



# Potton Primary School

## Relationships and Health Education Policy

Date policy last reviewed: March 2024

Signed by:

J Watts

\_\_\_\_\_ Headteacher

01.03.2024

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Chair of  
governors

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15.03.2024

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Date:

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## **Statement of intent**

At Potton Primary School, we will provide age-appropriate relationships and health education (RHE) to all pupils as part of the school's statutory curriculum. Our school aims to assure parents and pupils that all aspects of RHE will be delivered in a safe space, allowing time and compassion for questions at a level that every pupil understands. Sensitive topics relating to RHE will be delivered in a sensitive manner as part of a whole-school approach where parents and teachers work in partnership.

RHE is compulsory in all primary schools in England. The key topics applicable for all key stages have been carefully planned in consultation with responses from parents, young people, schools and experts. Parents are given the opportunity to discuss this policy at any time and staff will be provided with accurate training and further resources to deliver lessons to pupils.

We understand that pupils must be provided with an education that prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of adult life. A key part of this relates to relationships education, which is required to be delivered to every primary-aged pupil. Primary schools also have the option to decide whether pupils are taught sex education.

Relationships education focusses on giving pupils the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their wellbeing, health and relationships, and ensures can talk to a trusted adult if there is anything worrying them. Health education focusses on equipping pupils with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their own health and ensures they receive factual information about the changes they will experience emotionally and physically during puberty.

We understand our responsibility to deliver a high-quality, age-appropriate and evidence-based relationships, sex and health education (RSHE) for all our pupils. This policy sets out the framework for our RSHE curriculum, providing clarity on how it is informed, organised and delivered. Any sex education included within the curriculum consists of age-appropriate content which covers how babies are conceived and how they are born. Sex education does not go above and beyond the focus of reproduction. State-funded primary schools are also required to teach health education.

## **1. Legal framework**

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002
- Equality Act 2010
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019
- DfE (2013) 'Science programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2'
- DfE (2019) 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education'
- DfE (2021) 'Teaching about relationships, sex and health'
- DfE (2023) 'Keeping children safe in education 2023'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- SEND Policy
- Inclusion Policy
- Pupil Equality, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Staff Equality, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Child-on-child Abuse Policy
- Pupil Confidentiality Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Visitor Policy
- School Improvement Plan (SIP)

## **2. Roles and responsibilities**

The governing board is responsible for:

- Playing an active role in monitoring, developing and reviewing the policy and its implementation in school.
- Appointing a link governor for RHE who supports the school and monitors any aspects of RHE included within the SIP.
- Ensuring all pupils make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes.
- Ensuring the curriculum is well led, effectively managed and well planned.

- Evaluating the quality of provision through regular and effective self-evaluation.
- Ensuring teaching is delivered in ways that are accessible to all pupils with SEND.
- Providing clear information for parents on subject content and their rights to request that their children are withdrawn.
- Making sure the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations.
- Creating and keeping up-to-date a separate written statement of this policy and ensuring the statement is published on the school's website and provided free of charge to anyone who requests it.
- Ensuring that all staff receive ongoing training on issues relating to PSHE and RHE and how to deliver lessons on such issues.
- Ensuring that all staff are up to date with policy changes, and familiar with school policy and guidance relating to RHE.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- The overall implementation of this policy.
- Ensuring adequate time on school timetable to deliver RHE as a statutory curriculum subject.
- Providing support to staff members who feel uncomfortable or ill-equipped to deal with the delivery of RHE to pupils; for example, if staff do not feel that their training has been adequate or that aspects of the curriculum conflict with their religious beliefs.
- Ensuring that parents are fully informed of this policy and the RHE resources are available to parents beforehand.
- Reviewing requests from parents to withdraw their children from the subjects.
- Discussing requests for withdrawal with parents.
- Organising alternative education for pupils, where necessary, that is appropriate and purposeful.
- Reporting to the governing board on the effectiveness of this policy.
- Reviewing this policy on an annual basis.

The RHE subject leader is responsible for:

- Overseeing the delivery of the subjects.
- Ensuring that staff values and attitudes will not prevent them from providing a balanced RHE in school.
- Providing the agreed vocabulary to be used during the lessons to ensure a consistent approach.

