

ACADEMY RELATIONSHIPS & SEX EDUCATION POLICY

Document Control Table

Title	Academy Sex and Relationships Education Policy
Author	Amarjit Cheema (Trust CEO)
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Approved By Name	Andrew Brocklehurst (Chair of Trustees)
Signature of Approval	
Next Review Date	July 2021

Document History

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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/atta chment_data/file/805781/Relationships_Education__Relationships_and_Sex_Ed ucation__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 nonstatutory 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

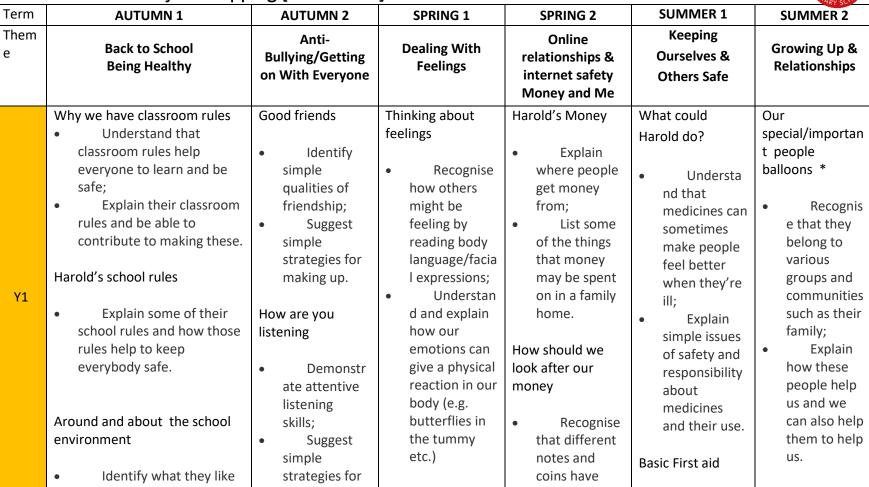
Signed by Headteacher:

Signed by Governor:

Local appendices

Appendix 1

PSHE Overview Subject Mapping [2020-2021]





about the school environment;	resolving conflict	Our feelings	monetary	• How to make a clear and	Same or different
Recognise who cares for and looks after the school environment.	situations; Give and receive positive	 Identify a range of feelings; Identify 	 value; Explain the importance of 	efficient call to emergency services if	 Identify the differences and
Healthy me	feedback, and experience	how feelings might make us	keeping money safe;	necessary.	similarities between
 Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and air (oxygen); 	how this makes them feel	 behave: Suggest strategies for someone 	 Identify safe places to keep money; Understan 		 people; Empathis e with those who are
• Recognise that exercise and sleep are important parts of a healthy lifestyle	Unkind, tease or bully	experiencing 'not so good' feelings to manage these.	d the concept of 'saving money' (i.e. by keeping it in a		different from them; • Begin to appreciate
l can eat a rainbow	• Explain the difference	Feelings and	safe placed and adding to		the positive aspects of
Recognise the importance of fruit and	between unkindness,	bodies	it).		these differences.
vegetables in their daily diet;	teasing and bullying; • Understan	 Recognise that people's bodies and 	Harold learns to ride his bike		Who are our special
• Know that eating at least five portions of vegetables and fruit a day helps to maintain health.	d that bullying is usually quite rare.	feelings can be hurt; • Suggest	Recognise that learning a new skill		/important people *
Eat well	It's not fair	ways of dealing with different kinds	requires practice and the		 Identify some of the people who
Recognise that they may have different tastes	 Recognise and explain 	of hurt.	opportunity to fail, safely;Understan		are special/impo

in	food to others;		what is fair	Wł	no can help 1		d the learning		rtant to
•	Select foods from		and unfair,		-		line's use as a		them;
th	e Eatwell		kind and	•	Recognise		simple tool to	•	Recognis
Gu	uide (formerly Eatwell		unkind;		emotions and		describe the		e and name
Pla	ate) in order to make a	•	Suggest		physical		learning		some of the
he	ealthy lunch;		ways they can		feelings		process,		qualities that
•	Recognise which foods		show kindness		associated		including		make a
We	e need to eat more of and		to others.		with feeling		overcoming		person
wl	hich we need to eat less				unsafe;		challenges.		special/impo
of	to be healthy.			•	Identify		_		rtant to
		Pas	s on the praise		people who	Та	king care of		them.
Catch	it, Bin it, Kill it				can help them	so	mething		
		•	Demonstr		when they		-	Har	old's wash
•	Understand how		ate attentive		feel unsafe.	•	Demonstr	and	l brush up
dis	seases can spread;		listening				ate		
•	Recognise and use		skills;	На	rold loses		responsibility	•	Recognis
sir	mple strategies for	•	Suggest	Ge	offrey		in looking		e the
pr	eventing the spread of		simple				after		importance
dis	seases.		strategies for	•	Recognise		something		of regular
			resolving		the range of		(e.g. a class		hygiene
Super	sleep		conflict		feelings that		pet or plant);		routines;
			situations;		are associated	•	Explain	•	Sequenc
•	Recognise the	•	Give and		with loss.		the		e personal
im	portance of sleep in		receive				importance of		hygiene
m	aintaining a healthy,		positive				looking after		routines into
ba	alanced lifestyle;		feedback, and				things that		a logical
•	Identify simple bedtime		experience				belong to		order.
ro	utines that promote		how this				themselves or		
he	althy sleep.		makes them				to others.	Insi	de my
			feel.					wo	nderful body

