

# **Relationships and sex education policy**

**(from Summer Term 2023)**

**Welford on Avon Primary School**



**Approved by:**

Performance and  
Standards Committee

**Date:** 9<sup>th</sup> February 2023

**Last reviewed on:**

February 2023

**Next review due by:**

Spring 2024

## **Contents**

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### **1. Aims**

The aims of relationships and sex education (RSE) at our school are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships
- Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies

### **2. Statutory requirements**

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.

However, we are not required to provide sex education but we do need to teach the elements of sex education contained in the science curriculum.

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 Welford on Avon Primary School we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

### **3. Policy development**

This policy has been developed in consultation with staff, pupils and parents. The consultation and policy development process involved the following steps:

1. Review – a member of staff or working group pulled together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance
2. Staff consultation – all school staff were given the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations
3. Parent/stakeholder consultation – parents and any interested parties were invited to attend a meeting about the policy
4. Pupil consultation – we investigated what exactly pupils want from their RSE
5. Ratification – once amendments were made, the policy was shared with governors and ratified

### **4. Definition**

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

### **5. Curriculum**

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

We have developed the curriculum in consultation with parents, pupils and staff, considering the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an appropriate manner so they are fully informed and don't seek answers online.

Primary sex education will focus on:

- Preparing Upper KS2 boys and girls for the changes that adolescence brings
- Upper KS2 boys and girls will learn about how a baby is conceived and born

For more information about our curriculum, see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

## 6. Delivery of RSE

RSE is taught within the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

Year 5 and Year 6 pupils also receive stand-alone sex education sessions delivered by the class teachers and external agencies.

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

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, LGBTQ+ 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).

## 7. Roles and responsibilities

### 7.1 The governing board

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

### 7.2 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 (see section 8).

### 7.3 Staff

Staff are responsible for:

- Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- Monitoring progress
- Responding to the needs of individual pupils

- Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of RSE

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

#### **7.4 Pupils**

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

### **8. Parents' right to withdraw**

Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the [non-statutory/non-science] components of sex education within RSE.

Requests for withdrawal should be put in writing using the form found in Appendix 3 of this policy and addressed to the headteacher.

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

### **9. Training**

Staff are trained on the delivery of RSE as part of their induction and it is included in our continuing professional development calendar.

The headteacher will also invite visitors from outside the school, such as school nurses or sexual health professionals, to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE.

### **10. Monitoring arrangements**

The delivery of RSE is monitored by the Headteacher and the PHSE Subject Leader through:

- planning scrutinies,
- observations,
- learning walks,
- staff training.

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

This policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher annually.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing body

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

TERM	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</li> <li>• The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives</li> <li>• That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care</li> <li>• That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up</li> <li>• That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</li> <li>• How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</li> </ul>
Caring friendships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</li> <li>• The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</li> <li>• That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>• That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right</li> <li>• How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed</li> </ul>

Topic	Curriculum Overview
<b>Respectful relationships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs</li> <li>Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</li> <li>The conventions of courtesy and manners</li> <li>The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</li> <li>That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority</li> <li>About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</li> <li>What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</li> <li>The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</li> </ul>	
<b>Online relationships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</li> <li>That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</li> <li>The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</li> <li>How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</li> <li>How information and data is shared and used online</li> </ul>	

Topic	Rationale/Outline
Being safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</li> <li>• About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe</li> <li>• That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</li> <li>• How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</li> <li>• How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</li> <li>• How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</li> <li>• How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</li> <li>• Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</li> </ul>

**Appendix 3: Parent form: withdrawal from sex education within RSE ( only taught in Year 5 and Year 6, please refer to scheme of work in Appendix 1)**

TO BE COMPLETED BY PARENTS			
Name of child		Class	
Name of parent		Date	
Reason for withdrawing from sex education within relationships and sex education			
Any other information you would like the school to consider			
Parent signature			

