

# RELATIONSHIP AND SEX EDUCATION (RSHE) POLICY



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# Whole-School Relationship Education, Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education Policy

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This policy document is a product of regular review and revision is undertaken by all staff working together, and subject to amendment when necessary. This review and revision will take place as part of the school curriculum development planning cycle.

#### 1. Introduction

At Hollinswood Primary School & Nursery, we aim to develop every child's skills, knowledge and attitudes in order for them to become **responsible**, **resilient**, **resourceful and respectful** learners.

For PSHE, we follow a programme called 'Jigsaw'. This programme offers us a comprehensive, carefully thought-through scheme of work which brings consistency and progression to our children's learning in this vital curriculum area.

Pupils are encouraged to be **responsible** members of the school, the local and the wider community. They are taught about celebrating differences, understanding their self-worth and how important it is to develop positive relationships. The children demonstrate **responsible** behaviour in sessions through productive debate and adherence of an agreed class charter.

Through a context rich curriculum that goes beyond the school walls, pupils are encouraged to have high expectations for themselves and are given the confidence to aim high. When faced with a problem, pupils are encouraged to be **resilient** and **resourceful** and to be passionate in overcoming obstacles.

We see excellence in teaching and a love of learning as a key to succeeding in life. In a supportive, positive and caring environment, pupils are encouraged to develop **self-respect** and be **respectful** of the ideas, attitudes, values and feelings of others regardless of race and culture.

This 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.

#### 2. Aims

The aims of 'Relationships, Sex and Health Education' at Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Understand the value of family life, the implications of parenthood and the need for the proper care of all young things.
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies
- Raise and promote positive self esteem

- Help pupils develop their skills and confidence in making decisions, communication, assertiveness, self-expression, respect for self and others
- Help pupils communicate and understand their feelings and emotions
- Provide pupils with skills necessary to keep themselves happy and safe
- Challenge media stereotypes, oppression and prejudice and promote equal opportunities
- Explain the meaning of words in a sensible and factual way, using correct names for body parts and functions
- Develop the confidence to seek help, support and advice

#### 3. Statutory Requirements

As a maintained school with primary aged pupils, we must provide relationships education as per section 34 of the <u>Children and Social work act 2017 for primary aged pupils and relationships and sex education</u>, we must have regard to to <u>guidance</u> issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the <u>Education Act 1996</u>.

For Primary aged pupils we are not required to provide sex education but we do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum. As a school we have made the decision to provide sex education in an appropriate way to meet the needs and cognitive ability of our pupils.

At Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery, we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

#### 4. Definitions and Expectations

#### **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 way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document on the school website: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

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 way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document on the school website: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

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 found on our school website 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'.

Schools 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 Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school.

Relationship and Sex Education is about:

- The emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships including respect for and understanding of different types of families, puberty, equality and diversity and personal identity
- Respect for one another
- Supporting pupils understanding of what it means to feel safe
- Sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity, and personal identity
- The accurate sharing of information, in an age-appropriate way

The way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document on the school website: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information and exploring issues and values.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity or the promotion of living a certain way of life.

#### 5. Curriculum

Our curriculum is set out as per Appendix 1 but we may need to adapt it as and when necessary.

At Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery, RSHE is taught through a PSHE program called 'Jigsaw'. Jigsaw is taught to all children from Nursery through to Year 6, and each year has six focus areas (also known as puzzle pieces) which remain the same. These are as follows:

Half Term Taught	Puzzle Piece	Content	Curriculum Link
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.	PSHE
Autumn 2	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and understanding	PSHE
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	PSHE
Spring 2	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices, sleep, nutrition, rest and exercise	Health Education
Summer 1	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills, bereavement and loss	PSHE and Relationship Education
Summer 2	Changing Me	Includes Relationships and Sex Education in the context of coping positively with change	PSHE, Sex Education*, Science and Health Education.

<sup>\*</sup>Sex Education is the only part of the curriculum that is non-statutory.

#### 6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE). Relationships education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships. Jigsaw covers the

following areas identified by DFE: Families and people who care for me Caring friendships Respectful relationships Online relationships Being safe Both Relationship and Sex Education is broken down into six lessons. These lessons look different in each year group, and build on their previous learning. Outlined below are the six lesson focuses for each group for both Relationship and Sex Education. Some parts of 'Changing Me' are compulsory as they are statutory requirements as outlined in the national curriculum for Science, Health Education or PSHE. These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

#### **Delivery expectations for teachers:**

- Teachers are required to deliver RSE lessons as outlined in the Jigsaw programme.
- Teachers may adapt lesson plans and teaching materials to suit the needs of the pupils in their class, but they must not change lessons or materials without permission from the Headteacher.
- Teachers must remain as facilitators throughout the sessions.
- Teachers must remain impartial during sessions so as not to unconsciously promote one way of living over another, and to remain respectful to the wishes and beliefs of all
- Teachers and other staff members are not encouraged to share information about their personal relationships but may respond to questions asked by pupils if they feel it is appropriate to share within the context of the lesson.

#### **Managing Difficult Questions**

Primary-age pupils will often ask their teachers or other adults questions pertaining to sex or sexuality which go beyond what is set out for Relationships and/or Sex Education. Given ease of access to the internet, children whose questions go unanswered may turn to inappropriate sources of information. Teachers should consider what is appropriate and inappropriate to discuss in a whole-class setting. Teachers may seek support from the Headteacher and Deputy Headteacher when deciding how and when to answer difficult questions. Depending on the question asked, it may be answered during a whole-class, small group or 1:1 session. Teachers may discuss questions raised with parents and carers so that they can decide if and when they discuss certain topics with their children. Teachers should always keep lines of communication open with parents and carers, and should act in accordance with the values and aims set out in this policy.

#### 7. Pupils with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND)

At Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery, we ensure that RSHE is accessible for all pupils. We know that this is particularly important when planning teaching for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities. As in all other lessons, high quality teaching that is differentiated and personalised will be the starting point to ensure accessibility.

As set out in the SEND code of practice, when teaching these subjects to those with SEND, we aim to prepare pupils for the next phase of development to ensure positive adulthood outcomes. We know that some pupils are more vulnerable to exploitation, bullying and other issues due to the nature of their SEND. Relationships Education and RSE can also be particularly important subjects for some pupils; for example, those with Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs or learning disabilities. This is considered when designing and teaching these subjects.