- Ensuring the subjects are age-appropriate and high-quality and up-to-date.
- Ensuring teachers are provided with adequate resources to support teaching of the subjects.
- Ensuring the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to the relationships, and health curriculum.
- Ensuring the relationships and health curriculum, as well as any optional sex education, is inclusive and accessible for all pupils.
- Working with other subject leaders to ensure the relationships and health curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, the content covered in the national curriculum.
- Liaising and working in partnership with parents and carers to support further conversations at home and to share the resources ahead of teaching upon request.
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the subjects and providing reports to the headteacher.

The SENCO is responsible for:

- Advising teaching staff how best to identify and support pupils' individual needs.
- Advising staff on the use of TAs in order to meet pupils' individual needs.
- Ensuring that the needs of vulnerable pupils are taken into consideration in designing and teaching these subjects.

The appropriate teachers are responsible for:

- Delivering a high-quality and age-appropriate relationships and health curriculum in line with statutory requirements.
- Using a variety of teaching methods and resources to provide an engaging curriculum that meets the needs of all pupils.
- Ensuring they do not express personal views or beliefs when delivering the programme.
- Modelling positive attitudes to relationships, sex and health.
- Responding to any safeguarding concerns in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- Acting in accordance with planning, monitoring and assessment requirements for the subjects.
- Liaising with the SENCO to identify and respond to individual needs of pupils with SEND.
- Working with the RHE subject leader to evaluate the quality of provision.

Parents are responsible for:

- Enabling their children to grow and mature and to form healthy relationships.
- Supporting their children through their personal development and the emotional and physical aspects of growing up.
- Ensuring that they are aware of aspects of the curriculum, including when it is going to be delivered and the content.
- Supporting their children's personal, social and emotional development, by working with the school to create an open home environment where pupils can engage, discuss and continue to learn about matters that have been raised through school PSHE.
- Seeking additional support in this from the school where they feel it is needed.

### **3. Organisation of the curriculum**

Every primary school is required to deliver statutory relationships education and health education. The delivery of the relationships education and of health education coincide with one another and will be delivered as part of the school's PSHE curriculum.

For the purpose of this policy:

- “**Relationships education**” is defined as teaching pupils about healthy, respectful relationships, focussing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online.
- “**Health education**” is defined as teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing, focussing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices.
- “**Sex education**” is defined as teaching pupils about developing healthy sexuality, and will cover issues, beyond those covered in the science and health curricula, that will be determined in response to the needs of the relevant cohort.

The relationships and health curriculum takes into account the views of teachers, pupils and parents. The school has organised a curriculum that is appropriate for the age and developmental stages of pupils within each year group. When organising the curriculum, the religious backgrounds of all pupils will be considered, so that the topics that are covered are taught appropriately.

The school is dedicated to ensuring our curriculum meets the needs of the whole-school community; therefore, the curriculum is informed by issues in the school and wider community to ensure it is tailored to pupils' needs.

The school will consult with parents, pupils and staff in the following ways:

- Questionnaires and surveys
- Meetings
- Training sessions
- Newsletters and letters

Any parent, teacher or pupil wishing to provide feedback about the curriculum can do so at any time during the academic year by:

- Organising a meeting with the headteacher.
- Emailing [office@pottonprimary.co.uk](mailto:office@pottonprimary.co.uk)

#### **4. Consultation with parents**

The school understands the important role parents play in enhancing their children's understanding of relationships and health and how important parents' views are in shaping the curriculum. The school will provide parents with frequent opportunities to understand and ask questions about the school's approach to RHE.

The school will consult closely with parents when reviewing the content of the school's RHE curriculum and will give them regular opportunities to voice their opinions. The school will use the views of parents to inform decisions made about the curriculum content and delivery; however, parents will not be granted a 'veto' on curriculum content, and all final decisions will be made by school. The school will permit parents access to all curriculum materials and the school will not enter into contracts with outside providers that seek to prevent parents from seeing materials.

Parents will be provided with the following information:

- The content of the relationships and health curriculum
- The delivery of the relationships and health curriculum, including what is taught in each year group
- The legalities surrounding withdrawing their child from the subjects
- The resources that will be used to support the curriculum

The school will work closely with parents in reviewing the sex education curriculum and will consult with them annually with regard to what is covered.



