



Policy Title	PERSONAL, SOCIAL & HEALTH EDUCATION (PSHE) POLICY, including Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE)
Committee responsible	Ethos & Curriculum
Last reviewed	March 2026
Next review due	March 2027
Who is governed by this policy	All parents with pupils at the school
Available on website	YES

PERSONAL, SOCIAL & HEALTH EDUCATION POLICY including Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE)

1. Introduction

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

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

2. Personal, Social and Health Education

At Warnham CE Primary School, we teach Personal, Social, Health Education as a whole-school approach to underpin children's development as people and because we believe that this also supports their learning capacity. We include the statutory Relationships and Health Education within our whole-school PSHE Programme.

We use 'Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE' to deliver our PSHE programme to year groups R-Y6 as it offers us a comprehensive, carefully thought-through Scheme of Work which brings consistency and progression to our children's learning in this vital curriculum area.

The Programme also supports the "Personal Development" and "Behaviour and Attitude" aspects required under the Ofsted Inspection Framework, as well as significantly contributing to the school's Safeguarding and Equality Duties, the Government's British Values agenda and the SMSC (Spiritual, Moral, Social, Cultural) development opportunities provided for our children.

3. Statutory Relationships and Health Education

"The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019, made under sections 34 and 35 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, make Relationships Education compulsory for all pupils receiving primary education ... They also make Health Education compulsory in all schools except independent schools. Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) continues to be compulsory in independent schools."

DfE Guidance p.8

"Today's children and young people are growing up in an increasingly complex world and living their lives seamlessly on and offline. This presents many positive and exciting opportunities, but also challenges and risks. In this environment, children and young people need to know how to be safe and healthy, and how to manage their academic, personal and social lives in a positive way."

"This is why we have made Relationships Education compulsory in all primary schools in England ... as well as making Health Education compulsory in all state-funded schools." "In primary schools, we want the subjects to put in place the key building blocks of healthy, respectful relationships, focusing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online. This will sit alongside the essential understanding of how to be healthy."

"These subjects represent a huge opportunity to help our children and young people develop. The knowledge and attributes gained will support their own, and others' wellbeing and attainment and help young people to become successful and happy adults who make a meaningful contribution to society."

Secretary of State Foreword DfE Guidance 2019 p.4-5

"Schools are free to determine how to deliver the content set out in the DfE guidance 2019 in the context of a broad and balanced curriculum. Effective teaching in these subjects will

ensure that core knowledge is broken down into units of manageable size and communicated clearly to pupils, in a carefully sequenced way, within a planned programme of lessons. All schools must have in place a written policy for Relationships Education and RSE.”

DfE Guidance

Relationships Education plays a very important part in fulfilling the statutory duties all schools have to meet. It helps children understand the difference between safe and abusive relationships and equips them with the skills to get help if they need it. State-funded schools have responsibilities for safeguarding and a legal duty to promote pupil well-being (Education and Inspections Act 2006 Section 38).

Effective Relationship and Health Education can make a significant contribution to the development of the personal skills needed by pupils if they are to establish and maintain relationships. It also enables children and young people to make responsible and informed decisions about their health and well-being.

Relationship and Health Education makes an important contribution to health and well-being by supporting children and young people's ability to learn, achieve and flourish.

4. Context

We teach Relationship, Sex and Health Education in the context of the school's aims and values as a Church of England school. While sex education in our school means that we give children information about relationships and sexual behaviour, we do this with an awareness of the moral code and values which underpin all of our work in school.

In particular, we teach RSHE in the belief that:

- it is important to build healthy relationships with others, involving trust and respect
- it is important to identify unhealthy relationships and know how to seek advice/help
- children need to learn the importance of self-control
- sex education should be taught in the context of a healthy relationship
- sex education is a part of a wider social, personal, spiritual and moral education
- children should be taught to have respect for their own bodies
- children should learn about their responsibilities to others, and be made aware of the consequences of sexual activity

5. Equality

The DfE Guidance 2019 (p. 15) states,

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

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

This can also have an impact on any anti-bullying policies in regard to these characteristics being the reason for the issue. The Church of England document “Valuing all God’s Children”, 2019, states:

“Schools should ensure that they have clear anti-bullying policies on preventing and tackling homophobic, biphobic and transphobic behaviour and language and that these policies are known and understood by all members of the school community. School leaders should present a clear message that HBT bullying will not be tolerated and that there can be no justification for this negative behaviour based on the Christian faith or the Bible. Schools should ensure that pupils understand how to report incidents. Pupils should be confident that if they report bullying it will be taken seriously.”

