

ACADEMY RELATIONSHIPS & SEX EDUCATION POLICY

Document Control Table

Title	Academy Sex and Relationships Education Policy
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Signature of Approval	
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Document History

Document instary							
Date	Author	Note of Revisions					

NB – THIS POLICY WILL NOT COME INTO EFFECT UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2020 WHEN NEW REQUIRMENTS BECOME STATUTORY. IN DRAFT FROM IT IS FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY

Definition of Relationships & Sex Education

At Perry Hall Multi-Academy Trust (PHMAT) we believe that our pupils need to be educated in relationships and sex education (RSE) themes as part of a broad and balanced curriculum which develops the whole child.

This policy is MAT-wide, but we fully acknowledge the fact that individual schools will need to take a more local approach to some of the elements covered within this policy, most notably curriculum content and delivery. Each MAT school will therefore include any relevant local approaches as an appendix to this MAT-wide RSE policy to ensure that all relevant information is bespoke to their setting and the needs and priorities of their school community.

We define RSE as lifelong learning about personal, physical, moral and emotional development. It is about the understanding of the importance of stable and loving relationships, respect, love and care, for family life. It also involves acquiring information, developing and forming positive beliefs, values and attitudes. In particular, we feel it is appropriate for there to be an emphasis on relationships education in primary phase education.

At an appropriate age for our children it is also about the teaching of sex education, as part of National Curriculum Science or, at the decision of individual schools, via additional non-statutory provision to complement this. RSE is not about the promotion of sexual orientation or sexual activity, rather an understanding and acceptance of the diverse relationships that exist in our school community and beyond. We ensure Relationships Education and Sex Education is inclusive and meets the needs of all our pupils, including those with special educational needs and disabilities.

It is important that pupils are aware of their own bodies and feelings. They need to be educated about any changes that may occur as they grow and to become comfortable with these.

For this to happen and for pupils to develop into mature, confident adults they need a well-planned, age-appropriate programme of Relationships Education starting with a focus on friendships, building of self-esteem, staying safe and mutual respect. We fully embrace the viewpoint of the Secretary of State for Education in the DfE statutory guidance document 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education statutory guidance, 2019':

"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."

"In primary schools, we want the subjects to put in place the key building blocks of healthy, respectful relationships, focusing on family and friendships, in all contexts, including online."

Secretary of State for Education

The aims around the content within Relationships Education at primary phase are well aligned with our PHMAT core values.

This policy is a working document which aims to provide guidance and information on all aspects of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) in the school for staff, parents/carers and governors.

Please note, for the purposes of this policy we define Relationships Education (RE) as any theme and topic that is required by the DfE within this section of the statutory document. This will be delivered within our PSHE education programme of study.

We define Sex Education (SE) as:

- Any <u>non-statutory</u> sex education content delivered as part of our PSHE education programme. Any individual session which this applies to is clearly identified within each individual school's curriculum overview in the appendices.
- <u>Statutory</u> sex education content is also part of National Curriculum for Science.

Please note that DfE guidance from 2020 also requires schools to deliver a 'Changing Adolescent Body' unit as part of statutory Health Education. This unit covers themes such as puberty, physical and emotional changes and menstruation. These themes will be covered in an age-appropriate way within our PSHEe programme alongside other related themes.

Statutory regulations and guidance

Legislation and guidance documents that inform our school's RSE policy include:

- Education Act (1996)
- Learning and Skills Act (2000)
- Education and Inspections Act (2006)
- Equality Act (2010)
- Supplementary Guidance: SRE for the 21st century (2014)
- Keeping children safe in education (2019)
- Children and Social Work Act (2017)

 Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education (2019)

Current regulations and statutory guidance from the Department for Education state that Relationships Education and Health Education must be taught in all primary schools from September 2020. This guidance document has been reviewed to ensure that our school policy and approach is in-line with both statutory requirements and established best practice. The statutory guidance document from the DfE document can be viewed here:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships_Education_Relationships_and_Sex_Education_RSE_and_Health_Education.pdf

Other related policies and documents

- PSHE policy
- Safeguarding policy
- E-safety policy
- Anti-bullying policy
- Equality policy
- Behaviour policy
- Science curriculum

Confidentiality and Safeguarding

The policies for RSE and Safeguarding complement each other as they are integral in the teaching of RSE and in keeping children safe.

Teachers need to be aware that effective RSE, which brings an understanding of what is and is not acceptable in a relationship, may lead to disclosure of a safeguarding issue by children. If this should occur, the staff member will inform the head/designated safeguarding lead in line with the safeguarding policy should any concerns be raised

If there is a time when a child wishes to confide in a member of staff the above policies must be followed, and any information passed onto the designated person. Staff members should make pupils are aware that they cannot guarantee confidentiality and of the procedure they must follow. The designated person must then decide what action to take and whether to involve outside agencies depending on the information received in order to protect the child.

Inclusion

It is our intention that all children have the opportunity to experience a programme of RSE at a level which is appropriate for their age and physical development, with differentiated provision if required. We operate a fully inclusive ethos in school.

We are mindful of statutory guidance from the DfE, Ofsted and of the legal responsibilities placed upon institutions by the Equality Act 2010. The full act can be viewed here:

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents

During PSHE/RSE sessions, objective discussion of the diversity of the community we serve, and wider society, will be approached in a sensitive and age-appropriate manner so that all children have access to lessons which meet their particular needs.

Aims of RSE

At PH MAT we aim to develop in our pupils an understanding of the physical, biological, emotional, social, spiritual, legal and moral aspects of relationships.

As part of our PSHE programme, Relationships Education is taught gradually across Key Stages 1 and 2, so that learning can be built upon in a way that is appropriate to the age and maturity of each child, responds to the needs they have, and enables them to successfully manage the challenges they face as they grow up.

Our overarching aims for our pupils from our RSE programme are:

- to prepare young people for adult life by following an age appropriate programme of relationships education teaching.
- the acquisition of knowledge, the development of life skills and respectful attitudes and values
- to develop young people's confidence and self-esteem enabling selfrespect and control over their own bodies and their own lives.
- to encourage respect and responsibility for self and others.
- to enable young people to make informed decisions which are relevant to their lives and wellbeing.
- to enable pupils to keep themselves safe from harm, both on and offline

If one of our individual MAT schools chooses to deliver any non-statutory sex education lessons to meet the needs of pupils and the local community, these will be delivered at age- appropriate points across the curriculum and clearly designated. Parents will always be consulted on any non-statutory elements.

We believe that this view supports current DfE guidance which states that:

"It is important that the transition phase before moving to secondary school supports pupils' ongoing emotional and physical development effectively. The Department continues to recommend therefore that all primary schools should have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born"

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

Content & delivery of RSE

Our RSE curriculum is delivered predominantly by class teachers or other teaching staff within our schools from years 1 to year 6 and is predominantly part of our Personal, Social, Health & Economic (PSHE) education programme of study. On occasion, appropriate and suitably experienced and/or knowledgeable visitors from outside school are invited to contribute to the delivery of RSE in school, such as School Nurses.

Throughout RSE, children and young people benefit from opportunities to identify and reflect on their own values and those of others including their peers. RSE in school provides a safe environment for this exploration and development of positive attitudes.

RSE is delivered within time tabled curriculum lessons as part of our PSHE education curriculum. Statutory elements are also delivered within Science as per the National Curriculum. Our provision intends to help young people develop confidence in talking, listening and thinking about relationships. Several teaching strategies help this, including:

- establishing ground rules with pupils
- using 'distancing' techniques
- encouraging reflection and discussion

The personal beliefs and attitudes of staff delivering RSE will not influence the teaching of the subject in this school.

