



PSHE Policy

Caring for myself and others

Last reviewed on: January 2023

Next review due by: September 2024

Vision

Our FHP curriculum model, underpinned by current research and statutory documentation (such as the National Curriculum and EYFS framework), ensures our children will be well-rounded individuals who are prepared for the next stage of their journey. It will promote compassion, mutual understanding, integrity and a pursuit of excellence in order for our children to reach their potential and make a positive contribution to the wider world. Our enquiry-based approach takes children on a journey of memorable learning through rich and purposeful experiences, culminating in authentic outcomes which leave a social legacy. We communicate our vision through the acronym, **‘WAVE’**

Principle	Definition	What it looks like in PSHE
Wider World	Because our children need to know there's a world full of difference out there – people, cultures, languages, countries. Through authentic, memorable learning, we want our children to have the confidence to step out into the wider world. We want our children to have an understanding and a tolerance of other cultures, and to be able to have informed opinions about these cultures.	Through the 'Celebrating Difference' Jigsaw unit, children are exposed to different people and cultures. This enables our children to understand the wider world and develop a tolerance of other cultures within it, preparing them to be citizens of the future.
Aspiration	Because our children need the drive and ambition to reach for the stars, they need to know that they can achieve anything they set their minds to and to be prepared for the next stage on their journeys. Cultural capital is developed through trips and expensive visits: weekly assemblies enhance pupil cultural capital; through reading, wider curriculum (history and geography learning displays in the hall) and Picture News assemblies.	Through the 'Being Me in My World' Jigsaw unit, children are taught about dreams and goals and have the opportunity to set their own goals for the future. Children are also encouraged to identify personal strengths and expectations as part of this unit of work. Children are also exposed to 'case studies' of well-known people which detail how they achieved their own goals and dreams despite set-backs eg, JK Rowling's first Harry Potter book being declined by twelve publishers.
Vocabulary	Because our children need a rich and varied vocabulary to articulate their thoughts, feelings and dreams. We want them to question, think hard and probe deeply into their learning. Reading and vocabulary are at the heart of the curriculum. The curriculum is planned so that any children that have fallen behind learn to read quickly. It is important for children to be able to access the important knowledge we have planned in the wider curriculum. Reading and vocabulary are taught in all subjects. Staff understand that teaching content in subjects like history and geography is also teaching reading.	Key vocabulary is identified on every lesson plan after the learning objective. This is shared with the children at the start of the lesson and referred to throughout. Vocabulary is built on throughout each Jigsaw piece and again when the same Jigsaw piece is taught in the next year.
Enjoyment	Because our children enjoy their learning and we want to foster this, to create lifelong learners, who see learning and knowledge at the heart of everything they do. We want our children to experience the best we can offer through a wide and varied curriculum. All children, regardless of age, gender, background or need will enjoy their learning through a diverse and culturally rich curriculum.	There are a range of approaches to the teaching of PSHE/RSE with a strong focus on speaking and listening activities and collaboration. Learning is often taken outside of the classroom with lessons taking place in the hall or outside. The 'Connect us' element of the lesson provides a fun and interactive hook to the learning from the start.

PSHE Vision

At Bilsthorpe Flying High Academy, we provide a safe, friendly, stimulating and challenging environment where children's individuality is celebrated and respected. We strive to ensure that every child has dreams, aspirations and reaches for their goals. We believe that the relationships we

create and maintain throughout our lives are fundamental to our emotional well-being, therefore we aim for all children to be able to build positive, successful and healthy relationships in all aspects of their life. By teaching quality PSHE and RSHE, our children will grow into well-rounded global citizens who have a respect for their school and their local, national and global communities. As such, the PSHE and RSHE curriculum promotes the teaching of British values and challenges stereotypes, promoting empathy, tolerance and acceptance of diversity in all forms. Everyone faces difficult situations in their lives, therefore our pupils will be provided with the opportunity to develop resilience, have the opportunity to explore mental health, know how and when to ask for help, and know where to access support. The successful implementation of our PSHE and RSHE curriculum will help our pupils to develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and emotional literacy. We endeavour to teach children skills to allow them to grow up with strategies to help them overcome challenges which they may be faced with throughout their life.

Aims

Our PSHE curriculum aims to:

- *teach important and necessary topics, drawing on good practice*
- *encompass many areas of study*
- *tailor PSHE to reflect the needs of our pupils, equipping pupils with a sound understanding of risk and with the knowledge and skills necessary to make safe and informed decisions*
- *build, where appropriate, on the statutory content already outlined in the national curriculum, the basic school curriculum and in statutory guidance on: drug education, financial education, sex and relationship education (SRE) and the importance of physical activity and diet for a healthy lifestyle.*

We are aspirant for all children to leave Primary School as Global Citizens being respectful and understanding of World Beliefs. Please see appendix A: 'What make a great Global Citizen in PSHE?' for further information.

Intent

At Bilsthorpe Flying High Academy, our curriculum is based on the PSHE Association for Key Stages 1 & 2 and the Early Years Foundation Stage Framework. These documents stipulate the expectations which inform the intent of our curriculum, ensuring a high ambition for all.

Statements from the PSHE Association and from the 'Personal, Social and Emotional Development' educational programme of the EYFS have been broken down and sequenced into strands and year groups. We call this a key knowledge progression document (KKPD). It contains key substantive, procedural and disciplinary knowledge that children need to know and remember.

Composite knowledge from the KKPD is mapped on to a whole school long-term plan and sequenced onto our PSHE subject map. Links are made across year groups and subjects through deliberate and diverse content choices.

An example of progression through the 'Being Me in the World' Piece:

Nursery: I am starting to understand children's rights and this means we should all be allowed to learn and play

F2: I am starting to understand children's rights and this means we should all be allowed to learn and play.

