Foston CE, Terrington CE VA & Stillington Primary Schools in Collaboration with Langton Primary School Progression Map

Subject: PSHE



Subject Intent:

We aim to develop resilient, independent, loving and caring individuals who have a sound awareness of the key principles of relationships, respect, careers, health and safety to prepare them for future life.

We wish to:

-develop pupils' cultural capital by giving pupils the information they require to gain a knowledge of the wider world through awe and wonder experiences.

-create an understanding of a multicultural and diverse world in which we live.

-promote acceptance, respect and celebrate our differences.

- inspire awareness of local and wider communities to make positive changes to the world.

- embed how to keep safe

- foster British values and what it means to be British.

- Expand understandings of careers to prepare and inspire pupils.

- nurture positive relationships (including RSE).

cultivate positive, healthy strategies for physical and mental wellbeing.

Objectives

The objectives we use for PSHE for years 1-6 are based on the PSHE association's scheme of learning which is a recommended resource within the RSHE guidance. The EYFS objectives are the school's EYFS curriculum objectives based on development matters.

Key	Overview	EYFS	Key Stage 1 (Y1/2)	Lower Key Stage 2 (Y3/4)	Key Stage 2 (Y5/6)
Concept					
Autumn 1	Topic	What is a relationship? Who is my family?	Making relationships	Healthy relationships	Types of relationships
Me and my relationships Year A	Objectives	 Shows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. (R) 	 To learn how to be a good friend, e.g., kindness, listening, honesty. To learn about different ways that 	 To learn about the features of positive healthy friendships such as mutual respect, trust and sharing interests. 	 To learn what makes a healthy friendship and strategies to make people feel included.
Community		Build constructive and respectful relationships. (R)	people meet and make friends.	 To learn strategies to build positive friendships and how to seek support with relationships. 	 To learn about peer influence and the impact of the need for peer approval.

	 Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. (R) Think about the perspectives of others. (R) Talk about members of their immediate family and community. (R) 	 To learn about what causes arguments between friends and how to positively resolve arguments between friends To learn how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else To learn how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online To learn about what bullying and its types as well as how someone may feel if they are being bullied. 	 To learn how to communicate respectfully with friends when using digital devices and how online differs from real life. To learn what to do or whom to tell if they are worried about any contact online. To learn how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not. To recognise when it is right to share a secret. To learn how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour. 	 To learn strategies to manage peer influence and the need for peer approval. To learn that it is common for friendships to experience challenges and how to resolve disputes. To learn that friendships change over time and the benefits of having new and different types of friends. To recognise if a friendship is making them feel unsafe, worried, or uncomfortable. To learn whom to tell if they are concerned about unwanted physical contact.
Knowle	 They can identify their friends. They can identify their family. They can develop and maintain friendships 	 Every action has a consequence both positive and negative. Kind acts make people feel happy and unkind acts make people feel sad. A friend is someone who we care about and that cares about us. If someone is unkind we need to tell an adult we trust. 	 Sometimes we need to share a secret in order to keep ourselves or others safe. Some secrets make people happy and some secrets can make people feel sad. When something concerns us we can tell a teacher or a parent. A healthy relationship is when two people trust, respect and value each other. 	 Falling out with friends is normal and can be solved. Challenges can be resolved by talking to each other, making compromises or telling an adult. It is good to have more than one friend. When we feel unsafe or uncomfortable we can tell a trusted adult.
Vocabu	llary Friend Family Play Share Support trust	Friend Teasing Relationshi Change Boy/Male Worry Girl/female Right Respect Bullying Difference Healthy	Positive Respect friendships Communicate Trusted Secret Network appropriate Mutual	Physical contact Reconcile Dispute Resolve

