



POLICY DOCUMENT

For use by all member schools

PSHE (including Relationships, Sex and Health Education – RSHE)

	Name	Date
Version 1.0	Gulcin Sesli	Nov 2020

Aim of the Jigsaw Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) policy

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

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

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

Objectives/Pupil learning intentions:

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

- Have a sense of purpose
- Value self and others
- Form relationships
- Make and act on informed decisions
- Communicate effectively
- Work with others
- Respond to challenge
- Be an active partner in their own learning
- Be active citizens within the local community
- Explore issues related to living in a democratic society
- Become healthy and fulfilled individuals

Jigsaw Content

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

Term	Puzzle Name	Content
Autumn 1	Being Me in My World	Includes understanding my place in the class, school and global community as well as devising Learning Charters
Autumn 2	Celebrating Difference	Includes anti-bullying (cyber and homophobic bullying included and diversity)
Spring 1	Dreams and Goals	Includes goalsetting, aspirations, working together to design and organise fund-raising events

Spring 2	Healthy Me	Includes drugs and alcohol education, self-esteem and confidence as well as healthy lifestyle choices
Summer1	Relationships	Includes understanding friendship, family and other relationships, conflict resolution and communication skills
Summer 2	Changing Me	Includes Sex and Relationship Education in the context of looking at change

See overview and further detail at the end of this policy.

Relationship and Sex Education (RSE)

Definition of Relationship and Sex Education

Since the then Right Honourable Justine Greening, Secretary of State for Education, announced, on March 1st 2017, that it is her intention to make Relationships Education statutory in primary schools from September 2019, Sex and Relationships Education has now become better known as RSE – Relationship and Sex Education – to reflect the changes that are to come. However, much of the guidance still refers to it as SRE. Both are used here interchangeably for ease until RSE becomes statutory.

'Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) is lifelong learning process of acquiring information, developing skills and forming positive beliefs and attitudes about sex, sexuality, relationship and feelings' (Sex Education Forum, 1999).

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

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

"The right to education includes the right to sexual education, which is both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realising other human rights, such as the right to health, the right to information and sexual and reproductive rights."

Report to the UN General Assembly - July 2010 | Item 69, paragraph 18

Current RSE requirements

Maintained primary and secondary schools are legally obliged to have an up-to-date RSE policy that describes the content and organisation of RSE taught outside science in the National Curriculum. This includes special schools. In primary schools if the decision is taken not to teach RSE beyond the National Curriculum this should also be documented in the policy.

The policy should be made available to parents/carers on request.

Directors are in law expected to give 'due regard' to the SRE 2000 guidance and to maintain an up to date RSE policy which must be made available to parents/carers. (Learning and Skills Act, 2000).

It is good practice for academies, free schools, colleges and independent schools to have a policy on RSE. All state funded schools must publish information in relation to each academic year, about the content of the school's curriculum for each subject, and this includes any teaching in personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education and SRE (see 2.5 in the National Curriculum framework (DfE 2013a) and Statutory Instrument 2012 No. 1124).

Compulsory aspects of RSE

The sex education contained in National Curriculum science (Key Stages 1–4) is compulsory in maintained schools. In maintained secondary schools it is also compulsory for pupils to have sex education that includes HIV and AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections. All state funded schools must have 'due regard' to the Secretary of State's guidance on SRE (DfE, 2000). This states that:

- 'All children, including those who develop earlier than average, need to know about puberty before they experience the onset of physical changes' (1.13)
- Children should learn 'how a baby is conceived and born' before they leave primary school (1.16)

The Learning and Skills Act (2000) and the model funding agreements for academies and free schools require that state funded schools ensure that within sex education children 'learn the nature of marriage and its importance for family life and the bringing up of children', and 'are protected from teaching and materials which are inappropriate'. The guidance includes some specific information about meeting the needs of young people, whatever their sexuality, including boys and girls and those with special educational needs. It also has advice about addressing specific issues in RSE such as menstruation, contraception, safer sex and abortion.