Content overview

We fully acknowledge and support the fact that individual schools will need to take a more local approach to some of the elements covered within this policy, most notably curriculum content and delivery. Each MAT school will therefore include any relevant local approaches/curriculum information as an appendix to

this MAT-wide RSE policy to ensure that all relevant information is bespoke to their setting and the needs and priorities of their school community.

Please see individual school curriculum overviews which are contained within the appendices.

Teaching and learning approaches

The delivery of lessons is designed to give all pupils a chance to explore and investigate the subject in a safe and supportive way across the curriculum.

A wide variety of active teaching and learning approaches will be used to teach PSHE education, including RSE. These will include:

- use of circle time
- film-clips
- scenarios
- stories
- mind mapping
- discussions i.e. whole class, small groups, paired etc.
- drama / role play
- working independently, in pairs or larger groups of children and with children they would not normally work with

Pupils will be encouraged to reflect on their own learning and values by discussing their opinions and beliefs as this not only builds mutual respect and understanding of others, but also reinforces important skills and qualities such as compromise, listening and cooperation.

Creating a safe learning environment

Creating a safe learning environment is a vital part of allowing children to access PSHE/RSE lessons where sensitive and complex issues can be explored and discussed. We use a range of methods to support this:

Ground Rules

The use of ground rules and our MAT and individual school core values are fundamental tools in creating a safe and secure learning environment within PSHE/RSE lessons. Given the often-sensitive nature of topics within RSE, ground rules are even more important. Guidance for staff around setting ground rules before each topic is given below for example but it is important that these are created in partnership with pupils so that they are fully embedded in the classroom:

- Listen carefully
- Take turns to speak
- Respect each other's contributions and opinions

- No personal questions or information
- If you want to share something personal or something is worrying you, talk to the teacher after the lesson.

Good ground rules will help teachers to manage appropriate discussions and reduce the amount of disclosures made within the lesson. Pupils are made aware that they can always talk to a member staff about any worries and concerns outside of lesson time and are regularly signposted to pastoral staff or safeguarding leads, as well as other support services such as Childline.

Dealing with questions

During both formal and informal PSHE/RSE sessions, pupils are encouraged to ask questions. Any questions arising 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.

If a teacher doesn't know the answer to a question or if a question is not deemed to be appropriate, this should be acknowledged and, if deemed to be appropriate, this may be followed up outside of the classroom environment with individual pupils.

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 is not age-appropriate (or within the school's RSE policy), provision may be made to address the individual child/young person's requirements.

Children may also be signposted back to parents/carers who have ultimate responsibility in talking to their children about sensitive matters. We would 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.

Support from Outside Agencies/visitors

We believe that visitors can add value to the teaching and delivery of RSE because of their expertise; such as a health professional, or a style of learning; such as creative arts and theatre in education. Any visitors who come into school to assist with the delivery of PSHE and RSE will be bound by the policies

of the school. Relevant polices, including this one, will be shared with any visitor prior to coming into school so they are prepared accordingly.

Visitors to school, such as parents, health professionals and members of voluntary organisations, may be invited to plan and contribute to RSE lessons. The PSHE co-ordinator will ensure that the visitors' contributions to lessons are in line with the learning outcomes of the school's RSE programme.

If visitors are invited into the schools to deliver aspects of RSE it must be in the presence of the class teacher to ensure that the schools' code of practice and confidentiality policy are adhered to. A teacher/member of staff will always be present during any lesson/workshop delivered. Teachers are also responsible for ensuring if the visitor presents a partial view of an issue, the opposing view is presented at some point, to provide a balanced perspective.

Monitoring and evaluating RSE

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.

We aim to monitor the effectiveness of our RSE provision through:

- Lesson visits
- Work scrutiny
- Monitoring of planning
- Pupil feedback
- Staff feedback

Teachers will critically reflect on their work in delivering RSE so that they may feedback appropriate information to the subject lead in order to support development of the subject within school.

The subject lead for PSHE/RSE will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that content of the programme is effective and impactful.

Working with parents/Parental right to withdraw

The role of parents in the development of their children's understanding about relationships is vital. Parents are the first teachers of their children. They have the most significant influence in enabling their children to grow and mature and to form healthy relationships.

At Perry Hall MAT, we are committed to working closely with parents to ensure that we create the best possible curriculum for our children, whilst also

supporting parents in the conversations they might have with their children around such topics.

Whilst we believe that all of the content within each of our school's PSHE education curriculum is of the utmost importance and relevance to all pupils, including any additional non-statutory elements, parents have the legal right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all non-statutory sex education lessons other than that which is delivered via the National Curriculum for Science.

As per the DfE guidance document, there is no parental right of withdrawal from Relationships Education or Health Education content within the school curriculum, or from any Sex Education which 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 view the partnership of home and school as vital in providing the context around the themes covered to all our children. We will keep parents/carers informed of the RSE programme through publishing an overview of the content of the programme and policy on the school website and by providing further information / resources on request. Parents will be offered the opportunity to discuss the content and delivery of the programme with the subject co-ordinator.

In any of our schools that choose to deliver any non-statutory elements, letters will go to parents prior to these sessions where this right of withdrawal applies to remind parents of this right.

We acknowledge that parents and carers have an especially important role to play in RSE and that they need to feel confident that the schools programme complements and supports their role. If parents wish to request that their child be withdrawn from any non-statutory provision, they should contact the Head and will be invited to a meeting to discuss any concerns and view any appropriate teaching resources. We ask parents to consider the positive contribution that age appropriate RSE can make to keeping pupils safe and preparing them for adulthood.

At the meeting, parents will be encouraged to discuss any queries or concerns which they may have. Should parents then wish to withdraw their child from non-statutory lessons, this request will be recorded, and alternative provision will made for any children during such sessions so that they are not within class for the duration of the session.

Policy consultation, development and review

This policy has been written in consultation with governors, staff, parents, children & young people and the wider community as representatives of our schools.

As part of the implementation of statutory requirements around Relationships Education, all schools must have in place a written policy for Relationships Education/RSE. Parents must be consulted in developing and reviewing the policy. Schools should ensure that the policy meets the needs of pupils and parents and reflects the community they serve.

At PH MAT, we empower our schools to work with their local communities to ensure that any local policy and practice is reflective of the school's community and best meets the needs of pupils. Any local variations will be included within individual school appendices. This can be achieved by:

- The use of working groups, representative of the school community, to lead on policy development and review
- Pupil voice activities to ensure pupils views are considered
- Staff review lead by the PSHE/RSE subject lead to capture staff experience
- Governor/Trust board review and agreement
- Information sharing meetings

This policy will be reviewed at least every 2 years to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of pupils, staff and parents and is in line with current DfE guidance.

This MAT wide policy is approved by Chair of Trustees

Individual school appendices are approved by the Local Governing Body

Roles & responsibilities

Governors/Heads/SLT will:

- Oversee all aspects of this policy
- Develop this policy and review it on a regular basis. This policy is developed in consultation with parents, pupils and staff to ensure that it meets the needs of the whole school community.
- Ensure that all staff are given regular and ongoing training on issues relating to RSE
- Ensure that all staff are up to date with related policy changes, and familiar with school policy and guidance relating to relationships and sex education.

- Ensure that our schools are fully compliant in delivering statutory requirements within Relationships Education
- Communicate openly with staff, parents and the governing body to ensure that everyone understands the school policy and curriculum for RSE, and that any concerns or opinions regarding the provision at the school are considered as is appropriate.

