



# **Believe to Achieve**

**Kates Hill Primary School**

## **PSHE and RSE Policy**

Revised: October 2021

Reviewed by *Governors/SLT/Parents*

Date of next review: Spring term 1

## **Key people relating to this policy:**

Head Teacher: Kathryn Harvey

PSHE Lead: Adeela Subhan

Inclusion Support Manager: Margaret Hollis

School Governor with PSHE/RSE Responsibility: Mike Searle

Designated Safeguarding leads: Kathryn Harvey, Judy Mathews, Lee Waterfield, Dan Cox, Melisa Ward

## **To be read in conjunction with:**

Values policy

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

E Safety Policy

Sex Education Policy

## Introduction

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 for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

On March 1st 2017, it was announced that Relationships, and Health Education would become statutory in Primary schools from September 2020 and may include Sex Education. The Children and Social Work Act 2017 provides a power for the Secretary of State to make Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE), or elements of the subject, mandatory in all schools.

At Kates Hill we have responded to this and have developed our current PSHE scheme of work (Jigsaw) to fit in with the new guidelines, so that it includes the new compulsory Relationships and Health education elements as well as sex education. We are confident that the Jigsaw Programme covers all aspects of Relationships Education, Sex Education and Health Education in an age-appropriate way.

The DfE specified as part of its National Curriculum guidance that 'All schools should make provision for personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE), drawing on good practice'. The review also detailed:

"PSHE remains an important and necessary part of all pupils' education. We believe that all schools should teach PSHE, drawing on good practice, and have outlined this expectation in the introduction to the new National Curriculum" (Written Ministerial Statement: Review of Personal, Social, Health and Economic education, March 2013).

The Jigsaw Programme meets all the outcomes in the PSHE Association Programmes of Study, 2017.

## Aims of the Jigsaw PSHE policy

- To provide pupils with the knowledge, understanding, attitudes, values and skills they need in order to reach their potential as individuals and within the community.
- Pupils are encouraged to take part in a wide range of activities and experiences across and beyond the curriculum, contributing fully to the life of school and community. In doing so they learn to recognise their own worth, work well with others and become increasingly responsible for their own learning. They reflect on their experiences and understand how they are developing personally and socially, tackling many of the spiritual, moral, social and cultural issues that are part of growing up.
- They learn to understand and respect our common humanity; diversity and differences so that they can go on to form the effective, fulfilling relationships that are an essential part of life and learning.

In our school we choose to deliver Personal, Social, Health Education using Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE.

## Objectives/Pupil learning intentions:

Jigsaw PSHE will support the development of the skills, attitudes, values and behaviour, which enable pupils to:

- Have a sense of purpose
- Value self and others
- Form relationships
- Make and act on informed decisions
- Communicate effectively
- Work with others
- Respond to challenge
- Be an active partner in their own learning
- Be active citizens within the local community
- Explore issues related to living in a democratic society
- Become healthy and fulfilled individuals

### Jigsaw Content

Jigsaw covers all areas of PSHE for the primary phase, as the table below shows:

Term	Puzzle name	Content
<b>Autumn 1:</b>	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my place in the class, school and global community as well as devising Learning Charters
<b>Autumn 2:</b>	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and diversity work
<b>Spring 1:</b>	Dreams and Goals	Includes goal-setting, aspirations, working together to design and organise fund-raising events
<b>Spring 2:</b>	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices
<b>Summer 1:</b>	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills
<b>Summer 2:</b>	Changing Me	Includes Sex and Relationship Education in the context of looking at change

## **Relationship and Sex Education (RSE)**

### **Definition of Relationship and Sex Education**

The Secretary of State for Education, announced, on March 1st 2017, that it is her intention to make Relationships Education statutory in Primary schools from September 2019, Sex and Relationship Education has now become better known as RSE – Relationship and Sex Education – to reflect the changes that are to come. However, much of the guidance still refers to it as SRE. Both are used here interchangeably for ease until RSE becomes statutory.

Effective RSE 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.

RSE makes an important contribution to health and well-being by supporting children and young people's ability to learn, achieve and flourish.

### **Compulsory aspects of RSE**

The sex education contained in National Curriculum science (Key Stages 1–4) is compulsory in maintained schools. 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'
- Children should learn 'how a baby is conceived and born' before they leave primary school

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.

### **RSE and statutory duties in school**

RSE plays a very important part in fulfilling the statutory duties all schools have to meet. RSE 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).

- Relationships Education is an important part of PSHE Education (DfE, 2014).
- When any school provides RSE they must have regard to the Secretary of State's guidance; this is a statutory duty.