RSE and statutory duties in school

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

- Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) is an important part of PSHE Education (DfE, 2014).
- When any school provides RSE they must have regard to the Secretary of State's guidance; this is a statutory duty. Academies do not have to provide RSE but must also have regard to Secretary of State's guidance when they do (DfE, 2013). Ofsted will evaluate how schools help to ensure a healthy lifestyle for their children (Ofsted, 2013, Subsidiary Guidance Para 64).
- It is compulsory for all maintained schools to teach the parts of sex education that fall under National Curriculum Science which must be taught to all pupils of primary and secondary age e.g. the biological aspects of puberty and reproduction (Education Act 1996, National Curriculum 2014).

RSE has clear links with other school policies aimed at promoting pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development, including the:

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Drug and Alcohol Education Policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- ICT Policy and Safe Internet Use Policy
- Inclusion Policy
- RE Policy
- Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy
- SMSC Policy
- Special Educational Needs Policy

The role of the head teacher

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

The Head Teacher liaises with external agencies regarding the school RSE programme and ensures that all adults who work with children on these issues are aware of the school policy, and that they work within this framework. The Head Teacher monitors this policy on a regular basis and reports to governors, when requested, on the effectiveness of the policy.

Equalities

The Equality Act 2010 covers the way the curriculum is delivered, as schools and other education providers must ensure that issues are taught in a way that does not subject pupils to discrimination. Schools have a duty under the Equality Act to ensure that teaching is accessible to all children and young people, including those who are lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT). Inclusive RSE will foster good relations between pupils, tackle all types of prejudice – including homophobia – and promote understanding and respect. The Department for Education has produced advice on The Equality Act 2010 and schools (DfE, 2014b).

Schools have a legal duty to promote equality (Equality Act, 2010) and to combat bullying (Education Act, 2006) (which includes homophobic, sexist, sexual and transphobic bullying) and Section 4.2 of the national curriculum (2014) states "Teachers should take account of their duties under equal opportunities legislation that covers race, disability, sex, religion or belief, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and gender reassignment."

Jigsaw RSE Content

The grid below shows specific RSE learning intentions for each year group in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle.

Year Group	Piece Number and Name	Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'
EYFS	Piece 3 Growing Up	D4 - Seek out others to share experiences. Show affection and concern for people who are special to them D6 - Explain own knowledge and understanding, and ask appropriate questions of others ELG - Show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings
1	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	Identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina Respect my body and understand which parts are private
2	Piece 4 Boys' and Girls' Bodies	Recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, testicles, vagina) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private Tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl
3	Piece 1 How Babies Grow	Understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up, and that usually it is the female who has the baby Express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals
	Piece 2 Babies	Understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus and understand what a baby needs to live and grow Express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family
	Piece 3 Outside Body Change	Understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies Identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process Recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with those feelings
	Piece 4 Inside Body Changes	Identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up Recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and how to cope with these feelings
4	Piece 2 Having a Baby	Correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby Understand that having a baby is a personal choice and express how I feel about having children when I am an adult Describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have

	Piece 3 Girls and Puberty	babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this Know that I have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes I will experience during puberty
5	Piece 2 Puberty for Girls Piece 3 Puberty for Boys and Girls Piece 4 Conception	Explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally understand that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for me Describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty Express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty Understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made Understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby Appreciate how amazing it is that human bodies can reproduce in these ways
6	Piece 2 Puberty Piece 3 Girl/Boy Talk Piece 4 Babies – Conception to Birth Piece 5 Attraction	Explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after myself physically and emotionally Express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty Ask the questions I need answered about changes during puberty Reflect on how I feel about asking the questions and about the answers I receive Describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born Recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby Understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship Express how I feel about the growing independence of becoming a teenager and am confident that I can cope with this

Withdrawal from RSE lessons

Parents/carers have the right to withdraw their children from all parts of Sex Education provided at school **except for those parts included in statutory National Curriculum Science**. Parents are unable to opt out of the rest of the PSHE curriculum which is compulsory and a statutory requirement.

