



Policy for PHSE & RSE

This policy was approved by Staffing & Finance Committee

On: 19th January 2020

Position: Chair of Curriculum Committee

This policy will be reviewed in Spring 2022

Heaton St Barnabas C of E Primary School PSHE & RSE Policy

Vision

'Our school is an exciting, fun and friendly place where everyone is safe, valued and encouraged to be world class learners, developing confidence and a thirst for knowledge, trusting in God and realising our talents to create our future'
Matthew 5: 14-16

We aim to be an outstanding inclusive church school by ensuring that each child as 'one of God's children' achieves their full potential, discovering and developing their gifts and talents given to them by God to flourish and thrive. This is underpinned by the Gospel reading Matthew 5:14-16

'You are the light of the world, a city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden, nor light a lamp and place it under a basket, but on a lampstand and it gives light to all. Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father in heaven'

As a caring Christian community built on

Respect, Responsibility, Honesty, Kindness, Enthusiasm and Happiness our work and vision is based on the core values stated above. These values clearly state our firm belief in God overarched by the values of Respect and Responsibility and our school ethos, all of which is encapsulated in the school's Mission Statement.

A Definition of Relationships, Sex and Health Education for Church Schools

All Church of England and Methodist schools within the Diocese of Leeds are statutorily required to teach Relationships Education; Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (RSHE). Within the context of Christian beliefs about human dignity (e.g. Genesis 1:26-27) and the need to love your neighbour as you love yourself (e.g. Mark 12:30-31), RSHE enables pupils to flourish and gain every opportunity to live fulfilled lives.

RSHE is about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, healthy relationships, sex, human sexuality and sexual health. It is also about the spiritual and moral aspects of relationships within a context of a Christian vision for the purpose of life. Through RSHE in church schools, pupils will have the chance to learn about how to ensure that they treat themselves and others, at all times and in all contexts, with dignity and respect.

Relationship, Sex and Health Education is committed to supporting all children to grow up happy, healthy and safe, and to provide them with the knowledge they need to manage the opportunities and challenges of modern Britain. Through RSHE children learn about relationships, diversity, respect, healthy lifestyles, safety, the body and how it changes, reproduction and birth in a sensitive and age-appropriate way. This is aimed at building the foundation of skills and knowledge that will be developed further at a secondary level. Our key aim in providing RSHE is to safeguard our pupils. Pupil will learn key knowledge and skills to help keep them safe and prepare them for adult life.

Sex Education for primary age pupils is not compulsory. However, at Heaton St Barnabas C of E Primary School, we will ensure that any sex education programme designed and implemented, is age appropriate and is tailored to the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils.

1. Introduction

Our PSHE programme promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at Heaton st Barnabas C of E Primary School, preparing them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life. We follow a programme of study developed from the PSHE Association's Primary Scheme of Work Planning Toolkit, which is recommended by the Department for Education. Our programme of Study not only reflects the specific needs of the pupils but also reflects the universal needs shared by all pupils.

As a maintained primary school, from 2020, we must provide relationship and health education (RS&HE) to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017. As we already deliver a comprehensive PSHE program; we have reviewed and adjusted it to meet the Department of Education (DfE) expectations (see Appendix 2-4) and are due to deliver it from September 2019.

Relationship and health education will be taught as part of our PSHE curriculum.

As a primary school, we are not required to provide sex education apart from the elements included in the primary science curriculum. However, as part of their PSHE education, pupils in Years 5 and 6 will receive stand-alone sex education lessons, delivered by a trained health professional.

1. Right to withdraw

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their child from relationship education; however, they do have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory /non-science components of sex education within PSHE.

2. Intent

Our school's overarching intent for our pupils is to provide a Personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education programme of study which ensures all pupils are provided with:

- Accurate, balanced and relevant knowledge.

- Opportunities to turn that knowledge into personal understanding.
- Opportunities to explore, clarify and if necessary challenge, their own and others' values, attitudes, beliefs, rights and responsibilities.
- The skills, language and strategies they need in order to live healthy, safe, fulfilling responsible and balanced lives.
- Opportunities to develop positive personal attributes such as resilience, self-confidence, self-esteem and empathy.
- Accurate, balanced and relevant knowledge to enable them to appreciate what it means to be a positive, tolerant member of a diverse multicultural society.

Our children will be taught in a safe and supportive learning environment. We will ensure that where a pupil indicates that they may be vulnerable and at risk, they will get appropriate support by staff members following the schools safeguarding/child protection policies.