For some SEND pupils there may be a need to tailor content and teaching to meet the specific needs of pupils at different developmental stages. As with all teaching for these subjects, we will ensure that our teaching is sensitive, age-appropriate, developmentally appropriate and delivered with reference to the law. Where this is the case, teachers are expected to work with the SENCO and parents/carers to tailor the offer.

#### 8. Relationship to other policies

This policy has links to School policies on Safeguarding, Child Protection, Health and Safety, Confidentiality, Healthy Schools, School Visits, Manual Handling and personal care, Antibullying Policy, Equality Policy, Science, P.E. Computing. R.E. and D&T.

#### 9. Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Teaching aspects that mainstream pupils will acquire through their development, such as understanding the term 'private'
- Delivering RSHE in a sensitive way, ensuring that all pupils and students understand the terminology
- Revisiting learning
- Adapting learning to meet the learning needs of the pupils and students
- Using appropriate vocabulary
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSHE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory/non-science components of RSHE

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSHE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSHE are encouraged to discuss this with the Headteacher.

#### The Governing body

The governing body will approve the RSHE policy, and hold the Headteacher to account for its implementation.

#### The Headteacher

The Headteacher is responsible for ensuring that RSHE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory/non-science components of RSE.

#### **Pupils and students**

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSHE and, when discussing issues related to RSHE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

#### 10. Parents' right to withdraw

For primary aged pupils, parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE. Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 4 of this policy and addressed to the Headteacher.

A copy of withdrawal requests will be placed in the pupil's educational record. The Headteacher will discuss the request with parents and take appropriate action.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

In all cases the Headteacher/RSE lead will meet with parents to understand their decision to withdraw and highlight the benefits of receiving this education with their peers. In this way pupils and students will receive accurate information.

#### See Appendix 4 for the right to withdraw form

#### 11. Professional Development and Training

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSHE as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar. The Headteacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSHE.

Staff have accessed the DfE training materials linked to all aspects of RE, RSE and HE.

#### 12. Monitoring Arrangements

The delivery of RSHE is monitored by the PSHE lead, Natalie Hayward and RSE lead, Grace Atkinson, through:

- Pupil interviews
- Planning and floor book looks
- Lesson observations
- Staff questionnaires

Pupils' development in RSHE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

#### Appendix 1: Relationships Education in Primary schools – 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. All statutory outcomes are covered in the Jigsaw 3-11 Programme.

By the end of primary school pupils should know:

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<ul> <li>That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</li> <li>How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</li> </ul>
Caring friendships	<ul> <li>How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li> <li>The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li> <li>That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>The conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>
Online relationships	<ul> <li>That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</li> <li>That the same principles apply to online relationships as to faceto face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</li> <li>The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</li> <li>How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</li> <li>How information and data is shared and used online</li> </ul>

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW			
Being safe	<ul> <li>What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</li> <li>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</li> <li>That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</li> <li>How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</li> <li>How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</li> <li>How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</li> <li>How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</li> <li>Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</li> </ul>			

# Physical health and mental well-being Education in Primary Schools – DfE Guidance 2019

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:

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Mental wellbeing	<ul> <li>That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.</li> <li>The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.</li> </ul>

# 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

- 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.

# Internet safety and harms

- 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

- 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).
- **H**ow and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health

Healthy eating	<ul> <li>What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
Health and prevention	<ul> <li>How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.</li> </ul>
Basic first aid	How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
	<ul> <li>Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries</li> </ul>
Changing adolescent body	<ul> <li>Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>About menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</li> </ul>

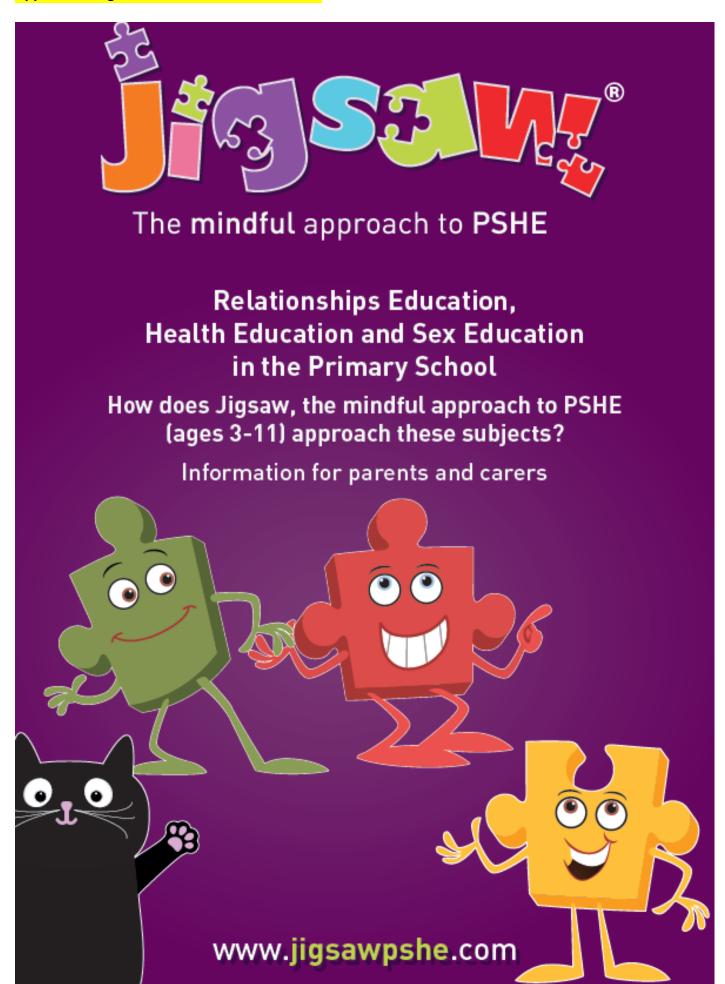
### Jigsaw PSHE 3 -11/12 Content Overview



