



Manor Park CofE
First School

**Relationships and Health
Education Policy
2025/2026**

Written: April 2025
Review date: April 2026

School Mission Statement

Love for God, Love for each other, Love for Learning

School Vision

We are working together to provide an inclusive and nurturing environment where all are valued and everyone has the opportunity to flourish. Our school community is built upon the Christian foundation of Love whilst embracing diversity and demonstrating mutual respect. Our children are independent, active learners who are encouraged to question deeply and reflect on outcomes in a wide range of situations preparing them for their journey beyond Manor Park.

Legal Framework

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

- Section 80A of the Education Act 2002
- Equality Act 2010
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019
- DfE (2013) 'Science programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2'
- DfE (2019) 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education'
- DfE (2021) 'Teaching about relationships, sex and health'
- DfE (2024) 'Keeping children safe in education 2024'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Wellbeing and Relationships Policy (Behaviour Policy)
- SEND Policy
- Inclusion Policy
- Pupil Equality, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Staff Equality, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- School Development Plan (SDP)

“Every child is entitled to receive RSHE regardless of ethnicity, gender, religion, age, culture, disability, sexuality, language, special needs, disadvantaged and looked after children.”

For the purpose of this policy:

- **“Relationships education”** is defined as teaching pupils about healthy, respectful relationships, focussing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online.
- **“Health education”** is defined as teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing, focussing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices.
- **“Sex education”** is defined as lifelong learning about physical, moral and emotional development.

Our Jigsaw programme of study is consistent with both DfE and Salisbury Diocese guidance.

Aims:

- to develop confidence in talking, listening and thinking about feelings and relationships.
- to be able to name parts of the body and describe
- to protect themselves and ask for help and support
- to prepare for puberty
- The value of family life and stable, loving relationships
- The value of respect, love and care
- The value of self-respect and empathy for others

Skills

- How to develop confidence in talking, listening and thinking about feelings and relationships
- The skills needed to help them form and maintain positive relationships
- How to manage influences such as family, peers, culture, the community and media
- What they should do if they are worried about any sexual matters

Knowledge

- The physical development of their bodies and the names of body parts
- The way our bodies change in puberty

We believe sensitivity and respect should be shown to all children when teaching about personal relationships and sex education and RSHE should be taught in a way to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home/personal circumstances including religious beliefs.

Roles and responsibilities

The governing board is responsible for:

- Playing an active role in monitoring, developing and reviewing the policy and its implementation in school.
- Appointing a link governor for RHE who supports the school and monitors any aspects of RHE included within the SIP.
- Ensuring all pupils make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes.
- Ensuring the curriculum is well led, effectively managed and well planned.
- Evaluating the quality of provision through regular and effective self-evaluation.
- Ensuring teaching is delivered in ways that are accessible to all pupils with SEND.
- Providing clear information for parents on subject content and their rights to request that their children are withdrawn.
- Making sure the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations.
- Ensuring the religious ethos of the school is maintained and developed through the subjects.
- Creating and keeping up-to-date a separate written statement of this policy and ensuring the statement is published on the school's website and provided free of charge to anyone who requests it.
- Ensuring that all staff receive ongoing training on issues relating to PSHE and RHE and how to deliver lessons on such issues.
- Ensuring that all staff are up to date with policy changes, and familiar with school policy and guidance relating to RHE.

The headteacher is responsible for:

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

The PSHE subject leader is responsible for:

- Overseeing the delivery of the subjects.
- Ensuring that staff values and attitudes will not prevent them from providing a balanced RHE in school.
- Providing the agreed vocabulary to be used during the lessons to ensure a consistent approach.
- Ensuring the subjects are age-appropriate and high-quality and up-to-date.
- Ensuring teachers are provided with adequate resources to support teaching of the subjects.
- Ensuring the school meets its statutory requirements in relation to the relationships, and health curriculum.
- Ensuring the relationships and health curriculum, as well as any optional sex education, is inclusive and accessible for all pupils.
- Working with other subject leaders to ensure the relationships and health curriculum complements, but does not duplicate, the content covered in the national curriculum.
- Liaising and working in partnership with parents and carers to support further conversations at home and to share the resources ahead of teaching upon request.
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the subjects and providing reports to the headteacher.

The SENCO is responsible for:

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

Teachers are responsible for:

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

Parents are responsible for:

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

Organisation and delivery of the curriculum:

Every First school is required to deliver statutory relationships education and health education. The delivery of the relationships education, sex and of health education coincide with one another and will be delivered as part of the school's Jigsaw programme which is a spiralling curriculum demonstrating progression through the school.

