



Otterburn Primary School

PSHE & RS & HE Policy

November 2021

1. Introduction

Our PSHE programme promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at Otterburn Primary School, preparing them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life. We follow a programme of study developed from the 3D PSHE Scheme of work which is updated and includes all of the new statutory guidelines.. Our programme of Study not only reflects the specific needs of the pupils but also reflects the universal needs shared by all pupils.

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

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

As a primary school, we are not required to provide sex education apart from the elements included in the primary science curriculum. However, after consultation with parents we will offer Sex Education to UKS2 children but a letter will be sent home to gain permission before hand.

2. Right to withdraw

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

3. Intent

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

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

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

Implementation

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

Core Theme 1: Health and Wellbeing

Topic areas:

- Healthy lifestyles
- Keeping safe
- Growing and changing

Core Theme 2: Relationships

Topic areas:

- Healthy Relationships
- Feelings and emotions
- Valuing difference

Core Theme 3: Living in the Wider World

Topic areas:

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

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

PSHE is embedded all all that we do in school through enrichment projects, working with outside agencies linked to careers/transition work and starts even before the children start at Otterburn through discussions with parents/carers and other Early Years Providers.

4. Organisation/provision

We teach PSHE & RS&HE in a variety of ways. We have dedicated curriculum time/lessons, where the lessons are delivered by Teachers, HLTAs and support staff using the scheme of work .

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

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

- Our school council; the representatives from each class meet regularly to discuss school matters.
- We offer residential visits in Key Stage 2: where there is a particular focus on developing pupils' self-esteem and independence, giving them opportunities to develop leadership skills and positive group work.
- Themed weeks; our children take part in themed weeks and whole school events
- Value of the Month.

- Visiting speakers.
- A variety of clubs.
- Charity events
- Fundraising
- KS2 enterprise projects
- Peer mentoring
- Whole school paired reading

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

5. Foundation Stage

In the Foundation Stage, PSHE is taught as an integral part of the topic work covered during the year. We relate the PSHE aspects of the children's work to the areas of learning set out in the Foundation Stage guidance to develop a child's personal, social and emotional development. This is also supported through other areas of learning such as Knowledge and Understanding, Communication and Language and Literacy. Children in the Foundation Stage are placed in key groups and attached to a key adult, daily group activities always have many PSHE elements incorporated into them. (For EYFStages see Appendix 1)

6. Teaching PSHE to children with special needs

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

7. Equality and Diversity

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

8. PSHE and ICT

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

10. Assessment and recording

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

In PSHE there are two broad areas for assessment:

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

Pupils have a specific PSHE book, where they record their work throughout the year in KS1 and KS2. Their work is marked in line with the school's marking policy. Children in EYFS use a Floor Book to share all of their child initiated ideas.

11. Resources

Resources for PSHE are kept in the resource cupboard, in the staff room although each classroom has its own selection of PSHE resources and there are additional resources in the library. The school is a member of the PSHE Association, an excellent website which is endorsed by the DfE and includes curriculum guidance, lesson plans, resources, and CPD training.

12. Monitoring and review

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

Updated November 2021 - E Bush PSHE Lead

Appendix 1 – EYFS Stages:

Nursery	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Managing self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To select and use activities and resources with help. To welcome and value praise for what they have done. To enjoy the responsibility of carrying out small tasks and achieve a goal they have been given.. To be confident talking to other children when playing and communicate freely about own home and community. To show confidence in asking adults for help. To increasingly follow rules and understand why they are important.
		Self Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be aware of own feelings and know that some actions and words can hurt others' feelings. To begin to accept the needs of others and to take turns and share resources, sometimes with support from others. To usually tolerate delay when needs are not immediately met, and understand wishes may not always be met. To usually adapt behaviour to different events, social situations and changes in routine. To become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of the setting.
		Building Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To play in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas, e.g. building up a role-play activity with other children. To initiate play, offering cues to peers to join them. To keep play going by responding to what others are saying or doing. To demonstrate friendly behaviour, initiating conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults. To develop sense of responsibility and membership of a community. To help find solutions to conflicts/rivalries.
	Physical Development	Health and Self-Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tell adults when hungry or tired, or when they want to rest or play. To gain more bowel and bladder control and can attend to toileting needs most of the time themselves. To be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs e.g brushing teeth, washing and drying hands. To dress with help, e.g. puts arms into open-fronted coat or shirt when held up, pulls up own trousers, and pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom.
	Understanding the World	People, culture and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. To remember and talk about significant events in their own experiences. To recognise and describe special times or events for family or friends. To show interest in different occupations and ways of life. To know some of the things that make them unique and talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family.
Reception	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Managing self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions. To describe self in positive terms and talk about abilities. Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing- exercise, toothbrushing, sleep, healthy eating, being a safe pedestrian.
		Self Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explain own knowledge and understanding, and ask appropriate questions of others.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take steps to resolve conflicts with other children, e.g. finding a compromise. see themselves as a valuable individual express their feelings and consider feelings of others. identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally.
		Building Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand that own actions affect other people. For example, becomes upset or tries to comfort another child when they realise they have upset them. To be aware of the boundaries set and of behavioural expectations in the setting. To begin to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression, e.g. when someone has taken their toy. build constructive and respectful relationships.
ELG	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Managing Self	<p>To be confident to try new activities and say why they like some activities more than others and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge</p> <p>Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.</p> <p>Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.</p>
		Self Regulation	<p>Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.</p> <p>Set and work towards simple goals.</p> <p>Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity.</p>
		Building Relationships	<p>To play cooperatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings and form positive attachments to adults and friendships to peers.</p>

Appendix 2 – Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing

By the end of primary school:

Mental Wellbeing	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health. that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations. how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings. how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate. the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, 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. isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing. where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). It is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.
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Internet safety and harms	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. • about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing. • how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. • why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. • that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. • how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted • where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online
Physical health and fitness	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. • the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. • the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). • how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.
Healthy eating	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). • the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals. • the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
Health and prevention	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body. • about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer. • the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn. • about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene, including visits to the dentist. • about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and the importance of handwashing. • about immunisations.
Basic first aid	<p>Pupils should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. • concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.
Changing adolescent body	<p>Pupils should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes. • about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.

By the end of primary:

<p>Families and people who care for me</p>	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. • the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives. • that others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care. • that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up. • that marriage¹³ represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong. • 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>Caring friendships</p>	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. • the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties. • that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. • that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked 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, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.
<p>Respectful friendships</p>	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs. • practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships. • the conventions of courtesy and manners. • the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness. • that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority. • about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help. • what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive. • the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.
<p>Online relationships</p>	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. • that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. • the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.

	<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	<p>Pupils should know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). • about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. • that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. • how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. • how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. • how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard. • how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. • where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.