



Bronte Academy Trust

PSHE and RSHE – Whole School Progression



Lees Primary School



Nursery – PSHE & RSE					
Me and My Relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Safe	Rights and Respect	Being My Best	Growing and Changing
SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
▪ Recognise that we are unique; ▪ Describe different feelings and use this skill to manage relationships; ▪ Understand that some families are different from theirs, but these families also love and care for one another. ▪ Share their likes and dislikes with their friends and adults in their classroom; ▪ Name the different features of their face and parts of their body; ▪ Use their senses to explore the world around them. ▪ Speak positively about themselves; ▪ Name different feelings and possible causes; ▪ Name some key adults who can help them when feeling sad/worried/scared. ▪ Talk about their families and special people; ▪ Name those who care for them and keep them safe; ▪ Describe the different types of homes.	▪ Recognise that there are differences and similarities between themselves; ▪ Celebrate their friends and include them; ▪ Understand people have different cultures and religions. ▪ Talk about the similarities and differences amongst their peers; ▪ Talk about the things they and their friends are good at; ▪ Spot similarities and differences in nature. ▪ Understand that having differences between us is a good thing; ▪ Notice and talk about differences in nature; ▪ Recognise the differences within and amongst families. ▪ Explore and use different materials; ▪ Show kindness by including their friends; ▪ Talk about how to help those who are in need.	▪ Explain what they should do if they feel unsafe; ▪ Recognise potential dangers and how to stay safe, inside and outside; ▪ Learn the importance of keeping safe around medicines and unknown products. ▪ Name key relatives/care givers at home and those who care for them in their education settings; ▪ Recognise a 'funny tummy' feeling when something feels wrong or unsafe and say what to do; ▪ Talk about what makes them feel safe. ▪ Name potential dangers, both inside and outside, and how to avoid getting hurt; ▪ Name things in the environment that keep us safe e.g. traffic lights, warning signs, school rules; ▪ Talk about how to keep their bodies safe. ▪ Know which products in the home are to be used only by adults; ▪ Sort items according to their use and purpose; ▪ Explain who can give medicine to children and why.	▪ Learn about taking ownership of their own health; ▪ Describe ways in which they can help others and why they would do so; ▪ Take care of their home, their learning environment and the natural environment. ▪ Talk about how healthy food and keeping clean can help our bodies; ▪ Name some healthy foods; ▪ Try new experiences. ▪ Name some activities that they can do to help out at home; ▪ Talk about how they can look after other members of their family; ▪ Talk about how they can look after their friends. ▪ Show care and respect for their home and learning environments; ▪ Talk about what is special within the natural world; ▪ Name some ways in which they can help their world.	▪ Talk about healthy choices and activities; ▪ Develop resilience and persistence in their learning; ▪ Working cooperatively with others when faced with a challenge. ▪ Name what their bodies need for energy (food, water, exercise, sleep); ▪ Describe how they feel when they don't have enough food, water, exercise or sleep; ▪ Make healthy choices independently, in their home or education setting. ▪ Explain how people might feel if they find something hard; ▪ Suggest ways to encourage others to keep going; ▪ Have a go at challenging themselves. ▪ Develop skills in planning, reviewing applying a trial and error approach; ▪ Explore activities that they wouldn't normally try, pushing the boundaries of their comfort zone; ▪ Communicate with others by sharing with and listening to each other's ideas.	▪ Talk about change in the environment; ▪ Describe the changes in babies, young animals and plants as they grow; ▪ Broaden their expectations beyond potential stereotypes of what girls and boys like, do or look like. ▪ Describe seasonal changes; ▪ Use key vocabulary relating to natural change, e.g. weather, seasons, cold, hot; ▪ Describe the life cycle of an animal. ▪ Talk about how babies change as they grow; ▪ Explain what babies need and how this changes as they grow; ▪ Share their own experiences and listen to those of the others. ▪ Talk about the similarities and differences between the males and females; ▪ Begin to play inclusively with their friends, regardless of their sex (if not already doing so); ▪ Think differently and more openly about what a family may look like.

