



RSE POLICY

CAPTAIN WEBB PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Agreed By			

RSE (Relationship, Sex Education) Policy

Introduction

As a maintained primary school we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017. In teaching RSE, we must have regard to guidance issued by the secretary of state as outlined in section 403 of the Education Act 1996.

At Captain Webb we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

Aims of teaching

At Captain Webb Primary School, we teach Relationship, Sex 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 on the school website.

Teaching and learning of RSE

At Captain Webb Primary School we allocate every Monday morning to RSE each week. 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 including:

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe

For more information about our RSE curriculum, see Appendices 1 and 2.

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 (families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster

parents/carers amongst other structures) along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

Programmes of study

RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of pupils, and involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

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

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity

Jigsaw covers all areas of RSE for the primary phase. The table below gives the learning theme for each puzzle (units) and these are taught across the school; the learning deepens and broadens every year.

Term	Puzzle (Unit)	Content
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

Relationships Education

What does the DfE statutory guidance on Relationships Education expect children to know by the time they leave primary school?

Relationships Education in primary schools will cover ‘Families and people who care for me’, ‘Caring friendships’, ‘Respectful relationships’, ‘Online relationships’, and ‘Being safe’.

The expected outcomes for each of these elements can be found further on in this policy. The way the Jigsaw Programme covers these is explained in the mapping document: Jigsaw 3-11 and Statutory Relationships and Health Education.

It is important to explain that whilst the Relationships Puzzle (unit) in Jigsaw covers most of the statutory Relationships Education, some of the outcomes are also taught elsewhere in Jigsaw e.g. the Celebrating Difference Puzzle helps children appreciate that there are many types of family composition and that each is important to the children involved. This holistic approach ensures the learning is reinforced through the year and across the curriculum.

Sex Education

The DfE Guidance 2019 (p.23) recommends that all primary schools 'have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils.

However, 'Sex Education is not compulsory in primary schools'. (p. 23)

Schools are to determine the content of sex education at primary school. Sex education 'should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born'.

At Captain Webb Primary School, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school so they have a full understanding of the terminology and the facts surrounding this.

We define Sex Education as understanding human reproduction.

We intend to teach this through the whole school Jigsaw piece entitled Changing Me.

As we teach this as part of PSHE parents have the right to withdraw their child.

"Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of sex education delivered as part of statutory Relationships and Sex Education" DfE Guidance p.17

At Captain Webb Primary School, puberty is taught as a statutory requirement of Health Education and covered by our Jigsaw PSHE Programme in the 'Changing Me' Puzzle (unit). We conclude that sex education refers to Human Reproduction, and therefore inform parents of their right to request their child be withdrawn from the PSHE lessons that explicitly teach this i.e. the Jigsaw Changing Me Puzzle (unit) e.g.

Year 4, Lesson 2 (Having a baby)

Year 5, Lesson 4 (Conception)

Year 6, Lesson 3 (Conception, birth)

The school will inform parents of this before the unit is taught via dojo towards the end of the spring term. Parents, Governors and all staff will be given a copy of the policy to read prior to this. If parents have any questions, concerns or would like to withdraw their child from these sessions, please email louise.kitson@taw.org.uk or Sarah.Passey2@taw.org.uk to discuss these further.

We also incorporate another scheme called 'Respect yourself' which focuses on healthy relationships. Each session is designed to be active, fun and engaging, but also challenging. Whilst not all of the session plans raise domestic abuse directly, they have been written using themes found to be

effective in tackling domestic abuse. During these sessions Year 6 do spend some time focusing on the domestic abuse. We feel this is important in order for pupils to become aware of what does and doesn't constitute a healthy relationship.