- It is compulsory for all maintained schools to teach the parts of sex education that fall under National Curriculum Science which must be taught to all pupils of primary and secondary age e.g. the biological aspects of puberty and reproduction (Education Act 1996, National Curriculum 2014).

## Jigsaw RSE Content

The grid below shows specific RSE learning intentions for each year group in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle.

<b>Year Group</b>	<b>Piece Number and Name</b>	<b>Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'</b>
FS1/2	Piece 3 Growing Up	D4 - Seek out others to share experiences. Show affection and concern for people who are special to them D6 - Explain own knowledge and understanding, and ask appropriate questions of others ELG - Show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings
1	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina
2	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	respect my body and understand which parts are private 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
3	Piece 1 How Babies Grow	tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl 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
	Piece 2 Babies	express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow
	Piece 3 Outside Body Changes	express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with those feelings
	Piece 4 Inside Body Changes	identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and how to cope with these feelings
4	Piece 2 Having A Baby	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

5	Piece 3 Girls and Puberty	describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this
		know that I have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes I will experience during puberty
	Piece 2 Puberty for Girls	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 and Girls	describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty
		express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
6	Piece 4 Conception	understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made
		understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby
		appreciate how amazing it is that human bodies can reproduce in these ways
	Piece 2 Puberty	explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally
		express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
	Piece 3 Girl Talk/Boy Talk	ask the questions I need answered about changes during puberty
		reflect on how I feel about asking the questions and about the answers I receive
	Piece 4 Babies – Conception to Birth	describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born
		recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby
	Piece 5 Attraction	understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship
		express how I feel about the growing independence of becoming a teenager and am confident that I can cope with this



## **Withdrawal**

Withdrawal from RSE lessons Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their children from all or part of the Relationship and Sex Education provided at school except for those parts included in statutory National Curriculum Science. Those parents/carers wishing to exercise this right are invited in to see the head teacher and/or RSE Co-ordinator (Mrs Subhan) who will explore any concerns and discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. They then need to put their request for withdrawal in writing. Once a child has been withdrawn they cannot take part in the RSE programme until the request for withdrawal has been removed. Materials are available to parents/carers who wish to supplement the school RSE programme or who wish to deliver RSE to their children at home.

## **Working with parents and carers**

The government guidance on SRE (DfEE 2000) emphasises the importance of schools working in partnership with parents and carers. Under current legislation schools should enable parents/carers to exercise their right to withdraw their children (until the age of 19) from any school RSE taught outside National Curriculum Science (Education Act 1996. Parents/carers have a legal right to see the school RSE policy and to be given a copy of it (Education Act 1996). Parents/carers should also be aware that schools are legally required to provide a broad and balanced curriculum. Sex and relationships topics can arise incidentally in other subjects, such as Science, and it is not possible to withdraw pupils from these relatively limited and often unplanned discussions.

## **RSE Vocabulary used**

Please see appendix A for an overview of vocabulary.

## Drug and Alcohol Education

### Definition of 'Drugs':

This policy uses the definition that a drug is: 'A substance people take to change the way they feel, think or behave' (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). The term 'Drugs' includes

- All illegal drugs
- All legal drugs including alcohol, tobacco and volatile substances which can be inhaled
- All over-the-counter and prescription medicines

Effective Drug and Alcohol Education can make a significant contribution to the development of the personal skills needed by pupils as they grow up. It also enables young people to make responsible and informed decisions about their health and well-being.

### Moral and Values Framework

The Drug and Alcohol Education programme at our school reflects the school ethos and demonstrates and encourages the following values. For example:

- o Respect for self
- o Respect for others
- o Responsibility for their own actions
- o Responsibility for their family, friends, schools and wider community

### *Jigsaw Drug and Alcohol Education Content*

The grid below shows specific Drug and Alcohol Education learning intentions for each year group in the 'Healthy Me' Puzzle.

<b>Year Group</b>	<b>Piece Number and Name</b>	<b>Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'</b>
2	Piece 3 Medicine Safety	understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely  feel positive about caring for my body and keeping it healthy
3	Piece 3 What Do I Know About Drugs?	tell you my knowledge and attitude towards drugs identify how I feel towards drugs
4	Piece 3 Smoking	understand the facts about smoking and its effects on health, and also some of the reasons some people start to smoke  can relate to feelings of shame and guilt and know how to act assertively to resist pressure from myself and others
	Piece 4 Alcohol	understand the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver, and also some of the reasons some people drink alcohol