Reception – PSHE & RSE					
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▪ Talk about similarities and differences; ▪ Name special people in their lives; ▪ Describe different feelings; ▪ Identify who can help if they are sad, worried or scared; ▪ Identify ways to help others or themselves if they are sad or worried. ▪ Talk about their own interests; ▪ Talk about their families; ▪ Talk about how they are the same or different to others. ▪ Share their favourite interests and objects; ▪ Talk about themselves positively; ▪ Listen to what others say and respond. ▪ Talk about the important people in their lives; ▪ Understand that we have different special people; ▪ Name key people outside of families that care for them. ▪ Talk about when they might feel unsafe or unhappy; ▪ Name the people who will help them; ▪ Notice when a friend is in need at school and help them. ▪ Describe different emotions; ▪ Explore how we feel at certain times or events; ▪ Identify ways to change feelings and calm down. ▪ Identify events that can make a person feel sad; ▪ Suggest ways in which they can help a friend who is sad; ▪ Choose ways to help themselves when they feel sad.	▪ Be sensitive towards others and celebrate what makes each person unique; ▪ Recognise that we can have things in common with others; ▪ Use speaking and listening skills to learn about the lives of their peers; ▪ Know the importance of showing care and kindness towards others; ▪ Demonstrate skills in building friendships and cooperation. ▪ Describe their own positive attributes; ▪ Share their likes and dislikes; ▪ Listen to and respect the ideas of others. ▪ Recognise the similarities and differences amongst their peers; ▪ Discuss why differences should be celebrated; ▪ Retell a story. ▪ Talk about their family, customs and traditions; ▪ Listen to others talk about their experiences; ▪ Compare their own experiences with those of others. ▪ Recognise the similarities and differences between their home and those of others; ▪ Talk about what makes their home feel special and safe; ▪ Be sensitive towards others. ▪ Suggest ways in which we can be kind towards others; ▪ Demonstrate skills in cooperation with others. ▪ Show friendly behaviour towards a peer; ▪ Build relationships with others.	▪ Talk about how to keep their bodies healthy and safe; ▪ Name ways to stay safe around medicines; ▪ Know how to stay safe in their home, classroom and outside; ▪ Know age-appropriate ways to stay safe online; ▪ Name adults in their lives and those in their community who keep them safe. ▪ Name things that keep their bodies safe; ▪ Name things that keep their bodies clean and protected; ▪ Think about how to recognise things that might not be safe. ▪ Make safe decisions about items they don’t recognise; ▪ Talk about what our bodies need to stay well; ▪ Name the safe ways to store medicine and who can give it to children (adults). ▪ Name some hazards and ways to stay safe inside; ▪ Name some hazards and ways to stay safe outside; ▪ Show how to care for the safety of others. ▪ Name the adults who they can ask for help from, and will keep them safe; ▪ Recognise the feelings they have when they are unsafe; ▪ Talk about keeping themselves safe, safe touches and consent. ▪ Share ideas about activities that are safe to do on electronic devices; ▪ What to do and who to talk to if they feel unsafe online. ▪ Name the people in their lives who help to keep them safe; ▪ Name people in their community who help to keep them safe; ▪ Talk about ways to keep themselves safe in their environment.	▪ Understand that they can make a difference; ▪ Identify how they can care for their home, school and special people; ▪ Talk about how they can make an impact on the natural world; ▪ Talk about similarities and differences between themselves; ▪ Demonstrate building relationships with friends. ▪ Name the special people in their lives; ▪ Understand that our special people can be different to those of others. ▪ Talk about why friends are important and how they help us; ▪ Identify ways to care for a friend in need; ▪ Identify ways to help others in their community. ▪ Identify ways in which they help at home; ▪ Recognise the importance of taking care of a shared environment; ▪ Name ways in which they can look after their learning environment. ▪ Think about what makes the world special and beautiful; ▪ Name ways in which they can help take care of the environment, e.g. recycling, saving energy, wasting less; ▪ Talk about what can happen to living things if the world is not cared for. ▪ Recognise coins and other items relating to money; ▪ Identify the uses of money. ▪ Talk about why it’s important to keep money safe; ▪ Identify ways to save money; ▪ Talk about why we save money.	▪ Feel resilient and confident in their learning; ▪ Name and discuss different types of feelings and emotions; ▪ Learn and use strategies or skills in approaching challenges; ▪ Understand that they can make healthy choices; ▪ Name and recognise how healthy choices can keep us well. ▪ Share an experience where they haven’t achieved their goal; ▪ Develop their confidence and resilience towards having a growth mindset; ▪ Name a strategy to overcome a hurdle. ▪ Share an experience where they haven’t achieved their goal. ▪ Develop their confidence and resilience towards having a growth mindset. ▪ Name a strategy to overcome a hurdle. ▪ Name and choose healthy foods and drink; ▪ Understand there are some foods that are a “just sometimes” food or drink (eating in moderation); ▪ Explain the jobs of different food groups. ▪ Name and choose healthy foods and drink; ▪ Understand there are some foods that are a “just sometimes” food or drink (eating in moderation); ▪ Explain the jobs of different food groups. ▪ Describe the changes in their body during exercise and what is happening to their body; ▪ Explain how exercise can help us stay well - physically and mentally; ▪ Name some ways to keep their body fit and well. ▪ Understand why our body needs sleep; ▪ Talk about their own bedtime routine; ▪ Suggest ways to have a calm evening and bedtime routine.	▪ Overarching learning intentions across this unit: ▪ Children will be able to: ▪ Understand that there are changes in nature and humans; ▪ Name the different stages in childhood and growing up; ▪ Understand that babies are made by a man and a woman; ▪ Use the correct vocabulary when naming the different parts of the body; ▪ Know how to keep themselves safe. ▪ Name the different seasons and describe their differences; ▪ Explain the changes that occur as seasons change; ▪ Talk about how they have grown in resilience. ▪ To understand that animals and humans change in appearance over time; ▪ Use relevant vocabulary such as egg, seed, baby, grow, change, old, young (and the names for young animals); ▪ Make observations and ask questions about living things. ▪ Retell a story and respond to questions about it. ▪ Use the language and describe the different life stages of: baby, child, teenager, adult, older age. ▪ Talk about their own experience of growing up. ▪ Explain that a baby is made by a woman and a man, and grows inside a mother’s tummy. ▪ Understand that every family is different. ▪ Talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others. ▪ Talk about how they have changed as they have grown. ▪ Explain the differences between babies, children, and adults. ▪ Understand that we are all unique. ▪ Name parts of the body (including reproductive parts) using the correct vocabulary. ▪ Explain which parts of their body are kept private and safe and why. ▪ Tell or ask an appropriate adult for help if they feel unsafe.

YEAR 1 – PSHE & RSE					
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SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
- Understand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be safe; - Explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to making these. - Demonstrate attentive listening skills; - Suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations; - Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this makes them feel. - Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body language/facial expressions; - Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical reaction in our body (e.g. butterflies in the tummy etc.). - Identify a range of feelings; - Identify how feelings might make us behave; - Suggest strategies for someone experiencing 'not so good' feelings to manage these. - Recognise that people's bodies and feelings can be hurt; - Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of hurt. - Identify simple qualities of friendship; - Suggest simple strategies for making up. - Rights and Respect	- Identify the differences and similarities between people; - Empathise with those who are different from them; - Begin to appreciate the positive aspects of these differences. - Explain the difference between unkindness, teasing and bullying; - Understand that bullying is usually quite rare. - Explain some of their school rules and how those rules help to keep everybody safe. - Recognise and explain what is fair and unfair, kind and unkind; - Suggest ways they can show kindness to others. - Identify some of the people who are special to them; - Recognise and name some of the qualities that make a person special to them. - Recognise that they belong to various groups and communities such as their family; - Explain how these people help us and we can also help them to help us.	- Recognise the importance of sleep in maintaining a healthy, balanced lifestyle; - Identify simple bedtime routines that promote healthy sleep. - Recognise emotions and physical feelings associated with feeling unsafe; - Identify people who can help them when they feel unsafe. - Understand and learn the PANTS rules; - Name and know which parts should be private; - Explain the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch; - Understand that they have the right to say “no” to unwanted touch; - Start thinking about who they trust and who they can ask for help. - Start thinking about how to stay safe online, including safety around sharing images; - Identify people they can trust to help if they see something online that makes them feel scared or uncomfortable. - Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; - Explain simple issues of safety about medicines and their use. - Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with loss.	- Recognise how a person's behaviour (including their own) can affect other people. - Identify what they like about the school environment; - Recognise who cares for and looks after the school environment. - Demonstrate responsibility in looking after something (e.g. a class pet or plant); - Explain the importance of looking after things that belong to themselves or to others. - Explain where people get money from; - List some of the things that money may be spent on in a family home. - Recognise that different notes and coins have different monetary value; - Explain the importance of keeping money safe; - Identify safe places to keep money; - Understand the concept of 'saving money' (i.e. by keeping it in a safe placed and adding to it). - See link to external resources for further information.	- Recognise the importance of fruit and vegetables in their daily diet; - Know that eating at least five portions of vegetables and fruit a day helps to maintain health. - Recognise that they may have different tastes in food to others; - Select foods from the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) in order to make a healthy lunch; - Recognise which foods we need to eat more of and which we need to eat less of to be healthy. - Recognise the importance of regular hygiene routines; - Sequence personal hygiene routines into a logical order. - Understand how diseases can spread; - Recognise and use simple strategies for preventing the spread of diseases. - Recognise that learning a new skill requires practice and the opportunity to fail, safely; - Understand the learning line's use as a simple tool to describe the learning process, including overcoming challenges. - Demonstrate attentive listening skills; - Suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations; - Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this makes them feel. - Name major internal body parts (heart, lungs, blood, stomach, intestines, brain); - Understand and explain the simple bodily processes associated with them.	- Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and air (oxygen); - Recognise that exercise and sleep are important parts of a healthy lifestyle. - 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. - 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. - Explain the difference between teasing and bullying; - Give examples of what they can do if they experience or witness bullying; - Say who they could get help from in a bullying situation. - Explain the difference between a secret and a nice surprise; - Identify situations as being secrets or surprises; - Identify who they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable about any secret they are told, or told to keep. - Identify parts of the body that are private; - Describe ways in which private parts can be kept private; - Identify people they can talk to about their private parts.