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SCHOOL	
Agreed actions from discussion with parents	

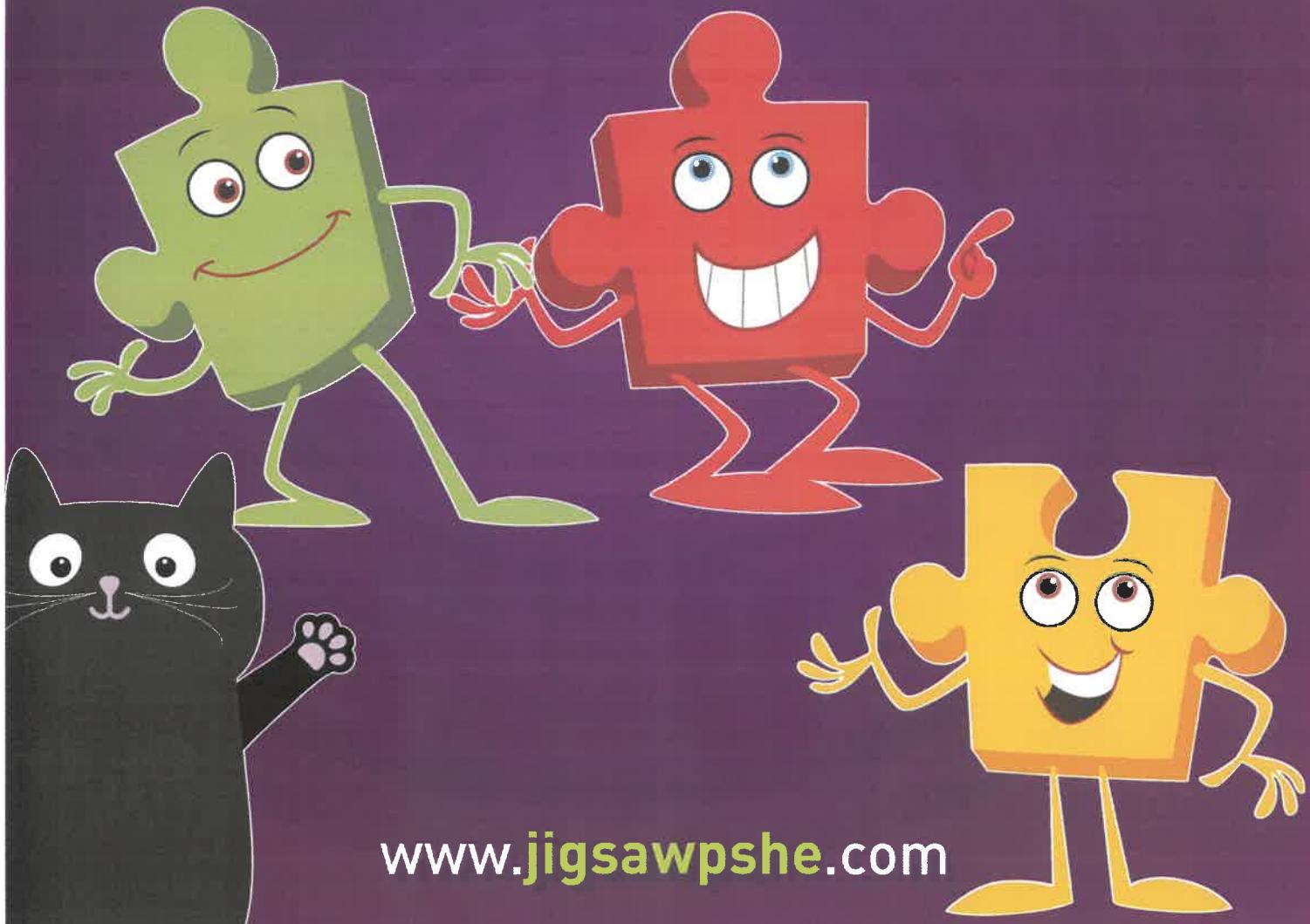


The mindful approach to PSHE

**Relationships Education,  
Health Education and Sex Education  
in the Primary School**

**How does Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE  
(ages 3-11) approach these subjects?**

Information for parents and carers



[www.jigsawpshe.com](http://www.jigsawpshe.com)

