



Acklam Whin Primary School

Personal, Social, Health Education and Relationships Sex and Health Policy

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Statement of intent

Acklam Whin Primary School believes that a strong PSHE education is important to help our pupils develop into well-rounded members of society, who can make a positive contribution to their community.

The vision for pupils, staff and other members of the school community is to always look to achieve our personal best in every aspect of school life.

1. Legal framework

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

- Education Act 1996
- Education Act 2002
- Equality Act 2010
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- DfE (2019) 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education'
- DfE (2023) 'Keeping children safe in education 2023 (KCSIE)

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Primary Relationships and Health Education Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Complaints Procedures Policy

2. Roles and responsibilities

The governing board is responsible for:

- Ensuring the school's PSHE Policy is implemented effectively.
- Ensuring that the PSHE Policy, as written, does not discriminate on any grounds or protected characteristics.

The headteacher is responsible for:

- Reviewing the PSHE Policy annually.
- Handling complaints regarding this policy, as outlined in the school's Complaints Procedures Policy.
- Facilitating the day-to-day implementation and management of the PSHE Policy.

The PSHE Lead is responsible for:

- Liaising with other staff and professional agencies to devise a suitable scheme of work ensuring comprehensive PSHE education.

3. Aims and structure of the PSHE curriculum

Pupils will learn to do the following:

The school will use direct teaching via timetabled lessons to teach PSHE. Pupils will be taught PSHE through a range of teaching and learning styles, including active techniques such as discussion and group work. Pupils' opinions and questions, unless inappropriate, will be responded to respectfully by teachers.

PSHE lessons will be tailored to the pupils being taught, with consideration of:

- Pupils' ability.
- Pupils' age.
- Pupils' current knowledge on and readiness to learn about the topic being covered.
- Pupils' cultural backgrounds.
- Pupils with EAL.
- Pupils with SEND or other needs.

To aid PSHE tailoring, the PSHE teacher will use discussions and other activities to ascertain pupils' current knowledge and understanding of the subject being covered. The teaching programme will then be adjusted to reflect the composition of the class.

The school will deliver relationships and health education as part of its timetabled PSHE programme.

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.

This policy meets the requirements that schools publish a Relationships and Sex Education policy and does this within the wider context of Personal, Social and Health Education.

PSHE

At Acklam Whin 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 thought-through Scheme of Work 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.

This also supports the "Personal Development" and "Behaviour and Attitude" aspects evaluated 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.

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

Here, at Acklam Whin Primary School, we value PSHE as one way to support children’s development as human beings, to enable them to understand and respect who they are, to empower them with a voice and to equip them for life and learning.

We include the statutory Relationships and Health Education within our whole-school PSHE Programme.

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 children’s needs. The mapping document, Jigsaw 3-11 and statutory Relationships and Health Education, shows exactly how Jigsaw and therefore our school, meets the statutory Relationships and Health Education requirements.

This programme’s complimentary update policy ensures we are always using the most up to date teaching materials and that our teachers are well-supported.

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)
- [Social, emotional and mental wellbeing in primary and secondary education.](#) (NICE guidance)
- [Promoting and supporting mental health and wellbeing in schools and colleges](#) (guidance for schools and colleges)
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#) (advice for schools, including advice on cyberbullying)
- [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).

We think that this work is an important part of safeguarding children as knowledge empowers them, helps them to stay safe and helps them to cope with puberty by understanding why their bodies will change.

At Acklam Whin, we believe in teaching children about healthy relationships with friends and family and developing a good understanding of what healthy future relationships can look like. We work hard to ensure all our children are taught how to be healthy and safe in their lives and in the choices

they make; this includes recognising and forming positive life sustaining relationships with others both in the real and virtual world.

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

What do we teach when and who teaches it?

Whole-school approach

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
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 Acklam Whin Primary School, we allocate 1 lesson (approx. 45mins) 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:

Assemblies, 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’.

The DFE states that ‘Sex Education is not compulsory in primary schools’ and we agree, the explicit nature of Sex Education should be left until the children are mature enough to cope with this at Secondary School.

We do feel strongly that our children should be prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and understand the basic facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school – something we have always covered as part of our curriculum. We will continue to teach this through the Jigsaw PSHE Scheme we adopt, as part of the Summer 2 unit Changing Me.

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 Acklam Whin 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 i.e. the Jigsaw Changing Me Puzzle (unit) e.g.

Year 6, Lesson 3 (Conception, birth)

The school will inform parents of this right by a letter sent home during Summer Term, prior to the Changing Me unit being taught.

We are of course happy to discuss the content of the curriculum and invite you to contact Mrs Formby-Jackson (PSHE Lead).

4. Safeguarding

Due to the nature of the matters discussed in PSHE, there may be a higher likelihood for safeguarding concerns to arise or be disclosed by pupils. In line with the school’s Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, all staff will be aware of the indicators and risks of a range of safeguarding issues, including child-on-child abuse, and will follow the appropriate procedures should a safeguarding concern be disclosed.

There is an element of PSHE in pastoral care, so the school will ensure that PSHE and pastoral care teams work together to help pupils feel comfortable indicating that they may be vulnerable and at risk.

PSHE lessons will encourage pupils to discuss the issues raised in the lesson with a member of staff if they wish to do so. Pupils will also be made aware of how to raise concerns or make reports about potential safeguarding issues and how reports will be handled. This also includes concerns and reports about a friend or peer.

Where beneficial, the DSL will be involved in the development of safeguarding-related elements of the PSHE curriculum.

Monitoring and Review

The Curriculum Committee of the governing body 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 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.

Equality

This policy will inform the school’s Equalities Plan.