The school aims to build positive relationships with parents by inviting them into school to discuss what will be taught, address any concerns, and help parents in managing conversations with their children on the issues covered by the curriculum. Parents will also be consulted in the review of this policy and encouraged to provide their views at any time.

## **5. Relationships education overview**

### **Families and people who care for me**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That families are important for them growing up because they can give love, security and stability.
- The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives.
- 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.
- 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.
- That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
- How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.

### **Caring friendships**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences, and support with problems and difficulties.
- That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
- That most friendships have ups and downs, but that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.

- How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust.
- How to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable.
- How to manage conflict.
- How to manage different situations and how to seek help from others if needed.

### **Respectful relationships**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The importance of respecting others – even when they are very different from them, make different choices, or have different preferences or beliefs.
- Which practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.
- The conventions of courtesy and manners.
- The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.
- That in school and 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.
- About the different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying to an adult, and how to seek help.
- What a stereotype is, and how they can be unfair, negative or destructive.
- The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

### **Online relationships**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That people sometimes behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not.
- That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online, even when we are anonymous.
- The rules and principles for keeping safe online.
- How to recognise harmful content and contact online, and how to report these.
- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.

- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

## **Being safe**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others – including in a digital context.
- About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults.
- That it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.
- That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter, including online, who they do not know.
- How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- How to ask for advice or help for themselves and others, and to keep trying until they are heard.
- How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- Where to seek advice, for example, from their family, their school and other sources.

## **6. Relationships education per year group**

The school is free to determine, within the statutory curriculum content outlined in the '[Relationships education overview](#)' section, what pupils are taught during each year group.

The school always considers the age and development of pupils when deciding what will be taught in each year group. The school implements a progressive curriculum, in which topics are built upon prior knowledge taught in previous years as pupils progress through school, with a view to providing a smooth transition to secondary school.

At Potton Primary, we use Jigsaw PSHE as the basis of our planning. Jigsaw PSHE is a progressive curriculum in which all year groups teach the same 6 'puzzle pieces' each year: Being Me In My World, Celebrating Difference, Dreams and Goals, Healthy Me, Relationships and Changing Me. A puzzle pieces for a unit of work for a half term. Jigsaw PSHE uses a 'mindful approach' to PSHE. It is important to explain that whilst the Relationships Puzzle (unit) in Jigsaw covers most of the statutory Relationships Education, some of the outcomes are also taught elsewhere in Jigsaw e.g. the Celebrating Difference Puzzle helps

children appreciate that there are many types of family composition and that each is important to the children involved. This holistic approach ensures the learning is reinforced through the year and across the curriculum.

## **Reception**

### **These are the learning objectives covered in Reception:**

- I can identify some of the jobs I do in my family and how I feel like I belong
- I know how to make friends to stop myself from feeling lonely
- I can think of ways to solve problems and stay friends
- I am starting to understand the impact of unkind words
- I can use Calm Me time to manage my feelings
- I know how to be a good friend

## **Year 1**

- I can identify the members of my family and understand that there are lots of different types of families
- I can identify what being a good friend means to me
- I know appropriate ways of physical contact to greet my friends and know which ways I prefer
- I know who can help me in my school community
- I can recognise my qualities as a person and a friend
- I can tell you why I appreciate someone who is special to me

## **Year 2**

- I can identify the different members of my family, understand my relationship with each of them and know why it is important to share and cooperate
- I understand that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family and that some of this is acceptable and some is not
- I can identify some of the things that cause conflict with my friends
- I understand that sometimes it is good to keep a secret and sometimes it is not good to keep a secret
- I recognise and appreciate people who can help me in my family, my school and my community
- I can express my appreciation for the people in my special relationships

## **Year 3**

- I can identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of my family and can reflect on the expectations for males and females

- I can identify and put into practice some of the skills of friendship e.g. taking turns, being a good listener
- I know and can use some strategies for keeping myself safe online
- I can explain how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life
- I understand how my needs and rights are shared by children around the world and can identify how our lives may be different.
- I know how to express my appreciation to my friends and family

#### **Year 4**

- I can recognise situations which can cause jealousy in relationships
- I can identify someone I love and can express why they are special to me
- I can tell you about someone I know that I no longer see
- I can recognise how friendships change, know how to make new friends and how to manage when I fall out with my friends
- I understand what having a boyfriend/ girlfriend might mean and that it is a special relationship for when I am older
- I know how to show love and appreciation to the people and animals who are special to me