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

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

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

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

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

The opening paragraph of the Department for Education guidance states:

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

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

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

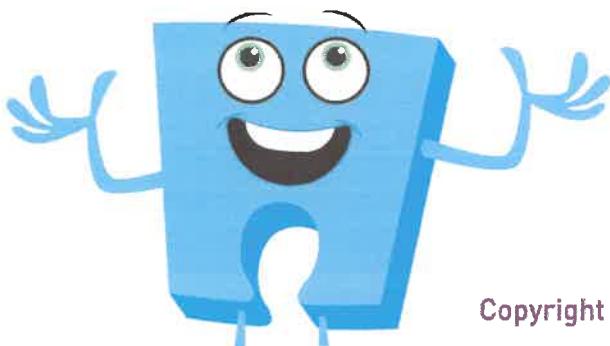
From September 2020, Relationships and Health Education are compulsory in all primary schools in England. For primary aged children this includes curriculum content under two headings (DfE 2019):

### **Relationships Education**

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring Friendships
- Respectful Relationships
- Online Relationships
- Being safe

### **Health Education**

- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy Eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic first aid
- Changing adolescent body**



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

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

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

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

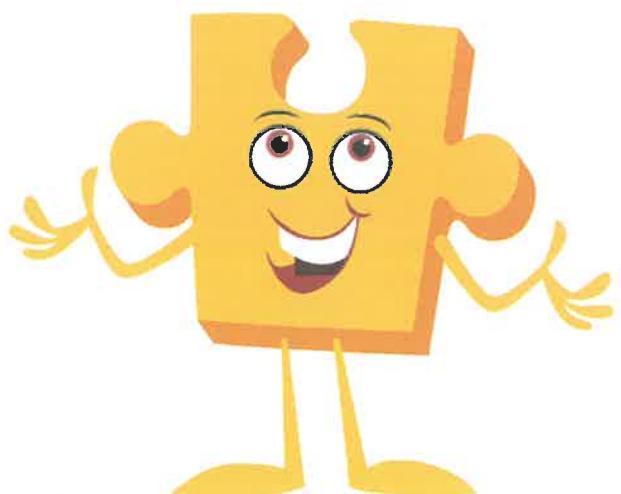
If, however, it is taught within PSHE/RSHE parents have the right to request their child is withdrawn from these specific lessons.

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

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

The Jigsaw PSHE Programme includes lessons on ALL aspects of compulsory Relationships and Health Education, designed in a sensitive, spiral, age-appropriate curriculum. It also has a few lessons on human reproduction in Key Stage 2 to ensure children know the accurate facts concerning this before going to secondary school, and to ensure children understand why the body changes in adolescence. Schools using Jigsaw decide on whether to use these lessons in their RSHE Programme, to cover this subject matter in NC Science or not to include them for their children, and this will be reflected in the policy.