			Safe Onn/Offline					
Autumn 1	Topic	What is a relationship? X 3 Who is my family? X 3	Ro	oles of people in a family	Fe	atures of a family		Types of families
Me and my relationships Year B Community	Objectives	 To show interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. (R) To build constructive and respectful relationships. (R) To identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. (R) To think about the perspectives of others. (R) To talk about members of their immediate family and community. (R) 	ther gran teach To upeo they To le and To le som they thei	earn about people who care for m, e.g., parents, siblings, adparents, relatives, friends, chers. Inderstand the role these different ple, play in children's lives and how y care for them. earn what it means to be a family how families are different. earn about the importance of telling beone and how to tell them — if y are worried about something in r family. earn about situations when beone's body or feelings might be to and whom to go to for help. earn about what it means to keep bething private, including parts of body that are private	• To le frier posi • To le relat excl • To le brea secr • To le onlir resp beha • To le and • To u fami and aspe such	earn about positive healthy dships and strategies to build cive friendships. earn how to seek support with ionships if they feel lonely or uded. earn when it is right to keep or k a confidence or share a	• T a a til c w w til m	o learn what a positive family elationship is and the ways eople care for others. o learn what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy runsafe. o learn about what privacy and personal boundaries and eporting risks. o understand different kinds and the eople who love each other and be of any gender, ethnicity ration. o understand what marriage and civil partnership mean and that people have the right to thoose whom they marry or whether to get married and that to force anyone into marriage is illegal. o learn strategies to respond to pressure from friends and including online.
	Knowledge	 They can identify their friends They can identify their family 	care	re a many different people who e for us including parents, siblings, and reachers.	relat	me sex relationship is a ionship between two people e same sex.	е	amilies can look different for veryone and can be made up n many different ways.

		They can develop and maintain friendships	pare polic Fami but t peop othe can t	thers keep us safe in school, ants keep us safe at home and see keep us safe all the time. He seep us safe all the time. He seep us the different for everybody, they are typically made up of ole who love and care for each or eare worried about something we stell an adult that we trust. Body parts are private and belong is. Nobody should ask to see or high them unless we need a doctor.	All families are different and are made from people who care for and respect us. Sometimes we need to share a secret in order to keep ourselves or others safe. If we are concerned about something, then we can talk to a trusted adult at home or at school.		 Marriage is a legal union between two people who love each other and choose to live together as a family. It is a choice. If we feel pressured to do anything then we should tell a trusted adult immediately. People who love each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith. Privacy is the right to be left alone and not be intruded upon. 	
	Vocabulary	Friend Family Play Share Support trust	Siblings Relatives Role Single Parents	Private Families Privacy	Blended Personal Boundaries Privacy	Legal Stability Foster Adoptive Social	Pressure Declaration Gender	Sexual orientation Discrimination Forced Commitment
Autumn 2	Topic	What is respect and how can I show it?	Ho	w can I show respect?	Recognising respecting others		Respecting my body and others	
Respecting myself and others Year A <u>Diversity</u>	Objectives	To see themselves as a valuable individual. (R) Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. (R) Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully, lining	 To identify different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g., hugs, tickling, kisses and punches) To know how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe. To recognise when it is important to ask for permission to touch others and to know how to ask for and give/not give permission. 		 To learn about bullying online and the similarities/differences to face-to-face bullying and who to tell if they see or experience bullying. To learn about bullying and hurtful behaviour as well as the consequences for people involved. To recognise respectful behaviour and the ways people show it in different cultures and in wider society 		 To explain the difference in having a joke with friends and how this can impact in a negative way. To identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals. To learn what discrimination means and different types of discrimination. To learn why it is important to listen and respond 	

	up, queueing and mealtimes. (R) • Give focused attention to what the teacher says responding appropriately even when engaged in activity and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. (ELG) • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. ®	 To understand what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school. To understand how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel. To know what respect means and about our class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns. 	 To learn what it means to treat others and be treated politely. To learn how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g at home, at school and online. To learn the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others. 	respectfully to a wide range of people including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own. To recognise that everyone should be treated equally. To identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations and how to respond. To learn how about permission for physical contact and how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable.
Knowledge	 To know they are special To understand how to take turns To know that everyone is different. To celebrate difference 	 To know what makes them feel comfortable and uncomfortable. To listen to others, learn, be kind and respectful and stay safe. ChildLine is a charity to ask for advice and help with their problems on the number 08001111. Your underwear covers up your private parts and no one should ask to see or touch them. Sometimes a doctor, nurse or family members might have to. 	 That bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group. To share 1 example of respect at school and 1 examples of respect at home. Respect in school is to treat each other with dignity, listen to each others' points of view, and recognising that there may be disagreement. Respect at home is listening to a trusted adult, following rules and 	 The 9 protected characteristics are: sex, sexual orientation, race, religion/belief, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, maternity/paternity, age and disability. Trusted adults are people whose words and actions make you feel safe. Discrimination is the process of making unfair or prejudicial distinctions between people based on the groups, classes,