5	Piece 1 Smoking	<p>can relate to feelings of shame and guilt and know how to act assertively to resist pressure from myself and others</p> <p>know the health risks of smoking and can tell you how tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart</p>
	Piece 2 Alcohol	<p>make an informed decision about whether or not I choose to smoke and know how to resist pressure</p> <p>know some of the risks with misusing alcohol, including anti-social behaviour, and how it affects the liver and heart</p>
6	Piece 2 Drugs	<p>make an informed decision about whether or not I choose to drink alcohol and know how to resist pressure</p> <p>know about different types of drugs and their uses and their effects on the body particularly the liver and heart</p>
	Piece 3 Alcohol	<p>be motivated to find ways to be happy and cope with life's situations without using drugs</p> <p>evaluate when alcohol is being used responsibly, anti-socially or being misused</p> <p>tell you how I feel about using alcohol when I am older and my reasons for this</p>

## **How is Jigsaw PSHE organised in school?**

Jigsaw brings together PSHE Education, emotional literacy, social skills and spiritual development in a comprehensive scheme of learning. Teaching strategies are varied and are mindful of preferred learning styles and the need for differentiation. Jigsaw is designed as a whole school approach, with all year groups working on the same theme (Puzzle) at the same time. This enables each Puzzle to start with an introductory assembly, generating a whole school focus for adults and children alike.

There are six Puzzles in Jigsaw that are designed to progress in sequence from September to July. Each Puzzle has six Pieces (lessons) which work towards an 'end product', for example, The School Learning Charter or The Garden of Dreams and Goals.

Each Piece has two Learning Intentions: one is based on specific PSHE learning (covering the non-statutory national framework for PSHE Education but enhanced to address children's needs today); and one is based on emotional literacy and social skills development to enhance children's emotional and mental health. The enhancements mean that Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE, is relevant to children living in today's world as it helps them understand and be equipped to cope with issues like body image, cyber and homophobic bullying, and internet safety.

Every Piece (lesson) contributes to at least one of these aspects of children's development. This is mapped on each Piece and balanced across each year group.

All Classes at Kates Hill will teach PSHE at the same time across the school, to allow for whole school monitoring, plus ensuring that the whole school is working on the same 'puzzle' at the same time. The puzzle will be introduced through a whole school assembly in the first week of every half term. Each child will record any work that they have done during their sessions in their personal Jigsaw journal. Teachers will look at these but not mark them.

Parents will be informed of the RSE provision, given an overview of the lessons and a leaflet that explains more about RSE.

Mr Searl is the PSHE governor and Mrs Subhan is the PSHE co-ordinator, they will be invited in regularly to observe lessons and to be consulted on this policy.

## **Teaching and Learning**

**Teaching and Learning** All teachers will have responsibility for delivering RSE. Teaching assistants may provide additional support for children with special educational needs. Everyone involved in the teaching of RSE will follow the school policy.

The personal beliefs and attitudes of teachers will not influence the teaching of RSE. A balanced and non-judgmental approach will be taken. Teachers, and all those contributing to RSE will work to the agreed values within this policy. Within RSE children will develop confidence in talking, listening and thinking about sex and relationships. To achieve this a number of teaching strategies will be used, including:

- Establishing ground rules with pupils;
- Using 'distancing' techniques (eg. Case studies)
- The provision of a 'question box' during each planned session
- Dealing with children's questions in an appropriate manner
- Using discussion and appropriate materials; and role play
- Encouraging reflection.

RSE will be delivered during the summer term – parents/carers will be informed of the exact dates by letter prior to delivery.

## **Differentiation/SEN**

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.

If any changes are implemented nationally as a result of the Rochford Review, Jigsaw will make the necessary amendments and offer this free update to all its schools.

## **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 usual safeguarding policy will be followed.

## **Assessment**

Teachers will be eager to ensure children are making progress with their learning throughout their Jigsaw experience. Therefore, each Puzzle (except Puzzle 1) has a built-in assessment task, usually in Piece 5 or 6. This task is the formal opportunity for teacher assessment, but also offers children the chance to assess their own learning and have a conversation with the teacher about their two opinions. The task can usually be used as evidence in the Jigsaw Journal.

Each Puzzle has a set of three level descriptors for each year group:

- Working towards
- Working at
- Working beyond

## **Recording and tracking progress**

To support the teacher in tracking each child's Jigsaw Learning progress throughout the year, there is an overview sheet for each child: 'My Learning Progress This Year.' This sheet has the three attainment descriptors for each Puzzle (Puzzles 2-6). After each assessment task, the teacher, using a best-fit approach, decides whether the child is working at, towards or beyond and highlights the appropriate descriptor box on that child's overview sheet. There is also space for the teacher's comments. This sheet gives a quick visual representation of where the child is in each Puzzle.