Age Group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 3-5 (F1-F2)	Self-identity Understanding feelings Being in a classroom Being gentle Rights and responsibilities	Identifying talents Being special Families Where we live Making friends Standing up for yourself	Challenges Perseverance Goal-setting Overcoming obstacles Seeking help Jobs Achieving goals	Exercising bodies Physical activity Healthy food Sleep Keeping clean Safety	Family life Friendships Breaking friendships Falling out Dealing with bullying Being a good friend	Bodies Respecting my body Growing up Growth and change Fun and fears Celebrations
Ages 5-6	Feeling special and safe Being part of a class Rights and responsibilities Rewards and feeling proud Consequences Owning the Learning Charter	Similarities and differences Understanding bullying and knowing how to deal with it Making new friends Celebrating the differences in everyone	Setting goals Identifying successes and achievements Learning styles Working well and celebrating achievement with a partner Tackling new challenges Identifying and overcoming obstacles Feelings of success	Keeping myself healthy Healthier lifestyle choices Keeping clean Being safe Medicine safety/safety with household items Road safety Linking health and happiness	Belonging to a family Making friends/being a good friend Physical contact preferences People who help us Qualities as a friend and person Self-acknowledgement Being a good friend to myself Celebrating special relationships	Life cycles – animal and human Changes in me Changes since being a baby Differences between female and male bodies (correct terminology) Linking growing and learning Coping with change Transition
Ages 6-7	Hopes and fears for the year Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Safe and fair learning environment Valuing contributions Choices Recognising feelings	Assumptions and stereotypes about gender Understanding bullying Standing up for self and others Making new friends Gender diversity Celebrating difference and remaining friends	Achieving realistic goals Perseverance Learning strengths Learning with others Group co-operation Contributing to and sharing success	Motivation Healthier choices Relaxation Healthy eating and nutrition Healthier snacks and sharing food	Different types of family Physical contact boundaries Friendship and conflict Secrets Trust and appreciation Expressing appreciation for special relationships	Life cycles in nature Growing from young to old Increasing independence Differences in female and male bodies (correct terminology) Assertiveness Preparing for transition
Ages 7-8	Setting personal goals Self-identity and worth Positivity in challenges Rules, rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences Responsible choices Seeing things from others' perspectives	Families and their differences Family conflict and how to manage it (child-centred) Witnessing bullying and how to solve it Recognising how words can be hurtful Giving and receiving compliments	Difficult challenges and achieving success Dreams and ambitions New challenges Motivation and enthusiasm Recognising and trying to overcome obstacles Evaluating learning processes Managing feelings Simple budgeting	Exercise Fitness challenges Food labelling and healthy swaps Attitudes towards drugs Keeping safe and why it's important online and off line scenarios Respect for myself and others Healthy and safe choices	Family roles and responsibilities Friendship and negotiation Keeping safe online and who to go to for help Being a global citizen Being aware of how my choices affect others Awareness of how other children have different lives Expressing appreciation for family and friends	How babies grow Understanding a baby's needs Outside body changes Inside body changes Family stereotypes Challenging my ideas Preparing for transition

Age Group	Being Me In My World	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Ages 8-9	Being part of a class team Being a school citizen Rights, responsibilities and democracy (school council) Rewards and consequences Group decision-making Having a voice What motivates behaviour	Challenging assumptions Judging by appearance Accepting self and others Understanding influences Understanding bullying Problem-solving Identifying how special and unique everyone is First impressions	Hopes and dreams Overcoming disappointment Creating new, realistic dreams Achieving goals Working in a group Celebrating contributions Resilience Positive attitudes	Healthier friendships Group dynamics Smoking Alcohol Assertiveness Peer pressure Celebrating inner strength	Jealousy Love and loss Memories of loved ones Getting on and Falling Out Girlfriends and boyfriends Showing appreciation to people and animals	Being unique Having a baby Girls and puberty Confidence in change Accepting change Preparing for transition Environmental change
Ages 9-10	Planning the forthcoming year Being a citizen Rights and responsibilities Rewards and consequences How behaviour affects groups Democracy, having a voice, participating	Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict Racism Rumours and name-calling Types of bullying Material wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures	Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation	Smoking, including vaping Alcohol Alcohol and anti-social behaviour Emergency aid Body image Relationships with food Healthy choices Motivation and behaviour	Self-recognition and self-worth Building self-esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and gambling Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming SMARRT internet safety rules	Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys Conception (including IVF) Growing responsibility Coping with change Preparing for transition
Ages 10-11	Identifying goals for the year Global citizenship Children's universal rights Feeling welcome and valued Choices, consequences and rewards Group dynamics Democracy, having a voice Anti-social behaviour Role-modelling	Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration Empathy	Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria Emotions in success Making a difference in the world Motivation Recognising achievements Compliments	Taking personal responsibility How substances affect the body Exploitation, including 'county lines' and gang culture Emotional and mental health Managing stress	Mental health Identifying mental health worries and sources of support Love and loss Managing feelings Power and control Assertiveness Technology safety Take responsibility with technology use	Self-image Body image Puberty and feelings Conception to birth Reflections about change Physical attraction Respect and consent Boyfriends/girlfriends Sexting Transition

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**Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE (Personal, Social, Health Education)** is a teaching and learning programme which includes the statutory RSHE (Relationships Education, Sex Education and Health Education) and has a strong focus on emotional and mental health and wellbeing.

Jigsaw believes that this work is vital to support children's development and to underpin their learning capacity, and that it is most effective when parents and carers work in partnership with the school.

We, like schools and parents, want children to be safe, healthy and happy.

Schools will be respectful of the faith, beliefs and contexts of children's families, engaging with parents and carers. Children's safety and wellbeing is paramount and schools must fulfil their statutory duties.

## What are the aims of Relationships Education, Sex Education and Health Education in the primary school?

The opening paragraph of the Department for Education guidance states:

"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."

(DfE, 2019, Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education)

### What must primary schools teach in Relationships Education, Health Education and Sex Education?

From September 2020, Relationships and Health Education are compulsory in all primary schools in England. For primary aged children this includes curriculum content under two headings (DfE 2019):

#### Relationships Education

Families and people who care for me

Caring Friendships

Respectful Relationships

Online Relationships

Being safe



#### Health Education

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

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This DfE guidance clearly states the statutory requirements, i.e. what children MUST be taught by the end of primary school. Health Education includes learning about 'the changing adolescent body' to equip children to understand and cope with puberty.

The National Curriculum for Science (also a compulsory subject), includes learning the correct names for the main external body parts, learning about the human body as it grows from birth to old age and reproduction in some plants and animals. (which could include human beings).

So, Relationships Education, Health Education and Science are compulsory subjects. and parents/carers do NOT have the right to withdraw their children from these subjects.

It is up to primary schools to determine what is meant by 'Sex Education'. At primary school age, it is usually agreed to mean 'human reproduction', and can be taught within Science.

If, however, it is taught within PSHE/RSHE parents have the right to request their child is withdrawn from these specific lessons.

