



# TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN

RSHE Policy

## **Rationale & Ethos**

### **What is Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education (RSE and HE)?**

Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education, and Health Education is about empowering pupils with the knowledge to make informed decision about their well-being, health and relationships. Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education is about understanding the importance of stable, loving and respectful relationships and the value of these relationship qualities within family life and wider society. Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education is taught at an age appropriate and developmentally appropriate level, sensitively and inclusively with respect to the backgrounds and beliefs of all. This policy will be compliant with the following guidance:

- DfE 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education statutory guidance (February 2019)
- DfE 'Science programmes of study: key stages 1 and 2' 2013
- DfE 'Science programmes of study: key stage 3' 2013 • DfE 'Science programmes of study: key stage 4,' 2014

### **Introduction**

We are aware at our school that 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, emotional, moral and social lives in a positive way. Here we outline our relationship and sex education (RSE) policy and the purpose of delivery in our school.

### **The purpose and aims of RSHE in our school**

The aims of RSE at our school are to:

- Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place.
- Prepare students for puberty and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene. Whilst also preparing students for the changes that occur to their bodies, minds and emotions.
- Help students develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy. To understand that love and care is required in relationships.
- Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships and enable our students to better understand the nature of relationships.
- Teach students the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies.
- To know about the risks of being online and how to stay safe.
- To know and understand about human reproduction, whilst using the correct terminology to describe male and female reproductive organs.
- To know where and how to seek information and advice when they need help.
- To be able to recognise when something is risky or unsafe.
- To support all young people to stay safe and prepare for life in modern Britain.

### **The vision for safe and effective RSHE**

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). There are a number of cross curricular links for RSE.

As a school our RSE programme focuses on giving young people the information they need to help them develop healthy, nurturing relationships of all kinds including:

- Families
- Respectful relationships, including friendships
- Online and media
- 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, 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).

### **How is this underpinned?**

At TSM school we teach RSE as set out in this policy.

The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 made under sections 34 and 35 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017 make Relationships Education compulsory for all pupils receiving primary education and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) compulsory for all pupils receiving secondary education. The regulations also make Health Education compulsory in Academies.

### **Intended Outcomes**

- RSE is about the understanding of the importance of a stable and loving relationship.
- RSE is about the emotional, social and cultural development of students, 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.
- Our curriculum is also designed to support children growing up in an increasingly complex and digital world.
- We aim to support children to make the right decisions and keep themselves safe and happy.
- RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

### **Roles & Responsibilities**

Governors will:

- Ensure all pupils make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes
- Ensure the curriculum is well led, effectively managed and well planned
- Evaluate the quality of provision through regular and effective self-evaluation
- Ensure teaching is delivered in ways that are accessible to all pupils with SEND
- Provide clear information for parents on subject content and their rights to request that their children are withdrawn
- Ensure the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations

The Headteacher will:

- Oversee the overall implementation of this policy
- Ensure staff are suitably trained to deliver the subjects
- Ensure that parents are fully informed of this policy
- Review requests from parents to withdraw their children from the subjects
- Discuss requests for withdrawal with parents
- Organise alternative education for pupils, where necessary, that is appropriate and purposeful

- Report to the governing board on the effectiveness of this policy

Class teachers will:

- Deliver a high-quality and age-appropriate curriculum in line with statutory requirements
- Use a variety of teaching methods and resources to provide an engaging curriculum that meets the needs of all pupils
- Ensure they do not express personal views or beliefs when delivering the programme
- Model positive attitudes to relationships, health and sex education.
- Respond to any safeguarding concerns in line with the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy
- Act in accordance with planning, monitoring and assessment requirements for the subjects
- Liaise with the SENCO to identify and respond to individual needs of pupils with SEND
- Work with the Senior Leadership Team and curriculum leaders to evaluate the quality of provision

Parents/carers will:

- Support school staff to shape the curriculum for relationships, health and sex education
- Communicate openly and constructively with school staff regarding relationships, health and sex education
- Attend, or contribute to, any consultation or information sessions regarding the delivery of relationships, health and sex education.

### **Legislation**

We recognise that parents and carers are the primary providers of RSE for their children. Our RSE curriculum is designed to support and complement this. We aim to build a positive and supportive relationship with parents and carers through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation.