					views. To known character religion Peer pressure is well as the control of the	w some of the protected teristics including: age, or belief and disability when you are influenced by ur peers) to act in a certain	they bel belong, age, relip attractive orientat Consent that is gifteely we threat of a persor	is agreement ven willingly and ithout exploitation, r fear, and by I who has the to give their	
	Resources:	•	• NSPCC • Cons			ships & Bullying Friendships g pics	• Consent • Underst	riendships anding consent ng to a community	
	Vocabulary	Respect Sharing Same Different Feelings special	Unsafe Sharing Kind Behaviour Private	Uncomfortable	Include Value Differences Sensitive Risk	Hurtful Aspiration Bullying Respectful Protected characteristics	Homophobia - sexual orientation Racism - Race Sexism - Sex Trolling Harassment Discrimination	Respectfully Equality Unacceptable Tradition Consent	
Autumn 2	Topic	What is respect and how can I show it?		Recognising respect	Respecting sin	nilarities and differences	-	Respecting points of view	
Respecting myself and others Year B Diversity	Objectives	 To see themselves as a valuable individual. (R) Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. (R) Further develop the skills they need to 	surp feel how • To k som unsa • To u	now the difference between happy rises and secrets that make them uncomfortable or worried, and to get help if they need it. now how to resist pressure to do ething that feels uncomfortable or ife. (Prevent)	them and teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online. To understand how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online. To recognise the difference		 To know how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares. To know how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online. To understand what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in 		
		manage the school day successfully,	• To k	feel unsafe or worried. now what vocabulary to use about things they have in common with	which բ pressui	en 'playful dares and dares out someone under re, at risk, or make them comfortable.	different situations.		

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	lining up, queueing and mealtimes. (R) • Give focused attention to what the teacher says responding appropriately even when engaged in activity and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. (ELG) • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. (R)	• To u both • To ki lister	rfriends, classmates, and other ole Inderstand how friends can have similarities and differences. In ow how to share their ideas and in to others, take part in discussions, give reasons for their views	To rec comm values aspira To know respecti	ognise differences between e such as gender, race, faith. ognise what they have in on with others e.g., shared, likes and dislikes, tions. ow about the importance of ting the differences and rities between people	values are be a position of the position	how to listen to and other points ofview and onstructively challenge view they disagree with ways to participate ly in discussions online age conflictor
Knowledge	To know they are special To understand how to take turns To know that everyone is different. To celebrate difference	even An u make uncc We c we fe We r our f age, Whee	ppy surprise is an unexpected t that makes someone feel happy. ncomfortable secret is a secret that es a child feel scared, confused, or omfortable. can talk to a teacher or a parent if eel unsafe or uncomfortable. might have lots in common with riends such as, hair colour, religion, height or culture. n other people share their ideas, must be respectful and listen.	tries to physic If som we can the gende Resperies winder	ig is a person who purposely of hurt others emotionally or ally. eone is being bullied then in tell a trusted adult. are many ways that people offer, including through race, in and faith. cting everyone's differences of treating everyone with ess and dignity, regardless of they are different from you.	can possand safe If we are personal tell a parchildline A positive someon to make demons values. Construit someon respectifications	e concerned about our Il safety then we can Irent, teacher or
Vocabulary	Respect Same	Surprises Pressure	Discussions Resist	Include Value	Pressure Bullying	Permission Challenges	Conflict Challenge
	Different	Secrets	Pressure	Aspirations	Differences	Risk assessment	Consent
		Unsafe	Similarities	risk	Differences	Mak daacaament	Role model
	Feelings	Ulisale	Similarities	115K			role illouel

		special	Secrets	Uncomfortable				
Spring 1 Me and my future Year A Community	Topic Objectives	What I need to know and what I want to be? Explain the reasons for the rules. (ELG) Know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. (ELG) Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in	• To u have care	Why we need rules? earn about examples of rules in rent situations, e.g., class rules, at home, rules outside. Inderstand that different people different needs and how we can for them. Inderstand how we can look after environment. Inderstand how we are a part of	Rights & Responsibilities To learn about their rights and responsibilities. To learn what human rights are and how they protect people. To know why we have rules and the importance of abiding by the law as well as the consequences. To understand the make-up of a community. (Prevent)		To know prejudic To show stereoty context: To learn are allow this has	bility in society y and recognise we and discrimination. y how to recognise ypes in different s how to challenge this. about how resources cated and the effect on individuals, nities and the ment.
		 different ways. (R) Show resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge. (R) Set and work towards simple goals. (ELG) Being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. (ELG) 	differing the ground of the gr	rent groups, and the role they play ese groups e.g. class, teams, faith ps. (Prevent) Inderstand the different rights and onsibilities that they have in school the wider community. Lecognise that they are all equal, ways in which they are the same different to others in their munity.	What a withinTo kno toward	are my responsibilities my community? Iw how to show compassion ds others in need and the responsibilities of caring	To know protecti and how either so To know respons environ other live.	w the importance of ing the environment we everyday actions can upport or damage it. whow to show ibility for the ment, animals and wing things and how mpacts this.
	Knowledge	To follow the class rule of being kind, safe and respectful.	envi	must put litter in the bin to help our ronment k both ways when I cross the road.	people	community is a group of who share something in on, such as a location,	feeling	ejudice is an unfair of dislike for a person or ecause of race, sex, etc