Foundation stage

In the early years, children are taught RSE through all aspects of the curriculum. We acknowledge that nurturing the relationship between home, school and the community can be taught by encouraging children to work, share and co-operate. Children in EYFS are also taught how to become more independent and how to respect one another. They are encouraged to:

Ask for help and talk to others

Manage their thoughts and feelings

Build new relationships

Show respect to others

Develop self-confidence and self-awareness

In addition to the above, a weekly lesson will also be taught to children in reception. The content of each RSE unit of work, is provided below –

	Relationships	Changing Me
Content coverage:	Family life. Friendships Breaking friendships. Falling out Dealing with bullying. Being a good friend.	The body. Respecting my body. Growing up. Growing and changing. Fun and fears. Celebrations

KS1

Overview of RSE content:

Year Group	Relationships	Changing Me

Year 1	<p>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</p>	<p>Animal and human life cycles Changes in me. Changes since being a baby Differences between female and male bodies. The link between growing and learning. Dealing with change and getting ready for Y2.</p>
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Year 2	<p>Different types of family Physical contact boundaries getting on and falling out Secrets Trust and appreciation. Expressing appreciation for special relationships.</p>	<p>Life cycles in nature. Growing from young to old. Becoming more independent Differences in female and male bodies (using correct terminology). Being assertive. Preparing for Getting ready for Y3.</p>
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KS2

Overview of termly content:

Year Group	Relationships	Changing Me
Year 3	<p>Family roles and responsibilities. Friendship and negotiation. Keeping safe online and who to go to for help. Global citizenship. Awareness of how choices affect others. Awareness of how other children have different lives. Expressing appreciation for family and friends.</p>	<p>How babies grow. Understanding a baby's needs. Outside and inside body changes. Family stereotypes. Challenging my ideas. Getting</p>

Year 4	Jealousy. Love and loss. Memories of loved ones.	Being unique. Having a baby. Girls and puberty.
Year 5	Self-recognition and self-worth. Building self-esteem. Safer online communities. Online rights and responsibilities. Online gaming and gambling. Reducing screen time. Dangers of online grooming. 'SMARRT' internet safety rules.	Self and body image. Influence of media on body image. Puberty for girls. Puberty for boys. Conception (including IVF). Increasing responsibility. Coping with change. Preparing for Y6.
Year 6	Mental health Identifying mental health worries and sources of support. Love and loss. Managing feelings. Power and control. Assertiveness. Technology safety. Taking responsibility with technology use.	Self-image and body image. Puberty and feelings. Conception to birth. Reflections about change. Physical attraction. Respect and consent. Boyfriends and girlfriends. Sexting. Getting ready for Y7.

Planning

Each teacher is able to access the Jigsaw lessons through our planning section via the curriculum section in our TDrive. Here they can access lesson plans along with related resources, such as PowerPoints and specific imagery. Teachers are encouraged to modify lesson slides and the lessons themselves, to ensure that they fully meet the needs of the class and address specifically recognised social and emotional aspects of learning effectively. Teachers also refer to the knowledge and skills document for the 'I know' and 'I can' statements for each unit theme to ensure that lessons, including those beyond RSE, promote their achievement as outcomes.

Assessment

Staff at Captain Webb are committed to knowing their children well and promote good relationships. Outcomes and aspects of RSE are communicated to parents and carers throughout the school year, including at Parent Consultation. End of year reports also convey social and emotional aspects of learning.

It is important for pupils to have opportunities to reflect on their learning, assessment also increases pupils' motivation and improves learning as their raised awareness of their development. Children are active in the assessment of their lessons and are able to review their learning through the use of 'I know' and 'I can' statements which relate to the lesson outcomes, as well as longer term goals.

Assessment in RSE is ongoing and supported through the use of questioning, book moderations and ongoing observation.

Equal Opportunities

The DfE Guidance 2019 (p.15) states, "Schools should ensure that the needs of all pupils are appropriately met.' All children will be given equal value irrespective of ethnicity, gender, religious and cultural background and special educational needs (SEN). At William Patten, each student is given access to a full range of activities. Teachers are aware of children's prior understanding and attainment and lessons and resources are adapted where necessary to meet all children's needs, ensure accessibility, challenge and inclusion for all.

At Captain Webb School we promote respect for all and value every individual child. We also respect the right of our children, their families and our staff, to hold beliefs, religious or otherwise, and understand that sometimes these may be in tension with our approach to some aspects of Relationships, Health and Sex Education.