Harold has a bad		
day		Name
uay	On line enfety	
	On line safety	major
• Recognise	lesson taken from	internal body
how a	'Project Evolve'	parts (heart,
person's		lungs, blood,
behaviour	Themes include:	stomach,
(including		intestines,
their own) can	-on line	brain);
affect other	relationships	• Understa
people.		nd and
	I can explain why	explain the
Who can help 2	it is important to	simple bodily
	be kind and	processes
• Explain	considerate on	associated
the difference	line.	with them.
between		
teasing and		Taking care of a
bullying;		baby*
• Give		,
examples of		Understa
what they can		nd some of
do if they		the tasks
experience or		required to
witness		look after a
bullying;		baby;
		 Explain how to meet
they could get		
help from in a		the basic
bullying		needs of a
		baby, for

		situation. Surprise and secrets • 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 uncomfortabl e about any secret they are told, or told to keep.				 example, eye contact, cuddling, washing, changing, feeding. Then and Now Identify things they could do as a baby, a toddler and can do now; Identify the people who help/helped them at those different stages.
	Our ideal classroom 1	Bullying or teasing?	How are you feeling today?	Harold saves for something special	Harold's picnic	What makes us who we are
Y2	Suggest actions that	-			• Understa	
	will contribute positively to	• Define	• Use a	Understan	nd that	Identify
	the life of the classroom;	what is meant	range of	d that people	medicines can	some of the
	Make and undertake	by the terms	words to	have choices	sometimes	physical and

pledges based on those	'bullying' and	describe	about what	make people	non-physical
actions.	'teasing'	feelings;	they do with	feel better	differences
	showing an	Recognise	their money;	when they're	and
Our ideal classroom 2	understanding	that people	Know that	ill;	similarities
	of the	have different	money can be	Give	between
• Take part in creating	difference	ways of	saved for a	examples of	people;
and agreeing classroom	between the	expressing	use at a future	some of the	Know
rules.	two;	their feelings;	time;	things that a	and use
	Identify	Identify	Explain	person can do	words and
How can we look after our	situations as	helpful ways	how they	to feel better	phrases that
environment	to whether	of responding	, might feel	without use	show respect
	they are	to other's	when they	of medicines,	for other
Identify what they like	incidents of	feelings.	spend money	if they are	people.
about the school	teasing or	C C	on different	unwell;	
environment;	bullying.	Let's all be happy!	things.	• Explain	I don't like that
Identify any problems			-	simple issues	
with the school	Don't do that!	Recognise,	Harold goes	of safety and	Recognis
environment (e.g. things		name and	camping	responsibility	e that body
needing repair);	Understan	understand		about	language and
Make suggestions for	d and describe	how to deal	Recognise	medicines	facial
improving the school	strategies for	with feelings	that money	and their use.	expression
environment;	dealing with	(e.g. anger,	can be spent		can give
Recognise that they all	bullying:	loneliness);	on items	How safe would	clues as to
have a responsibility for	Rehearse	• Explain	which are	you feel?	how
helping to look after the	and	where	essential or		comfortable
school environment.	demonstrate	someone	non-essential;	Identify	and safe
	some of these	could get help	Know that	situations in	someone
My day	strategies.	if they were	money can be	which they	feels in a
		being upset by	saved for a	would feel	situation;
• Understand and give	Types of bullying	someone	future time	safe or	 Identify
examples of things they can		else's	and	unsafe;	the types of
			understand	- /	touch they

					··· · · · · ·
choose themselves and		behaviour.	the reasons	 Suggest 	like and do
things that others choose	 Explain 		why people	actions for	not like;
for them;	the difference	When someone is	(including	dealing with	 Identify
• Explain things that they	between	feeling left out	themselves)	unsafe	who they can
like and dislike, and	bullying and		might do this.	situations	talk to if
understand that they have	isolated	• Explain		including who	someone
choices about these things;	unkind	how it feels to		they could	touches
• Understand and explain	behaviour;	be part of a		ask for help.	them in a
that some choices can be	Recognise	group;	On line safety		way that
either healthy or unhealthy	that that there	• Explain	lessons taken		, makes them
and can make a difference	are different	how it feels to	from 'Project		feel
to their own health.	types of	be left out	Evolve'	What should	uncomfortab
	bullying and	from a group;	LVOIVE	Harold say?	le.
Harold's postcard	unkind	 Identify 	Themes include:	Harolu say:	
	behaviour;	groups they	memes muuue:		Some secrets
	 Understan 	e 1 <i>i</i>	0.1	Identify	should never be
Explain how germs can	d that bullying	are part of;	-Online	situations in	
be spread;	and unkind	Suggest	relationships	which they	kept
Describe simple		and use		would need	
hygiene routines such as	behaviour are	strategies for	Using technology	to say 'Yes',	 Identify
hand washing;	both	helping	to communicate	'No', 'I'll ask',	how
Understand that	unacceptable	someone who	with others.	or 'I'll tell', in	inappropriat
vaccinations can help to	ways of	is feeling left		relation to	e touch can
prevent certain illnesses.	behaving.	out.	-Privacy and	keeping	make
			security	themselves	someone
	Being a good	When I feel like		and others	feel;
Harold's bathroom	friend	erupting	Describing and	safe.	• Understa
			explaining rules		nd that there
• Explain the importance	Recognise	• Explain,	to keep my	Feeling safe	are unsafe
of good dental hygiene;	that friendship	and be able to	information	0	secrets and
• Describe simple dental	is a special	use, strategies	private eg	Identify	secrets that
-	kind of	for dealing	,	special/impor	are nice
		C C		special/inipol	surprises;