3. Implementation

The scheme of work has three core themes, the same for each key stage. Each core theme is divided up into three topic areas:

Core Theme 1: Health and Wellbeing

Topic areas:

- Healthy lifestyles
- Keeping safe
- Growing and changing

Core Theme 2: Relationships

Topic areas:

- Healthy Relationships
- Feelings and emotions
- Valuing difference

Core Theme 3: Living in the Wider World

Topic areas:

- Rights and responsibilities
- Taking care of the environment
- Money matters

Whilst PSHE is split into three separate core themes, in reality there will always be extensive overlap. PSHE education addresses both pupils' direct experience and preparation for their future. Therefore, we feel it is important to provide a spiral programme of knowledge, skills and attribute development, where prior learning is revisited, reinforced and extended in age and key stage appropriate contexts. We feel that PSHE education should reflect the universal needs shared by all pupils as well as the specific needs of the pupils at our school.

4. Organisation/provision

We teach PSHE & RS&HE in a variety of ways. We have dedicated curriculum time/lessons, where the lessons are delivered by Teachers and HLTA's, using the scheme of work developed from the PSHE Association's Primary Toolkit.

PSHE is also covered through other areas of the school's curriculum; e.g. Religious Education.

In addition, PSHE is developed through whole-school activities and events:

- Our school council; the representatives from each class meet regularly to discuss school matters.
- We offer two residential visits in Key Stage 2: Year 4 visit Nell Bank centre and Year 6 visit Buckden, where there is a particular focus on developing pupils' self-esteem and independence, giving them opportunities to develop leadership skills and positive group work.
- Themed weeks; our children take part in themed weeks and whole school events.
- Visiting speakers.
- A variety of clubs.

We also ensure that we incorporate and respect all social, moral, spiritual and cultural issues, encouraging our children to think about their place within Britain as citizens. We include the five British Values (democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths/beliefs) within all of our teachings to establish an effective and safe school environment.

5. Foundation Stage

In the Foundation Stage, PSHE is taught as an integral part of the topic work covered during the year. We relate the PSHE aspects of the children's work to the areas of learning set out in the Foundation Stage guidance to develop a child's personal, emotional and social development. This is also supported through other areas of learning such as Knowledge and Understanding and Communication, Language and Literacy (for EYFS Ages and Stages see Appendix 1)

6. Teaching PSHE to children with special needs

All pupils, regardless of their needs must be part of PSHE & RS&HE lessons, as it is an important part of developing healthy relationships with their peers. We will respect pupils' unique starting points by providing learning opportunities that are matched to the individual needs of all children, including those who are gifted and talented or have learning difficulties. When teaching PSHE we consider the targets set for the children in their Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP), some of which may be directly related to PSHE targets.

For gifted and talented pupils, we will provide additional opportunities to take responsibility, develop leadership skills, think creatively and use their talents for the good of the class or the wider community.

7. Equality and Diversity

At Heaton St. Barnabas C of E Primary School, PSHE education is accessible to every pupil. Teaching will take into account the ability, age, readiness, religious and cultural backgrounds of our young people and those with English as a second language to ensure that all can fully access our PSHE education provision, in accordance with the Equality Act 2010.

8. Healthy Schools Award

Heaton St. Barnabas C of E Primary School has achieved the Healthy Schools Award; this supports and complements our PSHE Curriculum well. The areas included are; Sex Education, Drugs Education, Physical Activity and Emotional Health and Welfare.

9. PSHE and ICT

Learning in PSHE will compliment learning in Computing, where the children will develop a sense of global citizenship by safe use of the internet. There is an e-safety policy for all pupils, which aims to develop a set of safe and discriminating behaviours for pupils to adopt when using the internet and other technologies. Through discussion of safety and other issues related to electronic communication, the children develop their own view about the use and misuse of ICT, and they also gain an insight into the interdependence of ICT users around the world.

10. Assessment and recording

We will assess the pupils; learning through valuing and recognising what pupils have done or completed successfully, thereby raising their self-esteem.

In PSHE there are two broad areas for assessment:

- Children's knowledge and understanding; for example, information on health, understanding of rules, understanding of health and safety procedures, and the meaning of ideas including democracy.
- How well children can use their knowledge and understanding in developing skills and attitudes; for example, through participating in discussions, group tasks and activities, managing conflict, making decisions and promoting positive relationships.