#### **Year 5**

- I have an accurate picture of who I am as a person in terms of my characteristics and personal qualities
- I understand that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences
- I understand there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network
- I know there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online
- I can recognise when I am spending too much time using devices (screen time)
- I can explain how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with my friends

#### **Year 6**

- I know that it is important to take care of my mental health
- I know how to take care of my mental health
- I understand that there are different stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve
- I can recognise when people are trying to gain power or control

- I can judge whether something online is safe and helpful for me
- I can use technology positively and safely to communicate with my friends and family

## **7. Health education overview**

The focus of health education at primary level is teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing.

### **Mental wellbeing**

By the end of primary school pupils will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and nervousness.
- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.
- 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.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling, and how they are behaving, is appropriate and proportionate.
- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children, and that it is very important they seek support and discuss their feelings with an adult.
- That bullying, including cyberbullying, has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support, including recognising the triggers for seeking support, extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

## **Internet safety and harms**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That for most people, the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- About the benefits of rationing time spent online.
- The risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices.
- The impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- How to consider the effect of their online actions on others.
- How to recognise and display respectful behaviour online.
- The importance of keeping personal information private.
- Why some social media, some computer games and online gaming are age-restricted.
- 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.
- How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information, inclusive of that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.
- Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

## **Physical health and fitness**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this, for example by walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile, or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.
- The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
- How and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in school, if they are worried about their health.

## **Healthy eating**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What constitutes a healthy diet, including an understanding of calories and other nutritional content.
- The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.

- The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating, including obesity, and other behaviours, e.g. the impact of alcohol on health.

### **Drugs, alcohol and tobacco**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.

### **Health and prevention**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss or unexplained changes to the body.
- About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
- The importance of sufficient good-quality sleep for good health, and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.
- About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- About personal hygiene and germs, including bacteria and viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing.
- The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.

### **Basic first aid**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

### **Changing adolescent body**

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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



## **8. Health education per year group**

The school is free to determine, within the statutory curriculum content outlined in '[Health education overview](#)' section, what pupils are taught during each year group.

The school always considers the age and development of pupils when deciding what will be taught in each year group. The school implements a progressive curriculum, in which topics are built upon prior knowledge taught in previous years as pupils progress through school, with a view to providing a smooth transition to secondary school.

As mentioned above, the school uses Jigsaw PSHE to teach the health education stand of PSHE. It is important to explain that whilst the Healthy Me Puzzle (unit) in Jigsaw covers most of the statutory Health Education, some of the outcomes are taught elsewhere in Jigsaw e.g. emotional and mental health is nurtured every lesson through the Calm me time, social skills are grown every lesson through the Connect us activity and respect is enhanced through the use of the Jigsaw Charter.

Also, teaching children about puberty is now a statutory requirement which sits within the Health Education part of the DfE guidance within the 'Changing adolescent body' strand, and in Jigsaw this is taught as part of the Changing Me Puzzle (unit).

### **Reception**

- I understand that I need to exercise to keep my body healthy
- I understand how moving and resting are good for my body
- I know which foods are healthy and not so healthy and can make healthy eating choices
- I know how to help myself go to sleep and understand why sleep is good for me
- I can wash my hands thoroughly and understand why this is important especially before I eat and after I go to the toilet
- I know who my safe adults are and how to stay safe if they are not close by me
- I can name parts of the body

### **Year 1**

- I understand the difference between being healthy and unhealthy, and know some ways to keep myself healthy
- I know how to make healthy lifestyle choices

- I know how to keep myself clean and healthy, and understand how germs cause disease/illness
- I know that all household products including medicines can be harmful if not used properly
- I understand that medicines can help me if I feel poorly and I know how to use them safely
- I know how to keep safe when crossing the road, and about people who can help me to stay safe
- I can tell you why I think my body is amazing and can identify some ways to keep it safe and healthy
- I can identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus

## **Year 2**

- I know what I need to keep my body healthy
- I can show or tell you what relaxed means and I know some things that make me feel relaxed and some that make me feel stressed
- I understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely
- I can sort foods into the correct food groups and know which foods my body needs every day to keep me healthy
- I can make some healthy snacks and explain why they are good for my body
- I understand which foods to eat to give my body energy
- I can recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, anus) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private
- I understand there are different types of touch and can tell you which ones I like and don't like