We aim to create a learning environment that is inclusive and accessible for all students. Lessons will be taught in a way that is educational, sensitive yet enjoyable and teachers will remain inclusive and meet the needs all children. This is achieved by creating a space that feels safe and will encourage all children to explore their emotions and ask questions through carefully and appropriately planned lessons.

Resources

Captain Webb has provided every teacher with the necessary resources to fully implement the teaching of RSE. This includes; the Jigsaw scheme of work, relevant text books and web links to relevant sites.

Differentiation

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.

Role of the Subject Leader

The RSE and PSHE Co-ordinator will be responsible for:

- Ensuring the policy and programmes at Captain Webb are implemented as agreed

- Supporting staff to assess pupil's progress
- Recommending targets for whole school development providing new resources when and where necessary.

The Governing Board

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

The Headteacher

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

Policy Agreed:

Policy Review Date:

Appendix 1: Curriculum map

Relationships Education Curriculum Map

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The table below draws out the spiral knowledge and skills progression within the Relationships Puzzle (unit of work) including the key vocabulary used in each year group and suggestions for Family Learning.

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what a family is Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs) Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendship Know that friends sometimes fall out Know some ways to mend a friendship Know that unkind words can never be taken back and they can hurt Know how to use Jigsaw's Calm Me to help when feeling angry Know some reasons why others get angry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who is in your family? What jobs do mummy / daddy do around the house? Who are your friends? How do they make you feel? What do you do if your friend makes you upset? Can you tell me about a time when you felt angry – what happened to stop you from feeling angry? How does Jigsaw Jenie or Jigsaw Jerrie Cat help you stay calm?
	<p>Children are introduced to the key relationships in their lives. They learn about families and the different roles people can have in a family. They explore the friendships they have and what makes a good friend. They are introduced to simple strategies they can use to mend friendships. The children also learn about Jigsaw's Calm Me and how they can use this when feeling upset or angry.</p>		
	<p>Key Vocabulary Family, Jobs, Relationship, Friend, Lonely, Argue, Fall-out, Words, Feelings, Angry, Upset, Calm me, Breathing.</p>		

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that everyone's family is different • Know that there are lots of different types of families • Know that families are founded on belonging, love and care • Know how to make a friend • Know the characteristics of healthy and safe friends • Know that physical contact can be used as a greeting • Know about the different people in the school community and how they help • Know who to ask for help in the school community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is in our family? Do any of your friends have a family that is different? • What does 'being a good friend' mean? • Who are you good friends? • Who do you / don't you hug? • Who can you ask for help at school? (In the class, in the playground, in the hall) • Can we share a Calm Me time together? • Can we share what we both like best about our family, and what we are grateful for?
<p>Children's breadth of relationships is widened to include people they may find in their school community. They consider their own significant relationships (family, friends and school community) and why these are special and important. As part of the learning on healthy and safe relationships, children learn that touch can be used in kind and unkind ways. This supports later work on safeguarding. Pupils also consider their own personal attributes as a friend, family member and as part of a community, and are encouraged to celebrate these.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Family, Belong, Same, Different, Friends, Friendship, Qualities, Caring, Sharing, Kind, Greeting, Touch, Feel, Texture, Like, Dislike, Help, Helpful, Community, Feelings, Confidence, Praise, Skills, Self-belief, Incredible, Proud, Celebrate, Relationships, Special, Appreciate.</p>			