hygiene routines.	relationship;	with impulsive	passwords.	tant people in	• Explain
	 Identify 	behaviour.	<i>p</i>	the school	that if
My body needs	some of the		-	and	someone is
,,	ways that	You can do it		community	being
• Understand that the	good friends			who can help	touched in a
body gets energy from	care for each	• Explain		to keep them	way that
food, water and oxygen;	other.	the stages of		safe;	, they don't
Recognise that exercise		the learning		• Know	, like they
and sleep are important to	How do we make	line showing		how to ask	, have to tell
health	others feel?	an		for help.	someone in
		understanding			their safety
What does my body do?	Recognise	of the learning		Basic first aid	network so
,,,	and explain	process;			they can help
• Name major internal	how a	• Help		How to make	it stop.
body parts (heart, blood,	person's	themselves		a clear and	
lungs, stomach, small and	behaviour can	and others		efficient call to	Haven't you
large intestines, brain);	affect other	develop a		emergency	grown
• Describe how food,	people.	positive		services if	
water and air get into the		attitude that		necessary.	• Identify
body and blood.	My	support their			different
	special/important	wellbeing;			stages of
	people *	 Identify 			growth (e.g.
		and describe			baby,
	 Identify 	where they			toddler,
	people who	are on the			child,
	are	learning line in			teenager,
	special/import	a given			adult);
	ant to them;	activity and			 Understa
	• Explain	apply its			nd and
	some of the	positive			describe
	ways those	mindset			some of the
		strategies to			things that

1	1		T	
	eople are	their own		people are
S	pecial/import	learning.		capable of at
a	nt to them.			these
		A helping hand		different
An ac	t of kindness			stages.
		• Demonstr		
•	Recognise	ate simple		Keep myself safe
a	nd describe	ways of giving		NSPCC Pants
a	cts of	positive		(Year 1 unit) *
ki	indness and	feedback to		, , ,
	nkindness;	others.		
•	Explain			
h		Sam moves away		
	npact on	summoves away		
		Recognise		
	elings;	the range of		
•	Suggest	feelings that		
	ind words	are associated		
	nd actions	with losing		
	ney can show	-		
	o others;	(and being		
•	Show acts	reunited) with		
	f kindness to	a person they		
		are close to.		
	thers in			
S	chool.			
Solve	the problem			
•	Demonstr			
	te active			
lis	stening			

Term	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
Them e	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	As a rule Expl ain why we have rules; Expl ore why rules are different for different age groups, in particular for internet-based activities; Sug gest appropriate rules for a range of settings; Con sider the possible consequences of breaking the rules.	 Tangram team challenge Define and demonstrate cooperation and collaboration; Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task; Demonstr ate how 	 My special pet Explain some of the feelings someone might have when they lose something important to them; Understan d that these feelings are normal and a way of dealing 	 Super searcher Evaluate the validity of statements relating to online safety; Recognise potential risks associated with browsing online; Give examples of strategies for safe browsing online. 	 Safe or unsafe Identify situations which are safe or unsafe; Identify people who can help if a situation is unsafe; Suggest strategies for keeping safe. Danger or risk 	Looking after our special/importan t people * Identify people who they have a special relationship with; Suggest strategies for maintaining a positive relationship with their special
	 My community Define the term 'community'; Identify the different 	working together in a collaborative manner can help everyone	with the situation. I am fantastic *	None of your business • Know that	• Define the words danger and risk and explain the	people. Our friends and neighbours

communities that they	to achieve		our body can	difference	
belong to;	success.	 Identify 	often give us a	between the	• Explain
Recognise the benefits		their	sign when	two;	that people
that come with belonging to	How can we solve	achievements	something	• Demonstr	living in the
a community, in particular	this problem?	and areas of	doesn't feel	ate strategies	UK have
the benefit to mental health		development;	right; to trust	for dealing	different
and wellbeing.	Rehearse	Recognise	these signs and	with a risky	origins;
	and	that people	talk to a	situation.	Identify
Respect and challenge	demonstrate	may say kind	trusted adult if		similarities
	simple	things to help	this happens;	The risk robot	and
Reflect on listening	strategies for	us feel good	Recognise		differences
skills;	resolving given	about	and describe	Identify	between a
• Give examples of	conflict	ourselves;	appropriate	risk factors in	diverse range
respectful language;	situations.	• Explain	behaviour	given	of people
• Give examples of how		why some	online as well	situations;	from varying
to challenge another's	Dan's dare	groups of	as offline;	Suggest	national,
viewpoint, respectfully.		people are not	 Identify 	ways of	regional,
	• Explain	represented	what	reducing or	ethnic and
Our helpful volunteers	what a dare is;	as much on	constitutes	managing	religious
	• Understan	television/in	personal	those risks.	backgrounds;
• Define what a	d that no-one	the media.	information		• Identity
volunteer is;	has the right to		and when it is	Alcohol and	some of the
• Identify people who are	force them to	Getting on with	not	cigarettes, the	qualities that
volunteers in the school	do a dare;	your nerves	appropriate or	facts	people from a
community;	Suggest		safe to share		diverse range
Recognise some of the	strategies to	• Demonstr	this;	• Identify	of
reasons why people	use if they are	ate how	• Understan	some key risks	backgrounds
volunteer, including mental	ever made to	working	d and explain	from and	need in order
health and wellbeing	feel	together in a	how to get	effects of	to get on
benefits to those who	uncomfortable	collaborative	help in a	cigarettes and	together.
	or unsafe by	manner can	situation	alcohol;	
			where		