It also asserts:

“Central to Christian theology is the truth that every single one of us is made in the image of God. Every one of us is loved unconditionally by God. We must avoid, at all costs, diminishing the dignity of any individual to a stereotype or a problem. Church of England schools offer a community where everyone is a person known and loved by God, supported to know their intrinsic value.” (p.1)

“Opportunities to discuss issues to do with self-esteem, identity and bullying, including HBT (homophobic, biphobic and transphobic) bullying, should be included in physical, social, health and economic education or citizenship programmes. The curriculum should offer opportunities for pupils to learn to value themselves and their bodies. Relationships and sex education should take LGBT people into account.” (p.6)

6. PSHE, including RSHE at Warnham

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

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

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

Our PSHE policy is informed by existing DfE guidance:

- [Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education \(RSE\) and Health Education](#) (statutory guidance, September 2020)
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) (statutory guidance)
- [Respectful School Communities: Self Review and Signposting Tool](#) (a tool to support a whole school approach that promotes respect and discipline)
- [Behaviour and Discipline in Schools](#) (advice for schools, including advice for appropriate behaviour between pupils)
- [Equality Act 2010 and schools](#)
- [SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years](#) (statutory guidance)
- [Alternative Provision](#) (statutory guidance)
- [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools](#) (advice for schools)
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying](#) (advice for schools, including advice on [cyberbullying](#))
- [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools](#) (advice for schools)
- [The Equality and Human Rights Commission Advice and Guidance](#) (provides advice on avoiding discrimination in a variety of educational contexts)
- [Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC in schools](#) (guidance for maintained schools on promoting basic important British values as part of pupils’ spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC))
- [SMSC requirements for independent schools](#) (guidance for independent schools on how they should support pupils’ spiritual, moral, social and cultural development).
- [Drug and Alcohol Education](#) (DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools: Advice for local authorities, headteachers, school staff and governing bodies, September 2012)

It is also aligned with the Church of England’s “A CHARTER FOR FAITH SENSITIVE AND INCLUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS EDUCATION, RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX EDUCATION (RSE) AND HEALTH EDUCATION (RSHE)” and draws on the advice given in the Church of England document ‘Valuing All God’s Children: Guidance for Church of England schools on challenging homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying’ (Church of England Education Office, [second edition updated summer 2019](#)).

This policy should be read alongside the Drug and Alcohol Education Policy as this is taught within the PSHE curriculum.

7. Teaching and Learning

Our PSHE aim

To provide pupils with the knowledge, understanding, attitudes, values and skills they need in order to reach their potential as individuals and within the community.

Pupils are encouraged to take part in a wide range of activities and experiences across and beyond the curriculum, contributing fully to the life of their school and communities. In doing so they learn to recognise their own worth, work well with others and become increasingly responsible for their own learning. They reflect on their experiences and understand how they are developing personally and socially, tackling many of the spiritual, moral, social and cultural issues that are part of growing up. They learn to understand and respect our common humanity; diversity and differences so that they can go on to form the effective, fulfilling relationships that are an essential part of life and learning.

In our school we choose to deliver Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education using Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE.

Objectives / Pupil learning intentions:

Jigsaw PSHE will support the development of the skills, attitudes, values and behaviour, which enable pupils to:

- have a sense of purpose
- value self and others
- form healthy relationships
- make and act on informed decisions
- communicate effectively
- work with others
- respond to challenge
- be an active partner in their own learning
- be active citizens within the local community
- explore issues related to living in a democratic society
- become healthy and fulfilled individuals

Jigsaw Content

Jigsaw covers all areas of PSHE for the primary phase, as the table below shows:

Term	Puzzle name	Content
Autumn 1:	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my place in the class, school and global community as well as devising Learning Charters
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

How is Jigsaw PSHE organised in school?

At Warnham Church of England Primary School we allocate a lesson a week to PSHE 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.

8. Safeguarding

Teachers need to be aware that sometimes disclosures may be made during these sessions; in which case, safeguarding procedures must be followed immediately. Sometimes it is clear that certain children may need time to talk one-to-one after the circle closes. It is important to allow the time and appropriate staffing for this to happen. If disclosures occur, the Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy is followed.