		each pequal game. • A chal beyon	lenge is going d your comfort o improve	 I put my hand up in class when I want the teacher's attention. I must listen to my parents instructions to keep safe at home. Equality is everyone being treated the same. I am part of a community which may be: my class, my local community, my sport group, my religious group e.t.c A human right is a right which is believed to belong to every person which is based on moral principals protected by national and international law. Rights are needs or the things that we should all have. These are things like the right to learn by going to school, or the right to be safe. We also have responsibilities. These are things we are expected to do, such as following rules or being kind and helpful to others. A law is a rule made up by the government that must be followed by everyone. 			unfair treatment of a person based on a certain personal characteristic • We can help the environment by turning lights off, reducing how much plastic we use and walking and cycling more often. • The government spends their money in different ways, some of which can impact our environment. • We can save water by turning taps off, shorter showers and recycling water. • That the 3R's stand for reduce, reuse and recycle and help us to reduce our impact on the environment. • A stereotype is having a preconceived idea of someone.				
	Vocabulary	Rules Money Jobs Right	Wrong Challenge	Community Included Equal rights Strengths Care for	Responsibilities Environment Rules Needs	Laws Society Human Contrib Conseq	Rights ute	Volunteering Compassion Shared responsibility Citizen	Resource Prejudic Discrimi Stereoty	e nation	Influence Attitude Opinions Strategies
Spring 1	Topic	What I need what I wa			ey and its use?	CONSEQ		ng money	Inf	luences surrou	inding money
Money and Jobs Year B Sustainability	Objectives	To expressor (ELG) To knowning	olain the ns for rules. ow right from g and try to e accordingly.	 To know about how different strengths and interests are needed to do. different jobs. To know about different jobs and the work people do in the community. To know about what money is and its different forms e.g., coins, notes, and 		 To learn how people make different spending decisions based on their budget, values and needs. To learn about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-payment and the reasons for using them that how people spend money. 			 To learn about the role that money plays in people's lives, attitudes towards it and what influences decisions about money. To learn about value for money and how companies encourage customers to use payment to buy things. 		

	 To recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. (R) To show resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge. (R) To set and work towards simple goals. (ELG) To be able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. (ELG) 	 ways of paying e.g., debit cards and electronic payments. To know about getting, keeping and spending money. To know that people are paid money for the job they do. To know how people make choices about spending money, including thinking about needs and wants. 	 To learn how to keep track of money and why it is important to know how much is being spent. To learn about jobs that people from different sectors and that people can have more than one job at once or over their lifetime. To learn about skills needed to do a job and recognise how interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs. To learn about common myths and gender stereotypes related to work and how to challenge stereotypes. 	 To learn how having or not having money can impact on a person's emotions, health and wellbeing. To learn how money can be gained or lost. To identify jobs that they might like to do in the future and the role ambition can play in achieving a future career. To learn about the importance of diversity and inclusion to promote people's career opportunities and stereotyping in the workplace. To understand the common risks associated with money, including debt, fraud and gambling.
Knowledge	 To follow the class rules To know what the right thing is to do To take turns playing with my toys. To set a challenge for myself. 	 Money is the way in which we buy things. Money can be on a card, in notes or in coins. People get paid money when they do a job. Money can be kept safe in a bank. A need is something that we have to have in order to survive. A want is something that we would like but we do not need to survive. We can find a job based on what we enjoy and what we are good at. 	 We can pay for things by using coins, notes, debit cards or online payments. Doing charity work is the act of giving time, skills, resources, or other forms of support to people in need All jobs have different skills that you need to have in order to do them. A budget is when you give yourself a limit on the money that you spend. 	 To understand how to get help. Debit is the state of owing money, goods, or services to another person. Fraud is when someone is tricked into giving up something of value, usually money, through dishonest means. A stereotype is an oversimplified belief or assumption about a group of people, based on their shared characteristics. To do the job that we would like we need to learn the skills