Those parents/carers wishing to exercise this right are invited in to see the head teacher and/or PSHE Coordinator who will explore any concerns and discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. Once a child has been withdrawn they cannot take part in the RSE programme until the request for withdrawal has been removed. Materials are available to parents/carers who wish to supplement the school RSE programme or who wish to deliver RSE to their children at home.

Working with parents and carers

The government guidance on SRE (DfE 2000) emphasises the importance of schools working in partnership with parents and carers. Under current legislation schools should enable parents/carers to exercise their right to withdraw their children (until the age of 19) from any school RSE taught outside National Curriculum Science (Education Act 1996). This applies to maintained primary and secondary schools and includes pupils attending a sixth form that is part of a school. It does not apply to sixth form colleges and further education colleges. Parents/carers have a legal right to see the school RSE policy and to be given a copy of it (Education Act 1996). Parents/carers should also be aware that schools are legally required to provide a broad and balanced curriculum. Sex and relationships topics can arise incidentally in other subjects, such as Science, and it is not possible to withdraw pupils from these relatively limited and often unplanned discussions.

Drug and Alcohol Education

Definition of 'Drugs':

This policy uses the definition that a drug is: 'A substance people take to change the way they feel, think or behave' (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). The term 'Drugs' includes:

- All illegal drugs
- All legal drugs including alcohol, tobacco and volatile substances which can be inhaled
- All over the counter and prescription medicines

Effective Drug and Alcohol Education can make a significant contribution to the development of the personal skills needed by pupils as they grow up. It also enables young people to make responsible and informed decisions about their health and well-being.

Moral and Values Framework

The Drug and Alcohol Education programme at our school reflects the school ethos and demonstrates and encourages the following values. For example:

- Respect for self
- Respect for others
- Responsibility for their own actions
- Responsibility for their family, friends, schools and wider community

Jigsaw Drug and Alcohol Education Content

The grid below shows specific Drug and Alcohol Education learning intentions for each year group in the 'Healthy Me' Puzzle.

Year Group	Piece Number and Name	Learning Intentions 'Pupils will be able to...'
2	Piece 3 Medicine Safety	Understand how medicines work in my body and how important it is to use them safely Feel positive about caring for my body and keeping it healthy
3	Piece 3 What Do I Know About Drugs?	Tell you my knowledge and attitude towards drugs Identify how I feel towards drugs
4	4 Piece 3 Smoking Piece 4 Alcohol	Understand the facts about smoking and its effects on health, and also some of the reasons some people start to smoke Can relate to feelings of shame and guilt and know how to act assertively to resist pressure from myself and others Understand the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver, and also some of the reasons some people drink alcohol Can relate to feelings of shame and guilt and know how to act assertively to resist pressure from myself and others
5	Piece 1 Smoking Piece 2 Alcohol	Know the health risks of smoking and can tell you how tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart Make an informed decision about whether or not I choose to smoke and know how to resist pressure Know some of the risks with misusing alcohol, including anti-social behaviour, and how it affects the liver and heart Make an informed decision about whether or not I choose to drink alcohol and know how to resist pressure
6	Piece 2 Drugs	Know about different types of drugs and their uses and their effects on the body particularly the liver and heart Be motivated to find ways to be happy and cope with life's situations

	Piece 3 Alcohol	without using drugs Evaluate when alcohol is being used responsibly, anti- socially or being misused Tell you how I feel about using alcohol when I am older and my reasons for this
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How is Jigsaw PSHE organised in school?