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that everyone's family is different • Know that families function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-operation • Know that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family • Know how to stay stop if someone is hurting them • Know some reasons why friends have conflicts • Know that friendships have ups and downs and sometimes change with time • Know how to use the Mending Friendships or Solve-it-together problem-solving methods • Know there are good secrets and worry secrets and why it is important to share worry secrets • Know what trust is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 feelings associated with trust • Can identify who they trust in their own relationships • Can give and receive compliments • Can say who they would go to for help if they were worried or scared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's the same / different from our family to your friend's family? • What would you do if someone was hurting you at school? • Who would you go to for help at school? • Why do people fall out with each other? • What can you do if you don't agree with your friend? • What can you do if you and your friend have had an argument? • Can we share what we are grateful for in our family? • How does Jigsaw Jo help in your Jigsaw lessons? • Can you explain to me what 'Mending Friendships' is about?
<p>Learning about family relationships widens to include roles and responsibilities in a family and the importance of co-operation, appreciation and trust. Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling out and mending friendships. This becomes more formalised and the children learn and practise two different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve-it-together and Mending Friendships). Children consider the importance of trust in relationships and what this feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, and why 'worry secrets' should always be shared with a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types of physical contact in relationships, which are acceptable and which ones are not. They practise strategies for being assertive when someone is hurting them or being unkind. The children also discuss people who can help them if they are worried or scared.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Family, Different, Similarities, Special, Relationship, Important, Co-operate, Touch, Physical contact, Communication, Hugs, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Not acceptable, Friends, Conflict, Point of view, Positive problem solving, Secret, Surprise, Good secret, Worry secret, Telling, Adult, Trust, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Trust, Trustworthy, Honesty, Reliability, Compliments, Celebrate, Appreciate.</p>			

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family • Know that gender stereotypes can be unfair e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad always goes to work etc • Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener • Know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online • Know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life • Know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) • Know the lives of children around the world can be different from their own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 similarities in children's rights around the world • Can identify their own wants and needs and how these may be similar or different from other children in school and the global community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What jobs do I / mummy / daddy do around the house? • What makes a good friend? • Can you tell me about a time when you were really good at sharing / taking turns / listening? • How can you stay safe online? What should our rules be? • What would you do if you saw or heard something online that made you feel worried? • What rights do children have? • How could we use the Solve-it-together technique at home?
<p>In this Puzzle children revisit family relationships and identify the different expectations and roles that exist within the family home. They identify why stereotypes can be unfair and may not be accurate e.g. Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They also look at careers and why stereotypes can be unfair in this context. They learn that families should be founded on love, respect, appreciation, trust and cooperation. Children are reminded about the solve-it-together technique for negotiating conflict situations and the concept of a win-win outcome is introduced.</p> <p>Online relationships through gaming and Apps is explored and children are introduced to some rules for staying safe online. Children also learn that they are part of a global community and they are connected to others they don't know in many ways e.g. through global trade. They investigate the wants and needs of other children who are less fortunate and compare these with their own. Children's universal rights are also revisited.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Men, Women, Unisex, Male, Female, Stereotype, Career, Job, Role, Responsibilities, Respect, Differences, Similarities, Conflict, Win-win, Solution, Solve-it-together, Problem-solve, Internet, Social media, Online, Risky, Gaming, Safe, Unsafe, Private messaging (pm), Direct messaging (dm), Global, Communication, Fair trade, Inequality, Food journey, Climate, Transport, Exploitation, Rights, Needs, Wants, Justice, United Nations, Equality, Deprivation, Hardship, Appreciation, Gratitude, Celebrate.</p>			

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some reasons why people feel jealousy • Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships • Know that loss is a normal part of relationships • Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss • Know that memories can support us when we lose a special person or animal • Know that change is a natural part of relationships/ friendship • Know that sometimes it is better for a friendship/ relationship to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 changes including how to negotiate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you tell me about a time when you felt jealous? Did it affect how you behaved? • Can we tell each other about the people we love? • Do you miss seeing anyone? • Who could we make a memory box for? • Have you ever fallen out with any of your friends? What happened? How did you resolve it? • Do you have any friends that you fall out with a lot? • How does Jigsaw Jaz help you learn about friendships? • Does Calm Me time help you stay calm?
<p>Learning in this year group starts focussing on the emotional aspects of relationships and friendships. With this in mind, children explore jealousy and loss/ bereavement. They identify the emotions associated with these relationship changes, the possible reasons for the change and strategies for coping with the change. The children learn that change is a natural in relationships and they will experience (or may have already experienced) some of these changes. Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to help manage a change in a relationship. They also learn that sometimes it is better if relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that relationship endings can be amicable.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Relationship, Close, Jealousy, Problem-solve, Emotions, Positive, Negative, Loss, Shock, Disbelief, Numb, Denial, Anger, Guilt, Sadness, Pain, Despair, Hope, Souvenir, Memento, Memorial, Acceptance, Relief, Remember, Negotiate, Compromise, Trust, Loyal, Empathy, Betrayal, Amicable, Appreciation, Love.</p>			