9. Relationship, Sex and Health Education

It is compulsory for all maintained schools to teach the parts of sex education that fall under National Curriculum Science which must be taught to all pupils of primary age (Education Act 1996, National Curriculum 2014). However, the main teaching of RSHE is delivered through progressive, planned sessions within the Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) Education curriculum. This is taught using the Jigsaw PSHE programme (see PSHE policy above).

The grid below shows specific Relationship and Sex Education learning intentions for each year group in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle (Jigsaw programme).

Year Group	Piece Number and Name	Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'
FS1/2	Piece 3 Growing Up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• D4 – Seek out others to share experiences. Show affection and concern for people who are special to them• D6 – Explain own knowledge and understanding, and ask appropriate questions of others• ELG – Show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings
1	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina
2	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• respect my body and understand which parts are private• 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
3	Piece 1 How Babies Grow	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby
	Piece 2 Babies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals• 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
	Piece 3 Outside Body Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	Piece 4 Inside Body Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up • recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and how to cope with these feelings
4	Piece 2 Having A Baby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby
	Piece 3 Girls and Puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand that having a baby is a personal choice and express how I feel about having children when I am an adult • 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
5	Piece 2 Puberty for Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally • understand that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for me
	Piece 3 Puberty for Boys and Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty • express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
	Piece 4 Conception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made • understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby • appreciate how amazing it is that human bodies can reproduce in these ways
6	Piece 2 Puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally • express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
	Piece 3 Girl Talk/Boy Talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask the questions I need answered about changes during puberty • reflect on how I feel about asking the questions and about the answers I receive
	Piece 4 Babies – Conception to Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born • recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby
	Piece 5 Attraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship • express how I feel about the growing independence of becoming a teenager and am confident that I can cope with this

10. Relationships Education

Aims

We teach children about:

- how to have a positive relationship with one's self and ways to do this
- what a healthy relationship is and how we know
- what an unhealthy relationship is and how we know
- how to seek advice and help regarding relationships
- respect for their own bodies
- respect for the bodies of others
- the importance of family life
- respect for the view of others

Context

We teach Relationship Education in the context of the school's aims and values as a Church of England school. We give children information about relationships and healthy and unhealthy behaviours with an awareness of the moral code and values which underpin all of our work in school. In particular, we teach RSE in the belief that:

- it is important to build healthy relationships with others, involving trust and respect
- it is important to identify unhealthy relationships and know how to seek advice/help
- children need to learn the importance of self-control
- children should be taught to have respect for their own bodies
- children should learn about their responsibilities to others

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.

Parents should also be aware that the Church of England states in "Valuing All God's Children", 2019, that Relationships and Sex education should:

"Make it clear that relationships and sex education is designed to prepare all pupils for the future, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. RSE must promote gender equality and LGBT equality and it must challenge discrimination. RSE must take the needs and experiences of LGBT people into account and it should seek to develop understanding that there are a variety of relationships and family patterns in the modern world." (p.34)

11. Sex Education

Aims

We teach children about:

- the way humans reproduce
- to be made aware of the consequences of sexual activity

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 Warnham Church of England Primary School, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school and therefore define Sex Education as Human Reproduction.

“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 Warnham Church of England Primary School, puberty is taught as a statutory requirement of Health Education and covered by our Jigsaw PSHE Programme in the ‘Changing Me’ Puzzle (unit), and we conclude from the DfE Guidance that sex education refers to Human Reproduction. In order to teach this in a scientific context, and knowing that National Curriculum Science requires children to know how mammals reproduce, we have opted to teach this within our Science curriculum, not within PSHE or Relationships and Sex Education as we believe this is most appropriate for our children.

Therefore, the parent’s right to withdraw their child is not applicable. We are of course happy to discuss the content of the curriculum and invite you to contact us if you wish to do so.

12. Health Education

Aims

We teach children about:

- the physical development of their bodies as they grow into adults
- the knowledge and skills to keep themselves safe on the internet
- looking after their physical and mental selves, including oral hygiene and talking about emotions, and recognising early signs of illness.
- what healthy wellbeing is and the factors that contribute to it, including mental health, physical health and healthy eating.
- life-long strategies to maintain healthy wellbeing, including physical and mental health, and know what to do if they are struggling with this.
- basic first aid skills
- the dangers inherent in the use of any drug
- making informed decisions and prepare them for present and future experiences.

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.

13. Monitoring and evaluation

The PSHE and RSHE co-ordinator will monitor delivery of the programme through observation, assessment and discussion with teaching staff to ensure consistent and coherent curriculum provision.