Jigsaw brings together PSHE Education, emotional literacy, social skills and spiritual development in a comprehensive scheme of learning. Teaching strategies are varied and are mindful of preferred learning styles and the need for differentiation. Jigsaw is designed as a whole school approach, with all year groups working on the same theme (Puzzle) at the same time.

There are six puzzles in Jigsaw that are designed to progress in sequence from September to July. Each puzzle has six pieces (lessons) which consist of two learning intentions: one is based on specific PSHE learning (covering the non-statutory national framework for PSHE Education but enhanced to address children's needs today); and one is based on emotional literacy and social skills development to enhance children's emotional and mental health. The enhancements mean that Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE, is relevant to children living in today's world as it helps them understand and be equipped to cope with issues like body image, cyber and homophobic bullying, and internet safety. Every piece (lesson) contributes to at least one of these aspects of children's development. This is mapped on each piece and balanced across each year group.

Differentiation/SEN

Jigsaw is written as a universal core curriculum provision for all children. Inclusivity is part of its philosophy. Teachers will need, as always, to tailor each piece to meet the needs of the children in their classes. To support this differentiation, many Jigsaw Pieces suggest creative learning activities that allow children to choose the media with which they work and give them scope to work to their full potential. To further help teachers differentiate for children in their classes with special educational needs, each puzzle includes a P-level grid with suggested activities for children working at each of those levels.

Safeguarding

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

Assessment

Teachers will be eager to ensure children are making progress with their learning throughout their Jigsaw experience. The school will initially assess this pastorally through observation of interactions and children's adoption of a common language. Staff will discuss the effectiveness of Jigsaw and feedback to the PSHE leader. The PSHE leader will carry out pupil conferencing, with a sample of children, to gauge the children's opinions on the impact of the programme.

Recording and tracking progress

To support the teacher in tracking progress throughout the year, recording will take place in the form of a class big book/learning journal. Evidence from weekly/fortnightly PSHE lessons will include:

- Self-reflections
- Samples of work (best pieces)
- Quotes from children
- Photographs if appropriate
- Action points/next steps

Reporting to Parents/Carers

Each puzzle's assessment task and attainment descriptors assist the teacher in reporting meaningful learning progress to parents/carers. The descriptors can be used as a starting point when considering what to write on children's reports.

The Attainment Descriptors

Please be aware that these attainment descriptors are specific to Jigsaw and to year groups. They are designed to give guidance when considering each child's learning journey. They are not nationally recognised. There are no national level descriptors for PSHE. The Jigsaw philosophy is that children are praised and their achievements celebrated in every Piece. It demands a positive relationship between the teacher and the children which, in itself, values and celebrates each individual. Appropriate time is allocated for this process.

Monitoring and evaluation

The PSHE coordinator will monitor delivery of the programme through observation and discussion with teaching staff to ensure consistent and coherent curriculum provision. Evaluation of the programme's effectiveness will be conducted on the basis of:

- Pupil and teacher evaluation of the content and learning processes
- Staff meetings to review and share experience

External contributors

External contributors from the community, e.g. health promotion specialists, school nurses, social workers, and community police and fire officers, make a valuable contribution to the Jigsaw PSHE programme. Their input should be carefully planned and monitored so as to fit into and complement the programme. Teachers MUST always be present during these sessions and remain responsible for the delivery of the Jigsaw PSHE programme.

Teaching Sensitive and Controversial Issues

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

- family lifestyles and values
- physical and medical issues
- financial issues
- bullying
- bereavement

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

Answering Difficult Questions and Sensitive Issues

Staff members are aware that views around RSE and Drug and Alcohol Education related issues are varied. However, while personal views are respected, all RSE and Drug and Alcohol Education issues are taught without bias using Jigsaw. Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that pupils are able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect that others have the right to a different opinion.

Both formal and informal RSE and Drug and Alcohol Education arising from pupils' questions are answered according to the age and maturity of the pupil(s) concerned. Questions do not have to be answered directly, and can be addressed individually later. The school believes that individual teachers must use their skill and discretion in this area and refer to the Designated Safeguard Lead if they are concerned.

