



## **Ayios Nikolaos PSHE (Personal, Social, Health Education) Policy, including Relationships and Sex Education**

Review Date: March 2021

Date of Next Review: September 2021

**Head Teacher: Mrs Sarah Baillie**

**SGC Chair: Lt Col Parkinson**

### **Introduction:**

At Ayios Nikolaos Primary School, we teach Personal, Social, Health Education as a whole-school approach to underpin children's development as people and because we believe that this also supports their learning capacity.

The Jigsaw Programme offers us a comprehensive, carefully through-through Scheme of Work which brings consistency and progression to our children's learning in this vital curriculum area.

This also supports the 'Personal Development' and 'Behaviour and Attitude' aspects required under the Ofsted Inspection Framework, as well as significantly contributing to the school's Safeguarding and Equality duties, the Government's British Values agenda and the SMSC (Spiritual, Moral Social, Cultural) development opportunities for our pupils.

We have based our school's sex education policy on the principles that sex education is defined as 'learning about physical, moral and emotional development. It is about understanding the importance of marriage, of family life, of stable and loving relationships, together with respect, love and care. It is also about the teaching of sex, sexuality, and sexual health'. Sex education is part of the personal, social and health education curriculum in our school. While we use sex education to inform children about sexual issues, we do this with regard to matters of morality and individual responsibility, and in a way that allows children to ask and explore moral questions. We do not use sex education as a means of promoting any form of sexual orientation

### **Statutory Relationships and Health Education:**

"The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019, made under sections 34 and 35 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, make Relationships Education compulsory for all pupils receiving primary education...They also make Health Education compulsory in all schools except independent schools. Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) continues to be compulsory in independent schools."

DfE Guidance p.8

"Today's children and young people are growing up in an increasingly complex world and living their lives seamlessly on and offline. This presents many positive and exciting opportunities, but also challenges and risks. In this environment, children and young people need to know how to be safe and healthy, and how to manage their academic, personal and social lives in a positive way."

"This is why we have made Relationships Education compulsory in all primary schools in England...as well as making Health Education compulsory in all state-funded schools."

"In primary schools, we want the subjects to put in place the key building blocks of healthy, respectful relationships, focusing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online. This will sit alongside the essential understanding of how to be healthy."

“These subjects represent a huge opportunity to help our children and young people develop. The knowledge and attributes gained will support their own, and others’ wellbeing and attainment and help young people to become successful and happy adults who make a meaningful contribution to society.”

Secretary of State Foreword DfE Guidance 2019 p.4-5

“Schools are free to determine how to deliver the content set out in the DfE guidance 2019 in the context of a broad and balanced curriculum. Effective teaching in these subjects will ensure that core knowledge is broken down into units of manageable size and communicated clearly to pupils, in a carefully sequenced way, within a planned programme of lessons.”

DfE Guidance p.8

“All schools must have in place a written policy for Relationships Education and RSE.”

DfE Guidance p.11

Our PSHE policy is informed by existing DfE guidance:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (statutory guidance)
- Respectful School Communities: Self Review and Signposting Tool (a tool to support a whole school approach that promotes respect and discipline)
- Behaviour and Discipline in Schools (advice for schools, including advice for appropriate behaviour between pupils)
- Equality Act 2010 and schools
- SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years (statutory guidance)
- Alternative Provision (statutory guidance)
- Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools (advice for schools)
- Preventing and Tackling Bullying (advice for schools, including advice on cyberbullying)
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools (advice for schools)
- The Equality and Human Rights Commission Advice and Guidance (provides advice on avoiding discrimination in a variety of educational contexts)
- Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC in schools (guidance for maintained schools on promoting basic important British values as part of pupils’ spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC))
- SMSC requirements for independent schools (guidance for independent schools on how they should support pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development).

The Jigsaw Programme is aligned to the PSHE Association Programmes of Study for PSHE

### What Do We Teach and Who Teaches It?

Jigsaw covers all areas of PSHE for the primary phase including statutory Relationships and Health Education. The table below gives the learning theme of each of the six Puzzles (units) and these are taught across the school; the learning deepens and broadens every year.

Term	Puzzle (Unit)	Content
<b>Autumn 1:</b>	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my own identity and how I fit in well with the class, school and global community. Jigsaw Charter established.
<b>Autumn 2:</b>	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and understanding.
<b>Spring 1:</b>	Dreams and Goals	Includes goal-setting, aspirations, who do I want to become and what would I like to do for work and to contribute to society.

<b>Spring 2:</b>	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices, sleep, nutrition, rest and exercise.
<b>Summer 1:</b>	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills, bereavement and loss.
<b>Summer 2:</b>	Changing Me	Includes Relationships and Sex Education in the context of coping positively with change.

We allocate 45 minutes – 60 minutes to PSHE each week in order to teach the PSHE knowledge and skills in a developmental and age-appropriate way. See Appendix A for teaching strategies in RSE

These explicit lessons are reinforced and enhanced in many ways: Assemblies and collective worship, praise and reward system, Learning Charter, through relationships child to child, adult to child and adult to adult across the school. We aim to 'live' what is learnt and apply it to everyday situations in the school community.

Class teachers deliver the weekly lessons to their own classes.

### **Relationships Education:**

*What does the DfE statutory guidance on Relationships Education expect children to know by the time they leave primary school?*

Relationships Education in primary schools will cover 'Families and people who care for me', 'Caring friendships', 'Respectful relationships', 'Online relationships', and 'Being safe'.

The expected outcomes for each of these elements can be found further on in this policy. The way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

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.

