



Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) Policy

Incorporating Relationships Education
and separately Sex Education.

Date of Review: Annually in November

Cotteridge Primary School Personal, Health, Social and Economic (PSHE) Policy

Cotteridge Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment.

Introduction

This policy outlines our school's approach to the teaching, organisation and management of Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) Education taught at Cotteridge Primary School. The implementation of this policy is the responsibility of all teaching staff. The responsibility for monitoring and review rests with the PSHE leader and ultimately the Headteacher. At Cotteridge, PSHE includes Relationships Education which from September 2020 will become statutory in primary schools.

Aims

The aim of this policy is to ensure that leaders, teachers and parents understand the PSHE curriculum at Cotteridge School and our approach to teaching it. PSHE and within this Relationships Education are an important and necessary part of education and living in modern Britain. We believe it is vital to equip pupils with a sound understanding of the risks of the modern world and with the knowledge and skills necessary to make safe and informed decisions. Our approach teaches the content of the curriculum in an age appropriate and sensitive manner. High quality relationships education helps create safe school communities in which children can grow, learn, and develop positive, healthy behaviour for life.

Sex Education that is not part of the statutory science curriculum does not form part of the statutory requirement for Relationships Education in primary schools. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from that part of sex education that is not covered by the science curriculum following a meeting with a member of the Senior Leadership Team or the Pastoral Manager. Please see appendix 4 for more detail.

'Evidence shows that well-delivered PSHE programmes have an impact on both academic and non-academic outcomes for pupils, particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged'. PSHE Association

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.

Secretary of State for Education: Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education 2019.

Safeguarding and PSHE

Good quality PSHE is the cornerstone of good quality safeguarding with children often feeling empowered to share concerns or comments about their lives during PSHE lessons.

PSHE plays a vital part in meeting schools' safeguarding obligations. Schools maintain a statutory obligation under the Children Act (2004) to promote their pupils' wellbeing, and under the Education Act (1996) to prepare children and young people for the challenges, opportunities and

responsibilities of adult life. 2019 guidance on Relationships Education from the Department of Education becoming statutory in 2020 pertains to section 80A of the Education Act 2002 and section 403 of the Education Act 1996

Through the Relationships Education lessons delivered as part of the PSHE curriculum, schools will teach pupils the knowledge they need to recognise and to report abuse, including emotional, physical and sexual abuse. In primary schools, this can be delivered by focusing on boundaries and privacy, ensuring young people understand that they have rights over their own bodies. This should also include understanding boundaries in friendships with peers and also in families and with others, in all contexts, including online. Pupils should know how to report concerns and seek advice when they suspect or know that something is wrong. At all stages it will be important to balance teaching children about making sensible decisions to stay safe (including online) whilst being clear it is never the fault of a child who is abused and why victim blaming is always wrong. These subjects complement Health Education and as part of a comprehensive programme and whole school approach, this knowledge can support safeguarding of children. This guidance comes directly from the Department for Education document issued in 2019 *Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education*.

UNICEF

The school respects children's rights as established by UNICEF and identified in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the start of each academic year, each class produces a class charter where rights important to that class are displayed. UNICEF ambassadors help promote the rights of the child throughout school.

Equality

Cotteridge Primary School respects the Equality Act 2010 and teaches the importance of respect for people of a different race, gender, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity, age or religion, in school through the value of tolerance. Lessons aim to ensure our children leave school happy and understanding about living in a community full of difference and diversity, whether that difference is through race, gender, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity, age or religion.

The role of the subject leader

The subject leader for PSHE, working with the Senior Leadership will monitor the curriculum on a termly basis through pupil interview and staff questionnaires. Findings will be reported to the senior leadership team via the interim and final subject leader report although if there is a need for urgent action it is the Subject Leader's responsibility to inform a member of SLT immediately.

The PSHE Curriculum

PSHE is taught in regularly and where possible interventions (catch up teaching for English and Maths) will not take place during the weekly PSHE session, ensuring all children including those with SEND will have access to the same learning.

JIGSAW PSHE

At Cotteridge Primary School, we teach Personal, Social and 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.

The Jigsaw 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. The overview of the programme can be seen further in this policy.

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. We value PSHE 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.

We include the statutory Relationships and Health Education within our whole-school PSHE Programme.

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.

Although we will be predominately using the Jigsaw scheme and its resources, we reserve the right for teachers, as professionals, to use their judgement to source other resources to supplement the Jigsaw materials.

For a detailed breakdown of what is covered through Jigsaw PSHE please see Overview Document Appendix 1.