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



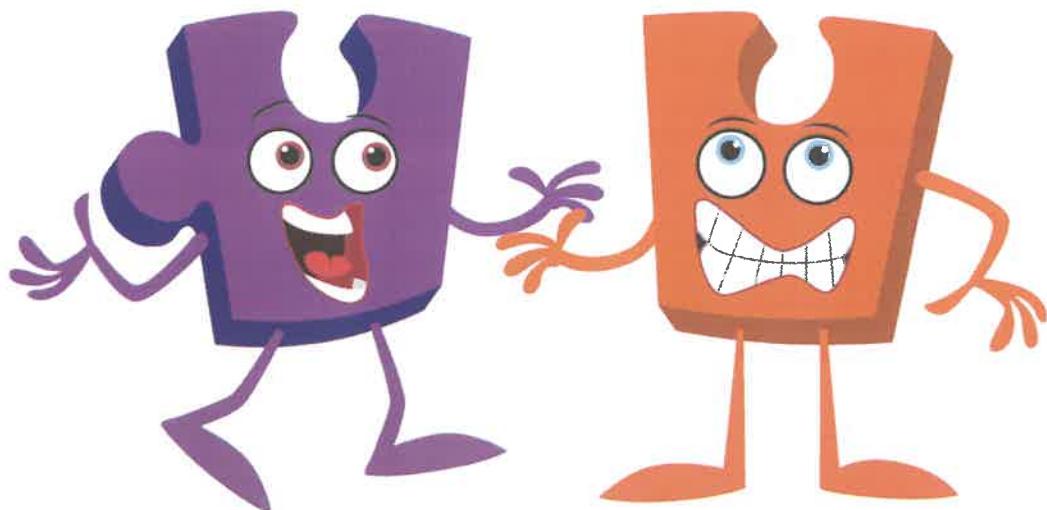
## Why is this RSHE curriculum needed?

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

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

## If you have any questions...

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



## **What about LGBT+ issues?**

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

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

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

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

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

There are six Puzzles (units):

Being me in My World

Celebrating Difference

Dreams and Goals

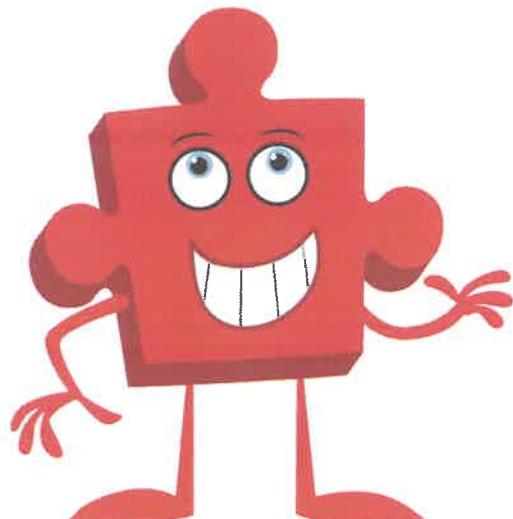
Healthy Me

Relationships

Changing Me,

each with six lessons.

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



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

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

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

**Ages 3-5** Growing up: how we have changed since we were babies.

**Ages 5-6** Boys' and girls' bodies; correct names for body parts.

**Ages 6-7** Boys' and girls' bodies; body parts and respecting privacy (which parts of the body are private and why this is).

**Ages 7-8** How babies grow and how boys' and girls' bodies change as they grow older. Introduction to puberty and menstruation.

**Ages 8-9** Internal and external reproductive body parts. Recap about puberty and menstruation. Conception explained in simple terms.

**Ages 9-10** Puberty for boys and girls in more detail including the social and emotional aspects of becoming an adolescent. Conception explained in simple biological terms.

**Ages 10-11** Puberty for boys and girls revisited. Understanding conception to the birth of a baby. Becoming a teenager.