volunteer.	someone	help everyone	requests for	• Know	
	asking them to	to achieve	images or	that most	
Harold's environment project	do a dare.	success;	information of	people choose	Body team work
		• Understan	themselves or	not to smoke	-
• Define what is meant	Thunks	d and explain	others occurs.	cigarettes;	• Name
by the environment;		how the brain		(Social Norms	major
Evaluate and explain	• Express	sends and	Recount task	message)	internal body
different methods of	opinions and	receives		• Define	parts (heart,
looking after the school	listen to those	messages	• Understan	the word	blood, lungs,
environment;	of others;	through the	d the	'drug' and	stomach,
Devise methods of	• Consider	nerves.	difference	understand	small and
promoting their priority	others' points		between 'fact'	that nicotine	large
method.	of view;	Top talents	and 'opinion';	and alcohol	intestines,
	Practise		• Understan	are both	liver, brain);
Derek cooks dinner(healthy	explaining the	• Explain	d how an	drugs.	• Describe
eating)	thinking	some of the	event can be		how food,
	behind their	different	perceived from	Raisin challenge 1	water and air
• Explain how each of the	ideas and	talents and	different		get into the
food groups on the Eatwell	opinions.	skills that	viewpoints;	• Demonstr	body and
Guide (formerly Eatwell		people have	• Plan, draft	ate strategies	blood.
Plate) benefits the body;	Friends are special	and how skills	and publish a	for assessing	
Explain what is meant		are	recount using	risks;	Relationships
by the term 'balanced diet';	Identify	developed;	the	Understa	tree *
Give examples what	qualities of	Recognise	appropriate	nd and explain	
foods might make up a	friendship;	their own	language.	decision-	 Identify
healthy balanced meal.	Suggest	skills and		making skills;	different
	reasons why	those of other	Can Harold afford	Understa	types of
Poorly Harold	friends	children in the	it?	nd where to	relationships;
	sometimes fall	class.		get help from	Recognis
Explain how some	out;		• Understan	when making	e who they
infectious illnesses are	Rehearse	You can do it!	d the terms		have positive

	spread from one person to	and use, now				'income',	decisions.		healthy
	another;	or in the	•	Explain		'saving' and			relationships
•	Explain how simple	future, skills		the stages of		'spending';	Help or harm		with.
	hygiene routines can help to	for making up		the learning	•	Recognise			
	reduce the risk of the	again.		line showing		that there are	Understa	Вс	ody space
	spread of infectious			an		times we can	nd that medicines		
	illnesses;	Let's celebrate our		understanding		buy items we	are drugs and	•	Understa
•	Suggest medical and	differences*		of the learning		want and	suggest ways that		nd what is
	non-medical ways of			process;		times when we	they can be		meant by the
	treating an illness.	Recognise	•	Help		need to save	helpful or harmful.		term body
		the factors		themselves		for items;			space (or
F	For or against	that make		and others	•	Suggest	Basic first aid		personal
		people similar		develop a		items and			space);
•	Develop skills in	to and		positive		services	 Concepts of 	•	Identify
	discussion and debating an	different from		attitude that		around the	basic first-aid,		when it is
	issue;	each other;		support their		home that	for example		appropriate
•	Demonstrate their	Recognise		wellbeing;		need to be	dealing with		or
	understanding of health and	that repeated	٠	Identify		paid for (e.g.	common		inappropriate
	wellbeing issues that are	name calling is		and describe		food, furniture,	injuries,		to allow
	relevant to them;	a form of		where they		electricity etc.)	including head		someone into
•	Empathise with	bullying;		are on the			injuries.		their body
	different view points;	Suggest		learning line in	Ea	rning money			space;
•	Make	strategies for		a given			Helping each	•	Rehearse
	recommendations, based	dealing with		activity and	•	Explain	other to stay safe		strategies for
	on their research.	name calling		apply its		that people			when
		(including		positive		earn their	• Identify		someone is
		talking to a		mindset		income	key people		inappropriate
		trusted adult).		strategies to		through their	who are		ly in their
				their own		jobs;	responsible		body space.
		Zeb *		learning.	•	Understan	for them to		
				•		d that the	stay safe and		
						amount people			

		 Understan d and explain some of the reasons why different people are bullied; Explore why people have prejudiced views and understand what this is. 		get paid is due to a range of factors (skill, experience, training, responsibility etc.)	 healthy; Suggest ways they can help these people. 	 Haven't you grown! Identify different stages of growth (e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult); Understand and describe some of the things that people are capable of at these different stages.
Y4	 It's your right Understand that humans have rights and also responsibilities; Identify some rights and also responsibilities that come with these. 	Ok or not ok part Explain what we mean by a 'positive, healthy relationship'; Describe	An email from Harold • Describe 'good' and 'not so good' feelings and how feelings can affect our	 Picture wise Identify images that are safe/unsafe to share online; Know and explain 	 Danger, risk or hazard? Define the terms 'danger', 'risk' and 'hazard' and explain 	Friend or acquaintance? • Recognis e that they have different types of relationships with people

How do we make a difference?	some of the	physical state;	strategies for	the difference	they know
	qualities that	• Explain	safe online	between	(e.g. close
• Understand the reason	they admire in	how different	sharing;	them;	family, wider
we have rules;	others.	words can	• Understan	Identify	family,
• Suggest and engage		express the	d and explain	situations	friends,
with ways that they can	Ok or not ok part	intensity of	the	which are	acquaintance
contribute to the decision-	2	feelings.	implications of	either	s);
making process in school			sharing images	dangerous,	• Give
(e.g. through pupil	Recognise	Different feelings	online without	risky or	examples of
voice/school council);	that there are		consent.	hazardous;	features of
Recognise that	times when	Identify a		Suggest	these
everyone can make a	they might	wide range of	In the news	simple	different
difference within a	need to say	feelings;		strategies for	types of
democratic process.	'no' to a	Recognise	• Define the	managing risk.	relationships,
	friend;	that different	word influence		including how
My school community	• Describe	people can	;	Medicines check	they
	appropriate	have different	Recognise	the label.	influence
• Define what is meant	assertive	feelings in the	that reports in		what is
by the word 'community';	strategies for	same	the media can	Understa	shared.
• Suggest ways in which	saying 'no' to a	situation;	influence the	nd that	
different people support the	friend.	• Explain	way they think	medicines are	
school community;		how feelings	about a topic;	drugs;	
 Identify qualities and 	Human machines	can be linked	• Form and	• Explain	
attributes of people who		to physical	present their	safety issues	My feelings are
support the school	• Demonstr	state.	own opinions	for medicine	all over the place
community.	ate strategies		based on	use;	
	for working on	When feelings	factual	 Suggest 	• Name
Harold's seven r's	a collaborative	change	information	alternatives to	some positive
	task;		and express or	taking a	and negative
• Understand the ways in	• Define	• Demonstr	present these	medicine	feelings;
which they can contribute	successful	ate a range of	in a respectful	when unwell;	• Understa
			and courteous	- /	nd how the