				that we need either in school, college or university.
				Money is the way in which we
				buy things and get paid.
Vocabulary	Rules	Jobs	Budget	Apprenticeships
	Money	Community	Needs	University
	Jobs	Coins	E-payment	Stereotyping
	Right	Notes	Charities	Inclusion
	Wrong	Debit cards	Stereotype	Diversity
	challenge	Needs	STEM	Career opportunities
		Wants	Skills	Working conditions
		Pay	Interests	Fair pay
		Money	Achievements.	Financial risk
		Spending.		Debt
Topic	How can I stay healthy?	Keeping my body healthy	Healthy choices and habits	Physical and Mental health care

My healthy lifestyle Year A Creativity •	 Managing their own needs and personal hygiene. (R) Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. (ELG) Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing, regular physical activity, healthy eating, tooth brushing, sensible amounts of screen time, having a good sleep routine. (R) 	 To learn what it means to be healthy and why it is important and who helps us keep healthy. To learn of ways to take care of myself each day and why hand washing is important. To learn about healthy and unhealthy foods and how it keeps people healthy. To learn about different types of physical play and how it keeps us healthy. How can I keep safe in the sun? 	 To identify the everyday healthy and unhealthy choices that could affect my health. To learn that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health. To understand what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet. To learn about the things that affect feelings and strategies people use to share them as they change overtime. To learn what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them. 	 To understand that mental health as important as physical health and recognise that anyone can be affected by mental ill-health and that difficulties can be resolved with help and support. To identify where they and others can ask for help and support with mental wellbeing in and outside school and the importance of asking for support from a trusted adult. To learn about the changes in life including death, and how these can cause conflicting feelings of loss or grief and how to receive support with loss, grief or other aspects of change. To learn how balancing time online with other activities helps to maintain their health and wellbeing as well as strategies to manage time and whom to tell if we are concerned. To share different feelings and how negative experiences can affect mental wellbeing and what positive strategies help manage feelings.

	Knowledge	 To know how to brush my teeth. To know what foods are good for me. To know how to wash my hands To know why I need sleep To know to drink water to keep hydrated 	 In order to stay healthy, we need to, clean ourselves, wash our hands regularly and brush our teeth. Washing our hands helps stop us picking up germs. We need to eat around 5 fruits or veg a day to eat healthily. A doctor, dentist or a nurse can help keep us healthy. We can exercise our bodies by running, playing sports or swimming. 		 We can exercise our bodies by playing sports, running, swimming or walking. A balanced diet is a diet that provides the nutrients we need to grow, develop, and have energy. Exercising can help us control our feelings and emotions. 		 Mental wellbeing is a measure of how we think, feel, and act, and how we relate to ourselves and others. If we are experiencing difficulties with our mental wellbeing we can talk to a parent, a teacher or a doctor. We can develop strategies to deal with different emotions such as hobbies and sports, breathing exercises and having a calm space. Grief is a feeling of sadness and loss that people experience after the death of a loved one or a major life change. In order to protect our health we need to balance our time between activities and getting enough rest. 	
	Vocabulary	Food Water Washing Dressing Sleep Brushing teeth health	Health, Hygiene healthy foods, unhealthy foods	mental wellbeing, hand washing, trusted adult	Mental wellbeing, exercise, balanced diet,	healthy lifestyle, habits, feeling.	Mental wellbeing, mental ill- health, support,	trusted adult, conflicting feelings, grief, habit.
My healthy lifestyle Year B Creativity	Topic	How can I stay healthy?	Healthy sleep & teeth		Oral hygiene		Protecting body	
	Objectives	 To manage their own needs and personal hygiene. (R) To manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs including dressing, 	 To know about routines and habits for maintaining good physical and mental health including getting enough sleep and rest. To know that medicines, including vaccinations and immunisations, can 		 To identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally. To learn what good physical health means and how to recognise early signs of physical illness. 		 To understand how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle and to recognise healthy sleep strategies and how to maintain them. 	