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



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

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

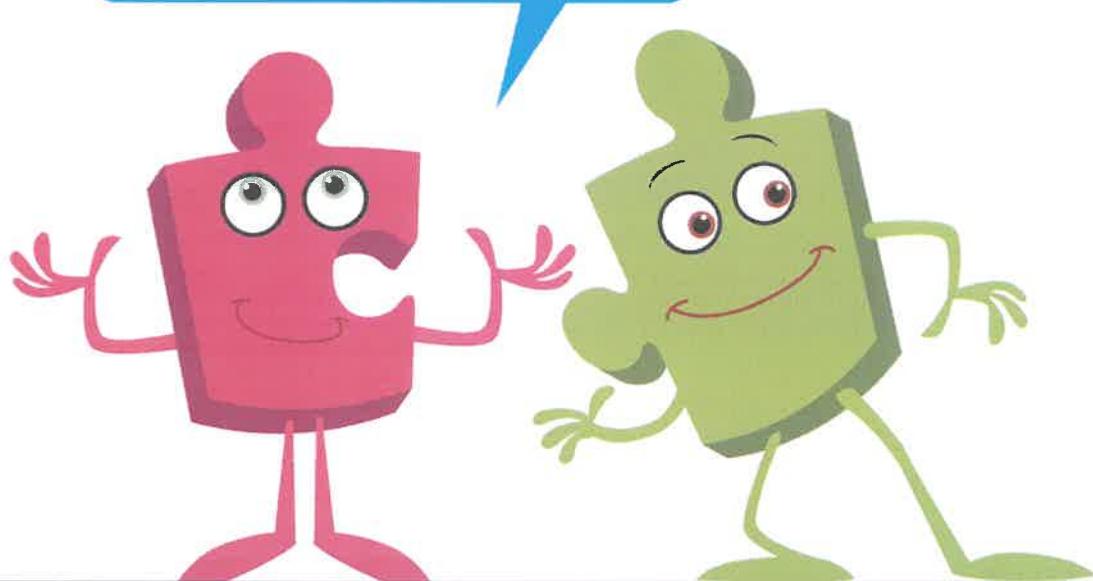
- We all want children to be safe, healthy and happy.
- We need to consider their needs and the world they inhabit.
- We need to normalise talking about relationships, puberty and human reproduction to ensure children feel they can talk to parents/carers about any concerns or worries they may have.
-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

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

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

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

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



**[www.jigsawpshe.com](http://www.jigsawpshe.com)**

**+44 (0)1202 377192**



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me Ages 3-11(12)

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"> <li>Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list)</li> <li>Know that we grow from baby to adult</li> <li>Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried</li> <li>Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a worry</li> <li>Know that remembering happy times can help us move on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can identify how they have changed from a baby</li> <li>Can say what might change for them they get older</li> <li>Recognise that changing class can illicit happy and/or sad emotions</li> <li>Can say how they feel about changing class/growing up</li> <li>Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/ home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which parts of your body do you know the same of?</li> <li>Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home)</li> <li>Can you tell me about a time when you felt really happy?</li> </ul>

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.

### 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.



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know that animals including humans have a life cycle</li><li>• Know that changes happen when we grow up</li><li>• Know that people grow up at different rates and that is normal</li><li>• Know the names of male and female private body parts</li><li>• Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them</li><li>• Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these</li><li>• Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened</li><li>• Know that learning brings about change</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understand and accepts that change is a natural part of getting older</li><li>• Can identify some things that have changed and some things that have stayed the same since being a baby (including the body)</li><li>• Can express why they enjoy learning</li><li>• Can suggest ways to manage change e.g. moving to a new class</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is a life cycle?</li><li>• How will you change as you grow up?</li><li>• Who is the tallest / smallest in your class?</li><li>• Which parts of your body are private?</li><li>• Who is allowed to see your private body parts?</li><li>• What should you do if you don't like the way someone is touching you?</li><li>• Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home)</li><li>• What is the best part about being your age?</li></ul>

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.