to the care of the	qualities of	feelings	manner.	Suggest	onset of
environment (using some or	teamwork and	through their		strategies for	puberty can
all of the seven Rs);	collaboration.	facial	Harold's expenses	limiting the	have
• Suggest ways the Seven		expressions		spread of	emotional as
Rs recycling methods can be	Under pressure	and body	• Define the	infectious	well as
applied to different		language;	terms 'income'	diseases (e.g.	physical
scenarios.	• Give	Recognise	and	hand-washing	impact
	examples of	that their	'expenditure';	routines).	Suggest
Logo quiz	strategies to	feelings might	List some		reasons why
	respond to	change	of the items	Know the norms	young people
• Understand some of	being bullied,	towards	and services of		sometimes
the ways that various	including what	someone or	expenditure in	Understa	fall out with
national and international	people can do	something	the school and	nd some of	their parents;
environmental	and say;	once they have	in the home;	the key risks	• Take part
organisations work to help	Understan	further	• Prioritise	and effects of	in a role play
take care of the	d and give	information.	items of	smoking and	practising
environment;	examples of		expenditure in	drinking	how to
Understand and explain	who or where	The people we	the home from	alcohol;	compromise.
the value of this work.	pressure to	share our world	most essential	Understa	
	behave in an	with	to least	nd that	
SCARF hotel	unhealthy,		essential.	increasing	
	unacceptable	List some		numbers of	Secret or surprise
Understand that the	or risky way	of the ways in	Why pay taxes	young people	
body gets energy from food,	might come	which people		are choosing	• Define
water and oxygen and that	from.	are different to	• Explain	not to smoke	the terms
exercise and sleep are		each other	what is meant	and that not	'secret' and
important to our health;	How dare you!	(including	by the terms	all people	'surprise' and
• Plan a menu which		ethnicity,	'income tax',	drink alcohol	know the
gives a healthy balanced of	• Define	gender,	'National	(Social Norms	difference
foods from across the food	what is meant	religious	Insurance' and	theory).	between a
groups on the Eatwell	by the word	beliefs,	'VAT';		safe and an
		customs and			

Guide (formerly Eatwell		'dare';		festivals);	•	Understan	K	eeping		unsafe
Plate).	•	Identify	•	Define the		d how a		urselves safe		secret;
)		from given		word <i>respect</i> a		payslip is laid			•	Recognis
		scenarios		nd		out showing	•	Describe		e how
		which are		demonstrate		both pay and		stages of		different
		dares and		ways of		deductions;		identifying		surprises and
		which are not;		showing	•	Prioritise		and managing		secrets might
	•	Suggest		respect to		public services		risk;		make them
		strategies for		others'		' from most	•	Suggest		feel;
		managing		differences.		essential to		people they	•	Know
		dares.				least essential.		can ask for		who they
			Tha	it is such a				help in		, could ask for
	Ca	an you sort it?		reotype *				, managing risk.		help if a
		,		<i>,</i> ,				0 0		secret made
	•	Define the	•	Understan			Ra	aisin challenge 2		them feel
		terms		d and identify				0		uncomfortabl
		'negotiation'		stereotypes,			•	Understa		e or unsafe.
		and		including those				nd that we can		
		'compromise';		promoted in				be influenced		
	•	Understan		the media.				both positively	M	y body, your
		d the need to						and	bo	ody (from Y2) *
		manage	Wh	at makes me				negatively;	•	Identify
		conflict or	ME				•	Give		which parts
		differences						examples of		of the
		and suggest	•	Identify				some of the		human body
		ways of doing		ways in which				consequences		are private;
		this, through		everyone is				of behaving in	•	Understand
		negotiation		unique;				an		that humans
		and	•	Appreciat				unacceptable,		mostly have
		compromise.		e their own				unhealthy or		the same
				uniqueness;						body parts

Islands	Recognise	risky way.	but that
Islands	that there are	TISKy Way.	they can
• Understan	times when	Who helps us	look
d that they	they will make	keep healthy and	different
	the same	safe?	
have the right	choices as their	saler	from person
to protect their			to person.
personal body	friends and	• Explain	(School
space;	times when	how different	nurse to
• Recognise	they will	people in the	support
how others'	choose	school and	teachers
non-verbal	differently.	local	with this
signals indicate		community	lesson)
how they feel	Making choices	help them stay	
when people		healthy and	
are close to	• Give	safe;	 Understand
their body	examples of	• Define	that for girls,
space;	choices they	what is meant	periods are a
• Suggest	make for	by 'being	normal part
people they	themselves	responsible';	of puberty.
can talk to if	and choices	• Describe	of puberty.
they feel	others make	the various	Period positive
uncomfortable	for them;	responsibilitie	•
with other	Recognise	s of those who	(School Nurse
people's	that there are	help them stay	Girls only)
actions	times when	healthy and	
towards them.	they will make	safe;	Know the key
	the same	Suggest	facts of the
What would I do?	choices as their	ways they can	menstrual
	friends and	help the	cycle;
• List some	times when	people who	Understand
of the ways	they will	keep them	that periods
	choose	healthy and	are a normal