The DfE Guidance 2019 (p. 15) states, “Schools should ensure that the needs of all pupils are appropriately met, and that all pupils understand the importance of equality and respect. Schools must ensure they comply with the relevant provisions of the Equality Act 2010 under which sexual orientation and gender reassignment are amongst the protected characteristics...

At the point at which schools consider it appropriate to teach their pupils about LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender), they should ensure this content is fully integrated into their programmes of

study for this area of the curriculum rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson. Schools are free to determine how they do this, and we expect all pupils to have been taught LGBT content at a timely point as part of this area of the curriculum”.

At Acklam Whin Primary School we promote respect for all and value every individual child. We also respect the right of our children, their families and our staff, to hold beliefs - religious or otherwise - and understand that sometimes these may be in tension with our approach to some aspects of Relationships, Health and Sex Education.

For further explanation as to how we approach LGBT relationships in the PSHE (RSHE) Programme please see:

‘Including and valuing all children. What does Jigsaw teach about LGBTQ relationships?’

5. Programme of study

Relationships Education in Primary schools (Appendix) – DfE Guidance 2019

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 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">• Families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.• 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.• 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.• 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.• 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).• Recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relationships• Changing Me• Celebrating Difference• Being Me in My World
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others and do not make others feel lonely or excluded 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being Me in My World Celebrating Difference Relationships
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Conventions of courtesy and manners Importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness 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 Understand 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 Importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being Me in My World Celebrating Difference Dreams and Goals Healthy Me Relationships Changing Me
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. 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. 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationships Changing Me Celebrating Difference

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). • 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. • 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. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference

Physical health and mental well-being education in Primary schools – DfE Guidance

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">• Mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.• 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, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness.• 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.• Bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being.• 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).	<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"> 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"> For most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. 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 knowhow 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. 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. 	<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"> 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. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Me
Healthy eating	<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. 	<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"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Me
Health and prevention	<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 and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist. About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing. The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Me
Basic first aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Me
Changing adolescent body	<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. 	All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing Me Healthy Me

End of Guidance Appendix

What will my child actually be taught about their bodies, puberty and human reproduction?

The Jigsaw unit 'Changing Me' is taught over a period of 6 weeks in Summer Term 2. Each year group will be taught appropriate to their age and developmental stage. If a question arises and the teacher feels it would be inappropriate to answer, the child will be encouraged to ask his/her parents/carers at home. The question will not be answered to the child or class if it is outside the remit of that year group's lesson.

Year group	Piece Number and Name	Learning Intentions
FS2	Piece 3 Growing Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seek out others to share experiences. Show affection and concern for people who are special to them
1	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these.• respect their own body and understand which parts are private
2	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body and appreciate that some parts of the body are private• tell you what they like/don't like about being a boy/girl
3	Piece 1 How Babies Grow	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 they feel when they see babies or baby animals
	Piece 2 Babies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow• express how they might feel if they had a new baby in their family
	Piece 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies

	Outside Body Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process
	Piece 4 Inside Body Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 they feel about these changes happening to them and how to cope with these feelings
4	Piece 3 Girls and Puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult. know that they have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes they will experience during puberty
5	Piece 2 Puberty for Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain how a girl's body changes during puberty including menstruation and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally understand that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them
	Piece 3 Puberty for Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty express how they feel about the changes that will happen to their bodies during puberty
6	Piece 2 Puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally express how they feel about the changes that will happen to their bodies during puberty ask the questions that they need answered about changes during puberty reflect on how they feel about asking the questions and about the answers they receive
	Piece 3 Babies – Conception to Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the biological process that leads to conception and that is how babies are usually made understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby <p><u>Parents do have the right to withdraw children from these session as it is classed as human reproduction.</u></p>
	<p>Piece 4 Boyfriends and Girlfriends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship and what that might mean about having a girlfriend/boyfriend

6. Assessment

The school will set the same high expectations of the quality of pupils' work in PSHE as for other areas of the curriculum. A strong PSHE curriculum will be developed to build on knowledge pupils have previously acquired, including from other subjects, with regular feedback on their progress.

Lessons will be planned to ensure pupils of differing abilities are suitably challenged. Teaching will be assessed to identify where pupils need extra support or intervention.

Pupils' knowledge and understanding will be assessed through formative assessment methods such as tests, written assignments, discussion groups and quizzes in order to monitor progress.

7. Monitoring and Review

The Curriculum Committee of the governing body 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 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.

Equality

This policy will inform the school's Equalities Plan.

The DfE Guidance 2019 (p. 15) states, "Schools should ensure that the needs of all pupils are appropriately met, and that all pupils understand the importance of equality and respect. Schools must ensure they comply with the relevant provisions of the Equality Act 2010 under which sexual orientation and gender reassignment are amongst the protected characteristics..."

At the point at which schools consider it appropriate to teach their pupils about LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender), they should ensure this content is fully integrated into their programmes of study for this area of the curriculum rather than delivered as a stand-alone unit or lesson. Schools are free to determine how they do this, and we expect all pupils to have been taught LGBT content at a timely point as part of this area of the curriculum".

At Acklam Whin Primary School we promote respect for all and value every individual child. We also respect the right of our children, their families and our staff, to hold beliefs, religious or otherwise, and understand that sometimes these may be in tension with our approach to some aspects of Relationships, Health and Sex Education.

For further explanation as to how we approach LGBT relationships in the PSHE (RSHE) Programme please see:

'Including and valuing all children. What does Jigsaw teach about LGBTQ relationships?'

This policy will be reviewed by the headteacher and PSHE coordinator on an annual basis. Any changes to this policy will be communicated to all staff and other relevant parties.

The next scheduled review date for this policy is March 2024.