The relationships, sex and health curriculum will be delivered as part of our PSHE curriculum. The school will ensure that keeping children safe and preventative education remain at the heart of these PSHE subjects.

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

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

Other opportunities to deliver our RSHE curriculum may be; use of external agencies and/or services, school ethos, outdoor learning and assemblies.

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

Opportunities to teach safeguarding

Further to the prescribed curriculum for RHE, teaching will focus on safeguarding and preventative education. The school will ensure that, as part of relationships education, pupils are taught about how to keep themselves and others safe, including online.

Education will be tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual pupils whilst taking account of pupils who may be victims of abuse and pupils who have SEND.

Preventative education will be adopted as a whole-school approach that prepares pupils for life in modern Britain and creates a zero-tolerance culture for sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobic and sexual violence or harassment.

The school will have a clear set of values and standards which will be underpinned by the Wellbeing and Relationships Policy and pastoral support system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence based RHE curriculum.

The teaching of safeguarding and preventative education will be fully inclusive and developed to be age and stage of development appropriate.

Curriculum organisation

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

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

Parental involvement

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

The school will consult closely with parents when reviewing the content of the school's RHE curriculum and will give them regular opportunities to voice their opinions. The school will use the views of parents to inform decisions made about the curriculum content and delivery;

however, parents will not be granted a 'veto' on curriculum content, and all final decisions will be made by school. The school will permit parents access to all curriculum materials and the school will not enter into contracts with outside providers that seek to prevent parents from seeing materials.

Parents will be provided with the following information:

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

The school will consult with parents in the following ways:

- Annual meeting to inform parents about the JIGSAW relationship and health curriculum coverage especially the Changing Me Puzzle Pieces focus.
- Opportunities to ask questions or meet with subject leaders.
- A letter goes home informing parents about the Changing Me Puzzle Pieces covered in JIGSAW before the children are taught this.

Relationships education overview

Relationships education is delivered within our whole school personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum and will cover the following key headings:

Families and people who care for me

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- That families are important for them growing up because they can give love, security and stability.
- The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives.
- That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.
- That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up.
- That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
- How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.

Caring friendships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Respectful relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Online relationships

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

- How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information.
- The risks associated with people they have never met.
- How information and data is shared and used online.

Being safe

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Relationships education per year group

The school is free to determine, within the statutory curriculum content outlined in the Relationships education overview, what pupils are taught during each year group.

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

[Relationship Education Overview Per Year Group](#)

Health education overview

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

Mental wellbeing

By the end of primary school pupils will know:

- That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- That there is a normal range of emotions, e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise and nervousness.
- The scale of emotions that humans experience in response to different experiences and situations.

- How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- How to judge whether what they are feeling, and how they are behaving, is appropriate and proportionate.
- The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, and voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family, and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- How isolation and loneliness can affect children, and that it is very important they seek support and discuss their feelings with an adult.
- That bullying, including cyberbullying, has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- Where and how to seek support, including recognising the triggers for seeking support, extending to who in school they should speak to if they are worried about themselves or others.
- That it is common to experience mental ill health and, for the many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Physical health and fitness

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this, for example by walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile, or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.

- The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle, including obesity.
- How and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in school, if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- What constitutes a healthy diet, including an understanding of calories and other nutritional content.
- The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating, including obesity, and other behaviours, e.g. the impact of alcohol on health.

Drugs, alcohol and tobacco

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

Health and prevention

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Basic first aid

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

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

Changing adolescent body

By the end of primary school, pupils will know:

- Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 8 including physical and emotional changes.
- About menstrual wellbeing and key facts relating to the menstrual cycle.

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

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

[Health Education Overview Per Year Group](#)

Sex education overview

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

The DfE recommends that all primary schools ‘have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils.’”

Each school is free to determine whether pupils should be taught sex education beyond what is required of the national curriculum. At our school, **we teach pupils sex education** beyond what is required of the science curriculum. At Manor Park First School, the sex education lessons are part of our Jigsaw Curriculum. We have defined sex education to mean ‘**Human Reproduction**’. This is part of our Year 4 Curriculum.

When teaching sex education, parents are informed of the lesson at least two weeks before the lesson will take place. We will provide information sessions, led by the class teacher, so parents can see all the content that will be taught in that year group. The specific language used within the lesson will also be shared with parents during the information session. Parents will be advised of which day(s) the lessons will take place on so that parents can speak to their children before and after the lesson, as required.

Terminology

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

Dealing with difficult questions

The school will support teaching staff to feel comfortable to answer questions from pupils, by providing regular CPD training in how to deliver sex education, including sessions on confidentiality, setting ground rules, handling controversial issues, responding to ‘awkward’

questions and an introduction to the rationale of why teaching RHE is so important.

