek to establish a classroom climate in which all pupils are free from any fear of expressing reasonable points of view that contradict those held either by their class teachers or their peers.

Due to the nature of the coverage being taught, children are going to ask lots of questions. Genuine questions will always be answered if appropriate to age and coverage. In this case, the child's question will be acknowledged, with a promise to return to it later. The class teacher will then consult with the child's parents and discuss if they would like to answer the question or whether they want the school to answer it. If any concerning questions arise that could be indicative of safeguarding issues, teachers will follow the school safeguarding procedures.

The role of other members of community

We encourage other valued members of the community to work with us to provide advice and support to the children with regards to health education. In particular, members of the Local Health Authority, such as school nurse and other health professionals, give us valuable support with our sex education program. Visitors are made fully aware of the school's RHSE Policy. All visitors are subject to the schools Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The Role of Parents

The school understands the primary role in children's sex education lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust, and co-operation. In promoting this objective, we:

- Inform parents about the school's relationship, health and sex education policy and practice
- Answer any questions that parents may have about the education of their child in this area
- Take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for sex education in the school
- Encourage parents to be involved in reviewing the school policy
- Review any parental feedback in terms of the policy and education of their child in RHSE
- Make any modifications to the policy from parental feedback when/if necessary
- Inform parents about the best practice known with regards to sex education, so that the teaching in school supports the key messages that parents and carers give to children at home.

We believe that, through this mutual exchange of knowledge and information, children will benefit from being given consistent messages about their changing body and their increasing responsibilities.

The RHSE policy is shared on the school website and full details are available on request. The school will inform parents of when these elements are being taught.

Before September 2020, and before the new guidelines became law in England, parents and carers had the right to withdraw from Relationships and Sex education in primary schools, apart from the elements that were included within the schools Science Curriculum. This has now changed with the new guidelines

having been introduced. Parents/carers are not able to withdraw from Relationship and Health Education. This includes lessons on prejudice and discrimination, bullying, difference and diversity and different families. Therefore, if parents and carers have any concerns, they are encouraged to view the content and resources before the sessions are taught. These can also be viewed on the website. Parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from any statutory elements of RHSE, including those elements taught through the Science curriculum.

The Role of the Principal

It is the responsibility of the Principal to ensure that both staff and parents are informed about our sex and relationships education policy, and that the policy is implemented effectively. It is also the Principal's responsibility to ensure that members of staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.

The Principal liaises with external agencies regarding the school sex and relationships education programme and ensures that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy, and that they work within this framework.

The Principal monitors this policy on a regular basis and reports to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

Inclusivity

Every pupil will receive their full entitlement to RHSE regardless of their educational ability, gender, race disability, ethnicity, or faith. We aim to support children in their emotional, cultural and social, as well as academic development. Through our curriculum, children will learn to understand and respect our British Values, diversity, and differences so that they can go on to form the effective, fulfilling relationships that are an essential part of life and learning.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In order to effectively evaluate this policy, the schools governing body will ask the following questions on an annual basis or in light of any developments and changes in school:

- Are our aims being met?
- How can we tell?
- Have there been any difficulties? Why have they arisen?
- What have been the successes? What made these possible?
- What do parents and pupils think about our policy?
- Are there any local or national initiatives in which the school should join?
- How can the policy be improved?

Monitoring is undertaken by the PSHE Subject Leader and SLT.

Review of the Policy

At the end of each academic year, this policy will be reviewed and if necessary, revised in the light of any changes made locally and nationally.

Links to other policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Confidentiality Policy

- e-Safety and Online Safeguarding Policy
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Inclusion Policy ▪ SEND Policy
 - Transgender Policy
- Guide for Safer Working Practice

Appendices

Appendix 1: DfE RHSE summary guidance in PDF form

Appendix 2: RSHE Summer term Curriculum Coverage

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Appendix 4: Jigsaw Guide to Parents in PDF form

Appendix 5: Statutory Topics that Parents cannot Withdraw their child from

Appendix I: DfE RHSE summary guidance in PDF form

Please see additional attachment for this information.

Appendix 2: RSHE Summer Term Curriculum Coverage

Below shows the coverage for each year group. Some relationship and health objectives are covered and repeated throughout the school year, all statutory requirements are covered in the summer term.

Reception overview of the learning intentions

Year group	Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) objectives / expectations
Reception	<p>Demonstrate friendly behaviour, including conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions ▪ Can describe self in positive terms and talk about abilities. ▪ They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas. ▪ Seek out others to share experiences. ▪ Show affection and concern for people who are special to them. ▪ They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children. ▪ Begin to accept the needs of others ▪ Show confidence in asking adults for help ▪ Seek comfort from familiar adults when needed. ▪ Aware of own feelings. Can talk about how they and others show feelings. ▪ To be able to express their own feelings. ▪ To respond to the feelings of others. ▪ To be aware that some actions can hurt or harm others. ▪ To understand that their own actions affect other people. ▪ Talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. ▪ To work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules. ▪ To form a special relationship with another child.