The DfE recommends, 'that all primary schools should have a Sex Education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils."

The school will share its position on teaching Sex Education with parents/carers through its policy, and if relevant will make clear which lessons they can request their child is withdrawn from, i.e. which lessons constitute this additional Sex Education, if any.

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. Schools using Jigsaw decide on whether to use these lessons in their RSHE Programme, to cover this subject matter in NC Science or not to include them for their children, and this will be reflected in the policy.

At Jigsaw, we believe this work is an important part of safeguarding children, as knowledge empowers them, helping them to stay safe and cope with puberty understanding why their bodies will change.



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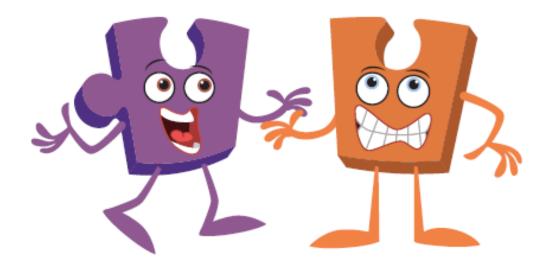
#### Why is this RSHE curriculum needed?

There are four main aims for teaching RSE within the context of Primary School PSHE (Personal, Social, Health Education):

- More than ever before, children are exposed to representations of sex and sexuality
  through the social culture around them. The unregulated content on the internet or
  social media, can mean children may be exposed to dangerous, confusing or scary
  content. We can prepare them for this by presenting a balanced view of positive
  healthy relationships to help them to be discerning and to stay safe.
- There is much independent research showing most parents and carers value the support of schools in providing Relationship and Sex Education for their children.
   Parents and schools want children to be safe and happy.
- A range of independent research consistently shows that effective Relationship Education delays first sexual experience and reduces risk-taking in young people.
- Surveys of children and young people, as well as Ofsted, have repeatedly said that
  Relationship and Sex Education tends to be "too little, too late and too biological".
  This is one of the many reasons why the Department for Education is making
  Relationships and Health Education compulsory in primary schools from September
  2020, with an emphasis on Relationships Education.

#### If you have any questions...

Talk to your child's teacher, the head teacher, or the teacher in charge of PSHE.
 Often, when parents and carers find out what is in the curriculum, their fears are allayed as they can appreciate it is in the best interests of their child's lifelong learning and safeguarding.



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#### What about LGBT+ issues?

There has been much mis-information in the media about how LGBT+ issues are to be taught within the Relationships, Health and Sex Education curriculum in primary schools. Jigsaw has produced a separate leaflet explaining its approach to this. Your child's school can make this available to you on request.

Jigsaw firmly stands by its position that EVERY child is valued and special.

#### More about Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE?

Jigsaw PSHE is a comprehensive and completely original Scheme of Work (lesson plans) for the whole primary school. The Jigsaw teaching materials integrate Personal, Social, Health Education (PSHE), emotional literacy, social skills, mindfulness, and spiritual development in a whole-school approach. The expectations of the DfE Relationships and Health Education guidance are woven throughout Jigsaw but specifically covered in the Relationships and Healthy Me Puzzles (units), with puberty and human reproduction being taught in the Changing Me Puzzle.

The Jigsaw PSHE lessons aim to give children their entitlement to information about relationships, puberty and human reproduction, appropriate to their ages and stages of development. This work is treated in a matter-of-fact and sensitive manner and helps children to cope with change, including puberty, and to learn about healthy relationships.

There are six Puzzles (units):

Being me in My World

Celebrating Difference

Dreams and Goals

Healthy Me

Relationships

Changing Me.

each with six lessons.

These are sequenced from the beginning to the end of the school year. The Relationships and Changing Me Puzzles are taught in the Summer Term.

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# What will my child actually be taught about puberty and human reproduction?

Jigsaw's 'Changing Me' unit is taught over a period of 6 weeks, usually in the second half of the summer term. Each year group will be taught appropriate to their age and developmental stage, building on the previous years' learning. Please note: at no point will a child be taught something that is inappropriate; and if a question from a child arises and the teacher feels it would be inappropriate to answer, (for example, because of its mature or explicit nature), the child will be encouraged to ask his/her parents or carers at home. The question will not be answered to the child or class if it is outside the remit of that year group's programme.

The Changing Me Puzzle is all about coping positively with change and includes:

- Ages 3-5 Growing up: how we have changed since we were babies.
- Ages 5-6 Boys' and girls' bodies; correct names for body parts.
- Ages 6-7 Boys' and girls' bodies; body parts and respecting privacy (which parts of the body are private and why this is).
- Ages 7-8 How babies grow and how boys' and girls' bodies change as they grow older. Introduction to puberty and menstruation.
- Ages 8-9 Internal and external reproductive body parts. Recap about puberty and menstruation. Conception explained in simple terms.
- Ages 9-10 Puberty for boys and girls in more detail including the social and emotional aspects of becoming an adolescent. Conception explained in simple biological terms.
- Ages 10-11 Puberty for boys and girls revisited. Understanding conception to the birth of a baby. Becoming a teenager.

All lessons are taught using correct terminology, child-friendly language and diagrams.



## How can I talk to my child about relationships, puberty and human reproduction?

What children learn at school is only part of the curriculum, and children can continue to learn from you at home. For some parents/carers, it can feel totally natural to discuss relationships, puberty and human reproduction with their child, while for others it can seem uncomfortable. Either way, it is important to remember these key points:

- · We all want children to be safe, healthy and happy.
- We need to consider their needs and the world they inhabit.
- We need to normalise talking about relationships, puberty and human reproduction to ensure children feel they can talk to parents/carers about any concerns or worries they may have.
- We may need to challenge our own ways of thinking about how we feel about relationships and sex education.
- We have choices. We can avoid talking about relationships and puberty or we can communicate openly and honestly with children.