YEAR 2 – PSHE & RSE					
Me and My Relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Safe	Rights and Respect	Being My Best	Growing and Changing
SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
- Suggest actions that will contribute positively to the life of the classroom; - Make and undertake pledges based on those actions. - The conventions of courtesy and manners. - Use a range of words to describe feelings; - Recognise that people have different ways of expressing their feelings; - Identify helpful ways of responding to other's feelings. - Recognise, name and understand how to deal with feelings (e.g. anger, loneliness); - Explain where someone could get help if they were being upset by someone else's behaviour. - Recognise that friendship is a special kind of relationship; - Identify some of the ways that good friends care for each other. - Explain the difference between bullying and isolated unkind behaviour; - Recognise that there are different types of bullying and unkind behaviour; - Understand that bullying and unkind behaviour are both unacceptable ways of behaving. - Understand and describe strategies for dealing with bullying: - Rehearse and demonstrate some of these strategies. - Define what is meant by the terms 'bullying' and 'teasing' showing an understanding of the difference between the two; - Identify situations as to whether they are incidents of teasing or bullying.	- Identify some of the physical and non-physical differences and similarities between people; - Know and use words and phrases that show respect for other people. - Identify people who are special to them; - Explain some of the ways those people are special to them. - Recognise and explain how a person's behaviour can affect other people. - Explain how it feels to be part of a group; - Explain how it feels to be left out from a group; - Identify groups they are part of; - Suggest and use strategies for helping someone who is feeling left out. - Recognise and describe acts of kindness and unkindness; - Explain how these impact on other people's feelings; - Suggest kind words and actions they can show to others; - Show acts of kindness to others in school. - Demonstrate active listening techniques (making eye contact, nodding head, making positive noises, not being distracted); - Suggest strategies for dealing with a range of common situations requiring negotiation skills to help foster and maintain positive relationships.	- Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; - Give examples of some of the things that a person can do to feel better without use of medicines, if they are unwell; - Explain simple issues of safety about medicines and their use. - Identify situations in which they would feel safe or unsafe; - Suggest actions for dealing with unsafe situations including who they could ask for help. - Identify situations in which they would need to say 'Yes', 'No', 'I'll ask', or 'I'll tell', in relation to keeping themselves and others safe. - Recognise that body language and facial expression can give clues as to how comfortable and safe someone feels in a situation; - Identify the types of touch they like and do not like; - Identify who they can talk to if someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. - Recognise that some touches are not fun and can hurt or be upsetting; - Know that they can ask someone to stop touching them; - Identify who they can talk to if someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. - Identify safe secrets (including surprises) and unsafe secrets; - Recognise the importance of telling someone they trust about a secret which makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable.	- Describe and record strategies for getting on with others in the classroom. - Explain, and be able to use, strategies for dealing with impulsive behaviour. - Identify special people in the school and community who can keep them safe; - Know how to ask for help. - Know the importance of keeping personal information private, when online and only talking to people they know in real life; - Know that they can tell an adult they trust if anything happens that makes them worried. - Understand that people have choices about what they do with their money; - Know that money can be saved for a use at a future time; - Explain how they might feel when they spend money on different things. - Recognise that money can be spent on items which are essential or non-essential; - Know that money can be saved for a future time and understand the reasons why people (including themselves) might do this. - Identify what they like about the school environment; - Identify any problems with the school environment (e.g. things needing repair); - Make suggestions for improving the school environment; - Recognise that they all have a responsibility for helping to look after the school environment.	- Explain the stages of the learning line showing an understanding of the learning process; - Suggest phrases and words of encouragement to give someone who is learning something new; - Identify and describe where they are on the learning line in a given activity and apply its positive mindset strategies to their own learning. - Understand and give examples of things they can choose themselves and things that others choose for them; - Explain things that they like and dislike, and understand that they have choices about these things; - Understand and explain that some choices can be either healthy or unhealthy and can make a difference to their own health. - Explain how germs can be spread; - Describe simple hygiene routines such as hand washing; - Understand that vaccinations can help to prevent certain illnesses. - Explain the importance of good dental hygiene; - Describe simple dental hygiene routines. - Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small and large intestines, brain); - Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood. - Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen; - Recognise that exercise and sleep are important to health. - See link to external resources for further information.	- Demonstrate simple ways of giving positive feedback to others. - Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person they are close to. - 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. - Identify which parts of our body are private; - Explain that our genitals help us make babies when we are older; - Understand that we mostly have the same body parts but how they look is different from person to person. - Explain what privacy means; - Know that you are not allowed to touch someone's private belongings without their permission; - Give examples of different types of private information. - Identify how inappropriate touch can make someone feel; - Understand that there are unsafe secrets and secrets that are nice surprises; - Explain that if someone is being touched in a way that they don't like they have to tell someone in their safety network so they can help it stop.