	going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. (ELG) • To know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing, regular physical activity, healthy eating, tooth brushing, sensible amounts of screen time, having a good sleep routine. (R)	help peoplestay healthy and manage allergies. To know the importance of, and routines for, brushing teeth and visiting the dentist and how food and drink that can affect dentalhealth. To know how to describe and share a range offeelings and find ways to feel good, calm down or change their mood e.g., playing outside, listening to music, spending time with others. To know how to manage big feelings including those associated with change, loss and bereavement. To understand when and how to ask for help, and how to help others, with their feelings.	 To understand that common illnesses can be quickly and easily treated with the right care. To learn how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss Correctly. To understand the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health. 	 To learn about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical and mental health. To understand how to manage risk in relation to sun exposure, including skin damage andheat stroke To know how medicines can contribute to health and how allergies can bemanaged. To know that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and immunisations. To understand that bacteria and viruses can affect health and know how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines.
Knowledge	 To know how to brush my teeth. To know what foods are good for me. To know how to wash my hands To know why I need sleep To know to drink water to keep hydrated 	 We all have lots of emotions including sad, happy, calm and angry. We can calm ourselves down by counting to 10, going to a quiet space or breathing deeply. We must brush our teeth twice a day for two minutes. Chocolate and sweets are bad for our teeth. We can look after ourselves by eating healthy food and exercising. 	 We should visit the dentist twice a year to keep our teeth healthy. If we feel unwell then we can go to see a doctor. If we believe that something is not right with our body, we need to talk to an adult that we trust. We should brush our teeth twice a day for 2 minutes. Flossing is the act of cleaning between teeth with dental floss to remove food and plaque. 	 Suncream helps to protect our skin from damage from the sun. Sleep is the way that our body rests and repairs itself. We should sleep for around 9 hours a night. Bacteria and Viruses can lead to us getting poorly. An allergy is an immune system overreaction to something that's normally harmless. Vaccines are a safe and effective way to protect people from harmful diseases.

Keeping myself	Vocabulary	Food Water Washing Dressing Sleep Brushing teeth health How can I keep safe?	Clean Medicine Chemist Dentist Diet	Healthy Unhealthy Wash sleep	Balanced Dietary Health Hygiene routine	Resilience	Sun exposure Healthy eating Cleanliness Care	nyself in different
safe Year A Sustainability	Objectives	To be a safe pedestrian. (R) To talk about the lives of people around them and their roles in society. (ELG) To show sensitively to their own and to other's needs. (ELG)	Safety in different environments To learn how to stay safe outside with road safety. To learn how to stay safe around fire. To learn how to stay safe at home with household products. To learn about creams and medicines and how they affect people. To learn who keeps us safe and how to get help in an emergency. (Contextual safeguarding)		Risks and hazards of environments To predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations. To understand the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults How can I stay safe on the roads? To learn about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms. To learn how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment: rail, water and firework safety. (Contextual safeguarding)		Protecting myself in different environments and situations To identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency and how to take responsibility for your safety. To differentiate between positive risk taking (e.g., trying a challenging new sport) and dangerous behaviour. To understand what is meant by a hazard. To learn about FGM and who to tell if they are concerned. To learn how to respond in an emergency, including when and how to contact different emergency services.	
	Knowledge	 I will know how to cross a road. I will know not to speak to strangers. 	the c unat on. • Smol the b	use fire could be started by leaving oven on, leaving candles tended or leaving hot things turned see alarms tell us if there is a fire in building. emergency we need to call 999.	look bo places a • Rules a • In orde need to	we cross the road we must th ways, use safe crossing and listen carefully. re in place to keep us safe. r to stay safe from fire we be ensure the oven is turned r use, candles are not left	genitals altered o medical • A hazaro	when a female's are deliberately or removed for non- reasons. I is something that use harm or injury.

		To learn what number to call for help.	 When we cross a road we need to hold an adults hand and look both ways. When we are on a farm we need to stay with an adult and stay away from big machinery. 		unattended, and plugs are not overloaded. Smoke alarms alert is to a fire or other smoke within the building, warning us to leave safely. Staying safe in our environment involves, not crossing train tracks unless with an adult, staying away from bodies of water and staying away from fireworks.		 The most common causes for fires at home as cooking, faulty appliances, electrical items, smoking and candles. In an emergency call 999. A positive risk is a socially acceptable risk that has the potential to benefit to wellbeing and development. Dangerous behaviour is behavior that could harm themselves or others physically, emotionally, or mentally 		
	Vocabulary	Safety Road	999 Emergency	Safer stranger Water	Choices Dangerous	Water safety Wellbeing	Action Advice	Informed Mature	
		Key person Community	services Trusted	Medicine Highway code	Electricity Road safety		Decision independence	Situation Support	
		Area Walker	adult Fire safety		Uncomfortable				
			Fire detector Fire alarm						
			Highway code						
Keeping myself	Topic	How can I keep safe?	Why do we	have rules and age restrictions?		Medicines	Drug us	e and the law	
safe Year B	Objectives	 To be a safe pedestrian. (R) 	To know how rules can help to keep us safe.		 To recognise what is meant by a 'drug' and drugs that are common in everyday life. 		To recognise why people, choose to use drugs.		
<u>Diversity</u>		To tall, about the		nderstand why some things, have				about media messages	
		 To talk about the lives of people around them and 	_	estrictions, e.g., TV and film, es, toys or play areas.	drugs o	ntify some of the risks of common to everyday life ong developing habits.		restrictions and how n keep us safe.	
		their roles in society. (ELG)	• To kr onlin	know the basic rules for keeping safe		To know where and how organizations are available for			