Y1: I understand the rights and responsibilities for being a member of my class

Y2: I understand the rights and responsibilities for being a member of my class and school

Y3: I understand why rules are needed and how they relate to rights and responsibilities

Y4: I understand how democracy works through the School Council

Y5: I understand my rights and responsibilities as a citizen of my country and as a member of my school

Y6: I know that there are universal rights for all children but for many children these rights are not met

To ensure progression and a spiral curriculum, we use Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE, as our chosen teaching and learning programme and tailor it to the children's needs. The 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.

Please see Appendix B: 'Curriculum Structure Flowchart' for further information.

Implementation

The PSHE curriculum is delivered through an enquiry approach.

PSHE can be delivered as an enhancer to an enquiry (when this enables children to answer the enquiry question to its fullest), but when this is not possible, PSHE is taught discretely.

Individual lessons are planned in detail using our lesson design model. This has been informed by leading research such as Rosenshine's principles of instruction. The model includes five, flexible elements:

- Reactivate
- Teach, facilitate, model
- Learning together
- Independent practice
- Reflection

We use a range of varied teaching strategies to deliver PSHE lessons. We believe in whole-class teaching methods and we combine these with enquiry-based research activities. We draw on experiences from across the curriculum and try to immerse children into their wider work, developing skills to be used later in life. We encourage children to ask, as well as answer questions.

Our learning environments are used as immersive and instructional teaching tools. Learning journeys are organised with key knowledge and vocabulary accessible so that children can locate and use this key information easily and efficiently. The use of floor books across schools can be used as an addition to PSHE / RSE teaching.

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 Bilsthorpe Flying High Academy we allocate one lesson 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 and collective worship, 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'.

At Bilsthorpe Flying High Academy, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school. We define Sex Education as understanding human reproduction. We intend to teach Sex Education as part of PSHE through the use of Jigsaw PSHE programme, which teaches things in an age appropriate manner. The Jigsaw PSHE Programme includes lessons on ALL aspects of compulsory Relationships and Health Education, designed in a sensitive, spiral, age-appropriate curriculum. It also has a few lessons on human reproduction in Key Stage 2 to ensure children know the accurate facts concerning this before going to secondary school, and to ensure children understand why the body changes in adolescence.

"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 Bilsthorpe Flying High Academy, 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 4, Lesson 2 (Having a baby)

Year 5, Lesson 4 (Conception)

Year 6, Lesson 3 (Conception, birth)

The class teacher will inform parents of the content of these lessons in Summer 1, the term before they are due to be taught. If parents wish to withdraw their child from these lessons, then they can request to do so, at which point they will have a meeting with the Headteacher to discuss any concerns.

Impact

Our carefully planned curriculum is the model of progression in PSHE. We strive for our children to know, remember and understand more of what they have been taught.

PSHE is planned and taught from Jigsaw however, bespoke PSHE is also implemented and taught alongside our enquiry themes. The teaching of British Values, protected characteristics and personal development is also a key priority in the PSHE curriculum.

Our trust has developed a comprehensive subject leadership toolkit. We have ensured that all subject leaders have received training on this. The document provides a range of monitoring tools including a methodology for checking the quality of education that pupils receive in PSHE. We call this methodology a 'focused review'. This tool allows us to monitor, check and connect evidence together to form robust judgements about the quality of education that pupils receive in PSHE. We use work scrutiny, pupil discussions and lesson visits effectively to achieve this.

Children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND)

At our school we teach PSHE to all children. PSHE forms part of the school curriculum to provide a broad and balanced education to all children. We want all our children to access an ambitious PSHE curriculum. We believe in scaffolding up, and not dumbing down, the PSHE curriculum. A number of adaptations are available for children who have additional barriers to their learning. These can be seen in our PSHE adaptation document (appendix C). These have been shared with teachers to give them ideas on how to adapt lessons.

Where accessing reading materials could be a barrier (e.g. lowest 20% of readers), we include visual and audible scaffolds.

Staff professional learning

As part of the Flying High Partnership, our staff have access to a professional learning community, where PSHE leads from all Partnership schools work together to share best practice, discuss scholarly developments and strategically develop and plan our vision for the next steps in our PSHE curriculum. This expertise is then shared across the staff team through staff meetings and INSET training sessions.

Equal opportunities

It is important that teachers plan work that offers equal opportunity in respect of protected characteristics. For example:

- by ensuring that activities are carefully planned to meet the needs of all children and ensure scaffolds are available to the children who need more support
- by ensuring that PSHE is taught to all and that the materials used provide a 'mirror' and 'window' to the diverse world
- by ensuring that multi-cultural themes are explored so that children are encouraged to develop awareness, interest and tolerance towards people and places beyond their immediate experience



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 references R3/H5 etc can be cross-referenced on the Jigsaw mapping documents and Puzzle Maps to show which lessons throughout Jigsaw contribute to which statutory outcomes. All statutory outcomes are covered in the Jigsaw 3-11 Programme.

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R22 the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. • R23 how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. • R24 how information and data is shared and used online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R25 what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). • R26 about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. • R27 that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. • R28 how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. • R29 how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. • R30 how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard, • R31 how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. • R32 where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference

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"> • H1 that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health. • H2 that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations. • H3 how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings. • H4 how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate. • H5 the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness. • H6 simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests. • H7 isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. • H8 that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being. • H9 where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else’s mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). 	<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"> • H10 it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough. 	
Internet safety and harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H11 that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. • H12 about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing. • H13 how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and knowhow to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. • H14 why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. • H15 that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. • H16 how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted. • H17 where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Healthy Me
Physical health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H18 the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. • H19 the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. • H20 the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). • H21 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"> • H22 what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p>

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

End of Guidance Appendix