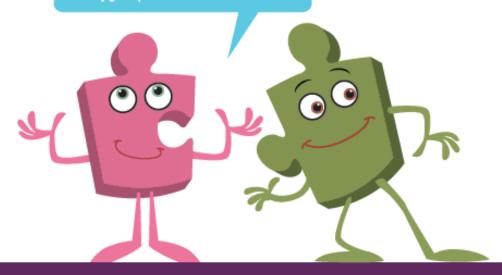
#### Here are some tips for talking to your child:

- Be honest. If you don't know the answer to a question, be honest and say so. Tell your child that you will need to find out and that you will get back to them with more soon.
- Remember that children are curious and want to know and understand. We tend to place our adult perspective on children's questions and comments, when actually a child just wants (and needs) a very simple, age-appropriate, matter-of-fact answer. This answer will not involve an 'adult' understanding of a topic it needs to be at a child's level, with opportunity given for the child to be able to ask further questions if needed. Give yourself time to respond by asking something like, "What do you think that means?" or "Why do you ask?"
- Keep lines of communication open. Having an open and honest relationship with your child can really help make conversations easier, so make sure that you are always willing to talk when your child needs you; if you can't, explain why and find another time when it is more mutually convenient.
- Use correct terminology. It helps that children aren't confused by hints, euphemisms and innuendo; use correct terminology whenever you can, especially for body parts. This is hugely important for safeguarding too.

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- Respond to what children say they need. Bear in mind that children's lives today
  are very different from even five years ago. Therefore, the education they receive
  needs to reflect this. Research shows us that children want and need to understand
  relationships, puberty and human reproduction, and want to be able to talk with
  parents/carers about this when they have had lessons at school. We may feel that
  they know too much, when actually ignorance is the enemy of innocence.
- Answer questions and don't be afraid to say, 'I really don't know let's work it out
  or look it up together'. Have a phrase for awkward moments, such as, 'That's a good
  question, and let's talk about it once we get home'.
- Always respond. If you don't, they may think it is wrong to talk to you about relationships, puberty or human reproduction and as a result you may find your child clams up when you want to raise the subject, now or in the future.
- If it all feels too personal, try talking about people in books, films and favourite television programmes.
- Enjoy it. Laugh with each other!
- · Work in partnership with the school.

We hope you found this information helpful. If you would like to know more about Jigsaw PSHE ask your child's school or visit the Jigsaw website www.jigsawpshe.com



www.jigsawpshe.com

+44 (0)1202 377192

#### Appendix 4: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE

Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery – Parents Request to withdraw their child from the non-statutory/non-science aspects of the curriculum.

ТО ВЕ СОМРІ	ETED BY PARENTS				
Name of child		Class	Child's D.O.B		
Name of parent		Date			
Reason for wi	ithdrawing from sex education wit	hin relations	ships and sex education		
Any other info	ormation you would like the school	ol to consider	r		
Parent signature					

TO BE COMPLET	TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL				
Agreed actions from discussion with parents					
School signature and date					

#### Appendix 5: Knowledge and Progression Skills Document



## Hollinswood Primary School and Nursery

Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education Skills and Knowledge Progression grid

2022 - 2023

### What is Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education?

Relationships Education teaches the fundamental building blocks of positive relationships, focusing on friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other peers and adults. Health Education teaches us the information we need to make good decisions about our own health and wellbeing, to recognise issues in ourselves and others, and to seek support as early as possible when issues arise.

Being Me in My World							
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	

			democracy
			and having a
			voice benefits
			the school
			community
			Understand
			how to
			contribute
			towards the
			democratic
			process

Celebrating Differences								
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		

	proud means and that people can be proud of different things Know that people
	can be good at different things
	Know what being unique means
	Know that families can be different
NOWLEDGE	Know that people have different homes and why they are important to them
KNO	Know different ways of making friends
	Know different ways to stand up for myself
	Know the names of some emotions such as happy, sad, frightened, angry
	Know that they don't have to be 'the same as' to be a friend
	Know why having friends is important

Know what being

Know that people have differences and similarities Know what bullying means Know who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy Know skills to make friendships Know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different	Know there are stereotypes about boys and girls Know that it is OK not to conform to gender stereotypes Know it is good to be yourself Know that sometimes people get bullied because of difference Know the difference between right and wrong and the role that choice has to play in this Know that friends can be different and still be friends Know where to get help if being bullied Know the difference between a one-off incident and bullying	Know why families are important Know that everybody's family is different Know that sometimes family members don't get along and some reasons for this Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences	Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act Know there are influences that can affect how we judge a person or situation Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyberbullying Know what to do if they think bullying is, or might be taking place Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone Know that first impressions can change	Know what culture means Know that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable Know that rumour spreading is a form of bullying on and offline Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline Know that bullying can be direct and indirect Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world	Know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from Know that being different could affect someone's life Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group Know why some people choose to bully others Know that people with disabilities can lead amazing lives Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict

Know some qualities			
of a positive			
friendship			

VOCABILARY	Different, Special, Proud, Kind, Same, Similar, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Angry, Family.  Development matters links Gradually understand how others might be feeling. Show more confidence in new social situations. Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. Think about the perspectives of others. Understand gradually how others might be feeling.	Similarity, Difference, Bullying, Behaviour, Deliberate, Unfair, Included, Bully, Celebrations, Special, Unique	Assumptions, Stereotypes, Bully, Purpose, Feelings, Lonely, Help, Stand up for, Male, Female, Diversity, Fairness, Kindness, Friends, Unique.	Family, Safe, Connected, Difference, Conflict, Solutions, Witness, Bystander, Bullying, Hurtful, Compliment, Unique.	Assumption, Judgement, Accept, Influence, Opinion, Attitude, Bullying, Secret, Deliberate, Cyber bullying, Troll, Impression.	Culture, Conflict, Racism, discrimination, Bullying, Rumour, Homophobic, C, Indirect, Direct.	Disability, Impairment, Empathy, Perception, Diversity, Transgender, Gender Diversity, Power, Harassment, Perseverance, Admiration.
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			Dr	eams and Goals			
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KNOWLEDGE	Know what a challenge is Know that it is important to keep trying Know what a goal is Know how to set goals and work towards them Know which words are kind Know some jobs that they might like to do when they are older Know that they must work hard now in order to be able to achieve the job they want when they are older Know when they are older Know when they have achieved a goal	Know how to set simple goals Know how to achieve a goal Know how to work well with a partner Know that tackling a challenge can stretch their learning Know how to identify obstacles which make achieving their goals difficult and work out how to overcome them Know when a goal has been achieved	Know how to choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it  Know that it is important to persevere  Know how to recognise what working together well looks like  Know what good group working looks like  Know how to share success with other people	Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success  Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them  Know how they can best overcome learning challenges  Know that they are responsible for their own learning  Know what their own strengths are as a learner  Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement  Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles  Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and identify how it can be better next time	Know what their own hopes and dreams are Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true Know that reflecting on positive and happy experiences can help them to counteract disappointment Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have been disappointed Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal Know how to work as part of a successful group Know how to share in the success of a group	Know that they will need money to help them to achieve some of their dreams  Know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know  Know that different jobs pay more money than others  Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older  Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals  Know that communicating with someone from a different culture means that they can learn from them and vice versa  Know ways that they can support young people in their own culture and abroad	Know their own learning strengths Know how to set realistic and challenging goals Know what the learning steps are they need to take to achieve their goal Know a variety of problems that the world is facing Know how to work with other people to make the world a better place Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place Know what their classmates like and admire about them