## **Year 3**

- I understand how exercise affects my body and know why my heart and lungs are such important organs
- I know that the amount of calories, fat and sugar I put into my body will affect my health
- I can tell you my knowledge and attitude towards drugs
- I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from
- I know some strategies for keeping myself safe, who to go to for help and how to call emergency services
- I can identify when something feels safe or unsafe

- I understand how complex my body is and how important it is to take care of it
- I understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies
- I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process
- I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up

#### **Year 4**

- I recognise how different friendship groups are formed, how I fit into them and the friends I value the most
- I understand there are people who take on the roles of leaders or followers in a group, and I know the role I take on in different situations
- I understand the facts about smoking and its effects on health, and also some of the reasons some people start to smoke
- I understand the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver, and also some of the reasons some people drink alcohol
- I can recognise when people are putting me under pressure and can explain ways to resist this when I want
- I know myself well enough to have a clear picture of what I believe is right and wrong
- I can correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby
- I can 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

#### **Year 5**

- I know the health risks of smoking and can tell you how tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart
- I know some of the risks with misusing alcohol, including anti-social behaviour, and how it affects the liver and heart
- I know and can put into practice basic emergency aid procedures (including recovery position) and know how to get help in emergency situations
- I understand how the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types

- I can describe the different attitudes people have to food and how these can be affected by external influences
- I know what makes a healthy lifestyle including healthy eating and the choices I need to make to be healthy and happy
- I can explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally
- I can describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty
- I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made
- I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby

### **Year 6**

- I can take responsibility for my health and make choices that benefit my health and well-being
- I know about different types of drugs and their uses and their effects on the body particularly the liver and heart
- I understand that some people can be exploited and made to do things that are against the law
- I know why some people join gangs and the risks this involves
- I understand what it means to be emotionally well and can explore people's attitudes towards mental health/illness
- I can recognise stress and the triggers that cause this and I understand how stress can cause drug and alcohol misuse
- I can explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally

## **9. Sex education**

All pupils must be taught the aspects of sex education outlined in the primary science curriculum – this includes teaching about the main external parts of the human body, how it changes as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty, and the reproductive process in some plants and animals.

The school is free to determine whether pupils should be taught sex education beyond what is required of the national curriculum. At our school, we do teach pupils sex education beyond what is required of the science curriculum.

Parents are fully consulted in the organisation and delivery of our sex education curriculum, in accordance with the 'Organisation of the curriculum'

and 'Consultation with parents' sections of this policy. Parents are given the opportunity to advise on what should be taught through sex education.

The age and development of pupils is always considered when delivering sex education. All Sex Education is taught within the Jigsaw Changing Me Puzzle (unit). Sex education is explicitly taught in Year 4, Year 5 and Year 6.

### **Reception**

- I can name parts of the body
- I understand that we all grow from babies to adults

### **Year 1**

- I can tell you how my body has changed since I was a baby
- I can identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus

### **Year 2**

- I can recognise how my body has changed since I was a baby and where I am on the continuum from young to old
- I can recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, anus) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private
- I understand there are different types of touch and can tell you which ones I like and don't like

### **Year 3**

- I understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen from birth to fully grown, and that usually it is the female who has the baby
- I understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus
- I understand what a baby needs to live and grow
- I understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies
- I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process
- I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up

#### **Year 4**

- I understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm
- I can correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby
- I can 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

#### **Year 5**

- I can explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally
- I can describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty
- I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made
- I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby

#### **Year 6**

- I can explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally
- I can describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born
- I understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship and what that might mean about having a girlfriend/ boyfriend

### **10. Delivery of the curriculum**

The relationships and health curriculum will be delivered as part of our PSHE curriculum.

The school will ensure that keeping children safe and preventative education remain at the heart of PSHE subjects.

Sex education will be delivered through the science curriculum and the PSHE curriculum.