 that people are different to each other (including differences of race, gender, religion); Recognise potential consequences of aggressive behaviour; Suggest strategies for dealing with someone who is behaving aggressively. Safety in numbers Explain the role of the bystander and how it can influence bullying or other antisocial behaviour; Recognise that they can 	differently. Moving house • 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 them manage change more easily; • Suggest people who may be able to help them deal with change.	safe. Basic first aid • Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.	 part of puberty for girls; Identify some of the ways to cope better with periods.
--	--	--	--

		play a role in influencing outcomes of situations by their actions.				
	Rights, responsibilities and	Collaboration	Our emotional	Communication	Thunking about	How are they
	duties	challenge	needs		habit	feeling?
Y5	 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 community State what is meant by community; Explain what being part of a school community means to them; Suggest ways of improving the school community. 	 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 	 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 	 Understan d that online communicatio n can be misinterpreted ; Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online as well as face-to-face. Spot bullying Demonstr ate strategies to deal with 	 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 	 Use a range of words and phrases to describe the intensity of different feelings Distingui sh between good and not so good feelings, using appropriate vocabulary to describe these; Explain strategies they can use to build

Mo makes a difference	and	emotional risks	both face-to-	some of the	resilience.
	compromise;		face and online	possible	
• Explain what we mean	Describe	It could happen to	bullying;	outcomes of	Taking notice of
by the terms voluntary,	strategies for	anyone	• Demonstr	taking a risk.	our feelings
community and pressure	resolving		ate strategies		
(action) group;	difficult issues	Identify	and skills for	Decision	• Identify
Give examples of	or situations.	the	supporting	dilemmas	people who
voluntary groups, the kind		consequences	others who are		can be
of work they do and its	How good a friend	of positive and	bullied;	Recognise	trusted;
value.	are you?	negative	Recognise	which	• Understa
		behaviour on	and describe	situations are	nd what kinds
Local councils	• Demonstr	themselves	the difference	risky;	of touch are
	ate how to	and others;	between	Explore	acceptable or
• Explain some of the	respond to a	• Give	online and	and share	unacceptable;
areas that local councils	wide range of	examples of	face-to-face	their views	
have responsibility for;	feelings in	how	bullying.	about decision	• Describe
Understand that local	others;	individual/grou		making when	strategies for
councillors are elected to	• Give	p actions can	Play, like, share	faced with a	dealing with
represent their local	examples of	impact on		risky situation;	situations in
community.	some key	others in a	• Consider	Suggest	which they
	qualities of	positive or	what	what someone	would feel
Independence and	friendship;	negative way.	information is	should do	uncomfortabl
responsibility	Reflect on		safe/unsafe to	when faced	e, particularly
	their own	Ella's diary	share offline	with a risky	in relation to
• Identify people who are	friendship	dilemma	and online,	situation.	inappropriate
responsible for helping	qualities.		and reflect on		touch.
them stay healthy and safe;		• Define	the	Drugs, true or	
Identify ways that they	Relationships cake	what is meant	consequences	false	Growing up and
can help these people.	recipe	by a dare;	of not keeping		changing bodies
		• Explain	personal	• Understa	(girls and boys to
What's the story?	 Identify 	why someone	information	nd some of	be taught
			private;		

		what things	might give a	Recognise	the	separately) *
•	Identify, write and	make a	dare;	that people	complexities	
	discuss issues currently in	relationship	Suggest	aren't always	of categorising	Identify
	the media concerning	unhealthy;	ways of	who they	drugs;	some
	health and wellbeing;	Identify	standing up to	appear to be	• Know	products that
	Express their opinions	who they could	someone who	online and	that all	they may
	on an issue concerning	talk to if they	gives a dare.	explain risks of	medicines are	need during
	health and wellbeing;	needed help.		being friends	drugs but not	puberty and
•	Make		Different skills	online with a	all drugs are	why;
	recommendations on an	Being assertive		person they	medicines;	• Know
	issue concerning health and		Identify	have not met	Understa	what
	wellbeing.	Identify	their own	face-to-face;	nd ways in	menstruation
		characteristics	strengths and	Know how	which	is and why it
	Getting fit	of passive,	talents;	to protect	medicines can	happens.
		aggressive and	Identify	personal	be helpful or	
•	Know two harmful	assertive	areas that	information	harmful and	Help! I'm a
	effects each of	behaviours;	need	online;	used safely or	teenager, get me
	smoking/drinking alcohol.	• Understan	improvement	Recognise	unsafely.	out of here
•	Explain the importance	d and rehearse	and describe	disrespectful		
	of food, water and oxygen,	assertiveness	strategies for	behaviour	Smoking, what is	Recognis
	sleep and exercise for the	skills	achieving	online and	normal?	e how our
	human body and its health.		those	know how to		body feels
•	 Understand the actual 	Qualities of	improvements.	respond to it.	Understa	when we're
	norms around smoking and	friendship			nd the actual	relaxed;
	the reasons for common		Star qualities	Fact or opinion	norms around	List some
	misperceptions of these.	• Define			smoking and	of the ways
		some key	• Describe	• Understan	the reasons	our body
	It all adds up	qualities of	'star' qualities	d the	for common	feels when it
		friendship;	of celebrities	difference	misperception	is nervous or
•	 Know the basic 	Describe	as portrayed	between a fact	s of these.	sad;
	functions of the four	ways of	by the media;	and an		Describe
				opinion;		