The PSHE curriculum at Cotteridge School is divided into the following areas:

1. Relationships Education
2. Physical health and mental well-being Education
3. Sex Education.

1. Relationships Education.

This section of the policy draws heavily on the guidance and sentiment from the Department for Education document issued in 2019 *Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education*.

From September 2020 Relationships Education is statutory and parents have no right to withdraw their children from these lessons.

The focus at Cotteridge School is centred around 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.

This starts with pupils being taught about what a relationship is, what friendship is, what family means and who the people are who can support them. From the beginning of primary school, building on early education, pupils should be taught how to take turns, how to treat each other with kindness, consideration and respect, the importance of honesty and truthfulness, permission seeking and giving, and the concept of personal privacy. Establishing personal space and boundaries, showing respect and understanding the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact – these are the forerunners of teaching about consent, which takes place at secondary school.

Respect for others will be taught in an age-appropriate way, in terms of understanding one's own and others' boundaries in play, in negotiations about space, toys, books, resources and so on.

Teachers will talk explicitly about the features of healthy friendships, family relationships and other relationships which young children are likely to encounter. Drawing attention to these in a range of contexts should enable pupils to form a strong early understanding of the features of relationships that are likely to lead to happiness and security. This will also help them to recognise any less positive relationships when they encounter them.

The principles of positive relationships also apply online especially as, by the end of primary school, many children will already be using the internet. When teaching relationships content, teachers will address online safety and appropriate behaviour in a way that is relevant to pupils' lives. Teachers will include content on how information and data is shared and used in all contexts, including online; for example, sharing pictures, understanding that many websites are businesses and how sites may use information provided by users in ways they might not expect.

Teaching about families requires sensitive and well-judged teaching based on knowledge of pupils and their circumstances. Families of many forms provide a nurturing environment for children. (Families can include for example, single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures.) Care will be taken by teachers to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances and needs, to reflect sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them; e.g. looked after children or young carers.

Relationships Education and through the link with Health and Wellbeing also creates an opportunity to enable pupils to be taught about positive emotional and mental wellbeing, including how friendships can support mental wellbeing.

For a detailed breakdown of coverage- Please see Appendix 2

2 Physical health and mental well-being Education

This section of the policy also draws heavily on the guidance and sentiment from the Department for Education document issued in 2019 *Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education*.

Health and Wellbeing Education at Cotteridge School is an important part of the PSHE curriculum with the focus on teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Teachers should be clear that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

Pupils will be taught about the benefits and importance of daily exercise, good nutrition and sufficient sleep, and pupils will develop the language and knowledge to understand the normal range of emotions that everyone experiences. This will enable pupils to articulate how they are feeling, develop the language to talk about their bodies, health and emotions and judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate for the situations that they experience.

Teachers will go on to talk about the steps pupils can take to protect and support their own and others' health and wellbeing, including simple self-care techniques, personal hygiene, prevention of health and wellbeing problems and basic first aid.

Emphasis will be given to the positive two-way relationship between good physical health and good mental wellbeing, and the benefits to mental wellbeing of physical exercise and time spent outdoors.

Pupils will also be taught the benefits of hobbies, interests and participation in their own communities. This teaching should make clear that people are social beings and that spending time with others, taking opportunities to consider the needs of others and practising service to others, including in organised and structured activities and groups (for example the scouts or girl guide movements), are beneficial for health and wellbeing.

Pupils will be taught about the benefits of rationing time spent online and the risks of excessive use of electronic devices. In later primary school, pupils should be taught why social media, computer games and online gaming have age restrictions and should be equipped to manage common difficulties encountered online.

A firm foundation in the benefits and characteristics of good health and wellbeing will enable teachers to talk about isolation, loneliness, unhappiness, bullying and the negative impact of poor health and wellbeing.

For a detailed breakdown of coverage- Please see Appendix 3

3.Sex Education

There are two aspects of sex education in primary school

- Statutory teaching of the science curriculum relating to sex education
- Non statutory teaching of the physical, social and emotional aspects of sex and relationships.

The statutory teaching of science covers the following:

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense.
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Sources: The National Curriculum for England 2014. Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education.

Our aim is to give children and young people essential skills for building positive, enjoyable, respectful and non-exploitative relationships whilst staying safe both on and offline. The content of sex education at Cotteridge Primary School is detailed in Appendix 4.

Each year a letter will be sent to parents detailing this content, with the offer that parents wishing to view any teaching materials before the lessons take place are free to do so. Further letters for Years 4, 5 and 6 are sent before the teaching is due to take place in these year groups to give parents further guidance. Parents of children in years 5 and 6 will be invited to see and discuss materials at a pre-arranged meetings.