SKILLS	Understand that challenges can be difficult  Recognise some of the feelings linked to perseverance  Talk about a time that they kept on trying and achieved a goal  Be ambitious  Resilience  Recognise how kind words can encourage people  Feel proud  Celebrate success	Recognise things that they do well Explain how they learn best Celebrate an achievement with a friend Recognise their own feelings when faced with a challenge Recognise their own feelings when they are faced with an obstacle Recognise how they feel when they overcome an obstacle Can store feelings of success	Be able to describe their own achievements and the feelings linked to this Recognise their own strengths as a learner Recognise how working with others can be helpful Be able to work effectively with a partner Be able to choose a partner with whom they work well Be able to work as part of a group Recognise how it feels to be part of a group that succeeds and store this feeling	Recognise other people's achievements in overcoming difficulties Imagine how it will feel when they achieve their dream / ambition Can break down a goal into small steps Recognise how other people can help them to achieve their goals Can manage feelings of frustration linked to facing obstacles Can share their success with others Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time	Can talk about their hopes and dreams and the feelings associated with these Can identify the feeling of disappointment Can identify a time when they have felt disappointed Be able to cope with disappointment Help others to cope with disappointment Can identify what resilience is Have a positive attitude Enjoy being part of a group challenge Can share their success with others Can store feelings of success (in their internal	Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up  Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs  Appreciate the opportunities learning and education can give them  Reflect on the differences between their own learning goals and those of someone from a different culture  Appreciate the differences between themselves and someone from a different culture  Understand why they are motivated to make a positive contribution to supporting others  Contribution, Society,	Understand why it is important to stretch the boundaries of their current learning Set success criteria so that they know when they have achieved their goal Recognise the emotions they experience when they consider people in the world who are suffering or living in difficult circumstances Empathise with people who are suffering or living in difficult situations Be able to give praise and compliments to other people when they recognise that person's achievements
VOCABIL	Ambition, Encourage	Achievement, Goal, Process, Team-work, Celebrate, Challenge.	Persevere, Difficult, Easy, Team work,	Challenges, Ambitions, Aspirations,	Resilience, Positive attitude, Disappointment,	Determination,  Motivation, Aspiration, Culture,	Criteria, Global issue, Empathy, Motivation, Contribution

Development	Product, Obstacle,	Motivated, Efficient,	Fears, Hurts, Positive	Communication,	
matters links	Overcome, Dreams.	Responsible,	experiences, Self-	Support, Difference.	
See themselves as a		Frustration, Solutions,	belief, Commitment.		
valuable individual		Evaluate.			
Show resilience and					
perseverance in the					
face of a challenge					
Develop appropriate					
ways of being					
assertive					
Select and use					
activities and					
resources with help					
when needed that					
helps them to					
achieve a goal					
they've chosen, or					
one which is					
suggested to them					

Healthy Me							
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	

	Know the names for	Know the difference	Know what their body	Know how exercise	Know how different	Know the health risks	Know how to take
	some parts of their	between being healthy	needs to stay healthy	affects their bodies	friendship groups are	of smoking	responsibility for their
	body	and unhealthy	Know what relaxed	Know why their hearts	formed and how they	Know how smoking	own health
	Know what the word	Know some ways to	means	and lungs are such	fit into them	tobacco affects the	Know how to make
	'healthy' means	keep healthy	Know what makes	important organs	Know which friends	lungs, liver and heart	choices that benefit
	Know some things	Know how to make	them feel relaxed /	Know that the amount	they value most	Know some of the	their own health and
	that they need to do	healthy lifestyle	stressed	of calories, fat and	Know that there are	risks linked to	well-being
	to keep healthy	choices	Know how medicines	sugar that they put	leaders and followers	misusing alcohol,	Know about different
	Know that they need	Know how to keep	work in their bodies	into their bodies will	in groups	including antisocial	types of drugs and
	to exercise to keep	themselves clean and	Know that it is	affect their health	Know that they can	behaviour	their uses
	healthy	healthy	important to use	Know that there are	take on different roles	Know basic	Know how these
	Know how to help	Know that germs cause	medicines safely	different types of	according to the	emergency	different types of
	themselves go to	disease / illness	Know how to make	drugs	situation	procedures including	drugs can affect
щ	sleep and that sleep	Know that all	some healthy snacks	Know that there are	Know the facts about	the recovery position	people's bodies,
bd	is good for them	household products,	Know why healthy	things, places and	smoking and its	Know how to get help	especially their liver
,E	Know when and how	including medicines,	snacks are good for	people that can be	effects on health	in emergency	and heart
$\geq$	to wash their hands	can be harmful if not	their bodies	dangerous	Know some of the	situations	Know that some
KNOWLEDGE	properly	used properly	Know which foods	Know a range of	reasons some people	Know that the media,	people can be
~	Know what to do if	Know that medicines	given their bodies	strategies to keep	start to smoke	social media and	exploited and made to do things that are
	they get lost	can help them if they	energy	themselves safe	Know the facts about	celebrity culture	against the law
	Know how to say No	feel poorly	chergy	Know when	alcohol and its effects	promotes certain	
	to strangers	Know how to keep safe		something feels safe	on health, particularly	body types	Know why some people join gangs and
	Ū	when crossing the road		or unsafe	the liver	Know the different	the risk that this can
		Know about people		Know that their	Know some of the	roles food can play in	involve
		who can keep them		bodies are complex	reasons some people	people's lives and know that people can	Know what it means
		safe		and need taking care	drink alcohol	develop eating	to be emotionally well
				of	Know ways to resist	problems / disorders	•
					when people are	related to body image	Know that stress can
					putting pressure on	pressure	be triggered by a range of things
					them	Know what makes a	
					Know what they think	healthy lifestyle	Know that being
					is right and wrong	,, -	stressed can cause