Subject lead will:

- Oversee the day-to-day operation of the school's RSE provision
- Contribute to delivering or organisation of training where necessary
- Liaise with outside agencies e.g. school nurse service, visitors etc.
- Ensure that appropriate resources are available for the teaching of RSE
- Develop, review and monitor the teaching of RSE and the school policy as requested by the Head
- Report to governors/SLT on the subject as required

Staff will:

- Engage in professional development training around RSE provision as required
- Ensure that they are up to date with school policy and curriculum requirements regarding RSE
- Tailor their teaching, planning and resources to ensure inclusive provision for all pupils in their class across the whole range of abilities, including those pupils with special educational or additional needs
- Provide regular feedback to the subject lead on their experience of teaching RSE and pupil response and direct any queries or questions about delivery to the subject lead as soon as possible
- Ensure that their personal beliefs and attitudes will not prevent them from providing balanced RSE in line with this school policy
- Inform the appropriate member of staff and follow school procedures around any safeguarding concerns which may arise.

Parents will:

- Share the responsibility of RSE to support their child's personal, social and emotional development.
- Engage with their children to continue learning about matters that have been raised through the subject in school and extend their learning appropriately.
- Engage in any consultation/information around RSE to ensure that our school curriculum best meets the needs of children
- If needed, seek additional support from the school where they feel it is required

This policy will be next reviewed on: July 2021

Signed by Headteacher:

Signed by Governor:



Local appendices

Appendix 1
PSHE Overview Subject Mapping [2020-2021]

Term	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
Theme	Back to School Being Healthy	Anti- Bullying/Getting on With Everyone	Dealing With Feelings	Online relationships & internet safety Money and Me	Keeping Ourselves & Others Safe	Growing Up & Relationships
Recepti on	Being helpful at home and looking after my classroom Keeping myself safe Safe, indoors and outdoors	Me and my special people I'm special, you're special Caring for our world	All about me What makes me special Who can help me? Same and different families Same and different homes	My feelings 1 and 2 Bouncing back when things go wrong	Kind and caring 1 and 2 Looking after my special people Looking after my friends	What's safe to go on my body Keeping safe online Healthy eating 1 and 2 A good night's sleep
Y1	Why we have classroom rules Understand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be safe; Explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to making these.	 Identify simple qualities of friendship; Suggest simple strategies for making up. How are you listening Demonstrat 	Thinking about feelings Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body language/facial expressions; Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical	 Explain where people get money from; List some of the things that money may be spent on in a family home. How should we look after our money 	 Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; Explain simple issues of safety and 	Recognise that they belong to various groups and communities such as their family; Explain how these people help us and we

	e attentive	reaction in our		responsibility	can also help
Harold's school	listening skills;	body (e.g.	 Recognise 	about	them to help
rules	 Suggest 	butterflies in	that different	medicines and	us.
	simple	the tummy etc.)	notes and coins	their use.	
Explain	strategies for		have different		Same or different
some of their	resolving	Our feelings	monetary	Basic First aid	
school rules and	conflict		value;		 Identify the
how those rules	situations;	 Identify a 	 Explain the 	 How to make a 	differences and
help to keep	 Give and 	range of	importance of	clear and	similarities
everybody safe.	receive positive	feelings;	keeping money	efficient call to	between
	feedback, and	 Identify 	safe;	emergency	people;
	experience how	how feelings	 Identify 	services if	 Empathise
Around and about	this makes	might make us	safe places to		with those who
the school	them feel	behave:	keep money;	necessary.	are different
environment		 Suggest 	 Understand 		from them;
		strategies for	the concept of		 Begin to
Identify	Unkind, tease or	someone	'saving money'		appreciate the
what they like	bully	experiencing	(i.e. by keeping		positive aspects
about the		'not so good'	it in a safe		of these
school	Explain the	feelings to	placed and		differences.
environment;	difference	manage these.	adding to it).		
Recognise	between				Who are our
who cares for	unkindness,	Feelings and bodies	Harold learns to		special people
and looks after	teasing and		ride his bike		
the school	bullying;	 Recognise 			• Identify
environment.	Understand	that people's	Recognise		some of the
	that bullying is	bodies and	that learning a		people who are
Healthy me	usually quite	feelings can be	new skill		special to
III. II. I	rare.	hurt;	requires		them;
Understand	It's not fair	Suggest	practice and the		Recognise
that the body	IL S HUL IdH	ways of dealing	opportunity to		and name some

gets energy		with different	fail, safely;	of the qualities
from food,	 Recognise 	kinds of hurt.	Understand	that make a
water and air	and explain		the learning	person special
(oxygen);	what is fair and	Who can help 1	line's use as a	to them.
 Recognise 	unfair, kind and		simple tool to	
that exercise	unkind;	 Recognise 	describe the	Harold's wash and
and sleep are	 Suggest 	emotions and	learning	brush up
important parts	ways they can	physical	process,	·
of a healthy	show kindness	feelings	including	 Recognise
lifestyle	to others.	associated with	overcoming	the importance
		feeling unsafe;	challenges.	of regular
I can eat a rainbow		• Identify		hygiene
	Pass on the praise	people who can	Taking care of	routines;
 Recognise 	·	help them	something	 Sequence
the importance	 Demonstrat 	when they feel		personal
of fruit and	e attentive	unsafe.	 Demonstrat 	hygiene
vegetables in	listening skills;		e responsibility	routines into a
their daily diet;	 Suggest 	Harold loses	in looking after	logical order.
 Know that 	simple	Geoffrey	something (e.g.	
eating at least	strategies for		a class pet or	Inside my
five portions of	resolving	Recognise	plant);	wonderful body
vegetables and	conflict	the range of	Explain the	
fruit a day helps	situations;	feelings that are	importance of	 Name
to maintain	 Give and 	associated with	looking after	major internal
health.	receive positive	loss.	things that	body parts
	feedback, and		belong to	(heart, lungs,
Eat well	experience how		themselves or	blood, stomach,
	this makes		to others.	intestines,
 Recognise 	them feel.			brain);
that they may				 Understand
have different	Harold has a bad			and explain the

	tastes in food to others;	day		simple bodily processes
•	00.000.000	 Recognise 		associated with
	from	how a person's		them.
	the Eatwell	behaviour		
	Guide (formerly	(including their		Taking care of a
	Eatwell Plate) in	own) can affect		baby
	order to make a	other people.		
	healthy lunch;			 Understand
•		Who can help 2		some of the
	which foods we			tasks required
	need to eat	 Explain the 		to look after a
	more of and	difference		baby;
	which we need	between		 Explain how
	to eat less of to	teasing and		to meet the
	be healthy.	bullying;		basic needs of a
		• Give		baby, for
C	Catch it, Bin it, Kill it	examples of		example, eye
		what they can		contact,
•	Onacistana	do if they		cuddling,
	how diseases	experience or		washing,
	can spread;	witness		changing,
•	ricooginise	bullying;		feeding.
	and use simple	Say who		
	strategies for	they could get		Then and Now
	preventing the	help from in a		
	spread of	bullying		 Identify
	diseases.	situation.		things they
				could do as a
S	Super sleep	Surprise and secrets		baby, a toddler
				and can do