Classes have a specific 'Topic' book, where they record their work throughout the year, all PSHE evidence is collated here.

11. Resources

Each classroom has its own selection of PSHE resources and there are additional resources in the library. The school is a member of the PSHE Association, an excellent website which is endorsed by the DfE and includes curriculum guidance, lesson plans, resources, and CPD training. The school also has a Go-Givers subscription, which is a comprehensive website with detailed lesson plans and resources that link to the PSHE Association's programme of study. The school also uses the Picture News website to aid teaching of 'The Wider World' area of PSHE.

12. Monitoring and review

The PSHE Co-ordinator and SLT are responsible for monitoring the standards of children's work and the quality of teaching. They support colleagues in the teaching of PSHE, by giving them information about current developments in the subject.

The policy was written in the 2019/2020 academic year by the PSHE co-ordinator, after consultation with parents and staff and has been approved by the governors. It is up to date with current guidance from the Government and DfE. It will be reviewed in the 2020/2021 academic year.

For government expectations see Appendix 1-3.

Updated September 2020

30-50 Months	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To select and use activities and resources with help. To welcome and value praise for what they have done. To enjoy the responsibility of carrying out small tasks. To be more outgoing towards unfamiliar people and more confident in new social situations. To be confident talking to other children when playing and communicate freely about own home and community. To show confidence in asking adults for help.
		Managing Feelings and Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be aware of own feelings and know that some actions and words can hurt others' feelings. To begin to accept the needs of others and to take turns and share resources, sometimes with support from others. To usually tolerate delay when needs are not immediately met, and understand wishes may not always be met. To usually adapt behaviour to different events, social situations and changes in routine.
		Making Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To play in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas, e.g. building up a role-play activity with other children. To initiate play, offering cues to peers to join them. To keep play going by responding to what others are saying or doing. To demonstrate friendly behaviour, initiating conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults.
	Physical Development	Health and Self-Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adults when hungry or tired, or when they want to rest or play. To tell more bowel and bladder control and can attend to toileting needs most of the time themselves. To gain manage washing and drying hands. To usually with help, e.g. puts arms into open-fronted coat or shirt when held up, pulls up own trousers, and pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom. To dress
	Understanding the World	People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. To remember and talk about significant events in their own experiences. To show recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends. To interest in different occupations and ways of life. To show some of the things that make them unique and talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family. To know
40-60 Months	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions. To be self in positive terms and talk about abilities. To describe
		Managing Feelings and Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> own knowledge and understanding, and ask appropriate questions of others. To explain steps to resolve conflicts with other children, e.g. finding a compromise. To take
		Making Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand that own actions affect other people. For example, becomes upset or tries to comfort another child when they realise they have upset them. To of the boundaries set and of behavioural expectations in the setting. To be aware be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression, e.g. when someone has taken their toy. To begin to
	Physical Development	Health and Self-Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> healthy range of foodstuffs and understand a need for variety in food. To eat a be dry and clean during the day. To usually some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise, eating, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health. To show

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding of the need for safety when tackling new challenges, and consider and manage some risks. • some appropriate safety measures without direct supervision. 	<p>To show</p> <p>To practice</p>
ELG	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • confident to try new activities and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help. 	To be
		Managing Feelings and Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride. 	To talk
		Making Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings and form positive relationships with adults and other children. 	To play
	Physical Development	Health and Self-Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance for good health of physical exercise and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe. 	To know

Appendix 2 – Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing
By the end of primary school:

Mental Wellbeing	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation 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,
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	<p>voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests. • isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. • 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), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). • It is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.
Internet safety and harms	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and 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 and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. • why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, 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, including 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	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding 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, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
Health and prevention	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, including visits to

	<p>the dentist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and the importance of handwashing. • about immunisations.
Basic first aid	<p>Pupils should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Pupils should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.

Appendix 3 – Relationship Education

By the end of primary:

Families and people who care for me	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that families are important for children 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 marriage¹³ represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, and that these can often be worked

	<p>through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.
Respectful friendships	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs. • practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conventions of courtesy and manners. • the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness. • that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority. • about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help. • what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive. • the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.
Online relationships	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that people sometimes behave differently online, including by 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 including when we are anonymous. • the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. • how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. • how information and data is shared and used online.
Being safe	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; including 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 (in all contexts, including online) whom 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 or 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 get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.