systems covered and know	making a	Recognise	• Understan	Would you risk it?	and/or
, they are inter-related.	friendship last;	that the way	d what biased		demonstrate
• Explain the function of	• Explain	people are	reporting is	Identify	how to be
at least one internal organ.	why	portrayed in	and the need	risk factors in	resilient in
 Understand the 	friendships	the media isn't	to think	a given	order to find
importance of food, water	sometimes	always an	critically about	situation	someone who
and oxygen, sleep and	end.	accurate	things we read.	(involving	will listen to
exercise for the human		reflection of		smoking) and	you.
body and its health.	Kind	them in real	Spending wisely	consider	
	conversations	life;		outcomes of	Dear Ash
		• Describe	• State the	risk taking in	
	Rehearse	'star' qualities	costs involved	this situation,	• Explain
	active listening	that 'ordinary'	in producing	including	the difference
	skills:	people have.	and selling an	emotional	between a
	• Demonstr		item;	risks;	safe and an
	ate	Dear Hetty	Suggest	 Understa 	unsafe
	respectfulness		questions a	nd the actual	secret;
	in responding	• Explain	consumer		 Identify
	to others;	how someone	should ask	smoking/alcoh	situations
	Respond	might feel	before buying	ol and the	where
	appropriately	when they are	a product.	reasons for	someone
	to others.	separated		common	might need to
		from someone	Lend us a fiver	misperception	break a
	Happy being me	or something	- • •	s of these.	confidence in
		they like;	• Define the	Dents final stat	order to keep
	• Develop	Suggest	terms loan,	Basic first aid	someone
	an	ways to help	credit, debt	Concepts of	safe.
	understanding	someone who	and interest;	•	Duborty lossors
	of	is separated from someone	 Suggest advice for a 	basic first aid,	Puberty lessons
	discrimination and its	or something		for example	delivered by the
	anuits	or something	range of	dealing with	

		 injustice, and describe this using examples; Empathise with people who have been, and currently are, subjected to injustice, including through racism; Consider how discriminatory behaviour can be challenged. The land of the red people Identify and describe the different groups that make up their school/wider community/ot her parts of the UK; 	they like.	situations involving personal finance.	common injuries, including head injuries.	school nurse My changing body (from y3- girls and boys taught separately) * Recognise that changes happen to our bodies so that we can reproduce in our adult life. (Link to Science Year 5 programme of study)
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		 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. 				
	Democracy in Britain 1 – Elections	Working together	Acting appropriately	It's a puzzle	Rat park	Don't force me *
	Democracy in Britain 2 – How	Demonstr	Deservice	Identify	Define	Describe
	laws are made	ate a collaborative	 Recognise that some 	strategies for keeping	what is meant	ways in which people show
		approach to a	types of	personal	by addiction, demonstrating	their
Y6	Five ways to wellbeing project	task;	physical	information	an	commitment
10		• Describe	contact can	safe online;	understanding	to each
	• Explain what the five	and implement the skills	produce strong	Describe	that addiction	other;
	ways to wellbeing are;Describe how the five	needed to do	negative feelings;	safe and respectful	is a form of behaviour;	 Know the ages at which
	ways to wellbeing	this.	Know that	behaviours	 Understa 	a person can
	contribute to a healthy		some	when using	nd that all	marry,
	lifestyle, giving examples of	Let's negotiate	inappropriate	communicatio	humans have	depending on

how they can be		touch is also	n technology.	basic	whether their
implemented in people's	• Explain	illegal.		emotional	parents
lives.	what is meant		Think before you	needs and	agree;
	by the terms	Joe's story, part 1	click	explain some	• Understa
Our recommendations	'negotiation'			of the ways	nd that
	and	• Understan	Accept	these needs	everyone has
Present information	'compromise';	d that all	that	can be met.	the right to
they researched on a health	Suggest	humans have	responsible		be free to
and wellbeing issues	positive	basic	and respectful	What sort of drug	choose who
outlining the key issues and	strategies for	emotional	behaviour is	is?	and whether
making suggestions for any	negotiating	needs and	necessary		to marry.
improvements concerning	and	explain some	when	• Explain	
those issues.	compromising	of the ways	interacting	how drugs can	Helpful or
	within a	these needs	with others	be categorised	unhelpful
Two sides to every story	collaborative	can be met;	online and	into different	
	task;	• Explain	face-to-face;	groups	Recognis
• Define the terms 'fact',	• Demonstr	how these	• Understan	depending on	e some of the
'opinion', 'biased' and	ate positive	emotional	d and describe	their medical	changes they
'unbiased', explaining the	strategies for	needs impact	the ease with	and legal	have
difference between them;	negotiating	on people's	which	context;	experienced
• Describe the language	and	behaviour;	something	• Demonstr	and their
and techniques that make	compromising	Suggest	posted online	ate an	emotional
up a biased report;	within a	positive ways	can spread.	understanding	responses to
 Analyse a report also 	collaborative	that people		that drugs can	those
extract the facts from it.	task.	can get their	Traffic lights	have both	changes;
		emotional		medical and	 Suggest
Action stations	Solve the	need met.	• Identify	non-medical	positive
	friendship		strategies for	uses;	strategies for
• Explain what we mean	problem	Joes story, part 2	keeping	Explain in	dealing with
by the terms voluntary,			personal	simple terms	change;
community and pressure	Recognise	• Understan	information	some of the	 Identify
				laws that	people who