YEAR 3 – PSHE & RSE					
Me and My Relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Safe	Rights and Respect	Being My Best	Growing and Changing
SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
▪ Explain why we have rules; ▪ Explore why rules are different for different age groups, in particular for internet-based activities; ▪ Suggest appropriate rules for a range of settings; ▪ Consider the possible consequences of breaking the rules. ▪ Identify people who they have a special relationship with; ▪ Suggest strategies for maintaining a positive relationship with their special people. ▪ Rehearse and demonstrate simple strategies for resolving given conflict situations. ▪ Define and demonstrate cooperation and collaboration; ▪ Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task; ▪ Demonstrate how working together in a collaborative manner can help everyone to achieve success. ▪ Identify qualities of friendship; ▪ Suggest reasons why friends sometimes fall out; ▪ Rehearse and use, now or in the future, skills for making up again. ▪ Express opinions and listen to those of others; ▪ Consider others' points of view; ▪ Practice explaining the thinking behind their ideas and opinions. ▪ Explain what a dare is; ▪ Understand that no-one has the right to force them to do a dare; ▪ Suggest strategies to use if they are ever made to feel uncomfortable or unsafe by someone asking them to do a dare. ▪ Explain some of the feelings someone might have when they lose something important to them; ▪ Understand that these feelings are normal and a way of dealing with the situation.	▪ Reflect on listening skills; ▪ Give examples of respectful language; ▪ Give examples of how to challenge another's viewpoint, respectfully. ▪ Recognise that there are many different types of family; ▪ Understand what is meant by 'adoption' 'fostering' and 'same-sex relationships.' ▪ Define the term 'community'; ▪ Identify the different communities that they belong to; ▪ Recognise the benefits that come with belonging to a community, in particular the benefit to mental health and wellbeing. ▪ Explain that people living in the UK have different origins; ▪ Identify similarities and differences between a diverse range of people from varying national, regional, ethnic and religious backgrounds; ▪ Identity some of the qualities that people from a diverse range of backgrounds need in order to get on together. ▪ Recognise the factors that make people similar to and different from each other; ▪ Recognise that repeated name calling is a form of bullying; ▪ Suggest strategies for dealing with name calling (including talking to a trusted adult). ▪ Understand and explain some of the reasons why different people are bullied; ▪ Explore why people have prejudiced views and understand what this is.	▪ Identify situations which are safe or unsafe; ▪ Identify people who can help if a situation is unsafe; ▪ Suggest strategies for keeping safe. ▪ Define the words danger and risk and explain the difference between the two; ▪ Demonstrate strategies for dealing with a risky situation. ▪ Identify risk factors in given situations; ▪ Suggest ways of reducing or managing those risks. ▪ Evaluate the validity of statements relating to online safety; ▪ Recognise potential risks associated with browsing online; ▪ Give examples of strategies for safe browsing online. ▪ Understand that medicines are drugs and suggest ways that they can be helpful or harmful. ▪ Identify some key risks from and effects of cigarettes and alcohol; ▪ Know that most people choose not to smoke cigarettes; (Social Norms message) ▪ Define the word 'drug' and understand that nicotine and alcohol are both drugs. ▪ Demonstrate strategies for assessing risks; ▪ Understand and explain decision-making skills; ▪ Understand where to get help from when making decisions.	▪ Identify key people who are responsible for them to stay safe and healthy; ▪ Suggest ways they can help these people. ▪ Understand the difference between 'fact' and 'opinion'; ▪ Understand how an event can be perceived from different viewpoints; ▪ Plan, draft and publish a recount using the appropriate language. ▪ Define what a volunteer is; ▪ Identify people who are volunteers in the school community; ▪ Recognise some of the reasons why people volunteer, including mental health and wellbeing benefits to those who volunteer. ▪ Understand the terms 'income', 'saving' and 'spending'; ▪ Recognise that there are times we can buy items we want and times when we need to save for them; ▪ Suggest items and services around the home that need to be paid for (e.g. food, furniture, electricity etc.); ▪ Explain that people earn their income through their jobs; ▪ Understand that the amount people get paid is due to a range of factors (skill, experience, training, level of responsibility etc.). ▪ Explain that people earn their income through their jobs; ▪ Understand that the amount people get paid is due to a range of factors (skill, experience, training, level of responsibility etc.). ▪ Define what is meant by the environment; ▪ Evaluate and explain different methods of looking after the school environment; ▪ Devise methods of promoting their priority method.	▪ Explain how each of the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) benefits the body; ▪ Explain what is meant by the term 'balanced diet'; ▪ Give examples what foods might make up a healthy balanced meal. ▪ Explain how some infectious illnesses are spread from one person to another; ▪ Explain how simple hygiene routines can help to reduce the risk of the spread of infectious illnesses; ▪ Suggest medical and non-medical ways of treating an illness. ▪ Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small/large intestines, liver, brain); ▪ Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood. ▪ Develop skills in discussion and debating an issue; ▪ Demonstrate their understanding of health and wellbeing issues that are relevant to them; ▪ Empathise with different viewpoints; ▪ Make recommendations, based on their research. ▪ Identify their achievements and areas of development; ▪ Recognise that people may say kind things to help us feel good about ourselves; ▪ Explain why some groups of people are not represented as much on television/in the media. ▪ Explain some of the different talents and skills that people have and how skills are developed; ▪ Recognise their own skills and those of other children in the class. ▪ Demonstrate how working together in a collaborative manner can help everyone to achieve success; ▪ Understand and explain how the brain sends and receives messages through the nerves.	▪ Identify different types of relationships; ▪ Recognise who they have positive healthy relationships with. ▪ Understand what is meant by the term body space (or personal space); ▪ Identify when it is appropriate or inappropriate to allow someone into their body space; ▪ Rehearse strategies for when someone is inappropriately in their body space. ▪ Know that our body can often give us a sign when something doesn't feel right; to trust these signs and talk to a trusted adult if this happens; ▪ Recognise and describe appropriate behaviour online as well as offline; ▪ Identify what constitutes personal information and when it is not appropriate or safe to share this; ▪ Understand and explain how to get help in a situation where requests for images or information of themselves or others occurs. ▪ Define the terms 'secret' and 'surprise' and know the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; ▪ Recognise how different surprises and secrets might make them feel; ▪ Know who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe. ▪ Recognise that babies come from the joining of an egg and sperm; ▪ Explain what happens when an egg doesn't meet a sperm; ▪ Understand that for girls, periods are a normal part of puberty. ▪ See link to external resources for further information

YEAR 4 – PSHE & RSE					
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▪ Demonstrate strategies for working on a collaborative task; ▪ Define successful qualities of teamwork and collaboration. ▪ Explain what we mean by a 'positive, healthy relationship'; ▪ Describe some of the qualities that they admire in others. ▪ Recognise that there are times when they might need to say 'no' to a friend; ▪ Describe appropriate assertive strategies for saying 'no' to a friend. ▪ Describe 'good' and 'not so good' feelings and how feelings can affect our physical state; ▪ Explain how different words can express the intensity of feelings. ▪ Identify a wide range of feelings; ▪ Recognise that different people can have different feelings in the same situation; ▪ Explain how feelings can be linked to physical state. ▪ Demonstrate a range of feelings through their facial expressions and body language; ▪ Recognise that their feelings might change towards someone or something once they have further information. ▪ Give examples of strategies to respond to being bullied, including what people can do and say; ▪ Understand and give examples of who or where pressure to behave in an unhealthy, unacceptable or risky way might come from.	▪ Define the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; ▪ Understand the need to manage conflict or differences and suggest ways of doing this, through negotiation and compromise. ▪ List some of the ways that people are different to each other (including differences of race, gender, religion); ▪ Recognise potential consequences of aggressive behaviour; ▪ Suggest strategies for dealing with someone who is behaving aggressively. ▪ List some of the ways in which people are different to each other (including ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, customs and festivals); ▪ Define the word respect and demonstrate ways of showing respect to others' differences. ▪ Understand and identify stereotypes, including those promoted in the media. ▪ Recognise that they have different types of relationships with people they know (e.g. close family, wider family, friends, acquaintances); ▪ Give examples of features of these different types of relationships, including how they influence what is shared. ▪ Understand that they have the right to protect their personal body space; ▪ Recognise how others' non-verbal signals indicate how they feel when people are close to their body space; ▪ Suggest people they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable with other people's actions towards them.	▪ Define the terms 'danger', 'risk' and 'hazard' and explain the difference between them; ▪ Identify situations which are either dangerous, risky or hazardous; ▪ Suggest simple strategies for managing risk. ▪ Define what is meant by the word 'dare'; ▪ Identify from given scenarios which are dares and which are not; ▪ Suggest strategies for managing dares. ▪ Describe stages of identifying and managing risk; ▪ Suggest people they can ask for help in managing risk. ▪ Understand that we can be influenced both positively and negatively; ▪ Give examples of some of the consequences of behaving in an unacceptable, unhealthy or risky way. ▪ Identify images that are safe/unsafe to share online; ▪ Know and explain strategies for safe online sharing; ▪ Understand and explain the implications of sharing images online without consent. ▪ Understand that medicines are drugs; ▪ Explain safety issues for medicine use; ▪ Suggest alternatives to taking a medicine when unwell; ▪ Suggest strategies for limiting the spread of infectious diseases (e.g. hand-washing routines). ▪ Understand some of the key risks and effects of smoking and drinking alcohol; ▪ Understand that increasing numbers of young people are choosing not to smoke and that not all people drink alcohol (Social Norms theory). ▪ Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online; ▪ Describe safe behaviours when using communication technology.	▪ Explain how different people in the school and local community help them stay healthy and safe; ▪ Define what is meant by 'being responsible'; ▪ Describe the various responsibilities of those who help them stay healthy and safe; ▪ Suggest ways they can help the people who keep them healthy and safe. ▪ Understand that humans have rights and also need to respect the rights of other; ▪ Identify some rights and also need to respect the rights of others that come with these rights. ▪ Understand the reason we have rules; ▪ Suggest and engage with ways that they can contribute to the decision making process in school (e.g. through pupil voice/school council); ▪ Recognise that everyone can make a difference within a democratic process. ▪ Define the word influence; ▪ Recognise that reports in the media can influence the way they think about an topic; ▪ Form and present their own opinions based on factual information and express or present these in a respectful and courteous manner. ▪ Explain the role of the bystander and how it can influence bullying or other anti-social behaviour; ▪ Recognise that they can play a role in influencing outcomes of situations by their actions. ▪ Define the terms 'income' and 'expenditure'; ▪ List some of the items and services of expenditure in the school and in the home; ▪ Prioritise items of expenditure in the home from most essential to least essential. ▪ Explain what is meant by the terms 'income tax', 'National Insurance' and 'VAT'; ▪ Understand how a payslip is laid out showing both pay and deductions; ▪ Prioritise public services from most essential to least essential. ▪ Understand some of the ways that various national and international environmental organisations work to help take care of the environment; ▪ Understand and explain the value of this work.	▪ Identify ways in which everyone is unique; ▪ Appreciate their own uniqueness; ▪ Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently. ▪ Give examples of choices they make for themselves and choices others make for them; ▪ Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently. ▪ Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen and that exercise and sleep are important to our health; ▪ Plan a menu which gives a healthy balanced of foods from across the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate). ▪ Understand the ways in which they can contribute to the care of the environment (using some or all of the seven Rs); ▪ Suggest ways the Seven Rs recycling methods can be applied to different scenarios. ▪ Define what is meant by the word 'community'; ▪ Suggest ways in which different people support the school community; ▪ Identify qualities and attributes of people who support the school community. ▪ See link to external resources for further information	▪ 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. ▪ Name some positive and negative feelings; ▪ Suggest reasons why young people sometimes fall out with their parents; ▪ Take part in a role play practising how to compromise. ▪ Identify parts of the body that males and females have in common and those that are different; ▪ Know the correct terminology for their genitalia; ▪ Understand and explain why puberty happens. ▪ Recognise that babies come from the joining of an egg and sperm; ▪ Explain what happens when an egg doesn't meet a sperm; ▪ Understand that periods are a normal part of puberty for girls; ▪ Identify some of the ways they can cope better with periods. ▪ Define the terms 'secret' and 'surprise' and know the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; ▪ Recognise how different surprises and secrets might make them feel; ▪ Know who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe. ▪ Recognise that marriage includes same sex and opposite sex partners; ▪ Know the legal age for marriage in England or Scotland; ▪ Discuss the reasons why a person would want to be married, or live together, or have a civil ceremony.