### **Health Education:**

*What does the DfE statutory guidance on Health Education expect children to know by the time they leave primary school?*

Health Education in primary schools will cover 'Mental wellbeing', 'Internet safety and harms', 'Physical health and fitness', 'Healthy eating', 'Drugs, alcohol and tobacco', 'Health and prevention', 'Basic First Aid', 'Changing adolescent body'.

The expected outcomes for each of these elements can be found further on in this policy. The way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

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).

Again, the mapping document transparently shows how the Jigsaw whole-school approach spirals the learning and meets all statutory requirements and more.

### **Sex Education:**

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.

However, 'Sex Education is not compulsory in primary schools'. (p. 23)

Schools are to determine the content of sex education at primary school. Sex education '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'.

At Ayios Nikolaos Primary School, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school so they can lead confident, healthy, independent lives and to become informed, active and responsible citizens

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

We intend to teach this both through Science and PSHE. When reproduction is taught In Science (Year 5) it is compulsory for children in which case parents can't withdraw their child/ren from this area of the curriculum. When Sex Education is taught as part of PSHE, parents have the right to withdraw.

### **Parents' right to request their child be excused from Sex Education:**

"Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory Relationships and Sex Education" DfE Guidance p.17

At Ayios Nikolaos Primary School, puberty is taught as a statutory requirement of Health Education and covered by our Jigsaw PSHE Programme in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle (unit). We conclude that sex education refers to Human Reproduction, and therefore inform parents of their right to request their child be withdrawn from the PSHE lessons that explicitly teach this. The content of which is outlined below:

<b>Year Group</b>	<b>Piece Number and Name</b>	<b>Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'</b>
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 respect my body and understand which parts are private

<b>2</b>	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vagina) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private  tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl
<b>3</b>	Piece 1 How Babies Grow	understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby  express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals
	Piece 2 Babies	understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow  express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family
	Piece 3 Outside Body Changes	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
<b>4</b>	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
	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
<b>5</b>	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
	Piece 4 Conception	understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made

		<p>understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby</p> <p>appreciate how amazing it is that the human body can reproduce in these ways</p>
6	Piece 2 Puberty	<p>explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally</p> <p>express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty</p>
	Piece 3 Girl Talk/Boy Talk	<p>ask the questions I need answered about changes during puberty</p> <p>reflect on how I feel about asking the questions and about the answers I receive</p>
	Piece 4 Babies – Conception to Birth	<p>describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born</p> <p>recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby</p>
	Piece 5 - Attraction	<p>understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship</p> <p>express how I feel about the growing independence of becoming a teenager and am confident that I can cope with this</p>

The school will inform parents of the right to withdraw by the school website.

The teaching of the 'Changing Me' unit we will also be acknowledged on Curriculum Newsletters which are handed out at the beginning of each half term. The 'Changing Me' unit will usually be taught in the second half of the summer term.

Should parents wish to withdraw their children they should arrange a meeting with Mrs. Baillie (Headteacher) or Miss Milner (Deputy Headteacher) to discuss this.

### **Confidentiality:**

An agreed ground rule with the children is "not to talk outside the classroom about personal things mentioned by other children in the lesson" They are also reminded to act responsibly and not to discuss the content of lessons with younger siblings and pupils because it would not be age appropriate and may lead to misunderstandings.

Occasionally, small-group work, circle time and whole-class discussions relating to sex may give rise to disclosures. In these circumstances the teacher would handle the situation sensitively adhering to the School's laid-down child protection procedures.

### **Monitoring and Review:**

The School and School Governance Committee (SGC) monitors this policy on an annual basis. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the full governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification. The School and SGC gives serious consideration to any comments from parents about the PSHE (RSHE) programme, and makes a record of all such comments.

## Appendix A - Teaching Strategies in RSE

**Learning Charter** – help to create a safe environment for both teacher and pupil. A basic template for a Learning Charter is provided by Jigsaw for staff to use as a starting point. These should be discussed, added to if necessary and agreed with each class before RSE lessons commence.

**Distancing techniques** – help to avoid embarrassment and protect privacy. Role play, case studies with invented characters, videos etc can help children to discuss issues in a depersonalised, safe environment.

**Dealing with questions** – having a set of ground rules provides boundaries over what is appropriate and not appropriate and about how to respond to unexpected, embarrassing questions or comments from pupils in a whole-class situation. Where a topic is sensitive or potentially embarrassing, anonymous question boxes are a useful technique. Children's questions are written anonymously on paper. The following guidelines should be applied when responding to questions:

- The teacher should consider whether a question is appropriate before reading it out.
- If a question is very explicit; seems too old for a pupil; or inappropriate for a whole class session, explain that the question isn't something that needs to be known at this age and move on.
- If a question is of a personal nature, remind the pupil of the ground rule: 'no personal questions'.
- If a teacher or member of staff does not know or is unsure of an answer, they will say so and explain that they will get back to the pupil later (and try to specify when).
- Colleagues or the PSHE Lead can always be consulted for support. It may be appropriate to liaise with parents/carers.
- Lengthy or complicated responses are not usually necessary. A simple and concrete piece of information offers clarity and may avoid confusion, for example, "At the moment we are looking at 'X', in secondary school you will look at 'Y' in more detail."
- Place within the context of the school's RSE curriculum. If the subject matter of a question does not fall within the primary RSE curriculum it should not be answered.
- If questions cause safeguarding or child protection concerns, follow the school's child protection procedures.

**Discussions** – discussion and reflection should be a part of the RSE lessons. Active learning ensures opportunities for considering beliefs and attitudes and for developing greater understanding. Watching a video or reading written material is used only to support or to complement wider structured activities.