(action) group;	some of the	d and give	safe online;	control drugs	can support
 Describe the aim, 	challenges that	examples of	Describe	in this	someone who
mission statement, activity	arise from	conflicting	safe	country.	is dealing
and beneficiaries of a	friendships;	emotions;	behaviours	,	with a
chosen voluntary,	 Suggest 	• Understan	when using	Drugs: it's the law	challenging
community or action group.	strategies for	d and reflect	communicatio		time of
	dealing with	on how	n technology.	Understa	change.
Project pitch	such	independence		nd some of	
	challenges	and	To share or not to	the basic laws	Media
Happy shoppers	demonstrating	responsibility	share	in relation to	manipulation *
	the need for	go together.		drugs;	
• Explain what is meant	respect and an		Know that	• Explain	• Define
by living in an	assertive	This will be your	it is illegal to	why there are	what is meant
environmentally sustainable	approach.	life	create and	laws relating	by the term
way;			share sexual	to drugs in this	stereotype;
Suggest actions that	Assertiveness	Identify	images of	country.	Recognis
could be taken to live in a	skills	aspirational	children under		e how the
more environmentally		goals;	18 years old;	Alcohol: what is	media can
sustainable way.	List some	Describe	Explore	normal?	sometimes
	assertive	the actions	the risks of		reinforce
	behaviours;	needed to set	sharing photos	Understa	gender
	Recognise	and achieve	and films of	nd the actual	stereotypes;
	peer influence	these.	themselves	norms around	Recognis
	and pressure;	1 I	with other	drinking	e that people fall into a
	Demonstr	I look great *	people directly	alcohol and	
	ate using some assertive		or online; • Know how	the reasons	wide range of what is seen
	behaviours,	Understan	Know how to keep their	for common	as normal;
	through role-	d that fame can be short-	information	misperception	 Challeng
	play, to resist		private online.	s of these; • Describe	e
	peer influence	lived;Recognise	private onime.	 Describe some of the 	stereotypical
	peer innuence	Recognise		some of the	gender
		1			gender

	and pressure.		that photos	Fa	kebook friends	effects and		portrayals of
			can be			risks of		people.
Be	ehave yourself		changed to	•	Know the	drinking		
	,		match society's		legal age (and	alcohol.	ls	this normal?
•	Recognise		, view of		reason behind			
	and empathise		perfect;		these) for	What's the risk? 1	•	Define
	with patterns	•	Identify		having a social			the word
	, of behaviour in		qualities that		media account;	Identify		'puberty'
	peer-group		people have,	•	Understan	risk factors in		, giving
	dynamics;		as well as their		d why people	a given		examples of
•	Recognise		looks.		don't tell the	situation;		some of the
	basic				truth and often			physical and
	emotional				post only the	nd and explain		emotional
	needs and				good bits	the outcomes		changes
	understand				about	of risk-taking		associated
	that they				themselves,	in a given		with it;
	change				online;	situation,	•	Suggest
	according to			•	Recognise	including		strategies
	circumstance;				that people's	emotional		that would
•	Suggest				lives are much	risks.		help someone
	strategies for				more balanced			who felt
	dealing				in real life,	What is the risk?		challenged by
	assertively				with positives	2		the changes
	with a				and negatives.			in puberty;
	situation					Recognise	•	Understa
	where			Pro	essure online	what risk is;		nd what FGM
	someone					• Explain		is and that it
	under pressure			•	Understan	how a risk can		is an illegal
	may do				d the risks of	be reduced;		practice in
	something				sharing images	 Understa 		this country;
	they feel				online and	nd risks	•	Know
	uncomfortable							where

about.	how these are related to someone
	hard to growing up could get
Dan's day	control, once and explain support if
	shared; the need to be they were
• Describe	Understan aware of concerned
the	d that people these; about their
consequences	can feel Assess a own or
of reacting to	pressured to risk to help another
others in a	behave in a keep person's
positive or	certain way themselves safety.
negative way;	because of the safe.
 Suggest 	influence of Dear Ash
ways that	the peer Basic first aid
people can	group; • Explain
respond more	Understan Concepts of the difference
positively to	d the norms of basic first-aid, between a
others.	risk-taking for example safe and an
	hebayiour and
Ok to be different	that these are dealing with secret;
	usually lower common Identify
Recognise	than people injuries, situations
that bullying	believe them including head where
and	to be. injuries. someone
discriminatory	might need to
behaviour can	What is it worth? break a
result from	confidence in
disrespect of	Explain order to keep
people's	some benefits someone
differences;	of saving safe.
Suggest	money;
strategies for	Describe Two additional
	the different

dealing with bullying, as a bystander;ways money can be saved, outlining the pros and consnon statut sessions to delivered• Describe positive attributes of their peers.pros and cons of each method;school num -conception making bat -birth of a the costs that go intonon statut sessions to deliveredRespecting differencesgo into producing ansessions a classed as	b be by se n, bies baby
bystander; Describe positive attributes of their peers. Respecting bystander; Outlining the pros and cons of each method; Describe the costs that go into Outlining the pros and cons of each method; the costs that of the costs th	by se n, bies baby
Describe positive attributes of their peers. Respecting Respecting Describe pros and cons pros and cons of each method; method; Describe the costs that go into sessions a	se n, bies baby
positive of each -conception attributes of method; making base their peers. Describe -birth of a the costs that (These two sessions a) Respecting sessions a)	n, bies baby
intributes of their peers. intributes of their peers. intervalues of their peers. intervalues of their peers. intervalues of the costs that the cos	bies baby
their peers. • Describe -birth of a their peers. -birth of a the costs that (These two go into) Respecting go into sessions a	baby
Respecting the costs that (These two go into sessions a	
Respecting go into sessions a	`
	,
differences producing an classed as	e
differences producing an classed as	non
Demonstrate item; statutory statu	ex
ways of • Suggest education	This
showing sale prices for means that	t
respect to a variety of parents ha	ve the
others, using items, taking right to	
verbal and into account a withdraw)	
non-verbal range of	
communicatio factors;	
n e Explain	
Tolerance and what is meant	
respect for each by the	
other term <i>interest</i> .	
Understan Jobs and taxes	
d and explain	
the term • Recognise	
prejudice; and explain	
Identify that different	
and describe jobs have	
the different different levels	
groups that of pay and the	
factors that	

1	
make up their	influence this;
school/wider	• Explain
community/ot	the different
her parts of	types of tax
the UK;	(income tax
Describe	and VAT)
the benefits of	which help to
living in a	fund public
diverse	services;
society;	• Evaluate
Explain	the different
the importance	public services
of mutual	and compare
respect for	their value.
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).		
l'elative).		
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		
gender		
portrayals of		

	people.		