YEAR 5 – PSHE & RSE					
Me and My Relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Safe	Rights and Respect	Being My Best	Growing and Changing
SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
- Explain what collaboration means; - Give examples of how they have worked collaboratively; - Describe the attributes needed to work collaboratively. - Explain what is meant by the terms negotiation and compromise; - Describe strategies for resolving difficult issues or situations. - Understand that online communication can be misinterpreted; - Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online as well as face-to-face. - Demonstrate how to respond to a wide range of feelings in others; - Give examples of some key qualities of friendship; - Reflect on their own friendship qualities. - Identify what things make a relationship unhealthy; - Identify who they could talk to if they needed help. - Recognise basic emotional needs, understand that they change according to circumstance; - Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking or other scenarios) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks. - Identify characteristics of passive, aggressive and assertive behaviours; - Understand and rehearse assertiveness skills.	- Define some key qualities of friendship; - Describe ways of making a friendship last; - Explain why friendships sometimes end. - Rehearse active listening skills; - Demonstrate respectfulness in responding to others; - Respond appropriately to others. - Recognise some of the feelings associated with feeling excluded or 'left out'; - Give examples of ways in which people behave when they discriminate against others who are different from them; - Understand the importance of respecting others, even when they are different from themselves. - Identify and describe the different groups that make up their school/wider community/other parts of the UK; - Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; - Explain the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and beliefs and how we demonstrate this. - Understand that the information we see online either text or images, is not always true or accurate; - Recognise that some people post things online about themselves that aren't true, sometimes this is so that people will like them; - Understand and explain the difference sex, gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation. - Recognise that some people can get bullied because of the way they express their gender; - Give examples of how bullying behaviours can be stopped. - Identify the consequences of positive and negative behaviour on themselves and others; - Give examples of how individual/group actions can impact on others in a positive or negative way.	- Demonstrate strategies to deal with both face-to-face and online bullying; - Demonstrate strategies and skills for supporting others who are bullied; - Recognise and describe the difference between online and face-to-face bullying. - Reflect on what information they share offline and online; - Recognise that people aren't always who they say they are online; - Know how to protect personal information online. - Recognise which situations are risky; - Explore and share their views about decision making when faced with a risky situation; - Suggest what someone should do when faced with a risky situation. - Define what is meant by a dare; - Explain why someone might give a dare; - Suggest ways of standing up to someone who gives a dare. - Recognise that there are positive and negative risks; - Explain how to weigh up risk factors when making a decision; - Describe some of the possible outcomes of taking a risk. - Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks; - Understand the actual norms around smoking/alcohol and the reasons for common misperceptions of these. - Explain what a habit is, giving examples; - Describe why and how a habit can be hard to change. - Understand some of the complexities of categorising drugs; - Know that all medicines are drugs but not all drugs are medicines; - Understand ways in which medicines can be helpful or harmful and used safely or unsafely. - Understand the actual norms around smoking and the reasons for common misperceptions of these.	- Identify, write and discuss issues currently in the media concerning health and wellbeing; - Express their opinions on an issue concerning health and wellbeing; - Make recommendations on an issue concerning health and wellbeing. - Understand the difference between a fact and an opinion; - Understand what biased reporting is and the need to think critically about things we read. - Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group; - Give examples of voluntary groups, the kind of work they do and its value. - Define the differences between respect, rights and duties; - Discuss what can make them difficult to follow; - Identify the impact on individuals and the wider community if duties are not carried out. - State the costs involved in producing and selling an item; - Suggest questions a consumer should ask before buying a product. - Define the terms loan, credit, debt and interest; - Suggest advice for a range of situations involving personal finance. - Explain some of the areas that local councils have responsibility for; - Understand that local Councillors are elected to represent their local community.	- Know the basic functions of the four systems covered and know they are inter-related. - Explain the function of at least one internal organ. - Understand the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its health. - Identify their own strengths and talents; - Identify areas that need improvement and describe strategies for achieving those improvements. - State what is meant by community; - Explain what being part of a school community means to them; - Suggest ways of improving the school community. - Identify people who are responsible for helping them stay healthy and safe; - Identify ways that they can help these people. - Describe 'star' qualities of celebrities as portrayed by the media; - Recognise that the way people are portrayed in the media isn't always an accurate reflection of them in real life; - Describe 'star' qualities that 'ordinary' people have. - See link to external resources for further information - Know two harmful effects each of smoking/drinking alcohol; - Explain the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its health; - Understand the actual norms around smoking and the reasons for common misperceptions of these.	- Use a range of words and phrases to describe the intensity of different feelings; - Distinguish between good and not so good feelings, using appropriate vocabulary to describe these; - Explain strategies they can use to build resilience. - Identify people who can be trusted; - Describe strategies for dealing with situations in which they would feel uncomfortable. - Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; - Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. - Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why; - Know what menstruation is and why it happens. - Know the correct words for the external sexual organs; - Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty. - Recognise how our body feels when we're relaxed; - List some of the ways our body feels when it is nervous or sad; - Describe and/or demonstrate how to be resilient in order to find someone who will listen to you. - Explain how someone might feel when they are separated from someone or something they like; - Suggest ways to help someone who is separated from someone or something they like.