Through effective organisation and delivery of the subject, the school will ensure that:

- Core knowledge is sectioned into units of manageable size.
- The required content is communicated to pupils clearly, in a carefully sequenced way, within a planned scheme of work.
- Teaching includes sufficient and well-chosen opportunities and contexts for pupils to embed new knowledge so that it can be used confidently in real-life situations.

The curriculum is delivered proactively, such that it addresses issues in a timely way in line with current evidence on children's physical, emotional development. The school will ensure that all teaching and materials are appropriate for the ages of the pupils, their religious backgrounds, their developmental stages and any additional needs, such as SEND. Lesson plans will provide appropriate challenge for pupils and be differentiated for pupils' needs.

### **Curriculum organisation**

Pupils will receive their entitlement for learning PSHE through a spiral curriculum which demonstrates progression. The RHE programme is delivered through a variety of opportunities including:

- Designated PSHE time as part of a spiral curriculum
- Circle / well-being time
- Use of external agencies and/or services
- School ethos
- Small group work
- Cross curricular links
- Assemblies
- Enrichment days and weeks
- Residential trips

### **Terminology**

In recognition of the fact that the use of code names for body parts can facilitate the normalisation of child sexual abuse, teaching staff will use and teach pupils the anatomically correct names for body parts.

### **Dealing with difficult questions**

The school will support teaching staff to feel comfortable to answer questions from pupils, by providing regular CPD training in how to deliver sex education, including sessions on confidentiality, setting ground rules, handling controversial issues, responding to 'awkward' questions and an introduction to the rationale of why teaching RHE is so important. The school will encourage

teaching staff to refer questions they feel ill-equipped to answer to the RHE subject leader for advice or support in handling the question.

Teachers will stop full class discussions where pupils begin to reveal personal, private information related to sensitive issues. If teachers feel concerned about anything shared by a pupil, they will follow the appropriate response as laid out in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

The programme will be designed to incorporate all pupils, and activities will be planned to ensure all are actively involved.

Teachers will focus heavily on the importance of healthy relationships, though sensitivity will always be given as to not stigmatise pupils based on their home circumstances.

Whilst there are no formal examinations for the relationships and health curriculum, the school will undertake informal assessments to determine pupil progress – these include the following:

- Written work
- Group presentations
- Group tasks
- Projects

## **11. Working with external experts**

The school may invite guest speakers into school to talk on issues related to RHE, e.g. an expert or experienced health professional who can challenge pupil's perceptions. A teacher will be present throughout these lessons.

Visitors will be given a copy of this policy and expected to comply with the guidelines outlined within it. All resources used by guest speakers will be available to parents to view prior to lesson delivery.

Before delivering the session, the school will:

- Ensure the lesson the external expert has planned fits with the school's planned curriculum and this policy.
- Ensure the expert's credentials are checked before they are able to participate in delivery of the curriculum, in line with the Visitor Policy.
- Discuss the details of the expert's lesson plan and ensure that the content is age-appropriate and accessible for the pupils.
- Ask to see the materials the expert intends to use, as well as a copy of the lesson plan, to ensure it meets all pupils' needs, including those with SEND.



- Agree with the expert the procedures for confidentiality, ensuring that the expert understands how safeguarding reports should be dealt with in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

## **12. Equality and accessibility**

The school understands its responsibilities in relation to the Equality Act 2010; specifically, that it must not unlawfully discriminate against any pupil based on their protected characteristics.

The school is committed to making reasonable adjustments wherever possible to promote accessibility and inclusivity of the curriculum. The school will ensure that RHE programme is inclusive, and caters to the needs, of pupils with SEND or other support needs, such as those with SEMH needs.

Teachers will understand that they may need to adapt their planning of work and teaching methods in order to appropriately deliver the programme to pupils with SEND or other support needs.

Provisions under the Equality Act 2010 allow our school to take positive action, where it can be evidenced to be proportionate, to respond to particular disadvantages affecting a group because of a protected characteristic. For example, we could consider taking positive action to support girls if there was evidence that they were being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or sexual harassment.

When deciding whether support is necessary to support pupils with a particular protected characteristic, we will consider our pupils' needs, including the gender and age range of our pupils.

In order to foster healthy and respectful peer-to-peer communication and behaviour between all pupils, the school implements a robust Behaviour Policy, as well as a Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, which sets out expectations of pupils.