The right to withdraw

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from parts of the sex education curriculum which are not included in the science national curriculum. If parents would like to do this, we ask that they meet with the Headteacher to discuss their concerns. The school believes that our age appropriate approach to sex education is necessary to ensure that children are prepared for transition to secondary school and the children’s ongoing emotional and physical development.

As the lesson content becomes more mature, the opportunity will be given for parents in year 5 to opt out and parents of 6 children will need to sign for consent for sex education lessons.

Teachers are aware of the need for religious, family and cultural sensitivity and respect the backgrounds of all our children when delivering these lessons.

For a detailed breakdown of coverage- Please see Appendix 4

Appendices

Appendix 1- Jigsaw PSHE Overview Document

Whole-school approach

Jigsaw covers all areas of PSHE for the primary phase including statutory Relationships and Health Education. The table below gives the learning theme of each of the six Puzzles (units) and these are taught across the school; the learning deepens and broadens every year.

Term	Puzzle (Unit)	Content
Autumn 1:	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my own identity and how I fit well in the class, school and global community. Jigsaw Charter established.
Autumn 2:	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included) and understanding

Spring 1:	Dreams and Goals	Includes goal-setting, aspirations, who do I want to become and what would I like to do for work and to contribute to society
Spring 2:	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices, sleep, nutrition, rest and exercise
Summer 1:	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills, bereavement and loss
Summer 2:	Changing Me	Includes Relationships and Sex Education in the context of coping positively with change

Appendix 2

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

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

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

	<p>both opposite sex and same sex couples. The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 extended marriage to same sex couples in England and Wales. The ceremony through which a couple get married may be civil or religious).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R6 how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed 	
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R7 how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends • R8 the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties • R9 that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others and do not make others feel lonely or excluded • R10 that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right • R11 how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help and advice from others, if needed 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being Me in My World • Celebrating DIfference • Relationships
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R12 the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs • R13 practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • R14 the conventions of courtesy and manners • R15 the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness • R16 that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority • R17 about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being Me in My World • Celebrating Difference • Dreams and Goals • Healthy Me • Relationships • Changing Me

	<p>responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R18 what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive • R19 the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults 	
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R20 that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. • R21 that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. • R22 the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. • R23 how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. • R24 how information and data is shared and used online. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R25 what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). • R26 about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. • R27 that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. • R28 how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. • R29 how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. • R30 how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard, • R31 how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. • R32 where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference

Appendix 3-Physical health and mental well-being education in Primary schools- DfE Guidance

The focus in primary school should be on teaching the characteristics of good physical health and mental wellbeing. Teachers should be clear that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

By the end of primary school:

	Pupils should know	How Jigsaw provides the solution
Mental wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H1 that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health. • H2 that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations. • H3 how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings. • H4 how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate. • H5 the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness. • H6 simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests. • H7 isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. • H8 that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being. • H9 where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). • H10 it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Me • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference

	resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.	
Internet safety and harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H11 that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. • H12 about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing. • H13 how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and knowhow to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. • H14 why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. • H15 that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. • H16 how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted. • H17 where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Healthy Me • We will be continuing to use Project Evolve, a Government developed scheme, as a half termly supplement to Internet/E Safety lessons
Physical health and fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H18 the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. • H19 the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. • H20 the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). • H21 how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Me
Healthy eating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H22 what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Me

