



CAMROSE PRIMARY SCHOOL WITH NURSERY

Relationships, Sex and Health Education Policy

Status	Statutory
Member of staff responsible	Izabella Jari
Date of policy	February 2026
Review date	February 2027

“The school makes good provision for the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils.” - Ofsted

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1. Aims

Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) does not exist in isolation. It forms a vital part of a school's wider curriculum offer, sitting naturally within Personal, Social, Health and Economic education (PSHE) and contributing significantly to every school's Personal Development expectations.

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

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

At Camrose Primary School we have decided to follow the JIGSAW approach to teaching PSHE, which includes everything needed for us to cover the curriculum in line with the following guidance:

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 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.

At Camrose, we are committed to ensuring that the education provided to pupils in Relationships, Health and Sex Education and RSHE is carefully designed to safeguard and support pupils, to help them build knowledge and life skills over time in a way that prepares pupils for the upcoming changes they will soon experience.

This Jigsaw PSHE policy is informed by existing DfE guidance on **Relationships and Sex Education** (Sex and Relationship Education Guidance, July 2000), **preventing and tackling bullying** (Preventing and tackling bullying: Advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies, July 2013), **Drug and Alcohol Education** (DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools: Advice for local authorities, head teachers, school staff and governing bodies, September 2012), **safeguarding** (Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, March 2013) and **equality** (Equality Act 2010: Advice for school leaders, school staff, governing bodies and local authorities, revised February 2013).

Links to these documents:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/statutory/g00214676/sex-and-relationships-educationguidance>
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfe-and-acpo-drug-advice-for-schools>
<http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/advice/f0076899/preventing-and-tackling-bullying>
http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/guidanceandadvice?f_category=Safeguarding&page=1
<http://www.education.gov.uk/aboutdfe/advice/f00215460/equality-act-2010-departmental-advice>

2. Statutory requirements

As a maintained primary school we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the [Children and Social work act 2017](#).

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

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

At Camrose Primary School with Nursery we teach RSHE as set out in this policy.

Maintained primary and secondary schools are legally obliged to have an up-to-date RSE policy that describes the content and organisation of RSE taught outside science in the National Curriculum. This includes special schools. In primary schools if the decision is taken not to teach RSE beyond the National Curriculum this should also be documented in the policy. The policy should be made available to parents on request. It is the school governors' responsibility to ensure that the policy is developed and implemented.

It is good practice for academies, free schools, colleges and independent schools to have a policy on RSHE. All state-funded schools must publish information in relation to each academic year, about the content of the school's curriculum for each subject, and this includes any teaching in personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education and RSHE (see 2.5 in the National Curriculum framework (DfE 2013a) and Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 1124).

The sex education contained in National Curriculum science (Key Stages 1–4) is compulsory in maintained schools. In maintained secondary schools it is also compulsory for pupils to have sex education that includes HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. All state-funded schools must have 'due regard' to the Secretary of State's guidance on SRE (DfEE, 2000). This states that:

- 'All children, including those who develop earlier than average, need to know about puberty before they experience the onset of physical changes' (1.13)
- Children should learn 'how a baby is conceived and born' before they leave primary school (1.16)

The Learning and Skills Act (2000) and the model funding agreements for academies and free schools require that state-funded schools ensure that within sex education children 'learn the nature of marriage and its importance for family life and the bringing up of

children', and 'are protected from teaching and materials which are inappropriate'. The guidance includes some specific information about meeting the needs of young people, whatever their sexuality, including boys and girls and those with special educational needs. It also has advice about addressing specific issues in RSHE such as menstruation, contraception, safer sex and abortion.

3. Policy development

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

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

4. Definition

RSHE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSHE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values.

RSHE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

'RSHE is lifelong learning process of acquiring information, developing skills and forming positive beliefs and attitudes about sex, sexuality, relationships and feelings' (Sex Education Forum, 1999).

Effective RSHE 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 well-being.