## **Reporting to Parents/Carers**

Each Puzzle's assessment task and attainment descriptors assist the teacher in reporting meaningful learning progress to parents/carers. The descriptors can be used as a starting point when considering what to write on children's reports.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

The PSHE co-ordinator (Mrs Subhan) 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

## **External Contributors**

External contributors from the community, e.g. health promotion specialists, school nurses, social workers, and community police and fire officers, make a valuable contribution to the Jigsaw PSHE programme and may be invited in from time to time.

## **Dealing with Questions**

Dealing with questions as with any topic children will ask questions during RSE to further their understanding. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic teachers will employ strategies to ensure that questions are asked and answered in an appropriate way. Through the use of ground rules at the start of sessions children will be reminded that personal questions are not appropriate. They will also be introduced to the 'question box'. Teachers will explain that if a pupil has a question they are to write it down and put it into the question box. This allows the teacher time to ensure questions are answered in an appropriate and factual way with reference to the age and maturity of the class. Teachers may feel that it is not appropriate to answer some questions in front of the whole group – the question will then be addressed on an individual basis with the pupil and in some cases with parents/carers. All staff will be mindful of their safeguarding role and will follow the relevant school procedures if a question raises concerns of this nature.

Teachers will use the following strategies to deal with unexpected questions:

- If a question is personal, the teacher will remind pupils of the ground rules and may refer the pupil to other agencies, such as, a counsellor, school nurse, help line etc.
- If the teacher doesn't know the answer to a question, the teacher will acknowledge this and may research the question later.
- If the question is too explicit, is outside set parameters, is inappropriate in a whole class setting or raises concerns about sexual abuse the teacher should acknowledge it and promise to attend to it on an individual basis.

Sometimes children may ask questions about issues that are not part of the planned programme, this may show that the taught curriculum is not meeting their needs. This will be fed back to the Coordinator as part of the evaluation and monitoring process.

## **Staff Training**

All staff delivering RSE will take part in an initial basic training session. If a staff member has additional learning and development needs these will be supported either through mentoring from a more experienced staff member in school, team-teaching, observations, or attendance at an external training event.

## **The Learning Environment**

Establishing a safe, open and positive learning environment based on trusting relationships between all members of the class, adults and children alike, is vital. To enable this, it is important that 'ground rules' are agreed and owned at the beginning of the year and are reinforced in every Piece – by using The Jigsaw Charter. (Ideally, teachers and children will devise their own Jigsaw Charter at the beginning of the year so that they have ownership of it.) It needs to include the aspects below:

- The Jigsaw Charter
- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)

## **Involving parents and carers**

We believe 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:

- \* Sharing documents through the website
- \* Parents'/carers' RSE Consultation through parent hub/email/comments box/survey
- \* Information leaflets/displays
- \* Drop in days where parents can come and raise questions.

## **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. Copies are available from the school office on request from parents/carers.

## Appendix A

### Body parts covered

KS1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Vagina	As KS1 plus;	As LKS2 plus;
Penis	Uterus	Puberty
Testicles	Ovaries	Clitoris
Breasts	Egg	Fallopian Tube
	Womb	Pubic Hair
		Umbilical cord

### Other key vocabulary

KS1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
	Making love	Puberty
	Puberty	Sperm
	Menstruation	Semen
	Reproduction	Conception
		Sexual intercourse
		Embryo
		Fertilisation Ejaculation
		Wet dream
		Making love
		Erection
		Fertility Treatment (IVF)

**Bisexual:** A person who can love or be attracted to people of more than one gender.

**Gay:** A woman who loves or feels attracted to a woman or a man who loves or feels attracted to a man. Focus on love, relationships and family. This word is sometimes used just to refer to men. Women who are gay can also be called "lesbians."

**Gender Identity:** Everyone has a gender identity, which is based on what gender they feel like they are inside – male, female, both or neither.

**Homophobia:** Putting down or thinking less of people because they are LGBT or because you think they are LGBT.

**Heterosexual:** A person who loves or feels attracted to people of a different gender. In other words, a man who is attracted only to women, or a woman who is attracted only to men. Also known as "straight."

**Homosexual:** Another word for "gay" or "lesbian." Usually used in medical or scientific references.

**Lesbian:** A woman who loves another woman or feels attracted to other women.

**Sexual Orientation:** Everyone has a sexual orientation. A person's sexual orientation is based on what gender or genders someone is attracted to.

**Transgender:** When babies are born, the doctor usually decides that they are either a boy or a girl. For transgender people, what the doctor decides -- based on their bodies -- is different from the gender they know they are. Trans for short

Definitions from <http://www.welcomingschools.org/resources/definitions/youth-definitions/>