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

Appendix 4- Sex Education Coverage

<p><u>Puzzle Piece Overview</u></p> <p><u>Changing Me</u></p>	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	<p>Children are encouraged to think about how they have changed from being a baby and what may change for them in the future. They consolidate the names and functions of some of the main parts of the body and discuss how these have changed. They learn that our bodies change in lots of different ways as we get older. Children understand that change can bring about positive and negative feelings, and that sharing these can help. They also consider the role that memories can have in managing change.</p>	<p>Children are introduced to life cycles, e.g. that of a frog and identify the different stages. They compare this with a human life cycle and look at simple changes from baby to adult, e.g. getting taller, learning to walk, etc. They discuss how they have changed so far and that people grow up at different rates. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicles, vulva). They are also taught that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body. Change is discussed as a natural and normal part of getting older which can bring about happy and sad</p>	<p>In this Puzzle, children compare different life cycles in nature, including that of humans. They reflect on the changes that occur (not including puberty) between baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and old age. Within this, children also discuss how independence, freedoms and responsibility can increase with age. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are re-taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus,</p>	<p>This Puzzle begins learning about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children are taught that it is usually the female that carries the baby in nature. This leads onto lessons where puberty is introduced. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females. They learn that puberty is a natural part of growing up and that it is a process for getting their bodies ready to make a baby when grown-up.</p>	<p>In this Puzzle, bodily changes at puberty are revisited with some additional vocabulary, particularly around menstruation. Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products. Conception and sexual intercourse are introduced in simple terms so the children understand that a baby is formed by the joining of an ovum and sperm. They also learn that the ovum and sperm carry genetic information that carry</p>	<p>In this Puzzle, the children revisit self-esteem, self-image and body image. They learn that we all have perceptions about ourselves and others, and these may be right or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and the media can promote unhelpful comparison and how to manage this. Puberty is revisited in further detail, explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is explained in slightly more detail than in the previous year. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification about anything they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some</p>	<p>In this Puzzle, the children learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen; they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They explore what it means to be being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring/being pressured into doing something</p>

		<p>feelings. Children practise a range of skills to help manage their feelings and learn how to access help if they are worried about change, or if someone is hurting them.</p>	<p>penis, testicle, vulva). They are also reminded that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body, including a lesson on inappropriate touch and assertiveness. Children practise a range of strategies for managing feelings and emotions. They are also taught where they can get help if worried or frightened. Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed.</p>	<p>Inside body changes are also taught. Children learn that females have eggs (ova) in their ovaries and these are released monthly. If unfertilised by a male's sperm, it passes out of the body as a period. Sexual intercourse and the birth of the baby are not taught in this year group. Children discuss how they feel about puberty and growing up and there are opportunities for them to seek reassurance if anything is worrying them.</p>	<p>personal characteristics. The Puzzle ends by looking at the feelings associated with change and how to manage these. Children are introduced to Jigsaw's Circle of change model as a strategy for managing future changes.</p>	<p>facts about the development of the foetus and some simple explanation about alternative ways of conception, e.g. IVF. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also consider the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflect whether they are always accurate, e.g. teenagers are</p>	<p>that they don't want to. The children also learn about self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school (or next class) and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally</p>
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						always moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend, etc.	
Taught Knowledge	<p>Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list)</p> <p>Know that we grow from baby to adult</p> <p>Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried</p> <p>Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a worry</p> <p>Know that remembering happy times can help us move on</p>	<p>Know the names of male and female private body parts</p> <p>Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them</p> <p>Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these</p> <p>Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened</p> <p>Know that animals including humans have a life cycle</p> <p>Know that changes happen when we grow up</p> <p>Know that people grow up at different rates and that is normal</p>	<p>Know the physical differences between male and female bodies</p> <p>Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these</p> <p>Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened</p> <p>Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable</p> <p>Know the correct names for private body parts</p>	<p>Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults</p> <p>Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty</p> <p>Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty</p> <p>Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up</p>	<p>Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm</p> <p>Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum</p> <p>Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby</p> <p>Know how the female and male body change at puberty</p> <p>Know that change can bring about a</p>	<p>Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally</p> <p>Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception</p> <p>Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF</p> <p>Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility</p>	<p>Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally</p> <p>Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born</p> <p>Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship</p>

		Know that learning brings about change	<p>Know that life cycles exist in nature</p> <p>Know that aging is a natural process including old age</p> <p>Know that some changes are out of an individual's control</p> <p>Know how their bodies have changed from when they were a baby and that they will continue to change as they age</p>	<p>Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby</p> <p>Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops</p> <p>Know that babies need love and care from their parents/carers</p> <p>Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child</p>	<p>range of different emotions</p> <p>Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult</p> <p>Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted</p>		
Vocabulary	Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finger, Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited,	Changes, Life cycles, Adulthood, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings, Anxious, Worried, Excited, Coping	Change, Grow, Control, Fully grown, Growing up, Old, Young, Change, Respect, Appearance, Physical, Baby,	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Puberty,	Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise,	Body image, Self-image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube,	Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities, freedoms, attraction, relationship, love, sexting,

	Memories		Toddler, Child, Teenager, Independent, Timeline, Freedom, Responsibilities, Vagina, Public, Private, Touch, Texture, Cuddle, Hug, Squeeze, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable, Looking forward, Nervous, Happy	Sperm, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum/ova, Womb/uterus, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge	Conception, Menstruation, Periods, Circle, Seasons, Change, Control, Emotions, Acceptance	Cervix, Develops, Breasts, Hips, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights	transition, secondary, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement
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