In promoting this we will:

- Inform parents about the school's RSE policy and practice;
- Provide opportunities to view videos, lesson plans and resources used in the RSE programme;
- Answer any questions that parents may have about RSE for their child;
- Take seriously any issues or concerns that parents raise.

We believe that all of the content within our school's PSHE curriculum, including RSE, is of the utmost importance and relevance to all pupils. However, parents have the legal right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all non-statutory sex education other than that which is part of the National Curriculum for Science.

Please note there is no parental right of withdrawal from Relationships Education or Health Education content within the school curriculum, or from any statutory sex education that forms part of the National Curriculum for Science. These are statutory requirements which the DfE mandates schools to teach; please see the statutory document if further information is required.

We will inform parents of the right to withdraw by letter in the first part of Summer Term in advance of non-statutory sex education lessons being taught. Parents and carers who wish to exercise their right to withdraw their child from non-statutory sex education should talk with the class teacher, the PSHE coordinator or the head teacher who will explore any concerns and discuss resources being used.

If parents still wish to withdraw their child from non-statutory sex education lessons, this request will be recorded, and suitable alternative arrangements made for pupils during relevant lessons. The issue of withdrawal will be handled as sensitively as possible. Parents should also understand that the decision to remove their child from these lessons means that they themselves will assume responsibility for talking to their children about any related sex education themes covered outside of National Curriculum Science.

## **Curriculum design**

At Trimley St Martin RSE will mainly be delivered as an integral part of our whole school PSHE provision and will cover relationships, health education and staying safe. Lessons are derived from the PSHE Association recommended program of study and are quality assured by the Leader of Learning for this curriculum area. Lessons will be adapted by class teachers to ensure that learning is age-appropriate and developmentally appropriate for all children, including those with special educational needs. A safe learning environment will be established by agreed ground rules with the class. We will ensure that our RSE is matched to the needs of our pupils by consultation with our parents, governors and ensuring pupils needs are reflected in planning. Where relevant, outside agencies and professionals may assist in content delivery. Some topics will also be covered in the Science curriculum.

## **STATUTORY RELATIONSHIPS EDUCATION**

As part of our PSHE/Relationships Education programme of study, children will be taught what a relationship is; the different types of relationships they might have e.g. with family members, friends, and other adults; the importance of healthy and secure relationships to wellbeing; what constitutes a healthy relationship, in person and online; how to set and observe appropriate boundaries in relationships; how to recognise when a situation is unsafe; strategies for dealing with situations that they find uncomfortable or that are unsafe; and sources of help and advice.

A summary of the key objectives of the statutory Relationships Education curriculum is set out below.

### **Families and people who care for me**

Children should know:

- 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**

Pupils should know:

- 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.

### **Respectful relationships**

Pupils should know:

- 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**

Pupils should know:

- 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**

Pupils should know:

- 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.

## **NON-STATUTORY SEX EDUCATION**

As part of statutory Health Education, children are taught in an age appropriate way about puberty and the associated physical and emotional changes from Year 3 onwards. As part of the science curriculum, children learn in Year 5 about how reproduction occurs in some plants and animals. The DfE guidance 2019 also recommends that all primary schools have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of pupils, and this should include how a baby is conceived and born. Although sex education is not compulsory in primary schools, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school. We therefore provide some non-statutory sex education, covering how human reproduction and conception occurs. This is included in the “Changing Me” unit in the summer term. Children are taught:

- that for a baby to begin to grow, part comes from a mother and part comes from a father; that in most animals including humans the baby grows inside the mother (Year 3);
- that for a baby to be made, a sperm from the father and an egg from the mother must meet; that this can happen when a grown-up man and woman share an especially close and loving embrace that is a loving and very private part of a grown-up relationship (no detail on what this involves). (Year 4);
- that when a sperm and egg meet, this is called conception; that conception usually occurs as a result of sexual intercourse, and what sexual intercourse means (Year 5);
- how a baby develops in the womb and how babies are born (Year 6).

In each year group, lessons will recap on the content of previous years as a reminder and to allow for children to “catch up” if they were not present for the previous year’s lessons. We recognise that children in younger year groups may ask questions that cannot be answered without reference to content from older year groups. Should this occur, we will respond by telling them that they will learn about that when they are older. Please see the relevant section within this policy for further information on how teachers manage difficult questions in RSE.

