



HARTSBOURNE PRIMARY SCHOOL
 'Valuing Potential, Creating Opportunities'

PSHE & RSE Education Policy

This policy to be read in conjunction with Child Protection Policy, Diversity Policy, Equal Opportunities Policies, PSHE Policy, Teaching & Learning Policy, Inclusion Policy, Religious Education Policy

DATE OF POLICY:	September 2024	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW:	September 2025
MONITORED BY:	PSHE Leader	TEACHING & LEARNING COMMITTEE	FULL GOVERNING BODY

VISION

We aim to be a school where the children are at the centre of everything that we do. Decisions that we make around the curriculum and school life are carefully considered to reflect the current needs of the children. Mental health is balanced with their academic needs to nurture the whole child.

Context

All schools must provide a curriculum that is broadly based, balanced and meets the needs of all pupils. Under section 78 of the Education Act 2002 and the Academies Act 2010, a PSHE curriculum:

- Promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society, and
- Prepares pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

Policy development

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

- Review – the Headteacher and PSHE lead pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
- Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy, curriculum coverage and make recommendations
- Parent/stakeholder consultation – due to covid restrictions, parents and carers were consulted through an online forum. The policy is sent out annually with a form for parents to make any comments on.
- Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with our Local Academy Committee and ratified

Aims & Objectives

At Hartsbourne we aim to provide a holistic education for all children who will receive their full entitlement to Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE), regardless of their educational ability, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or faith.



PSHE

At Hartsbourne Primary School, we teach Personal, Social and Health Education to underpin children's development as people, to enable them to understand and respect who they are and to empower them with a voice and to equip them for life and learning.

To ensure progression and a spiral curriculum, we use Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE, as our chosen teaching and learning programme and tailor it to the children's needs. The Jigsaw programme offers us a comprehensive, carefully thought-through scheme of work (SoW) which brings consistency and progression to our children's learning in this vital curriculum area. The overview of the programme can be seen on the school [website](#). The Jigsaw Programme is also aligned to the PSHE Association Programmes of Study for PSHE.

This also supports the Personal Development 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 provided for our children. More information about how Jigsaw meets DfE requirements can be found in the appendices at the end of this policy.

Teaching and Learning

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 puzzle pieces (units) and these are taught across the school; the learning deepens and broadens every year.

Term	Puzzle (Unit)	Content
Autumn 1:	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my own identity and how I fit well in the class, school and global community. Jigsaw Charter established.
Autumn 2:	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and understanding
Spring 1:	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
Spring 2:	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices, sleep, nutrition, rest and exercise
Summer 1:	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills, bereavement and loss
Summer 2:	Changing Me	Includes Relationships and Sex Education in the context of coping positively with change

At Hartsbourne Primary School we allocate 30-60 minutes to PSHE each week in order to teach the PSHE knowledge and skills in a developmental and age-appropriate way.

These explicit lessons are reinforced and enhanced in many ways, including assemblies, our praise and reward systems, our Learning Gems, and the relationships fostered, both between children and adults. We aim to 'live' what is learnt and apply it to everyday situations in the school community.



Teachers will use a range of strategies to deliver PSHE and RSE, including whole-class, single-sex, paired and group work. Circle-time, drama and role-play are particularly effective in dealing with conflict resolution and electronic media, photographs, diagrams and worksheets are also particularly useful.

We will be proactive in combating stereotyping, sexism, sexist bullying, teasing and name calling using sexualised language. Teaching will always promote respect for, and understanding of, the views of different ethnic and cultural groups and will acknowledge that our pupils may come from a variety of family situations and home backgrounds and may not want this information shared with others.

As and when appropriate, work will be recorded in the child's PSHE folders or science book, depending on the content. Misconceptions will be marked with sensitivity and books will be regularly monitored by both subject and senior leaders.

Teachers keep a running record of children's responses to PSHE lessons on a Google Slide. This allows subject leaders to monitor content whilst ensuring teachers adequate time to focus on the discussion aspect of PSHE without feeling pressured to have work in traditional work books.

RSE

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 and 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'.

We include the statutory Relationships and Sex Education within our whole-school PSHE Programme, and as such, class teachers are responsible for the delivery of relationship and sex education to their class. A teacher may wish to involve other appropriate professionals such as the school nurse, the PSHE subject leader or other members of staff. However, the class teacher will remain actively involved in the lesson and be able to follow up issues or answer questions in subsequent lessons. Detailed guidance on how our PSHE curriculum meets RSE requirements can be found in Appendix 1 of this policy.

Definition

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity. RSE involves a combination of sharing information, and exploring issues and values.

Asking/Answering Sensitive Questions

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents and staff, taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so they are fully informed and don't seek answers online. In some instances, staff will consult with parents before a question is answered and allow parents the opportunity to remove their child from the lesson if the question relates to something beyond our published curriculum.

Most questions raised by children will be responded to in a plain, honest and straightforward manner. When appropriate, an anonymous 'question box' will be used. If a member of staff feels that it is inappropriate to answer a question in front of the rest of the class then they will arrange to see the child individually, either to answer the question or to explain why they feel that to answer it would be inappropriate. It is expected practice to have another member of staff present at such a conversation.