Evaluation of the programme's effectiveness will be conducted on the basis of:

- pupil and teacher evaluation of the content and learning processes
- staff meetings to review and share experience

14. The Learning Environment

Establishing a safe, open and positive learning environment based on trusting relationships between all members of the class, adults and children alike, is vital. To enable this, it is important that 'ground rules' are agreed and owned at the beginning of the year and are reinforced in every Piece – by using The Jigsaw Charter. (Ideally, teachers and children will devise their own Jigsaw Charter at the beginning of the year so that they have ownership of it.) It needs to include statements linked to the aspects below:

The Jigsaw Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)

15. Teaching Sensitive and Controversial Issues

Sensitive and controversial issues are certain to arise in learning from real-life experience. Teachers will be prepared to handle personal issues arising from the work, to deal sensitively with, and to follow up appropriately, disclosures made in a group or individual settings. Issues that we address that are likely to be sensitive and controversial because they have a political, social or personal impact or deal with values and beliefs include: family lifestyles and values, physical and medical issues, financial issues, bullying and bereavement.

Teachers will take all reasonable, practical steps to ensure that, where political or controversial issues are brought to pupils' attention, they are offered a balanced presentation of opposing views. Teachers will adopt strategies that seek to avoid bias on their part and will teach pupils how to recognise bias and evaluate evidence. Teachers will seek to establish a classroom climate in which all pupils are free from any fear of expressing reasonable points of view that contradict those held either by their class teachers or their peers.

16. Working with parents and carers

The government guidance on RSE (DfE 2000) emphasises the importance of schools working in partnership with parents and carers. At Warnham Church of England Primary School, we believe that it is important to have the support of parents, carers and the wider community for the Jigsaw PSHE programme. Parents and carers are/will be given the opportunity to find out about and discuss the Jigsaw PSHE programme through:

- parent/carer Jigsaw awareness sessions
- parents'/carers' evenings
- involvement in curriculum development
- information leaflets/letters

17. Links to other policies and curriculum areas

We recognise the clear link between PSHE and RSHE, and the following policies, and staff are aware of the need to refer to these policies when appropriate.

- Science curriculum
- Teaching and Learning Policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

18. Training and support for staff

All staff benefit from PSHE and RSHE training in order to enhance their delivery skills of these subjects. Opportunities are provided for staff to identify individual training needs on a yearly basis and relevant support is provided.

In addition to this, support for teaching and understanding PSHE and RSHE issues is incorporated in our staff INSET programme, drawing on staff expertise and/or a range of external agencies.

19. Confidentiality and Child Protection Issues

As a general rule a child's confidentiality is maintained by the teacher or member of staff concerned. If this person believes that the child is at risk or in danger, she/he talks to the named child protection co-ordinator who takes action as laid down in the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy. All staff members are familiar with the policy and know the identity of the member of staff with responsibility for Child Protection issues. The child concerned will be informed that confidentiality is being breached and reasons why. The child will be supported by the teacher throughout the process.

20. Withdrawal from PSHE lessons

Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their children from all or part of the Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education provided at school that do not fall under the statutory requirements of the Relationships and Health Education curriculum. Those parents/carers wishing to exercise their right to withdraw their child are invited in to see the Headteacher and/or PSHE Co-ordinator who will explore any concerns and discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. Once a child has been withdrawn they cannot take part in the non-statutory aspect of the PSHE programme until the request for withdrawal has been removed.

Parents/carers no longer have the right to withdraw their children from Relationships and Health Education. This includes teaching about puberty and drugs.

We will be teaching Sex Education as Human Reproduction. In order to teach this in a scientific context, and knowing that National Curriculum Science requires children to know how mammals reproduce, we have opted to teach this within our Science curriculum, not within PSHE or Relationships and Sex Education, as we believe this is most appropriate for our children. Therefore, parents/carers do not have the right to withdraw their child from these lessons (Education Act 1996).

Parents/carers should also be aware that schools are legally required to provide a broad and balanced curriculum. Relationship and sexual education topics can arise incidentally in other subjects, such as Science, and it is not possible to withdraw pupils from these relatively limited and often unplanned discussions.

21. The role of the Headteacher

It is the responsibility of the Headteacher to ensure that staff and parents are informed about the RSE policy, and that the policy is implemented effectively. It is also the Headteacher's responsibility to ensure that members of staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity.