# St John's Church of England School

# 'I can do everything through Christ, who gives me strength' Philippians 4:13



# **Relationships and Sex education policy**

Date Written: June 2023

Review: June 2025

#### <u>Vision</u>

# '.....I can do everything through Christ who gives me strength'

#### Phil 4:13

At St John's we foster an ethos deeply rooted in the Bible, underpinned by faith and committed to educational excellence.

In our community we respect that everyone is uniquely made in the image of God. We grow together in wisdom, compassion, strength and instill a sense of hope for all to flourish.

We make a difference.

#### **Core Values**

**Faith** – Is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we do not see **Strength** – Faith is God presents us with the strength to build and progress in our life and the lives of others.

**Compassion** – We are fair, we care and show understanding towards others.

**Wisdom** – Building confidence, discipline and knowledge to fully develop our talents in all areas of our lives.

**Hope** – Coping wisely with situations that will help guide us into fulfilling our aspirations

#### **Statement of Aims**

We are a Christian School working together to inspire and empower each child to lead a happy and fulfilling life.

#### We:-

- Work together and be the best we can.
- Care for and support one another.
- Respect and value one another and the environment.

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#### **Rationale**

St. John's is a Church of England school with the central beliefs of the Christian faith at the heart of school life. Our faith-sensitive and inclusive approach to Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education is underpinned by the greatest biblical commandments Jesus taught - to love God and to love your neighbour. This commandment is the foundation of the Christian view of relationships. It reflects the expectations outlined in the Church of England Education Office Response to a Call for Evidence on RSE Curriculum:

"In Church of England schools, and in all schools, we want young people to flourish and to gain every opportunity to live fulfilled lives. For Church schools, RSE is about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, healthy relationships, sex, human sexuality and sexual health. It is also about the spiritual and moral aspects of relationships within a context of a Christian vision for the purpose of life."

(Church of England Education Office Response to a Call for Evidence on RSE Curriculum p1)

We believe that Relationship, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) should be taught in in a way that reflects the overall Christian context of inclusiveness, tolerance, love, faithfulness and compassion. This will ensure our pupils are educated citizens in a global world who are able to cherish themselves and others as unique and wonderfully made in God's image. We teach our pupils that they are loved and accepted and through this ethos, we hope our pupils learn how to form healthy relationships where they respect and afford dignity to others whether within a friendship, family relationship or romantic relationship and know how to keep themselves and others safe.

#### Statutory requirements

Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education is a school subject through which pupils develop the knowledge, skills and attributes they need to manage their lives, now and in the future. These skills and attributes help pupils to stay healthy, safe and prepare them for life and work in modern Britain. When taught well, PSHE education helps pupils to achieve their academic potential, and leave school equipped with skills they will need throughout later life.

From September 2020 all schools in England and Wales must deliver the mandatory programme of Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE). At St. John's C of E, we welcome this development, whilst also recognising that this is only a partial curriculum within the wider context of Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE).

Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) is a fundamental part of PSHE, with a focus on physical, moral and emotional development. It aims to ensure that children understand the value of commitment and stability in all relationships, and the range of ways in which we may interact with family and friends. It particularly reinforces the first two aims of 'Valuing All God's Children' (Church of England, 2019), which is to "be healthy" and "stay safe".

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. The end-of-primary expectations and curriculum content is given in the Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex

Education, and Health Education DfE guidance (2019). It states that schools are not required to provide sex education, but do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum and can determine how this is taught as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.

The sex education contained in National Curriculum science (Key Stages 1–4) is compulsory in maintained schools. It is stated that by the time children leave Key Stage 2, they must:

- Know about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.
- Know key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.

Our school also delivers Sex Education, this may form part of the Relationships Education, Science Curriculum and as standalone Sex Education in Year 6 Parents can withdraw from **some** Sex Education lessons (see section on parents right to withdraw).

In teaching Relationships Sex Education, we must have regard to <u>guidance</u> issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the <u>Education Act 1996</u>.

#### **Equality**

At St. John's C of E, we recognise our duties under the Equality Act 2010. Under the provisions of the act, it has been made explicit that shools must not unlawfully discriminate against pupils because of their protected characteristics (e.g. age, sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, or sexual orientation). Schools must also make reasonable adjustments to alleviate disadvantage and be mindful of the <a href="SEND Code of Practice">SEND Code of Practice</a> when planning for these subjects.

This is reiterated in the DfE guidance, which states:

"Schools should ensure that the needs of all pupils are appropriately met, and that all pupils understand the importance of equality and respect. Schools must ensure they comply with the relevant provisions of the Equality Act 2010 under which sexual orientation and gender reassignment are amongst the protected characteristics...

At the point at which schools consider it appropriate to teach their pupils about LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender), they should ensure this content is fully integrated into their programmes of study for this area of the curriculum rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson. Schools are free to determine how they do this, and we expect all pupils to have been taught LGBT content at a timely point as part of this area of the curriculum". The DfE Guidance 2019 (p. 15)

Duties under the act are also fully described in Valuing All God's Children 2017, it states:

'Every person in the school community is a child of God: so that at the heart of Christian distinctiveness in schools is an upholding of the worth of each person' - Valuing All God's Children 2017

Valuing, respecting and honouring the diversity of humanity that has been created by God is central to our commitment to equality and inclusiveness. At St John's C of E we are committed to the provision of RSHE curriculum and ensure that all pupils have equal

opportunities to experience, participate and achieve the understanding of the curriculum. The planning and organising of content and teaching approaches are continuously reviewed through regular monitoring cycles and pupil voice opportunities to ensure that no pupil is disadvantaged.

# **Purpose of RSHE**

There are many reasons why SRE is taught in schools. The most prevalent reasons within primary education include:

- It is part of the National Science Curriculum.
- More than ever before, children are exposed to representations of sex and sexuality through the media and the social culture around them, so we need to present a balanced view of SRE.
- Research consistently shows that effective SRE delays first sexual experience and reduces risk-taking
- Surveys of children and young people have repeated that SRE tends to be "too little, too late and too biological". (Jigsaw 2022)
- knowledge empowers children to make informed decisions that help keep them safe, healthy and happy.

#### The aims of RSHE

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at St. John's C of E is intended to reflect the school's Christian Core Values in order to demonstrate and encourage the following:

- To enable pupils to understand the qualities of healthy relationships based on Christian principles, including the importance of marriage and lifelong commitments.
- Help pupils develop a positive and secure personal identity which includes selfesteem and body image, and to understand the influences and pressures around them
- Help pupils develop a positive and secure personal identity, a sense of their own value and feelings of confidence and empathy.
- To ensure that all understand the importance of respecting others and accepting those who differ, yet challenging those behaviours and attitudes which exploit others and do not reflect our Christian values.
- To know how to 'love your neighbour' even when we might disagree.
- To understand our roles and responsibilities within our families. friends, schools and wider communities
- To understand the importance of family life, stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care and promoting the British values of tolerance.
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- To ensure Sex and Relationships Education is part of a child's broad, balanced curriculum, integral to the basic curriculum of the school and part of the child's allround development.
- To prepare children for healthy relationships both in the real and online world.

- To understand how to stay safe, know the importance of boundaries and how to report abuse or feelings of being unsafe using the correct vocabulary
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationship.

Our policy is closely aligned to our school's vision and values and is supported by the guidance of the London Diocesan Board of Schols (LDBS), in accordance with the document, 'Valuing All God's Children'. It has been carefully written to ensure that our distinctiveness as a Christian School and the values we uphold are taken account of. Our values of Compassion, Respect, Wisdon, Faith and Hope are an integral part of this.

# Links to other policies

At St John's Church of England School we teach RSHE following these statutory guidelines and as set out in this policy. The teaching of RSHE has clear links with other school policies aimed at promoting pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, including the:

• Anti-bullying Policy: The Church of England document 'Valuing All God's Children, 2019 states:

"Schools should ensure that they have clear anti-bullying policies on preventing and tackling homophobic, biphobic and transphobic behaviour and language and that these policies are known and understood by all members of the school community. School leaders should present a clear message that HBT bullying will not be tolerated and that there can be no justification for this negative behaviour based on the Christian faith or the Bible. Schools should ensure that pupils understand how to report incidents. Pupils should be confident that if they report bullying it will be taken seriously." - Valuing All God's Children 2019

- Behaviour Policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- ICT Policy and Safe Internet Use Policy
- PSHE Policy
- RE Policy
- Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy
- Special Educational Needs Policy

#### **Curriculum - Definition and content**

Relationship, Sex and Heath Relationships definition

The Government's definition is this:

"It is lifelong learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about the understanding of 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. It is not about the promotion of sexual activity – this would be inappropriate teaching." (Department for Education and Employment, SRE Guidance, 2000)

#### **Relationships Education**

Relationships Education is taught within the context of Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) curriculum.

The DfE statutory guidance on Relationships Education expects schools to teach the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, these are achieved through the teaching of:

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

Relationships Education is compulsory in all primary and secondary schools. The biological aspects of Relationships Education are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are also included in health education. The expected outcomes for each of these elements can be found in Appendix 1 - Statutory Relationships and Health Education, which provides guidance on what pupils needs to know by the end of primary school.

At St. John's C of E, we use the Jigsaw PSHE scheme of work to support our delivery of our curriculum. The content is always reviewed and adapted to meet the needs of our pupils.

Aspects of the teaching of RSHE are covered in the 'JigSaw' PSHE units: Celebrating Differences, Relationships, Healthy me and Changing me. Learning is also consolidated throughout the year to ensure a consistent spiraling approach to keeping safe through other curriculum subjects e.g Online Safety units within Computing or national events e.g. Antibullying week.

#### Safeguarding pupils through RSE

RSHE also helps pupils to understand the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships. These lessons equip them with the skills to identity both forms of abuse in relationships both on and offline, they will also learn about the importance of a healthy lifestyle and positive mental health. Through the teaching of RSHE, pupils are taught how to recognise harms, ways to report concerns and seek advice and support when something worries them as well as equip them with the strategies to support their mental health and development.

These aspects of building positive relationships are covered in an age appropriate way from EYFS to Year 6 as shown in the our curriculum document in Appendix 2.

As an inclusive Christian school, we value difference and diversity within out school community and wider world. As a church school, we teach RSHE with the principle in mind that we are all God's children and through that we are all created equally in His image.

Parents should also be aware that the Church of England states in "Valuing All God's Children", 2019, that Relationships and Sex education should:

"Make it clear that relationships and sex education is designed to prepare all pupils for the future, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. RSE must promote gender equality and LGBT equality and it must challenge discrimination. RSE must take the needs and experiences of LGBT people into account and it should seek to develop understanding that there are a variety of relationships and family patterns in the modern world." (Page 34)

Therefore in our RSHE lessons, we take care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBTQ+ 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**

Health Education is compulsory for all primary and secondary schools. In this is a program of teaching, pupils will learn about characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Topics covered include

- Mental wellbeing
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic first aid
- Changing adolescent body (Puberty)

#### **Teaching about puberty**

The DfE statutory guidance on Health education states that teaching children about puberty is now a statutory requirement which sits within the Health Education part of the DfE guidance. - 'Changing adolescent body'. At St.John's C of E, this is covered in the 'Healthy me' and 'Changing Me' PSCHE units across Years 4, 5 and 6. It is covered at this age to ensure that pupils are prepared for the emotional and physical changes that will happen during puberty.

All pupils are taught about puberty changes in both genders, not just their own biological gender. We feel this is important for our pupils as they learn and understand each other's development. It helps to ensure that they are mindful of their peers' needs and allows them to develop into sensitive, caring, compassionate individuals who understand the changes that boys and girls experience.

#### Sex education

Sex Education is learning about the physical, social, emotional and legal aspects of human sexuality and behavior including human reproduction. Sex Education is not compulsory in

primary schools, however The DfE Guidance 2019 (p.23) recommends that all primary schools:

'have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils...and should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born'. DfE 2019

The Church of England Education Office Response – Changes to teaching of RSE and PSCHE: A Call for Evidence states on page 1:

"Relationships and sex are good gifts of God and should bring joy. In our experience, young people most desire to learn about (and have modelled for them) good, healthy relationships. They want to learn how to secure, develop and sustain healthy relationships and how to be able to recognise when and how relationships go wrong. They must be prepared for the opportunities, challenges and responsibilities of being in relationship with other people. Relationships education and RSE must give pupils the understanding, vocabulary and strategies they require to keep themselves safe and to thrive within good, stable long-term relationships of all kinds."

(Church of England Education Office Response to call for Evidence on RSE Curriculum p1)

In addition to statutory RSHE, at St John's C of E, we have chosen to deliver sex education lessons in Year 6 only. The lessons focus on preparing pupils for changes that adolescence brings and the scientific process of how a baby is conceived and born. This builds on from what children learn in the Year 5 curriculum about asexual and sexual reproduction in plants and animals.

The emphasis is on changes that pupils will experience as they grow up, what those changes look and feel like, and why they happen. The key ideas within the 'Changing me' unit of work include:

Life cycles	Puberty	Becoming a teenager	Safeguarding
How babies are made	How babies grow	Assertiveness	Family stereotypes
My changing body	Growing and aging	Self- respect	Self and body image
Attraction	Change	Accepting change	Moving on

The progressive unit of work aim, by the end of Year 6, to have helped our young people understand puberty and human reproduction. At St. John's we have reviewed the JigSaw suggested structure for our RSE lessons, and re-ordered lessons across year groups in line with our pupils' emotional maturity and developmental stages. The lessons do not explore sexuality or promote sexual activity. The resources we use when teaching the non-statutory sex education units are available for parents/carers to view on request to the PHSE subject lead.