5. Curriculum

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents, pupils and staff, taking into account age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so they are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- Preparing boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- How a baby is conceived and born

RSHE plays a very important part in fulfilling the statutory duties all schools have to meet. RSHE helps children understand the difference between safe and abusive relationships and equips them with the skills to get help if they need it. State-funded schools have responsibilities for safeguarding and a legal duty to promote pupil well-being (Education and Inspections Act 2006 Section 38). Updated government safeguarding guidance is now available (Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2014a) and includes a section about being alert to signs that young girls may be at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM). School summer holiday especially during the transition from primary to secondary schools is thought to be a key risk time for FGM. See also the government Multi-agency practice guidelines: Female Genital Mutilation (2014) which includes a section for schools.

Equalities:

The Equality Act 2010 covers the way the curriculum is delivered, as schools and other education providers must ensure that issues are taught in a way that does not subject pupils to discrimination.

Schools have a duty under the Equality Act to ensure that teaching is accessible to all children and young people, including those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT). Inclusive SRE will foster good relations between pupils, tackle all types of prejudice – including homophobia – and promote understanding and respect. The Department for Education have produced advice on The Equality Act 2010 and schools (DfE 2014b).

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map on our website

6. Delivery of RSHE

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

Pupils also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by a trained health professional.

Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

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

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).

Jigsaw RSHE Content:

Note: The changes to the RSHE (Relationship, Sex and Health Education) curriculum not only fit with the new government guidelines and requirements, but also takes parents' views into consideration.

The changes are as follows:

- Separate classes for male and female pupils, when partaking in the RSHE topic taught in Year 4. Lessons will include discussions on changes during Puberty and how children can manage their feelings positively.
- Lessons covering sexual intercourse will be taught in Year 6 only, this is non-negotiable as reproduction is a part of the Science curriculum and will need to be covered.
- RSHE lessons in Years 3, 4 and 5 will no longer cover conception and reproduction, but will include discussion-based lessons on Puberty. Puberty is a part of *Health Education* and therefore is a compulsory topic which is statutory within educational settings. This cannot be changed.
- A planned session for Year 6 pupils, after RSHE lessons, where they can express their views and feelings about what they have learnt.

The grid below shows specific **RSHE** learning intentions for each year group in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle (Summer 2)

Year Group	Piece/lesson number and name	Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'
1	<i>Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies</i>	identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina respect my body and understand which parts are private
2	<i>Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies</i>	recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vagina) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl
3	<i>Piece 1 How Babies Grow</i>	understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals
	<i>Piece 2 Babies</i>	understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus I understand what a baby needs to live and grow express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family
	<i>Piece 3 Puberty</i>	understand that boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during the growing up process

		recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with those feelings
	Piece 4 Body Changes	recognize how I feel about the changes happening to me know how to cope with these feelings
4	Piece 2 Having A Baby *This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.	correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby understand that having a baby is a personal choice and express how I feel about having children when I am an adult *This lesson does not attempt any explanation of how the sperm and the egg come together. It is likely that the question may come up, though. In that case the CT may choose just to say that that's another special bit of the magic of making a baby, and we're saving up learning about it until you're in Year 6.
	Piece 3 Girls and Puberty *This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.	understand what puberty is and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes I will experience during puberty
5	Piece 2 Puberty for Girls *This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.	explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally understand that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for me
	Piece 3 Puberty for Boys *This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.	describe how a boy's body changes during puberty express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
6	Piece 2 Puberty *This Piece is taught in	explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally

	single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.	express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
	<p>Piece 3 Boy Talk/Girl Talk</p> <p>*This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.</p>	<p>ask the questions I need answered about changes during puberty talk</p> <p>reflect on how I feel about asking the questions and about the answers I receive</p>
	<p>Piece 4 Babies - Conception to Birth</p> <p>*This Piece is taught in single, gender-specific groups, preferably girls with a female facilitator and boys with a male facilitator.</p>	<p>describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born</p> <p>recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby</p>
	<p>Piece 5 Attraction</p>	<p>Attraction</p> <p>understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship</p> <p>express how I feel about the growing independence of becoming a teenager and am confident that I can cope with this</p>

Differentiation/SEN/G&T

Jigsaw is written as a universal core curriculum provision for all children. Inclusivity is part of its philosophy. Teachers will need, as always, to tailor each Piece to meet the needs of the children in their classes. To support this differentiation, many Jigsaw Pieces suggest creative learning activities that allow children to choose the media with which they work and give them scope to work to their full potential. To further help teachers differentiate for children in their classes with special educational needs, each Puzzle includes a P-level grid with suggested activities for children working at each of those levels.

The needs of children who have been identified as Gifted and Talented in an area of PSHE will also have differentiated teaching and learning activities to provide additional challenge and to enthuse those learners.

Safeguarding

Teachers need to be aware that sometimes disclosures may be made during these sessions; in which case, safeguarding procedures must be followed immediately. Sometimes it is clear that certain children may need time to talk one-to-one after the circle closes. It is important to allow the time and appropriate staffing for this to happen. If disclosures occur, the school's disclosure and/or confidentiality policy is followed.

Answering Difficult Questions and Sensitive Issues

Staff members are aware that views around RSHE- and Drug and Alcohol Education-related issues are varied. However, while personal views are respected, all RSHE and Drug and Alcohol Education issues are taught without bias using Jigsaw. Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that pupils are able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect that others have the right to a different opinion.

Both formal and informal RSHE and Drug and Alcohol Education arising from pupils' questions are answered according to the age and maturity of the pupil(s) concerned. Questions do not have to be answered directly, and can be addressed individually later. The school believes that individual teachers must use their skill and discretion in this area and refer to the Child Protection Coordinator if they are concerned.

Our school believes that RSHE and Drug and Alcohol Education should meet the needs of all pupils, answer appropriate questions and offer support. In Jigsaw Pieces that cover RSHE provision, this should be regardless of their developing sexuality and be able to deal honestly and sensitively with sexual orientation, answer appropriate questions and offer support. Homophobic bullying is dealt with strongly yet sensitively. The school liaises with parents/carers on this issue to reassure them of the content and context.

Involving parents and carers:

The school believes that it is important to have the support of parents, carers and the wider community for the Jigsaw PSHE programme. Parents and carers are/will be given the opportunity to find out about and discuss the Jigsaw PSHE programme through:

- * Parent/carer Jigsaw awareness session
- * Parents'/carers' evenings
- * Involvement in policy development
- * Involvement in curriculum development
- * Information leaflets/displays

7. Roles and responsibilities

7.1 The governing board

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

The governing board has delegated the approval of this policy to the head teacher.

7.2 The head teacher

The head teacher is responsible for ensuring that RSHE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from the non-statutory/non-science components of RSHE (see section 8).

7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSHE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSHE
- 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 RSHE.

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

7.4 Pupils

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

8. 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 RSHE, except for the Health Education parts included in the statutory National Curriculum.

It is always hoped that here at Camrose Primary we can find a way to keep all children involved in these lessons. Should a parent wish to withdraw their child, they must first speak to the Subject leader to discuss their concerns. If they still wish to withdraw their child then it should be done in a written form. Once a child has been withdrawn, they cannot take part in the RSHE programme until the request for withdrawal has been removed.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the head teacher.

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

Working with parents and carers:

The government guidance on RSHE (DfEE 2000) emphasises the importance of schools working in partnership with parents and carers. Under current legislation schools should enable parents to exercise their right to withdraw their children (until the age of 19) from any school RSHE taught outside National Curriculum Science (Education Act 1996). This applies to maintained primary and secondary schools and includes pupils attending a sixth form that is part of a school. It does not apply to sixth form colleges and further education colleges. Parents have a legal right to see the school RSHE policy and to be given a copy of it (Education Act 1996). Parents should also be aware that schools are legally required to provide a broad and balanced curriculum. Relationships and sex can arise incidentally in other subjects and it is not possible to withdraw pupils from these relatively limited and often unplanned discussions.

Relationships Education	Statutory. No parental right to withdraw.
What it is:	Teaching children about the building blocks of positive, healthy relationships – with family, friends, peers and others. It covers topics including families, friendships, respect, boundaries, conflict resolution, online safety and recognising when relationships are unhealthy or unsafe.
What it is NOT:	Relationships Education does not involve teaching children about sexual activity. It can, and should, address sensitive safeguarding topics (such as recognising abuse or inappropriate online contact) without describing intimate physical relationships that are not age appropriate.
Parental withdrawal:	Parents do NOT have the right to withdraw their children from Relationships Education as it is statutory content at primary.
Health Education	Statutory. No parental right to withdraw
What it is:	Teaching children to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing. Includes physical health (including changing adolescent body and puberty), mental wellbeing, healthy eating, drugs/alcohol/tobacco awareness, basic first

	aid, online wellbeing and personal safety.
What it is NOT:	The 2025 DfE guidance is clear that teaching about puberty (including the physical and emotional changes that occur during adolescence, menstruation, and the correct names for body parts) is part of Health Education.
Parental withdrawal:	Parents do NOT have the right to withdraw their children from Relationships Education as it is statutory content at primary.

<u>Sex Education</u>	<u>Non-statutory. Parental right to withdraw when taught as part of PSHE/RSHE.</u>
What it is:	In the primary context, Sex Education means teaching about human reproduction – specifically, what happens in order for babies to be conceived and born.
What it is NOT:	Sex Education does not include puberty (which is statutory Health Education) or teaching about families and relationships (which is Relationships Education). Although sex education is not compulsory in primary schools, the DfE recommends that primary schools teach Sex Education in Years 5 and/or 6, aligned with the National Curriculum for Science content on reproduction.
Parental withdrawal:	Parents do have the right to withdraw their children from Sex Education within RSHE. *See Appendix 2 on page 14

Note: a detailed RSE Curriculum Map is available on our school website to keep parents informed and updated on how RSE is delivered.

9. Training

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

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

All staff benefit from Jigsaw PSHE training in order to enhance their PSHE delivery skills. Opportunities are provided for staff to identify individual training needs on a yearly basis and relevant support is provided. In addition to this, support for teaching and understanding PSHE issues is incorporated in our staff INSET programme, drawing on staff expertise and/or a range of external agencies.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSHE is monitored by Ms I Jari, the PSHE Lead through: drop-ins, planning scrutinies, learning walks, etc.

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

This policy will be reviewed by Ms I Jari, the PHSE Lead every year. At every review, the policy will be approved by the headteacher.

The PSHE co-ordinator will monitor delivery of the programme through observation and discussion with teaching staff to ensure consistent and coherent curriculum provision.

Evaluation of the programme's effectiveness will be conducted on the basis of:

- Pupil and teacher evaluation of the content and learning processes
- Staff meetings to review and share experience

Dissemination:

This policy is available on our school website where it can be accessed by the community. Training is regularly delivered to staff on the policy content.

Confidentiality and Child Protection Issues:

As a general rule a child's confidentiality is maintained by the teacher or member of staff concerned. If this person believes that the child is at risk or in danger, she/he talks to the named child protection co-ordinator who takes action as laid down in the Child Protection Policy. All staff members are familiar with the policy and know the identity of the member of staff with responsibility for Child Protection issues. The child concerned will be informed that confidentiality is being breached and reasons why. The child will be supported by the teacher throughout the process.

Appendix 1: By the end of Primary School pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<p>That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives</p> <p>That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care</p> <p>That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up</p> <p>That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</p>
Caring friendships	<p>How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right</p> <p>How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed</p>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<p>The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs</p> <p>Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>The conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority</p> <p>About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</p> <p>What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</p>
Online relationships	<p>That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</p> <p>That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</p> <p>The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</p> <p>How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</p> <p>How information and data is shared and used online</p>
Being safe	<p>What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</p> <p>About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe</p> <p>That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</p> <p>How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</p> <p>How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</p> <p>How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</p> <p>How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p> <p>Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</p>

Appendix 2: Parent form: withdrawal from Sex Education within RSHE

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	