		To show sensitively to their own and to other's needs. (ELG)	som unha • To k som	now whom to tell if they see ething online that makes them feel appy, worried, or scared. now who to tell if they see ething online that makes them omfortable.	household products and their side effects. To learn how to ask for support and advice with substance abuse. (County Lines)		people to get help with drug use. To learn about the risks and effects of different drugs. To learn about the laws surrounding illegal and legal drugs. (County lines)		
	Knowledge	I will know how to cross a road. I will know not to speak to strangers. To learn what number to call for help.	need som - If we can for the c	restrictions tell us how old you d to be in order to watch or play ething. e feel unsafe of uncomfortable we tell a teacher or a parent. mething makes us uncomfortable he then we can tell an adult that we then using the internet, we never e our personal details, arrange to the with people or view things that e us uncomfortable.	 Drugs are chemicals or substances that change the way our bodies work. Some drugs are medicines that help people when doctors prescribe them such as Calpol and antibiotics. Some drugs have no medical use or benefits. Some drugs can be addictive and if we are worried, we can tell a trusted adult. Medicines have instructions that tell us how to take it safely. 		To keep our personal information safe online we must not share our name, address, age or our picture with anyone. It is illegal to possess, supply and produce controlled drugs There are organisations where we can find support if we are concerned about drugs and their uses such as childline. Some drugs can have very negative effects on our bodies.		
	Vocabulary	Safety Road Key person Community Area Walker	Danger E-safety Trusted adult Choke Hazard	Online Risk Rules Safer Stronger	Drugs Medicines Shock Casualty Addiction	Allergies Habit Health	Consequence Responsible Unfamiliar Age restrictions Pressure	Substances Support	
Summer 2 Growing and changing Year A Creativity	Topic Objectives	How am I growing and changing? Express preferences and decisions, try new things and start establishing their autonomy. (ELG) Form positive attachments to	Growing older Physical and emotional puberty changes To recognise what makes them special and unique including their likes, dislikes and what they are good at. To identify how to manage and whom to tell when finding things difficult, or when things go wrong. Physical and emotional puberty changes To recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity and to be able to identify their own. To recognise common challenges to self -worth e.g., finding schoolwork difficult, friendship		ognise how strengths and ts form part of a person's y and to be able to identify wn. ognise common challenges -worth e.g., finding	To recognise some of the changes as they grow up e.g., increasing independence about what being more independent might be like,			

	friendships with peers. (ELG) To work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. (ELG) To show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. (ELG) To be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge. (ELG).	 To understand how to recognise feelings in themselves and others how feelings can affect how people behave. To learn about the human life cycle and how people grow from young toold. To identify and name the main parts of the body including external genitalia (e.g., vulva, penis, testicles) To learn about change as people grow up, including new opportunities and responsibilities. To learn and prepare to move to a new class and setting goals for nextyear 	issues and to find basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks To know the importance of personal hygiene routines. To know about the physical and emotional changes. Y4 only: To identify external genitalia and reproductive organs. To know the key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams. To know how to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult and how to get information, help and advice about puberty. To develop strategies to manage the changes during puberty including menstruation.	 To learn about the transition to secondary school and how this may affect their feelings To about how relationships may change as they grow up or move to secondary school. To learn about sexual reproduction.
Knowledge	 A knife is held in one hand and a fork is held in another hand. To zip up a coat, you put the two zippers together and pull the toggle. 	 A vulva is the external female genital organs A penis is external male genital organs As we grow our bodies and responsibilities change. To understand how our bodies and our responsibilities change as we grow 	 Hygiene routines is keeping your body hygienic - cleaning your body, washing your hands with soap and water after going to the toilet, brushing and flossing your teeth. Puberty is the process the stage in 	 Reproduction is where a sperm and an egg come together to create a baby. Any family make up can have a baby.