							drug and alcohol misuse
SKILLS	Recognise how exercise makes them feel Recognise how different foods can make them feel Can explain what they need to do to stay healthy Can give examples of healthy food Can explain how they might feel if they don't get enough sleep Can explain what to do if a stranger approaches them	Feel good about themselves when they make healthy choices Realise that they are special Keep themselves safe Recognise ways to look after themselves if they feel poorly Recognise when they feel frightened and know how to ask for help Recognise how being healthy helps them to feel happy	Desire to make healthy lifestyle choices Identify when a feeling is weak and when a feeling is strong Feel positive about caring for their bodies and keeping it healthy Have a healthy relationship with food Express how it feels to share healthy food with their friends	Able to set themselves a fitness challenge Recognise what it feels like to make a healthy choice Identify how they feel about drugs Can express how being anxious or scared feels Can take responsibility for keeping themselves and others safe Respect their own bodies and appreciate what they do	Can identify the feelings that they have about their friends and different friendship groups Recognise how different people and groups they interact with impact on them Identify which people they most want to be friends with Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure Can tap into their inner strength and know-how to be assertive	Can make informed decisions about whether or not they choose to smoke when they are older Can make informed decisions about whether they choose to drink alcohol when they are older Recognise strategies for resisting pressure Can identify ways to keep themselves calm in an emergency Can reflect on their own body image and know how important it is that this is positive Accept and respect themselves for who they are Respect and value their own bodies Be motivated to keep themselves healthy and happy	Are motivated to care for their own physical and emotional health Are motivated to find ways to be happy and cope with life's situations without using drugs Identify ways that someone who is being exploited could help themselves Suggest strategies someone could use to avoid being pressured Recognise that people have different attitudes towards mental health / illness Can use different strategies to manage stress and pressure

VOCABILARY	Healthy, Exercise, Sleep, Wash, Clean, Stranger, Scared, Trust.	Healthy, Unhealthy, Balanced, Exercise, Sleep, Choices, Clean, Hygienic, Medicines, Trust, Safe, Green Cross Code.	Lifestyle, Motivation, Relax, Tense, Calm, Medicines, Balanced diet, Portion, Energy, Fuel, Nutritious.	Oxygen, Energy, Calories, Heartbeat, Fitness, Labels, Drugs, Attitude, Harmful, Risk, Body, Choice.	Healthy, Relationships, Leader, Follower, Assertive, Pressure, Peers, Guilt, Advice, Anxiety, Believe.	Informed decision, Pressure, Influence, Emergency, Recovery position, Body image, Media, Altered, Self- respect, Eating disorder, Respect, Debate, Opinion, Fact, Motivation.	Responsibility, Choice, Immunisation, Prevention, Restricted, Illegal, Substances, Exploited, Vulnerable, Criminal, Gangs, Pressure, Strategies, Reputation, Anti-social behaviour, Mental health, Emotional health, Symptoms, Stress, Triggers, Strategies
------------	--	---	---	---	--	---	---

Relationships Relationships							
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	

Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs)  Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs)  Know that there are lots of different types of families  Know that families function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-  Know that families out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family  Jealousy  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships  Know that families of have different responsibilities within the family  Know that different yellows of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships	to take care
Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs)  Know that there are lots of different types of families  Know that there are lots of different types of families are  Know that families function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-  Know that different people in a family  Know that there are lots of different roles or have different responsibilities within the family  Figure 1 (An out that families or have different roles or have different responsibilities within the family  Know that different people in a family  Know that there are lots of different roles or have different responsibilities within the family  Know that families are  Know that families out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships	
people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs)  Know that different types of families  Know that there are function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-  Know that different responsibilities within the family  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships  Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships	n mental
have different responsibilities (jobs)  Know that families are  Tunction well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-  Tunction well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-  The family responsibilities within the family responsibilities within the family relationships  The families are the family responsibilities within the family responsibilitie	
responsibilities (jobs)  Know that families are	
Know that families are care, love and co-	that they
No south at leading to the transfer   No south at high properties   no south at high propertie	re of their
Know some of the product of belonging, printing production of the product of the	al health
characteristics of love and care Know that there are stereotypes can be normal part of to an online Know the	tages of
healthy and safe  Know how to make a lots of forms of unfair e.g. Mum is relationships community can have grief and to grief and gri	nat there
friendship   friend   physical contact   diways the carer, Dad   friendship   positive and negative   are different	nt types of
Know that friends within a family always goes to work feelings are a normal consequences loss that c	use people
sometimes fall out share the restriction of Know how to stay part of loss Know that there are to grieve	
Know some of the solution of solution is stop if someone is stop if so	sometimes
hurting them   Skills of Heliusilip, e.g.     Tesponsibilities ill dil   neonle car	try to gain
Know come reasons taking turns, being a we loss a special power or o	ontrol
Know that unkind Know that physical why friends have words can never be contact can be used as why friends have which have a second have why friends have which have why friends have why friends have which have a second have why friends have why	
taken back and they taken back and they a greeting taken back and they taken back and taken	e of the
can hurt Know that friendships for keeping thomselves safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought thomselves and tried for keeping thomselves are thought thomselves are thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought thought the safe and tried for keeping thomselves are thought the safe and the safe and tried for keeping the safe and the safe and tried for keeping the safe and tried for keeping the safe and tried for keeping the safe and the safe and tried for keeping the safe and the safe and tried for keeping the safe and tr	being
have ups and downs   relationships	
with the control of t	to use
half when faciling how they half change with time Know now some of Many that compatings Know that too much technology	safely and
positively	.0
Manding Friendships	ate with
or Solve-it-together relationship to end if Know how to stay safe their friends	ls and
get angry when using problem-solving it is causing negative when using family	
methods   Know that they and all   feelings or is unsafe   technology to	
Children have rights communicate with	
secrets and worry (UNCRC) friends	
secrets and why it is Know the lives of	
important to share children around the	
'	
worry secrets world can be different from their own	ŀ