The school understands that RHE may include topics which are triggers for teaching staff, and could relate to historic, recent, or current trauma. If this is the case, the school encourages staff to approach their line manager or the wellbeing lead to discuss this.

## **13. Curriculum links**

The school seeks opportunities to draw links between RHE and other curriculum subjects wherever possible to enhance pupils' learning. RHE will be linked to the following subjects in particular:

- **Science** – pupils learn about the main external parts of the body and changes to the body as it grows from birth to old age, including puberty.
- **Computing and ICT** – pupils learn about e-safety, including how to use technology safely, responsibly, respectfully and securely, how to keep personal information private and how to access help and support.
- **PE** – pupils explore various physical activities, are physically active for sustained periods of time, engage in competitive sport and understand how exercise can lead to healthier lifestyles.
- **Citizenship** – pupils learn about the requirements of the law, their responsibilities and the possible consequences of their actions.
- **PSHE** – pupils learn about respect and difference, values and characteristics of individuals.

#### **14. Withdrawing from the subjects**

RHE are statutory at primary and parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from the subjects.

As sex education is not statutory at primary level, other than what must be taught as part of the science curriculum, parents have the right to request to withdraw their child from all or part of the sex education curriculum.

The headteacher will automatically grant a parent's request to withdraw their child from sex education, other than the content that must be taught as part of the science curriculum; however, the headteacher will discuss the request with the parent and, if appropriate, their child, to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The headteacher will discuss with the parent, the benefits or receiving this important education and any adverse effects that withdrawal may have on the pupil – this could include, for example, social and emotional effects of being excluded.

The headteacher will keep a record of the discussion between themselves, the pupil and the parent. The parent will be informed in writing of the headteacher's decision.

Where a pupil is withdrawn from sex education, the headteacher will ensure that the pupil receives appropriate alternative education.

#### **15. Behaviour**

The school aims to foster a culture based on mutual respect and understanding for one another, and as such, has a zero-tolerance approach to bullying. Any bullying incidents caused as a result of the RHE programme,

such as those relating to sexual orientation, will be dealt with as seriously as other bullying incidents within the school. Any occurrence of these incidents will be reported to a member of school staff, who will then discipline the pupil once they are on school premises. These incidents will be dealt with following the processes in our Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy.

The headteacher will decide whether it is appropriate to notify the police or an anti-social behaviour coordinator in their LA of the action taken against a pupil.

## **16. Staff training**

All staff members at the school will undergo training on a termly basis to ensure they are up-to-date with the RHE programme and associated issues. Members of staff responsible for teaching the subjects will undergo further training on a termly basis, led by the RHE subject leader, to ensure they are fully equipped to teach the subjects effectively.

Training of staff will also be scheduled around any updated guidance on the programme and any new developments, such as 'sexting', which may need to be addressed in relation to the programme.

## **17. Confidentiality**

The school will aim to provide a safe and supportive school community where pupils feel comfortable seeking help and guidance on anything that may be concerning them about life either at school or at home. Training around confidentiality will be provided to all teachers.

It may be the case that discussion around what is acceptable and not acceptable in relationships may lead to the disclosure of a child protection issue. If this is the case, the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy should be followed.

Pupils will be informed prior to delivery of RHE lessons that confidentiality will remain unless school staff feel that a child is at risk of harm. This information will need to be passed on to the DSL and the pupils will be informed of the procedure. Staff who breach the right to a child's privacy by disclosing or sharing confidential information with no reason to do so will be dealt with under the school's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

## **18. Quality of education**

The RHE subject leader is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning for the subjects. They will conduct subject assessments on a termly basis, which will include a mixture of the following:

- Lesson observations
- Topic feedback forms
- Learning walks
- Work scrutiny
- Lesson planning scrutiny

The RHE subject leader will create annual subject reports for the headteacher and governing board to report on the quality of the subjects. They will also work regularly and consistently with the headteacher and RHE link governor, e.g. through review meetings, to evaluate the effectiveness of the subjects and implement any changes.

## **19. Monitoring and review**

The governing board is responsible for approving this policy.

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis by the RHE subject leader and headteacher. The next scheduled review date for this policy is March 2025. This policy will also be reviewed in light of any changes to statutory guidance; feedback from parents, staff or pupils; and issues in the school or local area that may need addressing.

Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all staff, parents and, where necessary, pupils.