	 Recognise the importance of sleep in maintaining a healthy, balanced lifestyle; Identify simple bedtime routines that promote healthy sleep. 	 Explain the difference between a secret and a nice surprise; Identify situations as being secrets or surprises; Identify who they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable about any secret they are told, or told to keep. 				now; Identify the people who help/helped them at those different stages.
Y2	Suggest actions that will contribute positively to the life of the classroom; Make and	 Define what is meant by the terms 'bullying' and 'teasing' showing an understanding of the difference 	 Use a range of words to describe feelings; Recognise that people have different 	 Harold saves for something special Understand that people have choices about what they do with their money; Know that 	Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; Give	 What makes us who we are Identify some of the physical and non-physical differences and similarities between

undertake	between the	ways of	money can be	examples of	people;
pledges based	two;	expressing their	saved for a use	some of the	 Know and
on those	 Identify 	feelings;	at a future	things that a	use words and
actions.	situations as to	 Identify 	time;	person can do	phrases that
	whether they	helpful ways of	 Explain how 	to feel better	show respect
Our ideal classroom	are incidents of	responding to	they might feel	without use of	for other
2	teasing or	other's feelings.	when they	medicines, if	people.
	bullying.		spend money	they are unwell;	
 Take part in 		Let's all be happy!	on different	 Explain 	I don't like that
creating and	Don't do that!		things.	simple issues of	
agreeing		Recognise,		safety and	 Recognise
classroom rules.	 Understand 	name and	Harold goes	responsibility	that body
	and describe	understand	camping	about	language and
How can we look	strategies for	how to deal		medicines and	facial
after our	dealing with	with feelings	 Recognise 	their use.	expression can
environment	bullying:	(e.g. anger,	that money can		give clues as to
	 Rehearse 	loneliness);	be spent on	How safe would	how
 Identify 	and	 Explain 	items which are	you feel?	comfortable
what they like	demonstrate	where someone	essential or		and safe
about the	some of these	could get help if	non-essential;	 Identify 	someone feels
school	strategies.	they were being	 Know that 	situations in	in a situation;
environment;		upset by	money can be	which they	 Identify the
 Identify any 	Types of bullying	someone else's	saved for a	would feel safe	types of touch
problems with		behaviour.	future time and	or unsafe;	they like and do
the school	 Explain the 		understand the	 Suggest 	not like;
environment	difference	When someone is	reasons why	actions for	 Identify
(e.g. things	between	feeling left out	people	dealing with	who they can
needing	bullying and		(including	unsafe	talk to if
repair);	isolated unkind	 Explain how 	themselves)	situations	someone
 Make 	behaviour;	it feels to be	might do this.	including who	touches them in
suggestions for	 Recognise 	part of a group;		they could ask	a way that
				,	makes them

improving the	that that there	Explain how	for help.	feel
school	are different	it feels to be		uncomfortable.
environment;	types of	left out from a		
 Recognise 	bullying and	group;		Some secrets
that they all	unkind	 Identify 	What should	should never be
have a	behaviour;	groups they are	Harold say?	kept
responsibility	 Understand 	part of;	•	
for helping to	that bullying	 Suggest and 	 Identify 	 Identify
look after the	and unkind	use strategies	situations in	how
school	behaviour are	for helping	which they	inappropriate
environment.	both	someone who	would need to	touch can make
	unacceptable	is feeling left	say 'Yes', 'No',	someone feel;
My day	ways of	out.	'I'll ask', or 'I'll	 Understand
	behaving.		tell', in relation	that there are
 Understand 		When I feel like	to keeping	unsafe secrets
and give	Being a good friend	erupting	themselves and	and secrets that
examples of			others safe.	are nice
things they can	 Recognise 	• Explain, and		surprises;
choose	that friendship	be able to use,	Feeling safe	 Explain that
themselves and	is a special kind	strategies for		if someone is
things that	of relationship;	dealing with	 Identify 	being touched
others choose	• Identify	impulsive	special people	in a way that
for them;	some of the	behaviour.	in the school	they don't like
Explain	ways that good		and community	they have to tell
things that they	friends care for	You can do it	who can help to	someone in
like and dislike,	each other.		keep them safe;	their safety
and understand		 Explain the 	 Know how 	network so they
that they have	How do we make	stages of the	to ask for help.	can help it
choices about	others feel?	learning line		stop.
these things;		showing an	Basic first aid	
Understand	 Recognise 	understanding		Haven't you grown
and explain that				

some choices	and explain	of the learning	How to make a	
can be either	how a person's	process;	clear and	 Identify
healthy or	behaviour can	Help	efficient call to	different stages
unhealthy and	affect other	themselves and	emergency	of growth (e.g.
can make a	people.	others develop	services if	baby, toddler,
difference to	реоріс.	a positive	necessary.	child, teenager,
their own	My special people	attitude that	necessary.	adult);
health.	iviy special people	support their		Understand
nearth.	 Identify 	wellbeing;		and describe
Harold's postcard	people who are	Identify and		some of the
Tiarola 3 posteara	special to	describe where		things that
Explain how	them;	they are on the		people are
germs can be	Explain	learning line in		capable of at
spread;	some of the	a given activity		these different
Describe	ways those	and apply its		stages.
simple hygiene	people are	positive		stuges.
routines such as	special to them.	mindset		Keep myself safe
hand washing;	special to them.	strategies to		NSPCC Pants (Year 1
Understand	An act of kindness	their own		unit)
that	All act of killulless	learning.		
vaccinations	Recognise	icuring.		
can help to	and describe	A helping hand		
prevent certain	acts of kindness	A helping hand		
illnesses.	and	 Demonstrat 		
iiiic33c3.	unkindness;	e simple ways		
	Explain how	of giving		
Harold's bathroom	these impact on	positive		
Tiarola 3 Datili Oolii	other people's	feedback to		
Explain the	feelings;	others.		
importance of	Suggest	otilets.		
good dental	kind words and	Sam moves away		
good dental	KITIU WOTUS ATIU	Jani moves away		

hygiene;	actions they can			
 Describe 	show to others;	 Recognise 		
simple dental	 Show acts 	the range of		
hygiene	of kindness to	feelings that are		
routines.	others in	associated with		
	school.	losing (and		
My body needs		being reunited)		
	Solve the problem	with a person		
 Understand 		they are close		
that the body	 Demonstrat 	to.		
gets energy	e active			
from food,	listening			
water and	techniques			
oxygen;	(making eye			
 Recognise 	contact,			
that exercise	nodding head,			
and sleep are	making positive			
important to	noises, not			
health	being			
	distracted);			
What does my body				
do?	strategies for			
Name	dealing with a			
Name major internal	range of common			
major internal body parts	situations			
(heart, blood,	requiring			
lungs, stomach,	negotiation			
small and large	skills to help			
intestines,	foster and			
brain);	maintain			
Drainij,	positive			

	Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood.	relationships. Getting on with others Describe and record strategies for getting on with others in the classroom.				
Term	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
Theme	Back to School Being Healthy	Anti- Bullying/Getting on With Everyone	Dealing With Feelings	Online relationships & internet safety Money and Me	Keeping Ourselves & Others Safe	Growing Up & Relationships
Y3	 xplain why we have rules; xplore why rules are different for different age groups, in particular for internet-based activities; 	 Define and demonstrate cooperation and collaboration; Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task; Demonstrat e how working 	 Explain some of the feelings someone might have when they lose something important to them; Understand that these feelings are normal and a 	 Evaluate the validity of statements relating to online safety; Recognise potential risks associated with browsing online; Give examples of 	 Identify situations which are safe or unsafe; Identify people who can help if a situation is unsafe; Suggest strategies for 	 Looking after our special people Identify people who they have a special relationship with; Suggest strategies for maintaining a positive relationship with their