YEAR 6 – PSHE & RSE					
Me and My Relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Safe	Rights and Respect	Being My Best	Growing and Changing
SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes	SCARF Learning Outcomes
- Demonstrate a collaborative approach to a task; - Describe and implement the skills needed to do this. - Explain what is meant by the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; - Suggest positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task; - Demonstrate positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task. - Recognise some of the challenges that arise from friendships; - Suggest strategies for dealing with such challenges demonstrating the need for respect and an assertive approach. - Describe the consequences of reacting to others in a positive or negative way; - Suggest ways that people can respond more positively to others. - Recognise and empathise with patterns of behaviour in peer-group dynamics; - Recognise basic emotional needs and understand that they change according to circumstance; - Suggest strategies for dealing assertively with a situation where someone under pressure may do something they feel uncomfortable about. - List some assertive behaviours; - Recognise peer influence and pressure; - Demonstrate using some assertive behaviours, through role-play, to resist peer influence and pressure. - Describe ways in which people show their commitment to each other; - Know the ages at which a person can marry, depending on whether their parents agree. - Recognise that some types of physical contact can produce strong negative feelings; - Know that some inappropriate touch is also illegal.	- Recognise that bullying and discriminatory behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences; - Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; - Describe positive attributes of their peers. - Know that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us; - Consider how a bystander can respond to someone being rude, offensive or bullying someone else; - Demonstrate ways of offering support to someone who has been bullied. - Demonstrate ways of showing respect to others, using verbal and non-verbal communication. - Understand and explain the term prejudice; - Identify and describe the different groups that make up their school/wider community/other parts of the UK; - Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; - Explain the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and beliefs and how we demonstrate this. - 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). - 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.	- Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online and face-to-face; - Understand and describe the ease with which something posted online can spread. - Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online; - Describe safe and respectful behaviours when using communication technology. - Know that it is illegal to create and share sexual images of children under 18 years old; - Explore the risks of sharing photos and films of themselves with other people directly or online; - Know how to keep their information private online. - Define what is meant by addiction, demonstrating an understanding that addiction is a form of behaviour; - Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met. - Explain how drugs can be categorised into different groups depending on their medical and legal context; - Demonstrate an understanding that drugs can have both medical and non-medical uses; - Explain in simple terms some of the laws that control drugs in this country. - Understand some of the basic laws in relation to drugs; - Explain why there are laws relating to drugs in this country. - Understand the actual norms around drinking alcohol and the reasons for common misperceptions of these; - Describe some of the effects and risks of drinking alcohol. - Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met; - Explain how these emotional needs impact on people's behaviour; - Suggest positive ways that people can get their emotional need met. - Understand that with independence comes responsibility - Explain how these emotional needs impact on people's behaviour; - Suggest positive ways that people can get their emotional needs met.	- Define the terms 'fact', 'opinion', 'biased' and 'unbiased', explaining the difference between them; - Describe the language and techniques that make up a biased report; - Analyse a report also extract the facts from it. - Know the legal age (and reason behind these) for having a social media account; - Understand why people don't tell the truth and often post only the good bits about themselves, online; - Recognise that people's lives are much more balanced in real life, with positives and negatives. - Explain some benefits of saving money; - Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the pros and cons of each method; - Describe the costs that go into producing an item; - Suggest sale prices for a variety of items, taking into account a range of factors; - Explain what is meant by the term interest. - Recognise and explain that different jobs have different levels of pay and the factors that influence this; - Explain the different types of tax (income tax and VAT) which help to fund public services; - Evaluate the different public services and compare their value. - Explain what is meant by living in an environmentally sustainable way; - Suggest actions that could be taken to live in a more environmentally sustainable way. - Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group; - Describe the aim, mission statement, activity and beneficiaries of a chosen voluntary, community or action group. - That they have different kinds of responsibilities, rights and duties at home, at school, in the community and towards the environment; - Continue to develop the skills to exercise these responsibilities. - Why and how rules and laws that protect them and others are made and enforced; - Why different rules are needed in different situations and how to take part in making and changing rules; - Begin to understand the way in which democracy in Britain works. - Why and how rules and laws that protect them and others are made and enforced; - Why different rules are needed in different situations and how to take part in making and changing rules.	- Identify aspirational goals; - Describe the actions needed to set and achieve these. - Present information they researched on a health and wellbeing issues outlining the key issues and making suggestions for any improvements concerning those issues. - Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving alcohol); - Understand and explain the outcomes of risk-taking in a given situation, including emotional risks; - Understand the actual norms around smoking/alcohol and the reasons for common misperceptions of these. - Identify risk factors in a given situation; - Understand and explain the outcomes of risk-taking in a given situation, including emotional risks; - Recognise that some situations can be made less risky e.g. only sharing information with someone you trust. - See link to external resources for further information - Explain what the five ways to wellbeing are; - Describe how the five ways to wellbeing contribute to a healthy lifestyle, giving examples of how they can be implemented in people's lives.	- Understand that fame can be short-lived; - Recognise that photos can be changed to match society's view of perfect; - Identify qualities that people have, as well as their looks. - 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. - Understand the risks of sharing images online and how these are hard to control, once shared; - Understand that people can feel pressured to behave in a certain way because of the influence of the peer group; - Understand the norms of risk-taking behaviour and that these are usually lower than people believe them to be. - Recognise some of the changes they have experienced and their emotional responses to those changes; - Suggest positive strategies for dealing with change; - Identify people who can support someone who is dealing with a challenging time of change. - Define the word 'puberty' giving examples of some of the physical and emotional changes associated with it; - Suggest strategies that would help someone who felt challenged by the changes in puberty; - Understand what FGM is and that it is an illegal practice in this country; - Know where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety. - Identify the changes that happen through puberty to allow sexual reproduction to occur; - Know a variety of ways in which the sperm can fertilise the egg to create a baby; - Know the legal age of consent and what it means. - Explain how HIV affects the body's immune system; - Understand that HIV is difficult to transmit; - Know how a person can protect themselves from HIV.