We believe that teaching this additional content to pupils will ensure that they are better prepared for transition to secondary school and also support their personal and social development as they grow into young adults. As is legally prescribed, parents have a right to withdraw their children from these additional non-statutory sex education lessons – please see the relevant section within this policy in regard to this process.

### **Resources**

A range of teaching resources will be used to enhance pupils’ learning experiences and encourage active participation. This includes the use of resourcing websites, case studies, research, video, small group discussion and, where appropriate, guest speakers, outside agencies and workshops.

### **Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Relationships Education, RSE and Health Education is monitored through lesson planning, learning walks, classroom observations and work scrutiny.

### **Inclusivity and Equality of Opportunity**

In the teaching of RSE, as with all classroom practice and pedagogy, our school takes into account the needs of our school community; pupils’ ability, age, readiness, cultural backgrounds, religious beliefs, family situations, Special Educational Needs, gender identity and sexual orientation. Through conversation and consultation with our student body, we are aware of the specific needs of our students. Our RSE programme will ensure that all students can access our RSE provision. We recognise the right for all students to have access to factually correct, age appropriate and relevant RSE and staff will identify students with additional needs (SEN, EAL, individual needs) who could benefit from a small group or bespoke approach to sensitive and challenging areas of the relationships and sex education programme.

We promote diversity and inclusion and consider all pupils' needs by using materials, which are inclusive of race, age, gender identity and sexual orientation to ensure that all parts of our school community are recognised. We use RSE as a way to further address diversity issues, to challenge prejudice and to promote acceptance and equality for all. We aim for pupils to better understand their own bodies, instincts and feelings and therefore have a happy acceptance of their own sexual orientation (and/or gender/gender identity), giving them a positive sense of personal identity, value and esteem.

Where single sex sessions may be incorporated into Relationships and Sex Education sessions, due to need and sensitivities surrounding key topics, students identifying by a gender identity other than male or female are welcome to attend whichever session they choose.

### **Safe & effective practice**

#### **High quality RSE is taught;**

- by a member of teaching staff who is known to the pupils. In primary, preferably the class teacher.
- in a familiar and comfortable environment
- adhering to the school's agreed curriculum content which is age and stage appropriate
- using resources and teaching methods which have been approved by the PSHE lead and the SLT
- through a spiral curriculum which revisits previous learning and builds knowledge and understanding in gradual steps
- in a sequence of lessons which build knowledge and understanding at a gentle pace

#### **Teachers ensure that the learning environment is safe by;**

- setting clear ground rules which are to be adhered to by all staff and pupils present
- organising seating so that pupils do not feel threatened or embarrassed
- making provision for supporting pupils who may struggle to adhere to the ground rules or deal with the content of the lessons (this may include arranging for additional staff to support in the lesson or be on standby)
- ensuring that lessons are well prepared and that all staff present are clear about the level of content that will be covered – age and stage appropriate
- providing adequate lesson time for discussion, to answer questions, deal with misconceptions and ensure that the pupils have properly understood the content
- providing regular opportunities for pupils to ask questions in written form to avoid risk of embarrassment or judgement. This will also provide the teacher with time to assess whether the question fits within the age & stage requirements and decide how/whether the question should be answered
- giving scenarios for discussion which allow pupils to explore an issue without relating it to personal experience (de-personalisation)

#### **Ground rules might include;**

- allowing others to speak without interruption or judgement
- avoiding giving personal information or asking others to do so
- accepting that people will hold a range of views
- being respectful to everyone in the lesson at all times
- discussing and challenging viewpoints respectfully
- accepting that people will have a range of knowledge and understanding

#### **De-personalisation techniques are used to;**

- allow pupils to share and explore different aspects of RSE without fear of being judged or labelled
- allow pupils to consider issues that they have not had experience of
- support pupils to understand that all people are different and that not everyone feels the same way, lives the same lifestyle or will share the same experiences
- teach pupils that all issues which affect society, such as discrimination, are relevant to everyone
- **The teaching of sensitive and controversial issues must;**
- not be avoided because they are difficult to teach



- be supported by the senior leadership team who will enable teachers to deliver the lessons safely and effectively
- be supported by relevant school staff who have been made aware when these issues will be being taught in order that any issues arising can be dealt with promptly and effectively
- be communicated to parents and carers well in advance so that they are aware of the broad content of lessons and also the period of time in which they will be taught

## **MANAGING DIFFICULT QUESTIONS**

During both formal and informal PSHE/RSE sessions, pupils are encouraged to ask questions. Any questions from pupils are answered according to the age and maturity of the pupil concerned, and if the teacher delivering the session deems it appropriate to answer. Teachers will:

- use specific ground rules for this work which will clarify boundaries for children/young people, and mitigate disclosures in class
- clarify that personal questions should not be asked
- clarify that pupils should not give out personal information in class but speak to someone they trust after the lesson, e.g. school nurse, teacher, pastoral staff.