uggest	together in a	way of dealing	strategies for	keeping safe.	special people.
appropriate	collaborative	with the	safe browsing		
rules for a range	manner can help	situation.	online.	Danger or risk	Our friends and
of settings;	everyone to				neighbours
•	achieve success.	I am fantastic	None of your	 Define the 	
onsider the			business	words danger	 Explain that
possible	How can we solve	 Identify 		and risk and	people living in
consequences of	this problem?	their	 Know that 	explain the	the UK have
breaking the		achievements	our body can	difference	different
rules.	 Rehearse 	and areas of	often give us a	between the	origins;
	and	development;	sign when	two;	 Identify
My community	demonstrate	 Recognise 	something	 Demonstrat 	similarities and
	simple	that people may	doesn't feel	e strategies for	differences
 Define the 	strategies for	say kind things	right; to trust	dealing with a	between a
term	resolving given	to help us feel	these signs and	risky situation.	diverse range of
'community';	conflict	good about	talk to a trusted		people from
 Identify the 	situations.	ourselves;	adult if this	The risk robot	varying national,
different		 Explain why 	happens;		regional, ethnic
communities	Dan's dare	some groups of	 Recognise 	 Identify risk 	and religious
that they belong		people are not	and describe	factors in given	backgrounds;
to;	 Explain 	represented as	appropriate	situations;	 Identity
 Recognise 	what a dare is;	much on	behaviour	 Suggest 	some of the
the benefits that	 Understand 	television/in the	online as well as	ways of	qualities that
come with	that no-one has	media.	offline;	reducing or	people from a
belonging to a	the right to		 Identify 	managing those	diverse range of
community, in	force them to do	Getting on with	what constitutes	risks.	backgrounds
particular the	a dare;	your nerves	personal		need in order to
benefit to	 Suggest 		information and	Alcohol and	get on together.
mental health	strategies to use	 Demonstrat 	when it is not	cigarettes, the facts	
and wellbeing.	if they are ever	e how working	appropriate or		Body team work
	made to feel	together in a	safe to share	 Identify 	
			this;	-	

Respect and	uncomfortable	collaborative	 Understand 	some key risks	
challenge	or unsafe by	manner can help	and explain how	from and effects	 Name
	someone asking	everyone to	to get help in a	of cigarettes and	major internal
Reflect on	them to do a	achieve	situation where	alcohol;	body parts
listening skills;	dare.	success;	requests for	 Know that 	(heart, blood,
Give		 Understand 	images or	most people	lungs, stomach,
examples of	Thunks	and explain how	information of	choose not to	small and large
respectful		the brain sends	themselves or	smoke	intestines, liver,
language;	 Express 	and receives	others occurs.	cigarettes;	brain);
Give	opinions and	messages		(Social Norms	 Describe
examples of	listen to those of	through the	Recount task	message)	how food, water
how to	others;	nerves.		 Define the 	and air get into
challenge	 Consider 		 Understand 	word 'drug' and	the body and
another's	others' points of	Top talents	the difference	understand that	blood.
viewpoint,	view;		between 'fact'	nicotine and	
respectfully.	 Practise 	 Explain 	and 'opinion';	alcohol are both	Relationships tree
	explaining the	some of the	 Understand 	drugs.	
Our helpful	thinking behind	different talents	how an event		 Identify
volunteers	their ideas and	and skills that	can be	Raisin challenge 1	different types
	opinions.	people have and	perceived from		of relationships;
Define what		how skills are	different	 Demonstrat 	 Recognise
a volunteer is;	Friends are special	developed;	viewpoints;	e strategies for	who they have
Identify		 Recognise 	 Plan, draft 	assessing risks;	positive healthy
people who are	 Identify 	their own skills	and publish a	 Understand 	relationships
volunteers in	qualities of	and those of	recount using	and explain	with.
the school	friendship;	other children in	the appropriate	decision-making	
community;	 Suggest 	the class.	language.	skills;	Body space
Recognise	reasons why			 Understand 	
some of the	friends		Can Harold afford	where to get	 Understand
reasons why	sometimes fall		it?	help from when	what is meant
people	out;			making	by the term

volunteer,	 Rehearse 		decisions.	body space (or
including mental	and use, now or	 Understand 		personal space);
health and	in the future,	the terms	Help or harm	 Identify
wellbeing	skills for making	'income',		when it is
benefits to	up again.	'saving' and	Understand	appropriate or
those who		'spending';	that medicines are	inappropriate to
volunteer.	Let's celebrate our	 Recognise 	drugs and suggest	allow someone
	differences	that there are	ways that they can	into their body
Harold's		times we can	be helpful or	space;
environment	 Recognise 	buy items we	harmful.	• Rehearse
project	the factors that	want and times		strategies for
	make people	when we need	Basic first aid	when someone
 Define what 	similar to and	to save for		is
is meant by the	different from	items;	 Concepts of 	inappropriately
environment;	each other;	 Suggest 	basic first-aid,	in their body
 Evaluate 	 Recognise 	items and	for example	space.
and explain	that repeated	services around	dealing with	
different	name calling is a	the home that	common	Growing and
methods of	form of	need to be paid	injuries,	Changing (Year 2
looking after the	bullying;	for (e.g. food,	including head	unit).
school	 Suggest 	furniture,	injuries.	
environment;	strategies for	electricity etc.)		You can do it!
• Devise	dealing with		Helping each other	
methods of	name calling	Earning money	to stay safe	Explain the
promoting their	(including			stages of the
priority method.	talking to a	 Explain that 	 Identify key 	learning line
	trusted adult).	people earn	people who are	showing an
Derek cooks		their income	responsible for	understanding
dinner(healthy	Zeb	through their	them to stay	of the learning
eating)		jobs;	safe and	process;
	 Understand 	 Understand 	healthy;	• Help

 Explain how each of the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) benefits the body; Explain what is meant by the term 'balanced diet'; Give examples what foods might make up a healthy 	and explain some of the reasons why different people are bullied; Explore why people have prejudiced views and understand what this is.	that the amount people get paid is due to a range of factors (skill, experience, training, responsibility etc.)	Suggest ways they can help these people.	themselves and others develop a positive attitude that support their wellbeing; Identify and describe where they are on the learning line in a given activity and apply its positive mindset strategies to their own learning.
balanced meal. Poorly Harold				Sam moves away
 Explain how some infectious illnesses are spread from one person to another; Explain how simple hygiene routines can 				 Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person they are close to.

help to reduce the risk of the spread of infectious illnesses; • Suggest medical and non-medical ways of treating an illness.			Haven't you grown! Identify different stages of growth (e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult); Understand and describe some
 For or against Develop skills in discussion and 			of the things that people are capable of at these different stages.
debating an issue; Demonstrat e their understanding			My body, your body Identify which parts of the human body are private;
of health and wellbeing issues that are relevant to them; • Empathise with different view points;			 Explain that a person's genitals help them to make babies when they are grown up;
Make recommendations, based on			Understand that humans mostly have the

	their research.					same body parts but that they can look different from person to person.
Y4	 Understand that humans have rights and also responsibilities; Identify some rights and also responsibilities that come with these. 	 Explain what we mean by a 'positive, healthy relationship'; Describe some of the qualities that they admire in others. Ok or not ok part 2 	can express the intensity of	 Identify images that are safe/unsafe to share online; Know and explain strategies for safe online sharing; Understand and explain the implications of 	Danger, risk or hazard? Define the terms 'danger', 'risk' and 'hazard' and explain the difference between them; Identify situations which are either dangerous, risky	 My feelings are all over the place Name some positive and negative feelings; Understand how the onset of puberty can have emotional as well as physical impact Suggest
	 Understand the reason we have rules; Suggest and engage with ways that they can contribute to the decision- 	 Recognise that there are times when they might need to say 'no' to a friend; Describe appropriate assertive strategies for 	feelings. Different feelings Identify a wide range of feelings; Recognise that different people can have different	sharing images online without consent. In the news Define the word influence; Recognise that reports in the media can	or hazardous; Suggest simple strategies for managing risk. Medicines check the label. Understand that medicines	reasons why young people sometimes fall out with their parents; Take part in a role play practising how to compromise. Secret or surprise