DfE Statutory Requirements - end of primary statements	
Families and people who care for me (FPC)	1. that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. 2. the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives. 3. that others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care. 4. that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up. 5. that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong. 6. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.
Caring friendships (CF)	1. how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. 2. the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties. 3. that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. 4. that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right. 5. how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.
Respectful relationships (RR)	1. importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs. 2. practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships. 3. the conventions of courtesy and manners. 4. the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness. 5. that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority. 6. about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help. 7. what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive. 8. the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.
Online relationships (OR)	1. that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. 2. that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. 3. the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. 4. how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met. 5. how information and data is shared and used online.
Being safe (BS)	1. what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context). 2. about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe. 3. that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact. 4. how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know. 5. how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult. 6. how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard, 7. how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so. 8. where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.
Mental wellbeing (MW)	1. that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health. 2. that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.

	- how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings. - how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate. - the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness. - simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests. - isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support. - that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing. - where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else’s mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). - it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.
Internet safety and harms (ISH)	- that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits. - about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others’ mental and physical wellbeing. - how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private. - why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted. - that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health. - how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted. - where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.
Physical health and fitness (PHF)	- the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle. - the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise. - the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). - how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.
Healthy eating (HE)	- what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content). - the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals. - the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco (DAT)	the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
Health and prevention (HP)	- how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body. - about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer. - the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn. - about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist. - about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing. - the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.
Basic first aid (BFA)	- how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. - concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.
Changing adolescent body (CAB)	- key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes. - about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.

PSHE & RSHE Education Policy

Bronte Academy Trust

Participating Schools: Lees Primary School
 Oakworth Primary
 Haworth Primary
 Oldfield Primary

Date of policy: September 2023

Review date: September 2025

1. How this Policy was developed

This policy was written by PSHE Leaders for Bronte Academy Trust and developed in consultation with parents, teachers and other school staff, governors and the pupils at Lees, Oakworth, Oldfield and Haworth Primary Schools. We have listened and responded to all views to help strengthen the policy, ensuring that it meets the needs of all of our pupils. It has been approved by the appropriate governing body.

2. Legal requirements of schools

It is now a statutory requirement for primary schools to deliver Relationships Education and the Department for Education (DfE) encourages schools to deliver Sex Education that ensures both boys and girls are prepared for the changes 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.

Health Education is also statutory in all schools¹.

We at Bronte Academy Trust acknowledge that under the Education Act 2002/Academies Act 2010 all schools must provide a balanced and broadly-based curriculum and wish to have a policy that not only covers the statutory content but covers all aspects of our Personal, Social, Health Economic (PSHE) education provision.

¹ Except Independent Schools where PSHE education remains statutory.

3. What Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education including Relationships Education, is:

Our PSHE education, including statutory Relationships and Health education, and non-statutory sex education, as recommended by the DfE, provides a framework through which key skills, attributes and knowledge can be developed and applied. This promotes positive behaviour, good mental health and wellbeing, resilience and achievement, helping children to stay safe online, develop healthy and safe relationships, making sense of media messages, challenging extreme views and having the skills and attributes to negotiate and assert themselves now and in the future.

The Trust's PSHE provision supports the Trust's aim to develop confident citizens and successful learners who are creative, resourceful and able to identify and solve problems. The social and emotional development of pupils is embedded throughout the entire curriculum and culture. The Trust has a powerful combination of a planned thematic PSHE program, built around a spiral curriculum of recurring themes, designed to:

1. Give pupils the knowledge and develop the self-esteem, confidence and self-awareness to make informed choices and decisions;
2. Encourage and support the development of social skills and social awareness;
3. Enable pupils to make sense of their own personal and social experiences;
4. Promote responsible attitudes towards the maintenance of good physical and mental health, supported by a safe and healthy lifestyle;
5. Enable effective interpersonal relationships and develop a caring attitude towards others;
6. Encourage a caring attitude towards and responsibility for the environment;
7. Help our pupils understand and manage their feelings, build resilience and be independent, curious problem solvers;
8. Understand how society works and the laws, rights and responsibilities involved.

We know there is a proven link between pupils' health and wellbeing, and their academic progress. Crucial skills and positive attitudes developed through comprehensive Personal, Social, Health and Economic education are critical to ensuring children are effective learners.

4. How PSHE education, including Relationships Education, is provided and who is responsible for this

At Bronte Academy Trust we use SCARF, a comprehensive scheme of work for PSHE and Wellbeing education. An overview of SCARF can be found in our appendices². It covers all of the DfE's new statutory requirements for Relationships Education and Health Education, including non-statutory Sex Education, and the PSHE Association's Programme of Study's recommended learning opportunities, as well as contributing to different subject areas in the National Curriculum.

We follow the six suggested half-termly units and adapt the scheme of work where necessary to meet the local circumstances of our school, for example, we may use our local environment as the starting point

² SCARF long term planning document <https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/policy-and-planning>

for aspects of our work. The school council are also consulted as part of our planning, to ensure pupil voice is considered and fed into the planned programme.

Our PSHE subject lead and Senior Leadership Team work in conjunction with teaching staff in each year group and are responsible for ensuring that all staff are equipped with the knowledge, skills and resources to deliver PSHE education confidently. Teachers can access a range of teaching support resources within SCARF, including guidance documents and teacher training films. Any teacher wanting further support should contact the PSHE subject lead in the first instance to discuss their training needs.

Class teachers follow the suggested six half-termly units provided by SCARF for each year. Lessons can be a weekly standalone PSHE lesson or be cross curricular. The lesson plans list the specific learning objectives for each lesson and provide support for how to teach the lessons; class teachers and our PSHE lead often discuss this on an informal basis.

We have chosen SCARF as our PSHE resource because the lessons build upon children's prior learning; we have assessed the content and feel that it is relevant and sensitive to the needs of the children. There is planned progression across the SCARF scheme of work, so that children are increasingly and appropriately challenged as they move up through the school. Assessment is completed by the class teacher using the SCARF Summative Assessment 'I can...' statements, alongside the lesson plan learning outcomes to demonstrate progression of both skills and knowledge.

5. What is being taught

The Early Years Foundation Stage

In the Early Years Foundation Stage, PSHE education is about making connections; it's strongly linked to child-led activities, including play. PSHE is taught through activities that are part of topics, as well as on an individual basis to develop personal skills such as dressing, feeding and toileting. Positive experiences are built through daily opportunities, to share and enjoy a range of different activities. Children are given the opportunity to engage in social activities, as members of a small group or occasionally during whole-school activities. Focussed lessons from each of the 6 SCARF units are taught through circle time and group activities.

KS1 and KS2

The SCARF programme divides the year into 6 themed units:

1. Me and My Relationships: includes content on feelings, emotions, conflict resolution and friendships;
2. Valuing Difference: a focus on respectful relationships and British values;
3. Keeping Myself Safe: looking at keeping ourselves healthy and safe
4. Rights and Responsibilities: learning about money, living the wider world and the environment;
5. Being My Best: developing skills in keeping healthy, developing a growth mindset (resilience), goal-setting and achievement;
6. Growing and Changing: finding out about the human body, the changes that take place from birth to old age and being safe.

Children are encouraged to engage in activities that promote an understanding of themselves as growing and changing individuals, and as members of a wider community, based on their own first-hand experiences. These activities also encourage pupils to understand how their choices and behaviours can affect others. They are encouraged to play and learn alongside – then collaboratively with – their peers. They may use their personal and social skills to develop or extend these activities. Children are also given the opportunity to make choices about their health and environment and are encouraged to develop a caring attitude towards others.