Sexual Orientation

The Government estimate that over a million of the UK population identify themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or transgender (LGBT – based on 2018 ONS data). Students may also have LGBT parents/carers, brothers or sisters, other family members and/or friends. All pupils are likely to meet and work with LGBT people at some point in their lives. Our approach to RSE will include sensitive, honest and balanced consideration of sexual orientation and sexual identity and will recognise / celebrate difference and diversity.

The Right of Withdrawal

“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 Hartsbourne Primary School, puberty is taught in the summer term as a statutory requirement of health education and covered by our Jigsaw PSHE Programme in the ‘Changing Me’ Puzzle (unit). Sex education, including human reproduction, is also taught in the same unit. Whilst we believe that our PSHE curriculum is extremely beneficial and suitable for all primary-age children, we respect parents’ rights to withdraw their children from lessons related to human reproduction and therefore inform parents of their right to request their child be withdrawn from the PSHE lessons that explicitly teach this i.e. the Jigsaw Changing Me Puzzle (unit) e.g.

Year 4, Lesson 2 (Having a baby)

Year 5, Lesson 4 (Conception)

Year 6, Lesson 3 (Conception, birth). Parents wishing to exercise this right should inform the school of their decision in writing and children who are withdrawn will be provided with suitable work in class in another part of the school.

The school will inform parents of this right by sending a curriculum newsletter in the half term before the Changing Me unit is taught.

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from any other aspect of relationship education or from the Science curriculum..

Monitoring and Review

The governing body monitors this policy as part of the usual monitoring cycle. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the full governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification. The Curriculum Committee gives serious consideration to any comments from parents about the PSHE (RSHE) programme, and makes a record of all such comments. Governors scrutinise and ratify teaching materials to check they are in accordance with the school’s ethos.



Appendix 1 - Relationships Education in Primary schools – DfE Guidance 2019 and how the Jigsaw SoW meets the requirements.

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.

The focus in primary school should be on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults. The references R3/H5 etc can be cross-referenced on the Jigsaw mapping documents and Puzzle Maps to show which lessons throughout Jigsaw contribute to which statutory outcomes. All statutory outcomes are covered in the Jigsaw 3-11 Programme.

The guidance states that, by the end of primary school:

	Pupils should know...	How Jigsaw provides the solution
Families and people who care for me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R1 that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. ● R2 the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other’s lives. ● R3 that others’ families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children’s families are also characterised by love and care. ● R4 that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children’s security as they grow up. ● R5 that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong (Marriage in England and Wales is available to both opposite sex and same sex couples. The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 extended marriage to same sex couples in England and Wales. The ceremony through which a couple get married may be civil or religious). ● R6 how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Changing Me ● Celebrating Difference ● Being Me in My World



<p>Caring friendships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R7 how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends ● R8 the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties ● R9 that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others and do not make others feel lonely or excluded ● R10 that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right ● R11 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 and advice from others, if needed 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Celebrating Difference ● Being Me in My World
<p>Respectful relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R12 the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs ● R13 practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships ● R14 the conventions of courtesy and manners ● R15 the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness ● R16 that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority ● R17 about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help ● R18 what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive ● R19 the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Celebrating Difference ● Being Me in My World
<p>Online relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R20 that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. ● R21 that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. ● R22 the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. ● R23 how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Changing Me ● Celebrating Difference



<p>Being safe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R24 how information and data is shared and used online. ● R25 What sort of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). ● R26 about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. ● R27 that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. ● R28 how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. ● R29 how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. ● R30 how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard, ● R31 how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. ● R32 where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Changing Me ● Celebrating Difference
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Appendix 2 - Physical health and mental well-being education in Primary schools – DfE Guidance 2019 and how the Jigsaw SoW meets the requirements.

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.

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

	Pupils should know	How Jigsaw provides the solution
Mental wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H1 that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health. ● H2 that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations. ● H3 how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings. ● H4 how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate. ● H5 the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness. ● H6 simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy Me ● Relationships ● Changing Me ● Celebrating Difference



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H7 isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. ● H8 that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being. ● H9 where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). ● H10 it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough. 	
Internet safety and harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H11 that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. ● H12 about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing. ● H13 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. ● H14 why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. ● H15 that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. ● H16 how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted. ● H17 where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relationships ● Healthy Me
Physical health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H18 the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. ● H19 the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. ● H20 the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy Me



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H21 how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health. 	
Healthy eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H22 what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). ● H23 the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals. ● H24 the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health). 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy Me
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H25 the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking 	
Health and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H26 how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body. ● H27 about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer. ● H28 the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn. ● H29 about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist. ● H30 about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing. ● H31 the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy Me
Basic first aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H32 how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. ● H33 concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Healthy Me
Changing adolescent body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H34 key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes. ● H35 about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changing Me ● Healthy Me

End of Appendix



Appendix 3 - Statutory Relationships and Health Education – DfE Excerpts

“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



Appendix 4 - DfE guidance informing our PSHE policy:

- [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).