Our school believes that RSE and Drug and Alcohol Education should meet the needs of all pupils, answer appropriate questions and offer support. In Jigsaw Pieces that cover RSE provision, this should be regardless of their developing sexuality and be able to deal honestly and sensitively with sexual orientation, answer appropriate questions and offer support. Homophobic bullying is dealt with strongly yet sensitively. The school liaises with parents/carers on this issue to reassure them of the content and context.

Involving parents and carers

The school believes that it is important to have the support of parents, carers and the wider community for the Jigsaw PSHE programme. Parents and carers are/will be given the opportunity to find out about and discuss the Jigsaw PSHE programme through:

- Parent/carer Jigsaw awareness session
- Parents'/carers' evenings
- Involvement in policy development
- Involvement in curriculum development
- Information leaflets/displays

Pupil Consultation:

It is useful for pupils to be consulted on their own personal, social and citizenship development. Pupils should be asked, either in individual classes or through the school council, what sort of person they would like to be by the time they leave this school; what qualities, skills, attitudes, values are important to them as people? Develop this further by asking pupils how they feel the school could support them with this, what initiatives the school could implement to support this e.g. friendship benches, peer mentoring systems.

Links to other policies and curriculum areas

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

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

Training and support for staff

All staff benefit from Jigsaw PSHE training in order to enhance their PSHE delivery skills. Opportunities are provided for staff to identify individual training needs on a yearly basis and relevant support is provided. In addition to this, support for teaching and understanding PSHE issues is incorporated in our staff INSET programme, drawing on staff expertise and/or a range of external agencies.

Dissemination

This policy is available on our school website where it can be accessed by the community. Training is regularly delivered to staff on the policy content. Copies are available from the school office on request from parents/carers.

Confidentiality and Child Protection/Safeguarding Issues

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

Appendix 1 - PSHE JIGSAW – OVERVIEW

EYFS

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Self-identity - Understanding feelings - Being in a classroom - Being gentle - Rights and responsibilities
Autumn 2	Identifying talents - Being special - Families - Where we live - Making friends - Standing up for yourself
Spring 1	Challenges - Perseverance - Goal-setting - Overcoming obstacles - Seeking help - Jobs - Achieving goals
Spring 2	Exercising bodies - Physical activities - Healthy food - Sleep - Keeping clean - Safety
Summer 1	Family life - Friendships - Breaking friendships - Falling out - Dealing with bullying
Summer 2	Bodies - Respecting my body - Growing up - Growth and change - Fun and fears - Celebrations

YEAR 1

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Feeling special and safe <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Being part of a class- Rights and responsibilities- Rewards and feeling proud- Consequences- Owning the Learning Charter
Autumn 2	Similarities and differences <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understanding bullying and knowing how to deal with it- Making new friends- Celebrating the differences in everyone
Spring 1	Setting goals <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identifying successes and achievements- Learning styles- Working well and celebrating achievement with a partner- Tackling new challenges- Identifying and overcoming obstacles- Feelings of success
Spring 2	Keeping myself healthy <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Healthier lifestyle choices- Keeping clean- Being safe- Medicine safety and safety with household safety- Road safety- Linking health and happiness
Summer 1	Belonging to a family <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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
Summer 2	Life cycles: animal and human <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Changes in me- Changes since being a baby- Differences between female and male bodies (correct terminology)- Linking growing and learning- Coping with change- Transition