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a personality is made up of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes • Know that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences • Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network • Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online • Know that too much screen time isn't healthy • Know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can suggest strategies for building self-esteem 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 • Can suggest strategies for managing unhelpful pressures online or in social networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What online games do you like to play? Who do you play them with? • Do you ever talk to people you don't know online? • How do you know if people you talk to online are really who they say they are? • What would you do if you saw or heard something online that made you feel uncomfortable? • How much screen time do you think you should have every day? • How shall we spend some special family time?
<p>Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as off-line, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/ social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about age -limits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARRT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This Puzzle aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Personal attributes, Qualities, Characteristics, Self-esteem, Unique, Comparison, Negative self-talk, Social media, Online, Community, Risky, Positive, Negative, Safe, Unsafe, Rights, Responsibilities, Social network, Gaming, Violence, Grooming, Troll, Gambling, Betting, Trustworthy, Appropriate, Screen time, Physical health, Mental health, Off-line, Social, Peer pressure, Influences, Personal information, Passwords, Privacy, Settings, Profile, SMARRT rules.</p>			

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that it is important to take care of their own mental health • Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health • Know the stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve • Know that sometimes people can try to gain power or control them • Know some of the dangers of being 'online' • Know how to use technology safely and positively to communicate with their friends and family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 that might hurt themselves or others • Can take responsibility for their own safety and well-being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is mindfulness? • What tips can you give me for taking care of my own mental health? • What is the grief cycle? Do you have any tips for dealing with grief? • Who do you talk to online? What would you do if they said something that you didn't like? • How do you know if a website is genuine?
<p>In this Puzzle the class look at mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They talk about the grief cycle and its various stages, they also discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children talk about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They look at online safety, learning how to judge if something is safe and helpful as well as talking about communicating with friends and family in a positive and safe way.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Mental health, Ashamed, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Worried, Signs, Warning, Self-harm, Emotions, Feelings, Sadness, Loss, Grief, Denial, Despair, Guilt, Shock, Hopelessness, Anger, Acceptance, Bereavement, Coping strategies, Power, Control, Authority, Bullying, Script, Assertive, Risks, Pressure, Influences, Self-control, Real / fake, True / untrue, Assertiveness, Judgement, Communication, Technology, Power, Cyber-bullying, Abuse, Safety.</p>			

Sex Education Curriculum Map

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The table below draws out the spiral knowledge and skills progression within the Changing Me Puzzle (unit of work) including the key vocabulary used in each year group and suggestions for Family Learning.

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which parts of your body do you know the same of? • Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) • Can you tell me about a time when you felt really happy?
	<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 as we get older in lots of different ways. 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>Key Vocabulary Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finger, Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited, Memories.</p>		

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a life cycle? • How will you change as you grow up? • Who is the tallest / smallest in your class? • Which parts of your body are private? • Who is allowed to see your private body parts? • What should you do if you don't like the way someone is touching you? • Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) • What is the best part about being your age?
<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 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>Key Vocabulary Changes, Life cycles, Baby, Adult, Adulthood, Grown-up, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings, Anxious, Worried, Excited, Coping.</p>			

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 some are unacceptable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 say what they are looking forward to in the next year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a life cycle? • How have you changed since you were a baby? • How will you change over the next year / 5 years / 20 years? • What changes can you / can't you control? • Which parts are your private parts? • Who is allowed to see them? • What would you do if someone was touching you and you didn't like it? • Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) • What is your favourite part of Jigsaw lessons?
<p>In this Puzzle children look at 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, 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>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Change, Grow, Control, Life cycle, Baby, Adult, Fully grown, Growing up, Old, Young, Change, Respect, Appearance, Physical, Baby, Toddler, Child, Teenager, Independent, Timeline, Freedom, Responsibilities, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Public, Private, Touch, Texture, Cuddle, Hug, Squeeze, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable, Looking forward, Excited, Nervous, Anxious, Happy.</p>			