making process	saying 'no' to a	feelings in the	influence the	are drugs;	
in school (e.g.	friend.	same situation;	way they think	 Explain 	 Define the
through pupil		 Explain how 	about a topic;	safety issues for	terms 'secret'
voice/school	Human machines	feelings can be	 Form and 	medicine use;	and 'surprise'
council);		linked to	present their	 Suggest 	and know the
 Recognise 	 Demonstrat 	physical state.	own opinions	alternatives to	difference
that everyone	e strategies for		based on factual	taking a	between a safe
can make a	working on a	When feelings	information and	medicine when	and an unsafe
difference	collaborative	change	express or	unwell;	secret;
within a	task;		present these in	 Suggest 	 Recognise
democratic	 Define 	 Demonstrat 	a respectful and	strategies for	how different
process.	successful	e a range of	courteous	limiting the	surprises and
	qualities of	feelings through	manner.	spread of	secrets might
My school	teamwork and	their facial		infectious	make them feel;
community	collaboration.	expressions and	Harold's expenses	diseases (e.g.	 Know who
		body language;		hand-washing	they could ask
Define what	Under pressure	 Recognise 	 Define the 	routines).	for help if a
is meant by the		that their	terms 'income'		secret made
word	• Give	feelings might	and	Know the norms	them feel
'community';	examples of	change towards	'expenditure';		uncomfortable
 Suggest 	strategies to	someone or	 List some of 	 Understand 	or unsafe.
ways in which	respond to	something once	the items and	some of the key	
different people	being bullied,	they have	services of	risks and effects	My special pet (Year
support the	including what	further	expenditure in	of smoking and	3 Unit)
school	people can do	information.	the school and	drinking	Explain some of
community;	and say;		in the home;	alcohol;	the feelings
,	 Understand 	The people we	 Prioritise 	 Understand 	someone might
qualities and	and give	share our world	items of	that increasing	have when they
attributes of	examples of	with	expenditure in	numbers of	lose something
people who	who or where		the home from	young people	important to
support the	pressure to	• List some of	most essential	are choosing not	them;
school			to least	to smoke and	them,

community.	behave in an	the ways in	essential.	that not all	 Understand
	unhealthy,	which people		people drink	that these
Harold's seven r's	unacceptable or	are different to	Why pay taxes	alcohol (Social	feelings are
	risky way might	each other		Norms theory).	normal and a
 Understand 	come from.	(including	 Explain 		way of dealing
the ways in		ethnicity,	what is meant	Keeping ourselves	with the
which they can	How dare you!	gender, religious	by the terms	safe	situation.
contribute to		beliefs, customs	'income tax',		
the care of the	 Define what 	and festivals);	'National	 Describe 	Top talents
environment	is meant by the	 Define the 	Insurance' and	stages of	Explain some
(using some or	word 'dare';	word <i>respect</i> an	'VAT';	identifying and	of the different
all of the seven	 Identify 	d demonstrate	 Understand 	managing risk;	talents and
Rs);	from given	ways of showing	how a payslip is	 Suggest 	skills that
 Suggest 	scenarios which	respect to	laid out showing	people they can	people have
ways the Seven	are dares and	others'	both pay and	ask for help in	and how skills
Rs recycling	which are not;	differences.	deductions;	managing risk.	are developed;
	 Suggest 		 Prioritise 		Recognise their
applied to	strategies for	That is such a	public services	Raisin challenge 2	own skills and
different	managing dares.	stereotype	from most		those of other
scenarios.			essential to least		children in the
	Can you sort it?	Understand	essential.	that we can be	class.
Logo quiz		and identify		influenced both	0.0001
	 Define the 	stereotypes,		positively and	I am fantastic!
Understand	terms	including those		negatively;	
some of the	'negotiation'	promoted in the		• Give	 Identify
ways that	and	media.		examples of	their
various national	'compromise';	M/hat makes me NAT		some of the	achievements
and	Understand the need to	What makes me ME		consequences of	and areas of
international	the need to	a Idontifu		behaving in an	development;
environmental	manage conflict or differences	 Identify ways in which 		unacceptable, unhealthy or	 Recognise
organisations	of differences	ways iii wiiich		unnealthy of	that people

work to help	and suggest	everyone is	risky way.	may say kind
take care of the	ways of doing	unique;		things to help
environment;	this, through	 Appreciate 	Who helps us keep	us feel good
 Understand 	negotiation and	their own	healthy and safe?	about
and explain the	compromise.	uniqueness;		ourselves;
value of this		 Recognise 	 Explain 	 Explain why
work.	Islands	that there are	how different	some groups of
		times when they	people in the	people are not
SCARF hotel	 Understand 	will make the	school and local	represented as
	that they have	same choices as	community help	much on
 Understand 	the right to	their friends and	them stay	television/in
that the body	protect their	times when they	healthy and	the media.
gets energy	personal body	will choose	safe;	
from food,	space;	differently.	 Define what 	My changing body
water and	 Recognise 		is meant by	(School nurse)
oxygen and that	how others'	Making choices	'being	
exercise and	non-verbal		responsible';	 Recognise that
sleep are	signals indicate	• Give	 Describe 	babies come
important to our	how they feel	examples of	the various	from the joining
health;	when people are	choices they	responsibilities	of an egg and
Plan a	close to their	make for	of those who	sperm;
menu which	body space;	themselves and	help them stay	 Explain what
gives a healthy	 Suggest 	choices others	healthy and	happens when
balanced of	people they can	make for them;	safe;	an egg doesn't
foods from	talk to if they	 Recognise 	 Suggest 	meet a sperm;
across the food	feel	that there are	ways they can	
groups on	uncomfortable	times when they	help the people	
the Eatwell	with other	will make the	who keep them	 Understand
Guide (formerly	people's actions	same choices as	healthy and	that for girls,
Eatwell Plate).	towards them.	their friends and	safe.	periods are a
		times when they		normal part of
		will choose		

Friend or	differently.	Basic first aid	puberty.
acquaintance?	Moving house	 Concents of 	Period positive
Recognise that they have different types of relationships with people they know (e.g. close family, wider family, friends, acquaintances); Give	 Describe some of the changes that happen to people during their lives; Explain how the Learning Line can be used as a tool to help 	 Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. 	Period positive (School Nurse) Girls • Know the key facts of the menstrual cycle; • Understand that periods are a normal part of puberty for girls;
examples of features of these different types of relationships, including how they influence what is shared. What would I do? List some of	them manage change more easily; Suggest people who may be able to help them deal with change.		Identify some of the ways to cope better with periods.
the ways that people are different to each other (including differences of			

race, gender, religion); Recognise potential consequences of aggressive behaviour; Suggest strategies for dealing with		
behaving aggressively. Safety in numbers Explain the role of the bystander and how it can influence bullying or other anti-social behaviour; Recognise that they can		
play a role in influencing outcomes of situations by		

		their actions.				
	Rights,	Collaboration	Our emotional	Communication	Thunking about	How are they
	responsibilities and	challenge	needs		habit	feeling?
	duties			 Understand 		
Y 5	 Define the differences between responsibilities, rights and duties; Discuss what can make them difficult to follow; Identify the impact on individuals and the wider community if responsibilities are not carried out. My school 	 Explain what collaboration means; Give examples of how they have worked collaboratively; Describe the attributes needed to work collaboratively. Give and take Explain what is meant by the terms negotiation and compromise; 	 Recognise basic emotional needs, understand that they change according to circumstance; Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking or other scenarios) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks 	that online communication can be misinterpreted; • Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online as well as face-to- face. Spot bullying • Demonstrat e strategies to deal with both face-to-face and online bullying;	 Explain what a habit is, giving examples; Describe why and how a habit can be hard to change. Jay's dilemma Recognise that there are positive and negative risks; Explain how to weigh up risk factors when making a decision; Describe some of the 	 Use a range of words and phrases to describe the intensity of different feelings Distinguish between good and not so good feelings, using appropriate vocabulary to describe these; Explain strategies they can use to build resilience. Taking notice of our feelings
	community State what	 Describe strategies for resolving 	anyoneIdentify the	 Demonstrat e strategies and skills for 	possible outcomes of	Identify neonle who can
	State what is meant by	difficult issues or	,	supporting	taking a risk.	people who can be trusted;