### 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,



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know that life cycles exist in nature</li> <li>Know that aging is a natural process including old-age</li> <li>Know that some changes are out of an individual's control</li> <li>Know how their bodies have changed from when they were a baby and that they will continue to change as they age</li> <li>Know the physical differences between male and female bodies</li> <li>Know the correct names for private body parts</li> <li>Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these</li> <li>Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened</li> <li>Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can appreciate that changes will happen and that some can be controlled and others not</li> <li>Be able to express how they feel about changes</li> <li>Show appreciation for people who are older</li> <li>Can recognise the independence and responsibilities they have now compared to being a baby or toddler</li> <li>Can say what greater responsibilities and freedoms they may have in the future</li> <li>Can say who they would go to for help if worried or scared</li> <li>Can say what types of touch they find comfortable/uncomfortable</li> <li>Be able to confidently ask someone to stop if they are being hurt or frightened</li> <li>Can say what they are looking forward to in the next year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is a life cycle?</li> <li>How have you changed since you were a baby?</li> <li>How will you change over the next year / 5 years / 20 years?</li> <li>What changes can you / can't you control?</li> <li>Which parts are your private parts?</li> <li>Who is allowed to see them?</li> <li>What would you do if someone was touching you and you didn't like it?</li> <li>Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home)</li> <li>What is your favourite part of Jigsaw lessons?</li> </ul>

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.

### Key Vocabulary

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.



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up</li><li>Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby</li><li>Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops</li><li>Know that babies need love and care from their parents/carers</li><li>Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child</li><li>Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults</li><li>Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty</li><li>Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Can express how they feel about babies</li><li>Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family</li><li>Can express how they feel about puberty</li><li>Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries</li><li>Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry</li><li>Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year</li><li>Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Can you tell me about some of the changes that happen to a puppy / kitten / baby as they grow up?</li><li>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?</li><li>Do you have any questions about the changes that are going to happen to you as you grow up?</li></ul>

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.

### 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.



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm</li><li>Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum</li><li>Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby</li><li>Know how the female and male body change at puberty</li><li>Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult</li><li>Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted</li><li>Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others</li><li>Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up</li><li>Can express any concerns they have about puberty</li><li>Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried</li><li>Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change</li><li>Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Which of your characteristics did you get from your birth parents?</li><li>Do you have any questions about the changes that happen to a girl when they grow up?</li><li>Do you have any questions about how babies are made?</li><li>How do you feel about the changes that will happen to you as you grow?</li></ul>

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.

### 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.



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know what perception means and that perceptions can be right or wrong</li> <li>Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally</li> <li>Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception</li> <li>Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF</li> <li>Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body-image</li> <li>Can suggest ways to boost self-esteem of self and others</li> <li>Recognise that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them</li> <li>Can ask questions about puberty to seek clarification</li> <li>Can express how they feel about having a romantic relationship when they are an adult</li> <li>Can express how they feel about having children when they are an adult</li> <li>Can express how they feel about becoming a teenager</li> <li>Can say who they can talk to if concerned about puberty or becoming a teenager/adult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you tell me how you feel about yourself?</li> <li>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?</li> <li>Do you have any worries about puberty?</li> <li>Do you have any questions about puberty?</li> <li>Do you have any questions that you'd like to ask me about how babies are conceived?</li> <li>What do you think it will be like when you are a teenager?</li> <li>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?</li> <li>What do you enjoy about being your age now?</li> </ul>

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.

### 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, Public 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.



## Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Changing Me 3-11(12)

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 10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally</li> <li>Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born</li> <li>Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship</li> <li>Know the importance of self-esteem and what they can do to develop it</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognise ways they can develop their own self-esteem</li> <li>Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty</li> <li>Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby</li> <li>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</li> <li>Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self- image and body-image</li> <li>Use strategies to prepare themselves emotionally for the transition (changes) to secondary school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can we talk about the changes that will happen to your body over the next few years?</li> <li>How do you feel about these changes?</li> <li>What does mutual respect mean? Why is that important in a relationship?</li> <li>What are you excited about in secondary school?</li> <li>What are you worried about in secondary school? What can we do with these worries?</li> </ul>

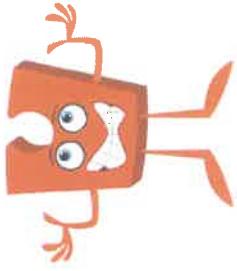
In this Puzzle the class learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen – they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They talk about being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They discuss relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring / being pressurised 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.