SKILLS	Can identify what jobs they do in their family and those carried out by parents/carers and siblings Can suggest ways to make a friend or help someone who is lonely Can use different ways to mend a friendship Can recognise what being angry feels like Can use Calm Me when angry or upset	Can express how it feels to be part of a family and to care for family members  Can say what being a good friend means  Can show skills of friendship  Can identify forms of physical contact they prefer  Can say no when they receive a touch they don't like  Can praise themselves and others  Can recognise some of their personal qualities  Can say why they appreciate a special relationship	Can identify the different roles and responsibilities in their family Can recognise the value that families can bring Can recognise and talk about the types of physical contact that is acceptable or unacceptable Can use positive problem-solving techniques (Mending Friendships or Solve-it-together) to resolve a friendship conflict Can identify the negative feelings associated with keeping a worry secret Can identify the	Can identify the responsibilities they have within their family Can use Solve-it-together in a conflict scenario and find a win-win outcome Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on social media or the internet Can empathise with people from other countries who may not have a fair job/less fortunate Understand that they are connected to the global community in many different ways Can identify	Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy Can identify people who are special to them and express why Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss Can suggest strategies for managing loss Can tell you about someone they no longer see Can suggest ways to manage relationship	Can suggest strategies for building selfesteem of themselves and others Can identify when an online community / social media group feels risky, uncomfortable, or unsafe Can suggest strategies for staying safe online / social media Can say how to report unsafe online / social network activity Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe Can suggest ways to monitor and reduce screen time	Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of Can help themselves and others when worried about a mental health problem Recognise when they are feeling grief and have strategies to manage them Demonstrate ways they could stand up for themselves and their friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control Can resist pressure to do something online
SKIITS	being angry feels like Can use Calm Me	don't like Can praise themselves and others Can recognise some of their personal qualities Can say why they appreciate a special	problem-solving techniques (Mending Friendships or Solve- it-together) to resolve a friendship conflict Can identify the negative feelings associated with keeping a worry secret	people from other countries who may not have a fair job/ less fortunate Understand that they are connected to the global community in many different ways	for managing loss Can tell you about someone they no longer see Can suggest ways to	unsafe online / social network activity  Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe  Can suggest ways to monitor and reduce	Demonstrate ways they could stand up for themselves and their friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control Can resist pressure to

			they were worried or scared				
VOCABILARY	Family, Relationship, Friend, Words, Feelings, calm.  Development matters links Understand gradually how others might be feeling. Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. Talk with others to solve conflicts. Build constructive and respectful relationships.	Belong, Same, Different, Caring, Like, Dislike, Help, Community, Feelings, Confidence, Praise, Skills, Self-belief.	Co-operate, Touch, Physical contact, Acceptable, Not acceptable, Conflict, Secret, Trust, Reliability, Celebrate, Appreciate.	Stereotype, Career, Responsibilities, Differences, Similarities, Solution, Safe, Unsafe, Exploitation, Justice, United Nations, Equality, Deprivation, Appreciation, Gratitude, Celebrate.	Relationship, Jealousy, Emotions, Loss, Memorial, Acceptance, Compromise, Trust, Empathy, Betrayal, Amicable.	Personal attributes, Qualities, Characteristics, Selfesteem, Social media, Rights, Responsibilities, Grooming, Appropriate, Physical health, Mental health, Peer pressure, Influences, Personal information.	Mental health, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Warning, Self-harm, Emotions, Bereavement, Power, Control, Authority, Assertive, Risks, Pressure, Influences, Self-control, True / untrue, Assertiveness, Judgement, Technology, Power.

Changing Me						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

KNOWLEDGE	Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list) Know that we grow from baby to adult Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a worry Know that remembering happy times can help us move on	Know that animals including humans have a life cycle Know that changes happen when we grow up Know that people grow up at different rates and that is normal Know the names of male and female private body parts Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened Know that learning brings about change	Know that life cycles exist in nature  Know that aging is a natural process including old-age  Know that some changes are out of an individual's control  Know how their bodies have changed from when they were a baby and that they will continue to change as they age  Know the physical differences between male and female bodies  Know the correct names for private body parts  Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these  Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened  Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and	Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops Know that babies need love and care from their parents/carers Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty	Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby Know how the female and male body change at puberty Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions	Know what perception means and that perceptions can be right or wrong  Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception  Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF  Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility	Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship Know the importance of self-esteem and what they can do to develop it Know what they are looking forward to and what they are worried about when thinking about transition to secondary school / moving to their next class
				puberty  Know some of the changes on the inside			

		some are	that happen during		
		unacceptable	puberty		

SKILLS	Can identify how they have changed from a baby Can say what might change for them they get older Recognise that changing class can illicit happy and/or sad emotions Can say how they feel about changing class/ growing up Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/ home	Understand and accepts that change is a natural part of getting older  Can identify some things that have changed and some things that have stayed the same since being a baby (including the body)  Can express why they enjoy learning  Can suggest ways to manage change e.g. moving to a new class	Can appreciate that changes will happen and that some can be controlled and others not  Be able to express how they feel about changes  Show appreciation for people who are older  Can recognise the independence and responsibilities they have now compared to being a baby or toddler  Can say what greater responsibilities and freedoms they may have in the future  Can say who they would go to for help if worried or scared  Can say what types of touch they find comfortable/ uncomfortable  Be able to confidently ask someone to stop if they are being hurt or frightened	Can express how they feel about babies Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family Can express how they feel about puberty Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about	Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up Can express any concerns they have about puberty Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change	Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self- image and body-image Can suggest ways to boost self-esteem of self and others Recognise that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them Can ask questions about puberty to seek clarification Can express how they feel about having a romantic relationship when they are an adult Can express how they feel about having children when they are an adult Can express how they feel about becoming a teenager Can say who they can talk to if concerned about puberty or becoming a teenager/adult	Recognise ways they can develop their own self-esteem  Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty  Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby  Understand that mutual respect is essential in a boyfriend / girlfriend relationship and that they shouldn't feel pressured into doing something that they don't want to  Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body-image  Use strategies to prepare themselves emotionally for the transition (changes) to secondary school
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	Dahu Craura ua	Changes Life and s	Can say what they are looking forward to in the next year	Dieth Dabias Mathe	Lloigue Doronte	Rody image Percention	Montal health Davis d
VOCABILARY	Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited, Memories.	Changes, Life cycles, Baby, Adult, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Feelings, Coping.	Grow, Control, Life cycle, Baby, Adult, Old, Young, Change, Appearance, Independent, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Public, Private, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable,	Birth, Babies, Mother, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Puberty, Male, Female, Testicles, Sperm, Penis, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum / ova, Womb / uterus, Vagina, Stereotypes.	Unique, Parents, Sperm, Egg / ovum, Penis, Testicles, Vagina / vulva, Womb / uterus, Ovaries, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Puberty, Menstruation, Periods, Emotions, Acceptance.	Body-image, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Uterus, Womb, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Puberty, Genitals, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Hormones, Testosterone, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Menstruation, Sanitary products, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager.	Mental health, Period, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Contraception, Pregnancy, Menstruation, Sanitary products, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, attraction, relationship, sexting