#### Additional PSCHE and RSE content

Our PSCHE and RSE curriculum involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values. At St. John's C of E, we recognise that our young people are growing up in a digital age, with access to devises and to the internet. The internet can transform childrens' lives – for better or for worse. It can open up a new world of entertainment and information and allow children to learn in new and unexpected ways. At the same time, it may also expose them to unknown and unprecedented dangers including unhealthy and sexualised materials which impact the development and behaviours.

In 2022, the Children's Commisioners published findings from their survey - 'Digital Childhood', which highlighted that children are exposed to various forms of harmful content online, which simply wouldn't be allowed to cross their paths in the 'real' world. This included sexualised and pornographic imagery, violent or gory content, material depicting self-harm, and anonymous trolling. It also emphasized that a concerning percentage of children do not report harmful content. The Internet Watch Foundation publish annual reports which provide further shocking statistical information on the outcomes.

Whilst we have to respect the pace of children's maturation, our curriculum is also determined and influenced by the requirements of the Keeping Children Safe In Education statutory guidance - which sets out the legal duties that govern all schools and colleges in England when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children under the age of 18. There may be occasions we feel that some topics may need to be addressed prior to secondary school years education depending on relevance to our pupils, the situational occurrences and community contexts.

These topics may include but are not limited to raising awareness of harms such as:

- Sexting Sharing nude and semi-nude images
- Sexual harassment e.g Upskirting
- All forms of consent not just sexual consent
- Online harms peer pressures and grooming
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM taught through the NSPCC PANTS programme)

At St. John's C of E, a culture of safeguarding is embedded within and promoted throughout every aspect of our school life and we believe that connecting home and school makes us a great community of learners. Therefore, if and when we need to create a bespoke curriculum to address concern beyond our curriculum scheme appendix 2, we would always notify parents and carers of this and any additional materials added to the curriculum. It is through our PSCHE and RSE curriculum that we can correctly educate our pupils about relevant topics in a way that does not promote or encourage, but provide them with the information and skills necessary to help keep themselves and others safe.

There are some sensitive or controversial topics over which some staff, parents and governors may have reasonable concerns. These topics may include but are not limited to:

- Forms of sexual intercourse e.g. masturbation, foreplay or oral sex
- Including homosexual practices
- Logistics of transgender relationships
- Exploitative or violent sexual practices e.g. incest, prostitution, rape
- Managing pregnancy e.g. contraception or abortion

Due to the nature of these topics, we will always refer these back to families to discuss with their child/ren. At parental request school can also refer these questions to the school nurse, who will discuss it with the child/ren.

#### Won't teaching of RSE take away from children's innocence?

No.

The evidence suggests that high quality RSE does the opposite: it actually delays young people's first sexual experience, and it helps them become much more confident and comfortable about making informed choices. Good RSE takes away children's ignorance, not their innocence.

Teaching about safety and relationships as part of PSHE Education contributes to how schools approach the safeguarding of pupils. Research shows us time and time again that children want and need SRE that is age- and stage-appropriate, that teaches them to recognise when they and others are at risk, equips them with the skills, strategies and language they need to take appropriate action about relationships and emotions, delays sexual activity, thus ensuring that children are safer are empowered to make healthier choices.

This is crucial to fulfilling statutory duties in relation to safeguarding pupils as well as to meeting Ofsted expectations. Ofsted expressed concern in its 2013 PSHE report that a lack of high-quality, age-appropriate RSE in over a third of schools left young people vulnerable to inappropriate sexual behaviours and exploitation. It is clear, therefore, that PSHE Education plays a vital part in helping to meet school's responsibilities to safeguard their pupils, your children and an education that is returned to consistently throughout their education.

#### **Curriculum and Delivering of PSCHE and RSE**

#### **Relevant resources**

At St John's we primarily follow the Jigsaw Scheme of work for the delivery of our PSHE and RSE curriculum. We aim to help develop the whole child emotionally, mentally and spiritually, through carefully planned and resourced lessons, in our strive for educational excellence, we will regularly review and adapt the scheme using materials from approved sources such as: MindUp, the NSPCC and the PSCHE Association. These help to inform our curriculum which in turn ensures that our pupils receive comprehensive, balanced accurate information that help our pupils develop the knowledge, skills and attributes needed to: protect themselves and others around them, grow to have a compassionate understanding for others in their community and wider world and build and maintain, healthy and successful relationships.

#### Range of learning approaches

In every session, a variety of teaching and learning styles are used including: videos, visual aids and models, information sheets and pamphlets, textbooks, roleplay, games, the internet and visits where appropriate. Lesson content, materials and resources are assessed to ensure that they are current, relevant and appropriate to the age and maturity of the pupils.

#### Creating a safe and supportive learning environment

A safe, supportive and respectful learning environment is created by establishing clear ground rules, developed and agreed with all pupils across the school and referred to during PSCHE and RSE lessons. This helps to secure an atmosphere within which pupils feel able to discuss concerns, feelings and sensitive issues.

Staff are aware that views around RSE related issues are varied, however we need to normalize talking RSE so that taboos do not need to exist. Whilst personal views are respected, all RSE issues are taught without bias. Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that pupils are able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect others that may have a different opinion underpinned by our core Christian ethos and values.

#### **Delivery of RSE**

Relationships and Health Education is taught within the PSCHE curriculum. The biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in Religious Education (RE). Children are naturally curious and want to know and understand more, therefore we always insure that content is appropriate to the development of our pupils, we always ensure lines of communication are open: having honest and open conversations using the correct terminology so that pupils are correctly educated and not confused by hints, euphemisms and innuendos.

RSE lessons are usually delivered in mixed gender groups other than when it is deemed more appropriate for topics to be covered in single sex groups e.g. puberty and the Year 6 sex education aspects of Relationships and Sex Education. RSHE lessons are delivered by a member of school staff, usually the child's class teacher. There are always two adults in the classroom.

#### Meeting the needs of SEND pupils

Lessons are accessible to all pupils including those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities. The SEND code of practice outlines the need for schools to prepare children for adulthood outcomes. These pupils can be more vulnerable to exploitation and bullying which means that sensitive and age appropriate Relationships and Health education is an essential part of their learning. We will ensure that our curriculum is accessible to all pupils by using appropriate resources, small group work and provided training for staff.

#### Confidentiality

In the course of PSCHE and RSE lessons, pupils may indicate in some way that they are vulnerable or at risk. At St. John's C of E, our staff will ensure that pupils know that staff cannot offer unconditional confidentially and are reassured that their best interests will be maintained. They will instead be supported as appropriate, and in these circumstances, staff will work within the agreed Child Protection and Safeguarding policy and procedures.

#### Questions and discussions

We encourage curiosity in children as it is an important part of their learning, especially in regards to RSE. It is our shared believe that:

If pupils are not offered effective relationship and sex education that allows them to have their questions answered and is informative, they may find their information elsewhere (e.a. inappropriate website and forums) – Valuina All God's Children 2017

Pupils may ask questions related to sex education, both in and outside of the lessons. Questions are always answered factually and in accordance to the age and maturity of the pupils concerned. If staff have a concern with regards to safeguarding due to the nature of a question, they would follow our school safeguarding policy.

The following are protocols teachers follow for discussions ('Ground Rules')

- No one (teacher or pupil) will have to answer a personal question
- No one will be forced to take part in a discussion
- Only correct/agreed names for body parts will be used
- Meanings of words will be explained in a sensible and factual way
- Teachers may use their discretion in responding to questions and may say (for example):
  - The appropriate person to answer that question is your parent. Children may be signposted back to parents and the teacher will contact the parent to give the parents a context to the conversations that have been had in class.
  - The question can be discussed in a smaller group
  - The topic will be covered at a later stage in their Relationships Education
- The use of a question box may help to lessen embarrassment of asking questions and allow for teacher discretion to address questions collectivity, individually or inform parents and careers of questions that have arisen.

The above ground rules will be shared with pupils in a child friendly way

#### Assessment and monitoring

The delivery of the RSHE curriculum is monitored by our PSHE leader and the senior leader responsible for safeguarding and curriculum. This is done through:

- Planning scrutinies
- Floor book scrutiny
- Learning walks (lesson observations)
- Pupil voice opportunities
- Pupils development as part of the internal assessment system.

Relationships, Sex and Health Education and will be assessed as part of the wider PSHE curriculum.

# Partnership with stakeholders

The school views parents as partners in the delivery of Relationships Education. Parents will be informed about the Relationships Education programme at the start of the academic year, as part of information provided on the curriculum maps on the school website and during information workshops.

The school will liaise with parents through:

- RSE workshops
- The school website
- Letters prior to teaching specific content or outside visitors

The school encourages parents to discuss Relationships Education with the Headteacher, PSHE lead or the child's class teacher and are invited to view materials. This policy will be available on the school website for parents.

#### Right to withdraw

Parents and careers **do not** have the right to withdraw their child from statutory Relationships and Health Education lessons (see outline of Relationships and Health education in appendix 1. Parents cannot withdraw their children from the statutory <u>National Science Curriculum</u>.

Parents and carers have the **right to withdraw** their children from the non-statutory components of sex education (taught in Year 6 only) within Relationships Education, these aspects are highlighted in red within the appendix 2 document. Requests for withdrawal from these lessons should be put in writing and addressed to the Headteacher. In the event of a child being withdrawn from a lesson, that child must stay in school and will be assigned to another class until that specific lesson is over.

If you withdraw your child from sex education lessons, the school cannot guarantee that your child will not hear about the content of lessons from other pupils e.g. on the playground, walking home from school. By withdrawing children from sex education lessons, they may seek the information from elsewhere e.g. friends, siblings, the internet. These sources of information are often incorrect and unreliable and can expose children to information which is not appropriate for their age or may be potentially misleading or confuse them.

## **Roles and responsibilities**

#### The governing board

The governing board will approve the RSE policy, and hold the Headteacher to account for its implementation. The governing board will appoint a lead Governor for RSE

#### The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring the intent, implementation, and impact of this policy. This includes:

- Embedding a whole school approach to PSCHE in the school curriculum.
- Providing high quality training for teachers ensuring effective teaching.
- Keeping resources updated.
- Staying up to date with current themes.
- Ensuring dedicated curriculum time for PSCHE.

The Headteacher will appoint a lead teacher for PSCHE

The Headteacher will ensure that staff who have concerns about the teaching of RSHE will have an opportunity to discuss these.

#### Staff

Staff are responsible for:

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

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

All staff involved in teaching PSHE through the use of the Jigsaw programme will be involved in the teaching of RSE.

#### **Pupils**

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

#### **Parents**

What children learn at school is part of the puzzle, and children can continue to learn from you at home. For some parents/carers, it can feel totally natural to discuss relationships, puberty and human reproduction with their child, while for others it can seem awkward and difficult. Either way, it is important to remember these key points:

- We all want children to feel safe and to be happy and healthy
- We need to consider their needs
- We need to normalise talking about relationships, puberty and human reproduction so taboos don't need to exist
- We might need to challenge our own ways of thinking
- We have choices: we can avoid it or we can communicate openly and honestly with children they need us!

Working in partnership with the school will enable us to work collaboratively to educate our children.

#### **Training**

Staff are trained to develoer the RSHE and regular updates are included in our continual professional development clander. The Headteacher will also invite visitors from outside of the school such as the school nurse, general practitioners or other professionals to provode support and training to all staff teaching RSHE.

# **Policy development**

This policy was developed by the school governors and the PSCHE Subject Lead, in consultation with staff, parents and carers. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

- 1. **Review** a 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 comment on the policy
- 4. **Pupil consultation** we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
- 5. **Governor consultation** - all governors were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations via a governor meeting. All governors were sent the draft policy in advance of the meeting and were then invited to comment on the policy and make suggestions/amendments.
- 6. **Ratification** once amendments were made, the policy was again shared with governors and ratified.

# Appendix 1: DfE Expectations of Relationships, Sex and Health Education by the end of Key Stage 2

# Relationships Education in Primary schools – DfE Guidance 2019

The focus in primary school should be 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. The references R3/H5 etc can be cross-referenced on the Jigsaw mapping documents and Puzzle Maps to show which lessons throughout Jigsaw contribute to which statutory outcomes. All statutory outcomes are covered in the Jigsaw 3-11 Programme. The guidance states that, by the end of primary school:

Relationships	Pupils should know	How Jigsaw provides the solution
Families and people who care for me	<ul> <li>R1 that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.</li> <li>R2 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</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles
	<ul> <li>R3 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.</li> <li>R4 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.</li> <li>R5 that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong (Marriage in England and Wales is available to both opposite sex and same sex couples. The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 extended marriage to same sex couples in England and Wales. The ceremony through which a couple get married may be civil or religious).</li> <li>R6 how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Relationships</li> <li>Changing Me</li> <li>Celebrating Difference</li> <li>Being Me in My World</li> </ul>
Caring friendships	<ul> <li>R7 how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li> <li>R8 the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharinginterests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li> <li>R9 that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>R10 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</li> <li>R11 how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel</li> </ul>	

	unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help and advice from others, if needed	
Respectful relationships	<ul> <li>R12 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</li> <li>R13 practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>R14 the conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>R15 the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</li> <li>R16 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</li> <li>R17 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</li> <li>R18 what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>R19 the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>	
Online relationships	<ul> <li>R20 that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.</li> <li>R21 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.</li> <li>R22 the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.</li> <li>R23 how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.</li> <li>R24 how information and data is shared and used online.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  Relationships Changing Me Celebrating Difference
Being safe	<ul> <li>R25what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).</li> <li>R26 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.</li> <li>R27 that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.</li> <li>R28 how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.</li> <li>R29 how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.</li> <li>R30 how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard,</li> <li>R31 how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.</li> <li>R32 where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  Relationships Changing Me Celebrating Difference

# Physical health and mental well-being education in Primary schools – DfE Guidance

The focus in primary school should be on teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Teachers should be clear that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

By the end of primary school:

Health	Pupils should know	Linked within Jigsaw:
Mental wellbeing	<ul> <li>H1 that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.</li> <li>H2 that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.</li> <li>H3 how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.</li> <li>H4 how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.</li> <li>H5 the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness.</li> <li>H6 simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.</li> <li>H7 isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.</li> <li>H8 that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being.</li> <li>H9 where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).</li> <li>H10 it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  • Healthy Me • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference
Internet safety and harms	<ul> <li>H11 that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.</li> <li>H12 about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.</li> <li>H13 how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and knowhow to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private.</li> <li>H14 why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.</li> <li>H15 that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  Relationships Healthy Me

Physical health and fitness	<ul> <li>H16 how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.</li> <li>H17 where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.</li> <li>H18 the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.</li> <li>H19 the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.</li> <li>H20 the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).</li> <li>H21 how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  • Healthy Me
Healthy eating  Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	<ul> <li>H22 what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).</li> <li>H23 the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.</li> <li>H24 the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).</li> <li>H25 the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  • Healthy Me
Health and prevention	<ul> <li>H26 how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.</li> <li>H27 about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.</li> <li>H28 the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.</li> <li>H29 about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.</li> <li>H30 about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.</li> <li>H31 the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  • Healthy Me
Basic first aid	<ul> <li>H32 how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.</li> <li>H33 concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered within:  • Healthy Me
Changing adolescent body	<ul> <li>H34 key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.</li> <li>H35 about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</li> </ul>	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles  Changing Me Healthy Me

# Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work.

<u>NSPCC PANTS programme</u> which includes FGM lessons are colour coded in blue, which helps our pupils understand that their body belongs to them, and promotes safeguarding by empowering them to tell someone they trust is anything makes them feel upset or worried. The programme aims to keep children safe from sexual abuse.

			PSCHE - Unit 1 Being m	e in my world		
	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Year 1	MindUp	My Class	Rights and Responsibilities	Rewards and Feeling Proud	Consequences	Owning our Learning Charter
	How our brain works	I understand the rights and	I understand the rights and	I know my views are valued and	I can recognise the choices I make	I understand my rights and
		responsibilities as a member of my	responsibilities for being a	can contribute to the Learning	and understand the consequences	responsibilities within our
		class	member of my class	Charter		Learning Charter
Year 2	MindUp	Hopes and Fears for the Year I can	Rights and Responsibilities	Rewards and Consequences	Rewards and Consequences	Our Learning Charter
	How our brain works	identify some of my hopes and	understand the rights and	I understand the rights and	I can listen to other people and	I understand how following the
		fears for this year	responsibilities for being a	responsibilities for being a	contribute my own ideas about	Learning Charter will help me and
			member of my class and	member of my class	rewards and consequences	others learn
			school			
Year 3	MindUp	Getting to Know Each Other	Our Nightmare School	Our Dream School	Rewards and Consequences	Our Learning Charter
	How our brain works	recognise my worth and can	I can face new challenges	I understand why rules are	I understand that my actions	I can make responsible choices
		identify positive things about	positively, make responsible	needed and how they relate to	affect myself and others and I care	and take action
		myself and my achievements.	choices and ask for help when I	rights and responsibilities	about other people's feelings	
			need it			
Year 4	MindUp	Becoming a Class 'Team'	Being a School Citizen	Rights, Responsibilities and	Rewards and Consequences	Our Learning Charter
	How our brain works	I know my attitudes and actions	I understand who is in my school	Democracy	understand that my actions affect	I understand how groups come
		make a difference to the class team	community, the roles they play	I understand how democracy	myself and others; I care about	together to make decisions
			and how I fit in	works through the school council	other people's feelings and try to	
., -			V = 5		empathise with them	
Year 5	MindUp	Being Me in Britain	Year 5 Responsibilities	Rewards and Consequences I can	Our Learning Charter	Owning our Learning Charter
	How our brain works	I understand my rights and	I understand my rights and	make choices about my own	I understand how an individual's	I understand how democracy and
		responsibilities	responsibilities as a British citizen	behaviour because I understand	behaviour can impact on a group	having a voice benefits the school
		as a British citizen	and as a member of	how rewards and consequences feel		community and know how to
Year 6	MindUp	Being a Global Citizen 1	my school  Being a Global Citizen 2	The Learning Charter	Our Learning Charter	participate in this  Owning our Learning Charter
rear b	How our brain works	I know that there are universal	I understand that my actions	I can make choices about my own	I understand how an individual's	Understand how democracy and
	How our brain works	rights for all children but for many	affect other people locally and	behaviour because I understand	behaviour can impact on a group	having a voice benefits the school
		children these	globally	how rewards and consequences	benaviour can impact on a group	community
		rights are not met	giobally	feel and I		Community
		rights are not met		understand how these relate to		
				my rights and responsibilities		
				my rights and responsibilities	1	<u> </u>

# Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work: Unit 2 Celebrating Differences

			PSCHE – Unit 2 Celebrating	g differences		
	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	<u>Lesson 6</u>
EYFS	What I am Good At	I'm Special, I'm Me!	Families	Houses and Homes	Making Friends	Standing Up For Yourself
Year 1	The Same as	Different from	What is Bullying?	What do I do about Bullying?	Celebrating differences	
	Looking at similarities	Looking at differences between	Understanding what Bullying	Understanding how to deal	_	
	between you and friends	you and friends	is	with Bullying		Introduction to
						PANTS lessons
Year 2	Boys and Girls	Why does Bullying happen?	Standing up for myself and	Making New Friends	Celebrating differences and	
	Assumptions and Stereotypes	Understanding how people	others	To understand what a good	still being friends	What PANTS stands for
		who are bullied feel and how	To know ways to stand up for	friend is and how to build		
		we can help them	yourself and what to do if you	friendships		
			are being bullied			
Year 3	Families	Family conflict	Witness and Feeling	Witness and solutions	Celebrating different	
	To identify who are the people	How to work together as a	Learning how someone who is	How we can solve bullying	Compliments	
	in your family and how you	family to solve problems	bullied feels/bystanders	problems		
	can show them appreciation					
Year 4	Judging by appearance	Understanding influences	Understanding bullying	Problem-solving	Celebrating difference how we	
	Understand that, sometimes,	understand what influences me	Know that sometimes bullying	(Cyperbullying)	look	
	we make assumptions based	to make assumptions based on	is hard to spot and I know	Say why witnesses sometimes	Explain why it is good to	
	on what people look like and	how people look	what to do if I think it is going	join in with bullying and	accept people for who they	
	to accept people for who they		on	sometimes don't tell	are	
	are		but I'm not sure			
Year 5	Different cultures	Racism	Rumours and name-calling	Types of bullying	Does money matter?	
rear 5	Understand that cultural	Understand what racism is	Understand that these can be	Know the differences between	Compare my life with people	
	differences sometimes cause	Onderstand what radishins	bullying behaviours	direct and indirect bullying	in the developing world	
	conflict		banying benaviours	an est and man est banying	in the developing world	
Year 6	Am I normal	Understanding disabilities	Power struggles	Why Bully?	Celebrating differences	
	Understand there are	Understand how having a	Explain some of the ways in	Know some of the reasons	Explain ways in which	
	different perceptions about	disability could affect	which one person or a group	why people use bullying	difference can be a source of	
	what normal means	someone's life	can have power over another	behaviours and strategies to	conflict and a cause for	
			and the impact	help	celebration and show	
					empathy to others	

# Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work: Unit 3 Dreams and Goals

		PSCHE – Unit 3 Dreams and Goa	ls - Additional lessons will be del	<u>ivered on Money Sense in the lea</u>	d up to Christmas.	
	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Year 1	My Treasure Chest	Steps to Goals	Achieving Together	Stretchy Learning	Overcoming Obstacles I can	Celebrating My Success
	of Success	I can set a goal and work out	I understand how to work well	I can tackle a new challenge	identify obstacles which make	Assessment Opportunity   car
	I can set simple goals	how to achieve it	with a partner	and understand this might	it more difficult to achieve my	tell you how I felt when I
				stretch my learning	new challenge and can work	succeeded in a new challenge
					out how to overcome them	and how I celebrated it
Year 2	Goals to Success	My Learning Strengths	Learning with Others	A Group Challenge	Continuing Our Group	Celebrating Our
	I can choose a realistic goal	I can persevere even when I	I can recognise who it is easy	I can work cooperatively in a	Challenge (Assessment)	Achievement
	and think	find tasks	for me to work with and who	group to create an end	I can explain some of the ways	I know how to share success
	about how to achieve it	difficult	it is more difficult for	product	I worked cooperatively in my	with other
			me to work with		group to create the	people
					end product	
Year 3	Dreams and Goals	My Dreams and Ambitions	A New Challenge	Our New Challenge	Our New Challenge -	Celebrating My Learning
	I can tell you about a person	I can identify a dream/ambition	I enjoy facing new learning	I am motivated and	Overcoming Obstacles	Assessment Opportunity
	who has faced difficult	that is important to me	challenges and working out	enthusiastic about achieving	I can recognise obstacles	I can evaluate my own
	challenges and achieved		the best ways for me to	our new challenge	which might hinder my	learning process and identify
	success		achieve them		achievement and can take	how it can be better next time
					steps to overcome them	
Year 4	Hopes and Dreams	Broken Dreams	Overcoming Disappointment	Creating New Dreams	Achieving Goals I know how	We Did It!
	I can tell you about some of	I understand that sometimes	I know that reflecting on	Assessment Opportunity	to work out the steps to	I can identify the
	my hopes and dreams	hopes and dreams do not come	positive and happy	I know how to make a new	take to achieve a goal, and can	contributions made by myself
		true and that this	experiences can help me to	plan and set new goals even if	do this successfully as part of a	and others to the group's
		can hurt	counteract disappointment	I have been disappointed	group	achievement
Year 5	When I Grow Up (My Dream	Investigate Jobs and Careers	My Dream Job. Why I want it	Dreams and Goals of Young	How Can We Support	Rallying Support
	Lifestyle)	know about a range of jobs	and the steps to get there	People in Other Cultures	Each Other?	I can encourage my peers to
	I understand that I will need	carried out by people I know	I can identify a job I would like	Assessment Opportunity	I understand that	support
	money to help me achieve	and have explored how much	to do when I grow up and	I can describe the dreams and	communicating with	young people here and abroad
	some of my dreams	people earn in different jobs	understand what motivates	goals of young people in a	someone in a different culture	to meet their aspirations, and
			me and what I need to do to	culture different to mine	means, how we can learn from	suggest ways we might do
			achieve it		and support each other	this, e.g. through sponsorship
Year 6	Personal Learning Goals	Steps to Success I can work out	My Dream For the World I can	Helping to Make a Difference	Helping to Make a Difference	Recognising Our
	know my learning strengths	the learning steps I need	identify problems in the world	I can work with other people	I can describe some ways I can	Achievements
	and can set challenging but	to take to reach my goal and	that concern me and talk to	to help make the world a	work with other people to	I know what some people in
	realistic goals for myself	understand how to motivate	other people	better place	make the world a better place	my class like or admire about
	(e.g. one in-school goal and	myself to work on these	about them			me and can accept their
	one out-ofschool goal)					praise

Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work: Unit 4: Health Me

			PSCHE – Healthy	<u>Me</u>		
	Lesson 1	<u>Lesson 2</u>	<u>Lesson 3</u>	<u>Lesson 4</u>	<u>Lesson 5</u>	<u>Lesson 6</u>
<u>EYFS</u>	Everybody's Body	We Like to Move it, move it!	Food glorious food	Sweet Dreams	Keeping Clean	Consolidation
Year 1	Being Healthy (Learning the difference between being healthy and unhealthy)	Healthy Choices (Learning how to make healthy choices for your body)	Clean and Healthy (Understanding how germs and illness affect our bodies)	Medicine Safety (Learning how medicine helps our bodies and safety rules)	Road Safety (To understand rules when crossing and importance of being safe)	Happy, Healthy Me (Assessment)
Year 2	Being Healthy (Learning what a healthy lifestyle looks like)	Being Relaxed (Learning factors that make us feel weak and strong - Stress)	Medicine Safety (Learning how medicine helps our bodies and safety rules)	Eating Healthy Understanding what a healthy relationship with food is	The Healthy Me Café (Assessment)	Consolidation
Year 3	Being Fit and Healthy (Setting fitness challenges)	Being Fit and Healthy (Fitness challenges)	What Do I Know about Drugs? (Knowledge and attitude towards drugs)	Being Safe (Assessment)	Being Safe at Home (Learning your responsibilities in staying safe at home)	My Amazing Body P.A.N.T.S
Year 4	My Friends and Me recognise how different friendship groups are formed, how I fit into them and the friends I value the most	Group Dynamic recognise the changing dynamics between people in different groups and aware of how different people and groups impact on me and can recognise the people I most want to be friends with	Smoking understand the facts about smoking and its effects on health, and also some of the reasons some people start to smoke	Alcohol understand the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver, and also some of the reasons some people drink alcohol	Healthy Friendships (Assessment) recognise when people are putting me under pressure, explain ways to resist this. Identify feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure	Celebrating inner strengths and assertiveness. know myself well enough to have a clear picture of what I believe is right and wrong
Year 5	Smoking know the health risks of smoking and can tell you how tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart.	Alcohol some of the risks with misusing alcohol, including anti-social behaviour, and how it affects the liver and heart	Emergency Aid know and can put into practice basic emergency aid procedures (including recovery position) and know how to get help in emergency situations (Nurse visit TBC)	Body Image understand how the media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types - accept and respect myself for who I am	My Relationship with Food [Assessment] describe the different roles food can play in people's lives and can explain how people can develop eating problems (disorders) relating to body image pressures	Healthy Me Know what makes a healthy lifestyle including healthy eating and the choices I need to make to be healthy and happy
Year 6	Food know the impact of food on the body,e.g. creating energy, giving comfort and altering mood	Drugs know about different types of drugs and their uses and their effects on the body particularly the liver and heart	Alcohol (Assessment) evaluate when alcohol is being used responsibly, anti-socially or being misused	Emergency Aid know and can put into practice basic emergency aid procedures (e.g. the recovery position) and know how to get help in emergency situations	Emotional mental health understand what it means to be emotionally well and can explore people's attitudes towards mental health/illness	Managing Stress recognise when I feel stressed and the triggers that cause this and I understand how stress can cause alcohol misuse

# Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work: Unit 5: Relationships

			PSCHE - Relations	hip <u>s</u>		
	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
<u>EYFS</u>	My Family and Me!	Making Friends, L1	Making Friends, L2	Falling Out and Bullying (1)	Falling Out and Bullying (2)	Best Friend that we can be
Year 1	Families	Making Friends	Greetings	People Who help Us	Being My own Best Friend	Celebrating my Special
	To recognise members of our	Learning ways to make new	Forms of physical of greeting.	(Understand how and where	(Learning positive affirmations	Relationships
	family and people who are	friends	What is acceptable/ non-	to seek help from)	and praises yourself)	(Assessment)
	important to us		acceptable			
Year 2	Families	Keeping Safe – exploring	Friends and Conflict	Secrets	Trust and Appreciation	Celebrating my Special
	Understanding that families	physical contact	(Assessment)	(To understand how to keep	(To understand people you	Relationships
	can be different and	P.A.N.T.S		secrets and to speak up about	can trust)	To identify your relationship to
	respecting differences			the secrets that upset you)		others and appreciate what
						makes them special/unique)
Year 3	Families Role and	Friendship	Keeping myself Safe	Being a Global Citizen	Being a Global Citizen 2	Celebrating my Web of
	Responsibilities	How to solve conflicts	What to do if I'm	(Assessment)	To empathise with lives of	Relationship
	Identifying the roles and		worried/concerned and where		people from around the world.	Understand members of a
	responsibilities within a family		to get help		To learn how to appreciate	family and celebrate that not
					our differences	all family look/are the same
Year 4	Relationship Web	Love and Loss	Memories	Are Animals Special?	Special pets	Celebrating Relationships
		Identify someone I love and	understand that we can	(Assessment)	understand that losing a	with People and Animals
		can express why they are	remember people even if we	explain different points of	special pet brings feelings that	how to show love and
		special to me and now how people might feel when they	no longer see them	view on an animal rights issue	can be hard to cope with, but that it can be helpful to mark	appreciation to the people and
		lose someone they love			loss by celebrating special	animals who are special to me
		lose someone they love			things about the pet	tome
Year 5	Recognising me	Getting on & falling out	Girlfriend and boyfriend	Girlfriend and boyfriend	Relationships Technology	Relationships Technology
i cai 3	have an accurate picture of	know how to stand up for	understand that relationships	Can recognise the feeling of	recognise and resist pressures	Assessment
	who I am as a person in terms	myself and how to negotiate	are personal and there is no	jealousy, where it comes from	to use technology in ways that	Assessment
	of my characteristics	and compromise	need to feel pressurised into	and how to manage it.	may be risky or may cause	
	and personal qualities and		having a boyfriend/girlfriend		harm to others	
	how to build my self-esteem		3 3 4 7 4 4 7 8			
Year 6	L1/PP 1 - My Relationship	Love and Loss 1	Power and control	Being safe with technology	FGM (Female Genital	Being safe with technology
	Webs	use some strategies to manage	(Assessment)	Lesson 1	mutilation L1)	Lesson 2
	identify the most significant	feelings associated with loss	recognise when people are	Understand how technology		use technology positively and
	people to be in my life so far	and can help other people to	trying to gain power or control	can be used to try to gain		safely to communicate with
	and how this makes me feel	do so understand that there	and demonstrate ways I could	power or control and use		my friends and family
		are different stages of grief and	stand up for myself and my	strategies to prevent this from		
		that there are different types	friends in situations where	happening.		
		of loss that cause people to	others are trying to gain			
		grieve	power			

# Appendix 2: PSCHE and RSE Curriculum Overview by units of work: Unit 6: Changing Me

This unit of work has been amended with the emotional and developmental milestones of our pupils in mind.

PSCHE – Changing Me	- Puberty units in PSCHE Jigsaw sch	neme have been moved around a	nd matched to the year group an	d age development suitability of o	our pupils
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
My body	Respecting my body	Growing up	Growth and Change	Fun and Fears	Standing Up For Yourself
Life Cycle	Changing Me	The Changing Body	Boys and Girls P.A.N.T.S	Learning and Growing	Coping with Change
0			(Privates are private)		identifying ways to manage change in your life
			Boys and Girls		Looking Ahead
_			(Assessment)		To think about preparing/
that occur around us that are	you and think of how we can		,	_	changes that will come in Y3
beyond our control	show them respect	,		, ,	
How Babies Grow	Babies	Family Stereotypes		Looking Ahead	
Lifecycle of an animal	How babies grow/new	To recognize stereotypes in	TBC due to content review	To think about preparing/	TBC due to content review
	members to your family	families and challenges they		changes that will come in Y4	
Unique Me	Circles of change (L4)	Ü	Outside body changes		Looking Ahead (Assessment)
Recognise characteristics that	Know how the circle of change	identify changes that have	(Year 3 Lesson 3)		
are unique to us from our	works and the processes of	been and may continue to be	Identify how boys' and girls'		
parents	change in our lives.	outside of my control (in life)	bodies change on the outside		
		that I learnt to accept	as they grow up		
Self and Body Image	Puberty Inside changes (Y3, L4)	Puberty for girls	Puberty for boys	PANTS - FGM	Looking Ahead (Assessment)
be aware of my own self-		(Year 4, Lesson 4)			
image and how my	_	_			
, 0			change during puberty.		
how it makes me feel	-	*			
		adult			
	-	, , , ,			Conception to Birth
		o de la companya de	•		(Year 6, Lesson 3)
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Describe how a baby develops
		_		•	from conception through to
			necessary for making a paby	*	nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born
	priysically and emotionally	relationship			and now it is born
emotionally				· ·	
				medical support.	
	Life Cycle Understand some changes that occur in life Life cycle To understand the changes that occur around us that are beyond our control How Babies Grow Lifecycle of an animal  Unique Me Recognise characteristics that are unique to us from our parents  Self and Body Image be aware of my own self-	Life Cycle Understand some changes that occur in life  Life cycle To understand the changes that occur around us that are beyond our control  How Babies Grow Lifecycle of an animal  Unique Me Recognise characteristics that are unique to us from our parents  Self and Body Image be aware of my own selfimage and how my body image fits into that and how it makes me feel  Puberty (Year 6, L1) Explain how girls' and boys' external bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and	Lesson 1   Lesson 2   Lesson 3     My body   Respecting my body   Growing up	Life Cycle Understand some changes that occur in life Uffe cycle To understand the changes that occur out of the beapond our control How Babies Grow Life cycle of an animal Unique Me Recognise characteristics that are unique to us from our parents Self and Body Image be aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that and how it makes me feel  Puberty (Year 6, L1) Explain how girls' and boys' external bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand the importance of looking after myself physically and moderatand phose moderange and ho	Life Cycle Understand some changes that occur in life Didentify some ways we are beyond our control How Babies Grow Lifecycle of an animal Unique Me Recognise characteristics that are unique to us from our parents Self and Body Image be aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that and how the circle of hange in our lives.  Self and Body Image be aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that and how of the makes me feel  Puberty (Year 6, L1) Explain how girls' and boys' external bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally  Life Cycle  Changing Me The Changing Body To identify some ways we are changing Body Changing Body To identify some ways we are changing Body Changing Body To identify some ways we are changing Body Changing Body To identify some ways we are changing Body Changing Body To identify some ways we are changing Body Changing Body Recognise how your body has changed since being a baby To identify some ways we are changing Body Recognise how your body has changed since being a baby To identify some ways we are changing Body To identify some ways was and Body and the learning how to be confident and whys to ask for help and whys to ask for help and whys to ask for help and ways to a dark face and the face object of the part of

# **Appendix 3: RSHE terminology**

Attraction	This is when we have an interest in or like for someone or something					
Breasts	Two enlarged soft parts on a woman's chest that contain a gland that produces milk when she has a baby					
Bi-sexual	A person who is romantically and physically attracted to men and women					
Cervix	The cervix is the lower part of the uterus that opens into the vagina. During childbirth, the cervix expands about 10 centimetres					
	so the baby can travel from the uterus through the vagina and into the world.					
Citreous	This forms part of the vulva					
Contractions	This is when the muscles of your uterus tighten up like a fist and then relax. Contractions help push your baby out. When a					
	woman is in true labour, contractions last about 30 to 70 seconds and come about 5 to 10 minutes apart.					
Erection	When the penis fills with blood and goes hard caused by the male hormone – testosterone. When growing up, it can happen for					
	no particular reason.					
Ejaculation	The release of sperm and semen through the penis					
Embryo	When an egg is fertilised by a sperm it is called conception. The baby at this point is called an embryo					
Conception	Conception is the time when sperm travels up through the vagina, into the uterus, and fertilizes an egg found in the fallopian					
	tube.					
Facial hair	Hair that starts to grow on a boy's face during puberty – if not shaved, it will grow into a moustache or beard.					
Fallopian tubes	These tubes carry an egg from the ovary to the uterus.					
Foetus	An embryo is an early stage of development for an unborn baby					
Fertility treatment	Treatment or medical procedure intended to increase the likelihood of a person successfully conceiving a child.					
Fertilisation	This is when an egg (ovum) meets a sperm and a baby starts to grow.					
Gay	This is when a man or a woman loves someone who is the same sex as them. They might live together or be married.					
Heterosexual	These people are romantically and physically attracted to members of the opposite sex:					
Homophobia	This is when someone uses unkind words, resentment of is fearful about a person being gay or questioning their gender.					
Homosexual	These people are romantically and physically attracted to members of the same sex					
Hormones	Chemicals in the bloodstream which tell various organs in the body when and how to change during puberty.					
Labour	This is the process by which the foetus and the placenta leave the uterus.					
Larynx	The voice box in the throat: for a boy this gets bigger at puberty and his voice becomes deeper					
Lesbian	This is a woman who is attracted to or falls in love with someone who is another woman					
Menstruation	Another word for menstruation is "period." A period is the 2 to 7 days that a girl or woman has her menstrual flow, which is					
	when blood and tissue leave her body through her vagina					

Oestrogen	A hormone in the woman's ovaries which causes the womb/uterus lining to thicken getting it ready with an extra supply of					
	blood in case the woman becomes pregnant.					
Ovaries	The ovaries are two oval-shaped organs that lie to the upper right and left of the uterus. They produce, store, and release eggs					
	into the fallopian tubes in the process called ovulation					
Ovum /Ova	The egg(s) inside the ovaries					
Ovulation	The release of ova or ovules from the ovary.					
Penis	The <i>penis</i> is the male sexual organ					
Period	If an egg is not fertilized by a sperm, the lining of the womb isn't needed. The lining breaks up and passes out of the woman's					
	body through her vagina and vulva					
Placenta	A large organ that develops during pregnancy. The umbilical cord connects the placenta to the baby. Blood from the mother					
I	passes through the <b>placenta</b> , filtering oxygen, glucose and other nutrients to the baby via the umbilical cord.					
Pregnancy	Pregnancy is the term used to describe the period in which a fetus develops inside a woman's womb or uterus.					
Puberty	A collection of changes that will gradually happen to change a child's body into an adult's body.					
Pubic hair	This is hair that grows above the genitals					
Sanitary towel	An absorbent towel which is worn in their underwear to soak up the menstrual flow. It needs to be changed regularly					
Semen	A milky liquid in which sperm are mixed when they are released from the man's body through the penis.					
Sexual intercourse	This usually happens between a male and female.					
Scrotum	A sac of skin below the penis where the testicles are supported					
Sperm	Tiny cells made in a man's testicles: if one joins with a woman's egg it will start to grow into a baby					
Stereotype	This describes what someone believes about a group of people (often without knowing all the facts) and it is usually a simplified					
	and fixed idea. Stereotypes are often unkind and can offend people.					
Testicles	Two tiny balls coiled tunes where sperm are made – they hang between a man's legs in a bag of skin called the scrotum					
Transgender	This describes people who recognise that they are a different gender to the one they were told they were assigned to/ told they					
	were when they were very young					
Umbilical cord	This is the tube that connects the unborn child and the mother together. It allows the baby to get what it needs e.g blood and					
	oxygen					
Uterus/ womb	This is a pear-shaped organ where a baby is carried during pregnancy.					
Vagina	It connects the <u>uterus</u> and <u>cervix</u> to the outside of the body, allowing for menstruation, intercourse, and childbirth.					
Vulva	Vulva is the name for the female external genitalia including the clitoris, labia (vaginal lips), and the opening to the vagina.					
Wet dream	The release of semen from the boy's or man's body while he is asleep at night- it's a normal part of sexual development.					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

Appendix 4: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

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 COMPLET	ED BY THE SCHOOL							
Agreed actions from discussion with parents								