### Key Vocabulary

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, Vulva, Hips, Penis, Testicles, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Sperm, Semen, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Public 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, Contraction, 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.

## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 5-6

Piece (lesson)	RSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1. Life cycles</b>	R1, R6	I am starting to understand the life cycles of animals and humans	I understand that changes happen as we grow and that this is OK
<b>2. Changing Me</b>	H4	I can tell you some things about me that have changed and some things about me that have stayed the same	I know that changes are OK and that sometimes they will happen whether I want them to or not
<b>3. My Changing Body</b>		I can tell you how my body has changed since I was a baby	I understand that growing up is natural and that everybody grows at different rates
<b>4. Boys' and Girls' Bodies</b>	R19, R25, R26, R27, R29, H34	I can identify the parts of the body that make boys different to girls and can use the correct names for these: penis, testicles, vagina, vulva, anus	I respect my body and understand which parts are private
<b>5. Learning and Growing Puzzle Outcome: Piece 5 Flowers</b>	R15	I understand that every time I learn something new I change a little bit	I enjoy learning new things
<b>6. Coping with Changes Assessment Opportunity</b>	R32, H2, H3	I can tell you about changes that have happened in my life	I know some ways to cope with changes



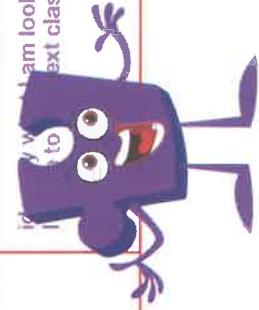
## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 6-7

Piece (lesson)	RSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1.Life Cycles in Nature</b>		I understand there are some changes that are outside my control and can recognise how I feel about this	
<b>2. Growing from Young to Old</b>		I can tell you about the natural process of growing from young to old and understand that this is not in my control	I can identify people I respect who are older than me
<b>3.The Changing Me</b>	H34	I can recognise how my body has changed since I was a baby and where I am on the continuum from young to old	I feel proud about becoming more independent
<b>4.Boys' and Girls' Bodies</b>	R26, R27, R29, H34	I can recognise the physical differences between boys and girls, use the correct names for parts of the body (penis, anus, testicles, vagina, vulva) and appreciate that some parts of my body are private	I can tell you what I like/don't like about being a boy/girl
<b>5.Assertiveness</b>	R15, R19, R25, R26, R29, R30, R31, R32	I understand there are different types of touch and can tell you which ones I like and don't like	I am confident to say what I like and don't like and can ask for help
<b>6.Looking Ahead Assessment Opportunity</b>	H2, H3	I can identify what I am looking forward to when I move to my next class	I can start to think about changes I will make when I am in Year 3 and know how to go about this



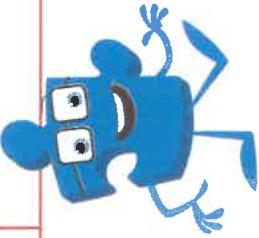
## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 7-8

Piece (lesson)	RSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1. How Babies Grow</b>	H2, H3	I 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	I can express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals.
<b>2. Babies</b>	H2, H3	I understand how babies grow and develop in the mother's uterus I understand what a baby needs to live and grow	I can express how I might feel if I had a new baby in my family
<b>3. Outside Body Changes</b>	H2, H3, H34	I understand that boys' and girls' bodies need to change so that when they grow up their bodies can make babies I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the outside during this growing up process	I recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with those feelings
<b>4. Inside Body Changes</b>	R27, H2, H3, H34	I can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up	I recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with these feelings
<b>5. Family Stereotypes</b>	R1, R2, R3, R4, R18, H2, H3	I can start to recognise stereotypical ideas I might have about parenting and family roles	I can express how I feel when my ideas are challenged and might be willing to change my ideas sometimes
<b>6. Looking Ahead</b> <b>Assessment Opportunity:</b> Ribbon Mobiles	H2, H3	I will be looking forward to when next class	start to think about changes I will make next year and know how to go about this



## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 8-9

Piece (lesson)	PSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1. Unique Me</b>	R1, R2, R3, R4, R27	I understand that some of my personal characteristics have come from my birth parents and that this happens because I am made from the joining of their egg and sperm	I appreciate that I am a truly unique human being
<b>2. Having a Baby</b>	R1, R2, R3, R4, R26, H34	I can correctly label the internal and external parts of male and female bodies that are necessary for making a baby	I understand that having a baby is a personal choice and can express how I feel about having children when I am an adult
<b>3. Girls and Puberty</b>	R26, H34, H35	I can describe how a girl's body changes in order for her to be able to have babies when she is an adult, and that menstruation (having periods) is a natural part of this	I have strategies to help me cope with the physical and emotional changes I will experience during puberty
<b>4. Circles of Change Puzzle Outcome: Circles of Change</b>	H4	I know how the circle of change works and can apply it to changes I want to make in my life	I am confident enough to try to make changes when I think they will benefit me
<b>5. Accepting Change</b>	H2, H3	I can identify changes that have been and may continue to be outside of my control that I learnt to accept	I can express my fears and concerns about changes that are outside of my control and know how to manage these feelings positively
<b>6. Looking Ahead Assessment Opportunity</b>		I can identify what I am looking forward to when I move to a new class	I can reflect on the changes I would like to make next year and can describe how to go about this



## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 9-10

Piece (lesson)	RSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1. Self and Body Image</b>	R15, R25, R26, R27, H5, H6, H10, H18	I am aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that	I know how to develop my own self esteem
<b>2. Puberty for Girls</b>	H34	I can explain how a girl's body changes during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally	I understand that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be ok for me
<b>3. Puberty for boys</b>	H2, H3, H34	I can describe how boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty	I can express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
<b>4. Conception</b>	H34	I understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception and that is how babies are usually made  I also understand that sometimes people need IVF to help them have a baby	I appreciate how amazing it is that human bodies can reproduce in these ways
<b>5. Looking Ahead 1 Puzzle Outcome: Change Cards</b>	H4, H34	I can identify what I am looking forward to about becoming a teenager and understand this brings growing responsibilities (age of consent)	I am confident that I can cope with the changes that growing up will bring
<b>6. Looking Ahead 2</b>	H1, H4	I can identify what I am looking forward to when I move to my next class.	I can start to think about changes I will make next year and know how to go about this.



## Changing Me Puzzle Map - Ages 10-11

Piece (lesson)	RSHE guidance reference	PSHE Learning Intentions	Social and Emotional Skills Learning Intentions
<b>1. My Self Image</b>	R15, R27, H1, H4, H6, H7, H9, H10	I am aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that	I know how to develop my own self esteem
<b>2. Puberty</b>	R30, R32, H9, H34, H35	I can explain how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after yourself physically and emotionally	I can express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty
<b>3. Babies: Conception to Birth Assessment Opportunity</b>	R1, R4, R32, H9, H35	I can describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born	I can recognise how I feel when I reflect on the development and birth of a baby
<b>4. Boyfriends and Girlfriends</b>	R4, R7, R8, R9, R13, R19, H9	I understand how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship and what that might mean about having a girlfriend/boyfriend	I understand that respect for one another is essential in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship, and that I should not feel pressurised into doing something I don't want to
<b>5. Real self and ideal self</b>	R13, R15, R16, R19, R27, H1, H4, H6 H9, H10	I am aware of the importance of a positive self-esteem and what I can do to develop it	I can express how I feel about my self-image and know how to challenge negative 'body-talk'
<b>6. The Year Ahead</b>	H2, H3, H4, H6, H9, H10	I can identify what I am looking forward to and what worries me about the transition to secondary school /or moving to my next class.	I know how to prepare myself emotionally for the changes next year.