When I go home, I

put my planner,

home sheets and

water bottle in my

bag and put on my

To eat on their own.

coat.

older.

help.

Everyone is special and unique in their

own way and we all respect each other.

A trusted adult is an adult in someone's

life who they can go to for support and

a person's life when the person

Everybody has different strengths

and things that they are good at

and this makes us who we are.

develops from a child into an

adult.

• Independence is the state of

things for yourself.

• I am familiar with my new

wanting or being able to do

		When pouring drink, I pick to water jug and glass with me hand and cale pour the ware. Being happy feeling or shoot contentmen. Being sad is soor showing sad.	up the smile and w may look do may other arefully ater. y is howing ht.			When things are challenging at school or at home we can talk to one of our trusted adults. Y4 only: A wet dream causes involuntary ejaculation of semen. The menstrual cycle is when the process of ovulation and menstruation in women and other female primates. There are a range of products to support with the menstrual cycle.		school and know what my school looks like by exploring their website. • As we grow, relationship friendship can sometimes get stronger and we can make friendships with new people.	
	Vocabulary	Toilet New Help Conf Fork Sad Knife Happ	fidence Differences Independence	Emotions Trusted adult Worried Vulva Penis	Anxious Hormones Identity Puberty Deodorant	Y4 only: Menstruation Wet dreams Erection Penis Vulva	Self-esteem Mood swings Body image Stressed Transition Reproduction	Independence Relationship Sperm Egg	
Media literacy and Digital	Topic	How am I growing changing?	ng and Using	the internet	How the intern	et and data is used	Targeting media		
resilience Year B Creativity	Objectives	To express preferences decisions, the try new thing start establist their autono (ELG) To form posicattachments friendships we peers. (ELG) To work and cooperativel take turns we others. (ELG)	the internet entertainment ent	 the internet for both factual and entertainment purposes. To understand how people find things out and communicate safely with others online The ways in which people can access the internet e.g., phones, tablets, 		 To be able to understand what a digital footprint is and how the internet can be used positively. To be able to understand why personal information is used within online adverts and what online adverts look like. To be able to recognise images can be altered from the truth and why. To be able to recognise images can be altered from the truth and why. To be able to understand if search results are reliable and how to 		o understand what and devices are to understand the graph image sharing. o recognise when been manipulated and why images ated. o assess if online motes stereotypes of to protect ormation online say no to requests.	

	 To show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. (ELG) To be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge. (ELG). 			them. To be able to k	ices surrounding snow how to ds and report online	search r than oth To be all appropr recognis	ole to understand what iate online content is, se unsafe online and know how to
Contextual Links Knowledge	 To use a knife and fork. To zip up their coat. To get their bag ready for home. To eat on their own. To pour their own drink. 	a tablet or a lapto We can use the intalk with friends of different things. Some information we can spot this keep that we do not know that we d	nternet to watch TV, or family and research or online can be false, by reading it carefully. Ik to people online now.	the information collected online collected online change what the order to change believe. - We can check by reading it can the source of the making sure it when determine the online then we that we trust.	e can be edited to hey look like in the what people information online arefully, checking he information and sounds plausible ning if it is true. zard or a concern the can tell an adult	website users to online a - Appropr or fitting situation - Online r of techn influenc - If someo persona no.	edia is a term for s and apps that allow connect with others nd share content is suitable g for a particular n or person. nanipulation is the use ology to secretly e a person's decisions. one online asks for I details, we always say
Vocabulary Expectations:	Toilet Help Fork Knife New confidence	Communicate Device Information Messaging Network Personal	Information Private Social Media Text Message Video call	Harmful content Impact Information sharing Manipulation	Misinformation Privacy Shared Information Trolling Permission	Appropriate Consent Data Digital footprint False profiles	Internet cookies Privacy settings Secure sites Sharing

When planning, always plan one week less than the weeks within the term. The remaining week is to be used for addressing relationships within your class and building relationships through problem solving.

Retrieval activities are required within every session to ensure learning is embedded in long term memory. At least one session of the retrieval is to be focused around bullying to retrieve pupils understanding of what it is & how to seek support.

Teaching of the protected characteristics -

Protected characteristics are taught through assemblies and some PSHE lessons but could also come up during discussion within topics around individual identity throughout their time at school, we will always treat children's knowledge of individual identity with sensitivity and encourage tolerance of all differences within our schools and beyond.

We use the PSHE association definitions for the protected characteristics.