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

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

The programme will be designed to incorporate all pupils, and activities will be planned to ensure all are actively involved. Teachers will focus heavily on the importance of healthy relationships, though sensitivity will always be given as to not stigmatise pupils based on their home circumstances.

Working with external experts

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

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

Before delivering the session, the school will:

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

Equality and accessibility

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

The school is committed to making reasonable adjustments wherever possible to promote accessibility and inclusivity of the curriculum. The school will ensure that RHE programme is

inclusive, and caters to the needs, of pupils with SEND or other support needs, such as those with SEMH needs.

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

Provisions under the Equality Act 2010 allow our school to take positive action, where it can be evidenced to be proportionate, to respond to particular disadvantages affecting a group because of a protected characteristic. When deciding whether support is necessary to support pupils with a particular protected characteristic, we will consider our pupils' needs, including the gender and age range of our pupils.

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

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

Curriculum links

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

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

Withdrawing from the subjects

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

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-science components of sex education within RHE however the headteacher will discuss the request with the parent and, if appropriate, their child, to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The headteacher will discuss with the parent, the benefits or receiving this important education and any adverse effects that withdrawal may have on the pupil – this could include, for example, social and emotional effects of being excluded.

The headteacher will keep a record of the discussion between themselves, the pupil and the parent. The parent will be informed in writing of the headteacher's decision. Where a pupil is withdrawn from sex education, the headteacher will ensure that the pupil receives appropriate alternative education.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 2 of this policy and addressed to the Headteacher. Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education

Behaviour

The school aims to foster a culture based on mutual respect and understanding for one another, and as such, has a zero-tolerance approach to bullying. Any bullying incidents caused as a result of the RHE programme, such as those relating to sexual orientation, will be dealt with as seriously as other bullying incidents within the school. Any occurrence of these incidents will be reported to a member of school staff, who will then discipline the pupil once they are on school premises. These incidents will be dealt with following the processes in our Wellbeing and Relationships Policy and Anti-bullying Policy.

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

Staff training

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

Quality of education

The PSHE/RHE subject leader is responsible for monitoring the quality of teaching and learning through a mixture of the following:

- Subject Leader report and action plan
- Lesson observations
- Learning walks
- Work scrutiny
- Lesson planning scrutiny
- Floor books

The RHE subject leader will create annual subject reports for the headteacher and governing board to report on the quality of the subjects. They will also work regularly and consistently with the headteacher and RHE link governor.

Monitoring and review

The governing board is responsible for approving this policy. This policy will be reviewed by the RHE subject leader and headteacher. This policy will also be reviewed in light of any changes to statutory guidance; feedback from parents, staff or pupils; and issues in the school or local area that may need addressing. Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all staff, parents and, where necessary, pupils.

Appendix 1: RHE learning intentions for each year group in the Jigsaw 'Changing Me' Puzzle

Reception

Children learn the name of the main body parts and what we need to do to keep our bodies happy and healthy. They discuss how they have changed since they were a baby - visible features as well as abilities and what they will be able to do when they are grown up that they can't do now.

Year 1

Boys' and Girls' Bodies

Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these. Respect my body and understand which parts are private.

Vocabulary: male, female, penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, anus

Year 2

Boys' and Girls' Bodies

Recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vagina) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private. Tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl.

Vocabulary: male, female, penis, testicles, vulva, vagina, anus, public, private

Year 3

How babies grow

Understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby Express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals.

Vocabulary: male, female, changes, birth, animals, babies, mother, growing up

Year 3

Babies

Understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow. Express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family .

Vocabulary: baby, grow, uterus, womb, nutrients, survive, love, affection, care

Year 3

Outside body changes

Understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can

make babies. Identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process. Recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with those feelings.

Vocabulary: change, puberty, control, breasts

Year 3

Inside body changes

Identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up. Recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and how to cope with these feelings.

Vocabulary: puberty, male, female, testicles, sperm, penis, ovaries, egg, ovum/ova, womb/uterus, vagina, breasts

Year 4

Having a baby

Correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby. Understand that having a baby is a personal choice and express how I feel about having children when I am an adult.

Vocabulary: sperm, egg/ovum, penis, testicles, vagina, womb/uterus, ovaries, fertilise, conception

Year 4

Girls and puberty

Describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this. Know that I have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes I will experience during puberty.

Vocabulary: puberty, menstruation, menstrual cycle, periods, menstrual pads, period pants, tampons, vagina, vulva, ovaries, oestrogen, fallopian tube, fertilised

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