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you tell me about some of the changes that happen to a puppy / kitten / baby as they grow up? • Can we talk about some of the changes that are going to happen to you as you grow up? How do you feel about these changes? • Do you have any questions about the changes that are going to happen to you as you grow up?
<p>This Puzzle (Puzzle) begins with an exploration about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children learn 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. 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 is 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>Key Vocabulary Changes, Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Growing up, Baby, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Puberty, Control, Male, Female, Testicles, Sperm, Penis, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum / ova, Womb / uterus, Vagina, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge, Looking forward, Excited, Nervous, Anxious, Happy.</p>			

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of your characteristics did you get from your birth parents? • Do you have any questions about the changes that happen to a girl when they grow up? • Do you have any questions about how babies are made? • How do you feel about the changes that will happen to you as you grow?
<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 personal characteristics. The unit (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>Key Vocabulary Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Sperm, Egg / ovum, Penis, Testicles, Vagina / vulva, Womb / uterus, Ovaries, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Puberty, Menstruation, Periods, Circle, Seasons, Change, Control, Emotions, Acceptance, Looking forward, Excited, Nervous, Anxious, Happy.</p>			

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you tell me how you feel about yourself? What can people do if they don't feel great about themselves? Can I share with you how I see you and how I care about you? • Do you have any worries about puberty? • Do you have any questions about puberty? • Do you have any questions that you'd like to ask me about how babies are conceived? • What do you think it will be like when you are a teenager? • What kinds of things do you think you will be allowed to do when you are a teenager that you're not allowed to do now? • What do you enjoy about being your age now?
<p>In this Puzzle the children revisit self-esteem and self/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 with 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 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 look at the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflect whether they are always accurate e.g. teenagers are always moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend etc.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Body-image, Self-image, Characteristics, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Uterus, Womb, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Puberty, Breasts, Vagina, Vulva, Hips, Penis, Testicles, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Sperm, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Making love, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Menstruation, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights.</p>			

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can we talk about the changes that will happen to your body over the next few years? • How do you feel about these changes? • What does mutual respect mean? Why is that important in a relationship? • What are you excited about in secondary school? • What are you worried about in secondary school? What can we do with these worries?
<p>In this Puzzle the class 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 talk about being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They discuss relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring / being pressured into doing something 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>			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Body-image, Self-image, Characteristics, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, negative body-talk, mental health, Uterus, Womb, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Puberty, Breasts, Vagina, Vulva, Hips, Penis, Testicles, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Sperm, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Making love, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, midwife, labour, Menstruation, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights, opportunities, freedoms, responsibilities, attraction, relationship, love, sexting, transition, secondary, looking forward, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement .</p>			

Appendix 2: By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability• 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• 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• 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• That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong• 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">• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends• The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties• That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded• 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• 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • The conventions of courtesy and manners • The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness • 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 • 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 • What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive • The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not • 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 • The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them • How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met • How information and data is shared and used online

Being safe

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

Index: References and DfE Guidance Mapping to the Jigsaw Scheme

Our PSHE policy is informed by existing DfE guidance:

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

The Jigsaw Programme is aligned to the PSHE Association Programmes of Study for PSHE.

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 guidance states that, by the end of primary school:

	Pupils should know...	Pupils should know...
Families and people who care for me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. • 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. • 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. • 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. • That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong (Marriage in England and Wales is available to both opposite sex and same sex couples. The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 extended marriage to same sex couples in England and Wales. The ceremony through which a couple get married may be civil or religious). • How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me • Celebrating Difference • Being Me in My World
Friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties • That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me
Respectful Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships • The conventions of courtesy and manners • The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness • 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 • 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 • What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive • The importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults 	<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
Online relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not • That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. 	<p>All of these aspects are covered in lessons within the Puzzles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships • Changing Me

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. • How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. • How information and data is shared and used online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrating Difference
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). • 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. • That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. • How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. • How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. • How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard, • How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. • 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