YEAR 2

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Hopes and fears for the year - Rights and responsibilities - Rewards and consequences - Safe and fair learning environment - Valuing contributions - Choices - Recognising feelings
Autumn 2	Assumptions and stereotypes about gender - Understanding bullying - Standing up for self and others - Making new friends - Gender diversity - Celebrating difference and remaining friends
Spring 1	Achieving realistic goals - Perseverance - Learning strengths - Learning with others - Group co-operation - Contributing to sharing and success
Spring 2	Motivations - Healthier choices - Relaxation - Healthy eating and nutrition - Healthier snacks and sharing food
Summer 1	Different types of family - Physical contact and boundaries - Friendships and conflict - Secrets - Trust and appreciation - Expressing appreciation for special relationships
Summer 2	Life cycles in nature - Growing from young to old - Increasing independence - Differences in male and female bodies (correct terminology) - Assertiveness - Preparing for transition

YEAR 3

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Setting personal goals - Self-identity and worth - Positivity in challenges - Rules, rights and responsibilities - Rewards and consequences - Responsible choices - Seeing things from others' perspectives
Autumn 2	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
Spring 1	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
Spring 2	Exercise - Fitness challenges - Food labelling and healthy swaps - Attitudes towards drugs - Keeping safe and why it's important - Online and offline scenarios - Respect for myself and others - Healthy and safe choices
Summer 1	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
Summer 2	How babies grow - Understanding a baby's needs - Outside body changes - Inside body changes - Family stereotypes - Challenging my ideas - Preparing for transition

YEAR 4

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Being part of a class team - Being a school citizen - Right, responsibilities and democracy (school council) - Rewards and consequences - Group decision-making - Having a voice - What motivates behaviour
Autumn 2	Challenging assumptions - Judging by appearance - Accepting self and others - Understanding influences - Understanding bullying - Problem solving - Identifying how special and unique everyone is - First impressions
Spring 1	Hopes and dreams - Overcoming disappointment - Creating new, realistic dreams - Achieving goals - Working in a group - Celebrating contributions - Resilience - Positive attitudes
Spring 2	Healthy friendships - Group dynamics - Smoking - Alcohol - Assertiveness - Peer pressure - Celebrating inner strength
Summer 1	Jealousy - Love and loss - Memories of loved ones - Getting on and falling out - Girlfriends and boyfriends - Showing appreciation to people and animals
Summer 2	Being unique - Having a baby - Girls and puberty - Confidence in change - Accepting change - Preparing for transition - Environmental change

YEAR 5

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Planning the forthcoming year - Being a citizen - Rights and responsibilities - Rewards and consequences - How behaviour affects groups - Democracy, having a voice and participating
Autumn 2	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
Spring 1	Future dreams - The importance of money - Jobs and careers - Dream jobs and how to get there - Goals in difference cultures - Supporting others (charity) - Motivation
Spring 2	Smoking, including vaping - Alcohol - Alcohol and anti-social behaviour - Emergency aid - Body image - Relationships with food - Healthy choices - Motivation and behaviour
Summer 1	Self-recognition and self-worth - Building self-esteem - Safer online communities - Online gaming and gambling - Reducing screen time - Dangers of online grooming - SMART internet safety rules
Summer 2	Self and body image - Influence of media on body image - Puberty for girls - Puberty for boys - Conception and IVF - Growing responsibility - Coping with change - Preparing for transition

YEAR 6

Term	Topics Covered
Autumn 1	Identifying goals for the year - Global citizenship - Feeling welcome and valued - Choices, consequences and rewards - Group dynamics - Democracy and having a voice - Anti-social behaviour - Role modelling
Autumn 2	Perceptions of normality - Understanding disability - Power struggles - Understanding bullying - Inclusion and exclusion - Differences as conflict - Difference as celebration - Empathy
Spring 1	Personal learning goals in and out of school - Success criteria - Emotions in success - Making a difference in the world - Motivation - Recognising achievements - Compliments
Spring 2	Taking personal responsibility - How substance affects the body - Exploitation, county lines and gang culture - Emotional and mental health - Managing stress
Summer 1	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
Summer 2	Self-image - Body image - Puberty and feelings - Conception to birth - Reflections about change - Physical attraction - Respect and consent - Boyfriends and girlfriends - Sexting - Transition