Year 1 and 2 overview of learning intentions

Year group and unit	Learning intentions for each unit with linked Relationship (R) and Health (H) statutory requirements in brackets.
Year 1 Relationships Unit – Summer Term 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I can identify the members of my family and understand that there are lots of different types of families. I know how it feels to belong to a family and care about the people who are important to me. (R1, R2, R3, R4) 2. I can identify what being a good friend means to me. I know how to make a new friend. (R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12) 3. I know appropriate ways of physical contact to greet my friends and know which ways I prefer. I can recognise which forms of physical contact are acceptable and unacceptable to me. (R14, R19, R25, R26, R27, R28) 4. I know who can help me in my school community. I know when I need help and know how to ask for it. (R11, R16, R19, R25, R28, R32, H4) 5. I can recognise my qualities as person and a friend. I know ways to praise myself. (R9, R10, R11, R15, R30, H3, H6) 6. I can tell you why I appreciate someone who is special to me. I can express how I feel about them (R12, R13, R16, H2, H6)
Year 1 Changing me Unit - Summer Term 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am starting to understand the life cycles of animals and humans. I understand that changes happen as we grow and that this is OK (RL, R6) 2. I can tell you some things about me that have changed and some things about me that have stayed the same. I know that changes are OK and that sometimes they will happen whether I want them to or not (H4)

	<p>3. I can tell you how my body has changed since I was a baby. I understand that growing up is natural and that everybody grows at different rates</p> <p>4. I can identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus. I respect my body and understand which parts are private (R19, R25, R26, R27, R29, H34)</p> <p>5. I understand that every time I learn something new I change a little bit. I enjoy learning new things (R15)</p> <p>6. I can tell you about changes that have happened in my life. I know some ways to cope with changes (R32, H2, H3)</p>
Year 1 Science objective	I can identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
Year 2 Relationships unit – summer term 1	<p>1. I can identify the different members of my family, understand my relationship with each of them and know why it is important to share and cooperate I accept that everyone's family is different and understand that most people value their family (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6)</p> <p>2. I understand that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family and that some of this is acceptable and some is not I know which types of physical contact I like and don't like and can talk about this. (R16, R19, R25, R27, R28, R29, R30, R32)</p> <p>3. I can identify some of the things that cause conflict with my friends I can demonstrate how to use the positive problem-solving technique to resolve conflicts with my friends (R7, R9, R10, R12, R16, H15)</p> <p>4. I understand that sometimes it is good to keep a secret and sometimes it is not good to keep a secret I know how it feels to be asked to keep a secret I do not want to keep and know who to talk to about this. (R6, R16, R19, R20, R22, R26, R31, R32, H2, H3)</p> <p>5. I recognise and appreciate people who can help me in my family, my school and my community I understand how it feels to trust someone. (R11, R12, R13, R16, R31, H2, H3)</p> <p>6. I can express my appreciation for the people in my special relationships I am comfortable accepting appreciation from others. (R8, H2, H3)</p>
Year 2 Changing me unit – Summer term 2	<p>1. I understand there are some changes that are outside my control and can recognise how I feel about this.</p> <p>2. I can tell you about the natural process of growing from young to old and understand that this is not in my control. I can identify people I respect who are older than me</p> <p>3. I can recognise how my body has changed since I was a baby and where I am on the continuum from young to old I feel proud about becoming more independent. (H34)</p> <p>4. I can recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, anus, testicles, vagina, vulva) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private I can tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl (R26, R27, R29, H34)</p> <p>5. I understand there are different types of touch and can tell you which ones I like and don't like. I am confident to say what I like and don't like and can ask for help (R15, R19, R25, R26, R29, R30, R31, R32)</p> <p>6. I can identify what I am looking forward to when I move to my next class. I can start to think about changes I will make when I am in Year 3 and know how to go about this. (H2, H3)</p>
Year 2 Science objective	I know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.

Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

British values - According to Ofsted, British values are: democracy; the rule of law; individual liberty; mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.

Democracy - Can be seen as a state of society characterised by equality of rights and privileges. It can also refer to our nation's electoral systems.

Equality Act - The Act provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all. It provides Britain with a discrimination law which protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.

Healthy relationships- A healthy relationship is when two people develop a connection based on: Mutual respect. Trust. Honesty. Support.

Holistic Education – A philosophy of education based on the premise that each person find identity, meaning, and purpose in life through connections to the community, to the natural world, and to humanitarian values such as compassion and peace

Inclusive - Inclusive education is when all students, regardless of any challenges they may have, are placed in age-appropriate general education classes that are in their own neighbourhood schools to receive high-quality instruction, interventions, and supports that enable them to meet success in the curriculum

Liberty Individual liberty - this suggests the free exercise of rights generally seen as outside Government control.

LGBTQ+- This acronym stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (or questioning) and others.

Mutual Respect - The proper regard for an individual's dignity, which is reciprocated.

Protected Characteristics - The Equality Act covers the same groups that were protected by existing equality legislation – age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity.

Sexual Orientation – Sexual orientation is about who you're attached to and want to have a relationship with. Sexual orientation includes gay, lesbian, straight, bisexual and asexual.

Rule of Law - All people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law that is fairly applied and enforced.

Tolerance of Those with Different Faiths and Beliefs - A fair, objective, and permissive attitude to those whose faith and beliefs may differ from one's own.

Appendix 4: Jigsaw Guide to Parents in PDF form

Please see additional attachment for this information.

Appendix 5: Statutory Topics that Parents Cannot Withdraw their child from

Statutory topics that you cannot withdraw your child from
<p style="text-align: center;">Health Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical health and fitness<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic first aid• Changing adolescent body (including puberty & menstruation)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mental wellbeing• Internet safety and harms<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Healthy eating• Drugs, alcohol and tobacco<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health and prevention
<p style="text-align: center;">Relationships Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Families and people who care about me (including different types of families)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Caring friendships<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being safe• Respectful relationships• Online relationships
<p style="text-align: center;">National Curriculum Science (RHSE related topics)</p> <p>Year 1: The basic parts of the human including head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth.</p> <p>Year 2: Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.</p> <p>Year 2: The importance of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.</p>