community;	situations.	positive and	others who are	Decision dilemmas	• Understand
 Explain 		negative	bullied;		what kinds of
what being part	How good a friend	behaviour on	 Recognise 	 Recognise 	touch are
of a school	are you?	themselves and	and describe the	which situations	acceptable or
community		others;	difference	are risky;	unacceptable;
means to them;	 Demonstrat 	• Give	between online	 Explore and 	 Describe
 Suggest 	e how to	examples of	and face-to-face	share their	strategies for
ways of	respond to a	how	bullying.	views about	dealing with
improving the	wide range of	individual/group		decision making	situations in
school	feelings in	actions can	Play, like, share	when faced with	which they
community.	others;	impact on		a risky situation;	would feel
	• Give	others in a	 Consider 	 Suggest 	uncomfortable,
Mo makes a	examples of	positive or	what	what someone	particularly in
difference	some key	negative way.	information is	should do when	relation to
	qualities of		safe/unsafe to	faced with a	inappropriate
 Explain 	friendship;	Ella's diary dilemma	share offline and	risky situation.	touch.
what we mean	Reflect on		online, and		
by the terms	their own	 Define what 	reflect on the	Drugs, true or false	Growing up and
voluntary,	friendship	is meant by a	consequences of		changing bodies
community and	qualities.	dare;	not keeping	 Understand 	
pressure		 Explain why 	personal	some of the	 Identify
(action) group;	Relationships cake	someone might	information	complexities of	some products
• Give	recipe	give a dare;	private;	categorising	that they may
examples of		 Suggest 	 Recognise 	drugs;	need during
voluntary	 Identify 	ways of standing	that people	 Know that 	puberty and
groups, the kind	what things	up to someone	aren't always	all medicines are	why;
of work they do	make a	who gives a	who they	drugs but not all	 Know what
and its value.	relationship	dare.	appear to be	drugs are	menstruation is
	unhealthy;		online and	medicines;	and why it
Local councils	 Identify 	Different skills	explain risks of	 Understand 	happens.
	who they could		being friends	ways in which	
			online with a		

		talk to if they		person they	medicines can	Help! I'm a
•	Explain	needed help.	 Identify 	have not met	be helpful or	teenager, get me
	some of the		their own	face-to-face;	harmful and	out of here
	areas that local	Being assertive	strengths and	 Know how 	used safely or	
	councils have		talents;	to protect	unsafely.	 Recognise
	responsibility	 Identify 	 Identify 	personal		how our body
	for;	characteristics	areas that need	information	Smoking, what is	feels when
	Understand	of passive,	improvement	online;	normal?	we're relaxed;
	that local	aggressive and	and describe	 Recognise 		• List some of
	councillors are	assertive	strategies for	disrespectful	 Understand 	the ways our
	elected to	behaviours;	achieving those	behaviour	the actual	body feels when
	represent their	 Understand 	improvements.	online and know	norms around	it is nervous or
	local	and rehearse		how to respond	smoking and the	sad;
	community.	assertiveness	Star qualities	to it.	reasons for	 Describe
		skills			common	and/or
	Independence and		 Describe 	Fact or opinion	misperceptions	demonstrate
	responsibility	Qualities of	'star' qualities of		of these.	how to be
		friendship	celebrities as	 Understand 		resilient in order
•	Identify		portrayed by the	the difference	Would you risk it?	to find someone
	people who are	 Define 	media;	between a fact		who will listen
	responsible for	some key	 Recognise 	and an opinion;	 Identify risk 	to you.
	helping them	qualities of	that the way	 Understand 	factors in a	
	stay healthy and	friendship;	people are	what biased	given situation	Dear Ash
	safe;	 Describe 	portrayed in the	reporting is and	(involving	
•	Identify	ways of making	media isn't	the need to	smoking) and	 Explain the
	ways that they	a friendship	always an	think critically	consider	difference
	can help these	last;	accurate	about things we	outcomes of risk	between a safe
	people.	• Explain why	reflection of	read.	taking in this	and an unsafe
		friendships	them in real life;		situation,	secret;
	What's the story?	sometimes end.	 Describe 	Spending wisely	including	 Identify
			'star' qualities		emotional risks;	situations where

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	Kind conversations	that 'ordinary'		 Understand 	someone might
 Identify, 		people have.	 State the 	the actual	need to break a
write and	 Rehearse 		costs involved in	norms around	confidence in
discuss issues	active listening	Dear Hetty	producing and	smoking/alcohol	order to keep
currently in the	skills:		selling an item;	and the reasons	someone safe.
media	 Demonstrat 	 Explain how 	 Suggest 	for common	
concerning	e respectfulness	someone might	questions a	misperceptions	Puberty lessons
health and	in responding to	feel when they	consumer	of these.	delivered by the
wellbeing;	others;	are separated	should ask		school nurse
 Express 	 Respond 	from someone	before buying a	Basic first aid	
their opinions	appropriately to	or something	product.		
on an issue	others.	they like;	·	 Concepts of 	
concerning		 Suggest 	Lend us a fiver	basic first aid,	
health and	Happy being me	ways to help		for example	
wellbeing;		someone who is	 Define the 	dealing with	
 Make 	 Develop an 	separated from	terms loan,	o .	
recommendatio	understanding	someone or	credit, debt and	common	
ns on an issue	of discrimination	something they	interest;	injuries,	
concerning	and its injustice,	like.	 Suggest 	including head	
health and	and describe		advice for a	injuries.	
wellbeing.	this using		range of		
	examples;		situations		
Getting fit	 Empathise 		involving		
	with people who		personal		
 Know two 	have been, and		finance.		
harmful effects	currently are,				
each of	subjected to				
smoking/drinkin	injustice,				
g alcohol.	including				
 Explain the 	through racism;				
importance of	 Consider 				

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	food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body	how discriminator behaviour can be challenged
	and its health. Understand the actual norms around smoking and the	The land of the red people Identify and
	reasons for common misperceptions of these.	describe the different groups that make up their
	It all adds up Know the	school/wider community/oth er parts of the UK;
	basic functions of the four systems covered and know they are inter-	 Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; Explain the
,	related. Explain the function of at least one	importance of mutual respect for different faiths and
	 internal organ. Understand the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and 	beliefs and how we demonstrate this.

