RSE Meeting

- At Garstang Community Primary we aim to develop successful learners who have the qualities and attributes they need to manage their lives, fulfil their academic potential, and to thrive as individuals, family members and members of society, both now and in the future.
- ► PSHE education is integral to a planned programme of learning which helps our children to make good progress and leave us as responsible, healthy and happy citizens.
- At Garstang Community we use the Coram Life Education resources "SCARF: Safety, Caring, Achievement, Resilience, Friendship".
- SCARF provides a simple framework and tools for developing a powerful, whole-school approach to mental health, safeguarding, behaviour and achievement.

What are the new statutory requirements at KS1 & 2

The Health Education and Relationships Education aspects of PSHE (personal, social, health and economic) education will be compulsory in all primary schools from Summer 2021.

This covers broad areas of particular relevance and concern to children and young people today. It should ensure that every child is guaranteed a PSHE education that covers mental health and wellbeing, physical health (including healthy lifestyles and first aid) and learning about safe, healthy relationships, including understanding consent and negotiating life online.

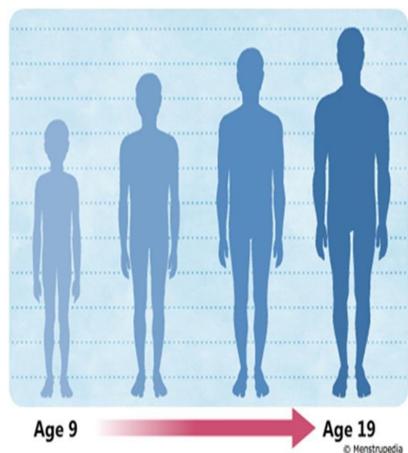
Relationships Education will focus on:

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



Relationships and Sex Education can also be found in the following Health Education units:

- Mental Wellbeing
- Internet Safety and harms
- •Health and prevention
- Changing adolescent body



What about Sex Education?

"The Department continues to recommendthat all primary schools should have a sex education programme... It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes adolescence brings and ... how a baby is conceived and born."



Relationships
Education,
Relationships and
Sex Education (RSE)
and Health Education

Statutory guidance for governing bodies, proprietors, head teachers, principals, senior leadership teams, teachers

National Curriculum Science

• In Year 2, children learn that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. They should be introduced to the concepts of reproduction and growth, but not how reproduction occurs.

• In Year 5, children are taught about the life cycles of humans and animals, including reproduction. They also learn about the changes that happen in humans from birth to old age. This includes learning what happens in puberty.

Statutory	All Schools	Maintained	Academy	Independent	Free
Status?					Schools
Relationships					
Education					
Health					
Education (inc.					
Puberty)					
Sex Education	Encouraged to				
Reproduction			Not unless		Not unless
Education			they follow		they
			NC Science		follow NC
					Science
PSHE Education	All schools				
	should make			*	
	provision*				

Statutory Relationships Education What pupils should know by the end of primary school

- ► Topic 1: Families and people who care for me
- 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.

- ► Topic 2: Caring friendships
- how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.
- that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
- that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.
- how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.

- ► Topic 3: Respectful relationships
- 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.

► Topic 4: Online relationships

- 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.

- Topic 5: Being safe
- what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).
- about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.
- that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.
- how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.
- how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources

Statutory Health Education What pupils should know by the end of primary school:

- Topic 1: Mental wellbeing
- b that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.
- how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.
- how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).
- it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

- Topic 2: Internet safety and harms
- that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.
- how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private.
- why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.
- that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.
 how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.
- where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

- Topic 3: Physical health and fitness
- the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.
- the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).
- how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.
- Topic 4: Healthy eating
- what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).
- the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).

- Topic 5: Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
- ► Topic 6: Health and prevention
- how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.
- about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.
- the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.
- about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.
- the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.

- ► Topic 7: Basic first aid
- know how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- concepts of basic first aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.
- ► Topic 8: Changing adolescent body
- key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.
- about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.

These words may come up in the lessons on Growing and Changing but are not necessarily taught.

Key Vocabulary	Growing and Changing
Reception	Naming body parts
Year 1	Life cycle Baby Adulthood Mature Change Penis Testicles Vagina Secret Surprises Uncomfortable
Year 2	Life cycle Male Female Penis Testicles Vagina Private Acceptable Unacceptable Comfortable Uncomfortable Loss
Year 3	Nutrients Love Affection Care Appropriate/Inappropriate touch Body space
Year 4	Loss Change Secret Surprise Safe Unsafe Uncomfortable Love Care
Year 5	Puberty Personal hygiene Relationships Emotions Menstruation Periods Sanitary towels/Pads Tampons Ovary Fertilisation Vagina Pregnancy Womb/Uterus Embryo Umbilical cord Testicles/testes Teenager Milestone Perceptions Larynx Facial hair Responsibilities Growth spurt Hormones Secrets Surprises Safe Unsafe Acceptable Unacceptable Privacy
Year 6	Trust Respect Umbilical Cord Midwife Relationships Pregnancy Embryo Labour Penis Independence Friends Pubic hair Voice breaks Menstruation Semen Growing taller Hips Widen Erection Tampon Sanitary towel/pads Breasts Hormones Wet dream Ovulation Sperm Underarm hair Feeling moody Vagina Condom Womb Fallopian tubes Consensual

We use the correct terminology for body parts to normalise biological vocabulary and to support safe guarding in school.

The words above are not used in isolation but always in conjunction, ensuring children know these are private parts of their bodies.