In some lessons, an anonymous question box may be used to allow children to ask questions about potentially sensitive or embarrassing topics.

Teaching staff will endeavour to answer questions as openly as possible but if faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, or that is not age-appropriate (or within the school's RSE policy), provision may be made to address the individual child/young person's requirements. The school believes that individual teachers must use their professional skill and discretion in this area and refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead if they are concerned about any question from a safeguarding perspective.

If a teacher does not know the answer to a question or if a question is felt to be inappropriate, this should be acknowledged and, if considered necessary, this may be followed up outside of the classroom environment with individual pupils.

Children may also be signposted back to parents/carers who have ultimate responsibility in talking to their children about sensitive matters. We will also encourage parents to talk with school if they have any questions or queries, and if they would like advice on how to better support their child and continue learning outside of the classroom.

## **Safeguarding**

*How will child protection, safeguarding and confidentiality protocols support this?*

- Recognition that effective RSHE explores appropriate actions in relationships which can lead to disclosures from students requiring a safeguarding referral to DSL
- In event of a disclosure staff follow schools safeguarding referral procedure
- Prior to teaching of RSHE commencing, teachers consult with DSL to ensure relevant issues can be addressed and student needs met
- While ground rules within a classroom may require students to keep lesson content confidential, this does not extend to staff, who must not promise confidentiality in the event of a disclosure
- Staff are trained in and have knowledge of specific safeguarding issues including Prevent and FGM and their professional responsibilities pertaining to these

*Visitors/outside agencies – how will they be informed about safeguarding and the whole school approach?*

- Recognition that there may be times when a suitably trained and/or experienced visitor may be invited to speak to students and contribute to the delivery of RSHE

- Visitors should be sent and be familiar with relevant policies in advance
- Content of session discussed and agreed, with resources checked in advance
- Your own procedures with regard to visitors on site

*Protocols to support those at risk/vulnerable:*

- DSL will decide most appropriate course of action following any safeguarding referral
- Ensuring all students receive age appropriate RSHE
- Provision offered is appropriate to needs of students
- Further places of support are signposted in lessons
- Any further relevant protocols are in place in the school setting

**Relevant links to other policies** (although not exclusive to):

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Equality and objectives Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Computing Policy and On-Line Safety Policy
- RE Policy
- PSHE Policy
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Early Help Offer

## **MONITORING AND REVIEW**

Our aim is to provide RSE that is relevant and tailored to meet the needs of our pupils, depending on their age and stage of personal development. For this reason, we regularly review the RSE curriculum to evaluate its effectiveness and will inform parents of any revisions to the school policy or curriculum as required.

Teachers will continually reflect on the effectiveness of our PSHE provision, and the PSHE Coordinator will gather staff views through regular Staff Voice feedback. Pupil Voice exercises will also be used to inform reviews and updates to planning, resources and activities.

The Curriculum Committee of the governing body monitors our RSE policy on a regular basis. This committee reports its findings and recommendations to the full governing body, as necessary, if the policy needs modification. The Curriculum Committee gives consideration to any feedback from parents about the RSE programme and makes a record of all such comments. Governors require the Headteacher to keep a written record, giving details of the content and delivery of the RSE programme that we teach in our school.

## **LOCATION AND DISSEMINATION**

Copies of this policy are held by the Headteacher and PSHE co-ordinator. Further copies are available in the staff policy folder on the Teacher Shared Drive; on the school website and from the school office on request from parents.

## **STAFF SUPPORT AND TRAINING**

Trimley St Martin Primary School believes in the importance of appropriate staff training to enable staff to deliver effective RSE. The PSHE co-ordinator will access courses or INSET opportunities to assist staff involved in the delivery of RSE in accordance with the School Improvement Plan.

# Appendix: Whole School Long Term Curriculum Map

## Jigsaw PSHE 3 -11/12 Content Overview



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

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