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	exercise for the human body and its health.					
	Democracy in Britain 1 – Elections Democracy in Britain 2 – How laws are made Five ways to wellbeing project	 Demonstrat a collaborative approach to a task; Describe and implement the skills needed to do this. 	Recognise that some types of physical contact can produce strong negative foolings:	 It's a puzzle Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online; Describe safe and 	Define what is meant by addiction, demonstrating an understanding that addiction is	ways in which people show their commitment to each other; • Know the
Y 6	 Explain what the five ways to wellbeing are; Describe how the five ways to wellbeing contribute to a healthy lifestyle, giving examples of how they can be implemented in people's lives. 	 Explain what is meant by the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; Suggest positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a 	feelings; Know that some inappropriate touch is also illegal. Joe's story, part 1 Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these	respectful behaviours when using communication technology. Think before you click Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with	a form of behaviour; Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met. What sort of drug is? Explain how	ages at which a person can marry, depending on whether their parents agree; Understand that everyone has the right to be free to choose who and whether to marry. Helpful or unhelpful
	Our	collaborative	needs can be	others online	drugs can be	 Recognise

recommendations	task;	met;	and face-to-	categorised into	some of the
	 Demonstrat 	 Explain how 	face;	different groups	changes they
Present	e positive	these emotional	 Understand 	depending on	have
information	strategies for	needs impact on	and describe the	their medical	experienced and
they researched	negotiating and	people's	ease with which	and legal	their emotional
on a health and	compromising	behaviour;	something	context;	responses to
wellbeing issues	within a	 Suggest 	posted online	 Demonstrat 	those changes;
outlining the key	collaborative	positive ways	can spread.	e an	 Suggest
issues and	task.	that people can		understanding	positive
making		get their	Traffic lights	that drugs can	strategies for
suggestions for	Solve the friendship	emotional need		have both	dealing with
any	problem	met.	 Identify 	medical and	change;
improvements			strategies for	non-medical	 Identify
concerning	 Recognise 	Joes story, part 2	keeping	uses;	people who can
those issues.	some of the		personal	 Explain in 	support
	challenges that	 Understand 	information safe	simple terms	someone who is
Two sides to every	arise from	and give	online;	some of the	dealing with a
story	friendships;	examples of	 Describe 	laws that control	challenging time
	 Suggest 	conflicting	safe behaviours	drugs in this	of change.
 Define the 	strategies for	emotions;	when using	country.	
terms 'fact',	dealing with	 Understand 	communication		I look great
'opinion',	such challenges	and reflect on	technology.	Drugs: it's the law	
'biased' and	demonstrating	how			 Understand
'unbiased',	the need for	independence	To share or not to	 Understand 	that fame can
explaining the	respect and an	and	share	some of the	be short-lived;
difference	assertive	responsibility go		basic laws in	 Recognise
between them;	approach.	together.	 Know that 	relation to	that photos can
 Describe 			it is illegal to	drugs;	be changed to
the language	Assertiveness skills	This will be your life	create and share		match society's
and techniques			sexual images of	there are laws	view of perfect;
that make up a	 List some 	 Identify 	children under	relating to drugs	 Identify
					qualities that

biased report;	assertive	aspirational	18 years old;	in this country.	people have, as
 Analyse a 	behaviours;	goals;	 Explore the 		well as their
report also	 Recognise 	 Describe 	risks of sharing	Alcohol: what is	looks.
extract the facts	peer influence	the actions	photos and films	normal?	
from it.	and pressure;	needed to set	of themselves		Media manipulation
	 Demonstrat 	and achieve	with other	 Understand 	
Action stations	e using some	these.	people directly	the actual	 Define what
	assertive		or online;	norms around	is meant by the
• Explain	behaviours,		 Know how 	drinking alcohol	term
what we mean	through role-		to keep their	and the reasons	stereotype;
by the terms	play, to resist		information	for common	 Recognise
voluntary,	peer influence		private online.	misperceptions	how the media
community and	and pressure.			of these;	can sometimes
pressure			Fakebook friends	 Describe 	reinforce gender
(action) group;	Behave yourself			some of the	stereotypes;
• Describe			 Know the 		 Recognise
the aim, mission	 Recognise 		legal age (and	of drinking	that people fall
statement,	and empathise		reason behind	alcohol.	into a wide
activity and	with patterns of		these) for		range of what is
beneficiaries of	behaviour in		having a social	What's the risk? 1	seen as normal;
a chosen	peer-group		media account;		 Challenge
voluntary,	dynamics;		 Understand 	 Identify risk 	stereotypical
community or	 Recognise 		why people	factors in a	gender
action group.	basic emotional		don't tell the	given situation;	portrayals of
	needs and		truth and often	 Understand 	people.
Project pitch	understand that		post only the	and explain the	
	they change		good bits about	outcomes of	Is this normal?
Happy shoppers	according to		themselves,	risk-taking in a	
	circumstance;		online;	given situation,	Define the
• Explain	• Suggest		• Recognise	including	word 'puberty'
what is meant	strategies for		that people's		giving examples
	dealing		lives are much		

by living in an environmentall	assertively with a situation		e balanced emotional risks.	of some of the physical and
sustainable	where someone		tives and What is the risk? 2	emotional
way;	under pressure	·	atives.	changes
	under pressure may do something they feel uncomfortable about.	the r shari onlir these to co share	 Recognise what risk is; Explain how a risk can be reduced; Ing images he and how e are hard ontrol, once Recognise what risk is; Explain how a risk can be reduced; Understand risks related to growing up and explain the need 	changes associated with it; • Suggest strategies that would help someone who felt challenged by the changes in puberty; • Understand what FGM is and that it is an illegal practice in
	 Suggest ways that people can respond more positively to others. Ok to be different Recognise that bullying and discriminatory 	influpeer the rrisk-tbehathat usua than	 Basic first aid Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. 	where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety. Dear Ash Explain the difference between a safe

behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences; Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive be. and an unsafe secret; Explain some benefits of saving money; Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the
disrespect of people's differences;
people's differences; Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive Describe positive Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive Situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
differences; Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive Describe positive Explain some benefits of saving money; Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the Describe confidence in order to keep someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
 Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive Suggest some benefits of saving money; Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive saving money; Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the confidence in order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe the different ways money can be saved, positive Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the Order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe the different ways money can be saved, positive Describe order to keep someone safe. Puberty pack delivered by the
bystander; Describe positive bystander; ways money can be saved, outlining the Puberty pack delivered by the
Describe
 Describe positive be saved, outlining the Puberty pack delivered by the
attributes of pros and cons of school nurse
their peers. each method; -conception
Describe -birth of a baby
We have more in the costs that go (Right of
common that not into producing withdrawal)
an item;
Know that Suggest
all people are sale prices for a
unique but that variety of items,
we have far taking into
more in account a range
common with of factors;
each other than
what is different what is meant
about us; by the
Consider term interest.
how a bystander
can respond to Jobs and taxes
someone being
rude, offensive

T	Г		Ţ
or bullying			
someone else;	•	Recognise	
• Demonstrat	and	explain that	
e ways of	diffe	erent jobs	
offering support	have	e different	
to someone who	leve	els of pay and	
has been bullied	the f	factors that	
	influ	uence this;	
		Explain the	
Respecting	diffe	erent types	
differences	of ta	ax (income	
 Demonstrate 		and VAT)	
ways of showing	whic	ch help to	
respect to	fund	d public	
others, using	serv	vices;	
verbal and non-		Evaluate	
verbal	the	different	
communication	publ	lic services	
Tolerance and	and	compare	
respect for each	their	r value.	
other			
 Understand 			
and explain the			
term prejudice;			
Identify and			
describe the			
different groups			
that make up			
their			
school/wider			
	11	1	I

community/oth		
er parts of the		
UK;		
 Describe 		
the benefits of		
living in a		
diverse society;		
 Explain the 		
importance of		
mutual respect		
for different		
faiths and		
beliefs and how		
we demonstrate		
this.		
Advertising		
friendships		
• Explain the		
difference		
between a		
friend and an		
acquaintance;		
 Describe 		
qualities of a		
strong, positive		
friendship;		
 Describe 		
the benefits of		
other types of		
relationship (e.g.		

neighbour, parent/carer, relative). Boys will be boys Define what is meant by the term stereotype; Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes; Recognise that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal; Challenge stereotypical		
seen as normal; Challenge stereotypical		
gender portrayals of people.		

Notes

The school nurse will deliver non-statutory SRE lessons, as she has always done so. Parents/Carers will be given the option to withdraw from any non-statutory SRE lessons.

The school uses visitors eg, the PCO to deliver some safety lessons — stranger danger, keeping safe on the internet.