Within National Curriculum Science in Y2, the children learn that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. They should be introduced to the concepts of reproduction and growth, but not how reproduction occurs. In Y5, children are taught about the life cycles of humans and animals, including reproduction. They also learn about the changes that happen in humans from birth to old age. This includes learning what happens in puberty.

It is important that the transition phase before moving to secondary school supports pupils' ongoing emotional and physical development effectively. The DfE recommends that all primary schools should have a sex education programme, tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. Within our non-statutory sex education that takes place in Y6 children will learn about how a baby is conceived, whether through sexual intercourse or IVF. This information builds on content they have previously learnt in the programme about relationships, puberty changes and reproduction; it lays the foundations for their ongoing Relationships and Sex Education in their secondary phase.

6. How PSHE education, including Relationships Education, is taught

PSHE lessons are taught by their class teacher once a week in their timetabled PSHE lesson, throughout the whole year in their usual classes, in mixed sex groupings, using a range of interactive teaching methods, e.g. activity sheets, films, songs, online games, and drama techniques.

To ensure that children feel comfortable to learn about a range of topics, we create a safe learning environment using a group agreement at the beginning of lessons or topics. This includes a confidentiality statement understood by adults and children. The teachers will also use a range of skills, including distancing techniques and the anonymous question box. Teachers will answer children's questions factually and honestly in an age appropriate way and respond to any disclosures following the schools safeguarding procedures/child protection policy.

Support is provided to children experiencing difficulties on a one-to-one basis, via our pastoral lead. Relevant leaflets, websites and posters can be found on display referring pupils to sources of help and advice, alongside suitable books which can be found in the library.

7. How PSHE education is monitored, evaluated and assessed

SCARF Progress

For each of the six units we carry out a specially designed pre- and post-unit assessment activity. Conducted twice, first at the beginning of the unit to determine where the children are at; and then again at the end of the unit, enabling us to monitor progress, record key points and identify areas for further development. This allows both teacher and child to see what progress has been made over the course of each half- termly unit of lesson plans.

The monitoring of the standards of children's work and of the quality of PSHE education is the responsibility of the PSHE subject lead. The work of the subject lead also involves supporting colleagues in the teaching of PSHE education and being informed about current developments in the subject.

The PSHE education subject lead identifies areas for development. The PSHE education subject lead has specially-allocated regular management time, enabling them to review evidence of the children's work and monitor any assessments made.

8. How the delivery of the content will be made accessible to all pupils

It is not the Trust's policy to withdraw pupils with special educational needs from PSHE education to catch up on other national curriculum subjects: these aspects of personal and social development are as important to all pupils as their academic achievement, and contribute to it. Lesson plan content will be adapted and extra support provided where necessary to ensure all pupils are enabled to develop key skills, attributes and knowledge developed through the PSHE education programme. Work in PSHE takes into account the targets set for individual children in their Individual Education Plans (IEPs).

SCARF lesson plans are flexible and allow for teachers, who are skilled in adapting curriculum content to meet the needs of the children in their class, to adjust their content in order to meet the learning outcomes.

Our school ensures that the Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) elements of the PSHE education programme are relevant to all pupils; whatever their gender identity. All pupils learn together about all the changes that someone may experience as they go through puberty to help develop empathy and understanding and to reduce incidences of teasing or stigma. This will also ensure any child that identifies as transgender will have access to RSE that is relevant to the puberty they are likely to experience.

Our school acknowledges different ethnic, religious and cultural attitudes, as well as recognising that pupils may come from a variety of family situations and home backgrounds. These different families are acknowledged through our teaching and the use of resources that promote diversity and inclusion in Relationships Education.

Research shows that, on average, about 5% of pupils will go on to define themselves as gay, lesbian, or bi-sexual. It is possible that some pupils will also have LGB parents/carers, brothers or sisters, other family members and/or friends. Our PSHE education acknowledges this through scenarios, in a sensitive, honest and balanced consideration of sexuality. This helps create a safe environment for all pupils and staff. The public sector equality duty, created under the Equality Act, requires schools and other public authorities to eliminate discrimination and to advance equality in its everyday business, in the design of its policies and curriculum. Schools have a legal responsibility for eliminating discrimination; to do this, schools are required to raise pupils' awareness of diversity and promote respectful relationships with those who are different from them.

9. Parental concerns and withdrawal of students

Parents have the right to request that their child be withdrawn from some or all of the non-statutory Sex Education our school teaches but not Relationships Education. They do not have a right to withdraw their children from those aspects of Sex Education that are taught in the statutory National Curriculum Science and Health Education. Parents are invited to view our resources and discuss any concerns with our staff.

Before granting a request to withdraw a child/ren, the head teacher will invite the parent to discuss the request with them to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The head teacher will discuss with the parent the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on their child. This could include any social and emotional effects of being excluded, as well as the likelihood of the child hearing their peers' version of what was said in the classes, rather than what was directly said by the teacher (although the detrimental effects may be mitigated if the parent proposes to deliver sex education to their child at home instead). The school is responsible for ensuring that should a child be withdrawn, they receive appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.

Parents should be given every opportunity to understand the purpose and content of Relationships Education and Sex Education. Good communication and opportunities for parents to understand and ask questions about our school's approach help increase confidence in the curriculum.

It is statutory for our schools to show parents examples of the resources we plan to use. We will provide opportunities for parents to view examples. Ongoing communication with parents about what is planned to be taught and when, will be provided through letters home. We advise parents to view the resources in order to support them in carrying out their responsibilities relating to providing RSE at home. It is valuable for a child's development to learn about its own family's values in regards to relationships and sex alongside the information they receive at school.

10. Dissemination of the Policy

This policy has been made accessible to parents, teachers, other school staff and governors through the school website. Anyone wanting a printed copy or the policy should make a request to the school office.

Should further information about PSHE education be required, please contact school.

11. Policy Review and Development Plan

The policy will be reviewed every two years, in consultation with parents, teachers and other school staff, governors and pupils.

Areas for development are decided by individual schools.

12. Sources of Further Information:

This policy has drawn on:

- Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Guidance, Department for Education (July 2019)
- Creating a PSHE education policy for your school, The PSHE Association (September 2018)
- Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) for the 21st Century, Brook, Sex Education Forum and PSHE Association - Supplementary advice to the Sex and Relationship Education Guidance DfEE (0116/2000) (2011)

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following:

- School's own Safeguarding/Child Protection policy
- School's own Confidentiality policy
- School's own Positive Behaviour and Anti-bullying policy
- School's own Equality, diversity and inclusion policy
- DfE 'Keeping children safe in education' (2019)

Useful resources/Appendix:

SCARF – policy and planning: templates, guidance, curriculum mapping and assessment tools (available online).

Coram Life Education Online Teaching and Learning Training Film Clips and RSE Guidance Document: supports schools in organising and delivering RSE with confidence. Available as part of the SCARF online comprehensive Relationships Education and Health Education curriculum resources:

<https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/relationships-education--teacher-resources-guidance-documents-and-training-films> (password protected).

PSHE Association PSHE Policy Guidance

<https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/curriculum-and-resources/resources/creating-pshe-education-policy-your-school> (members only)

The Sex Education Forum RSE Policy Guidance

<https://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/resources/advice-guidance/sre-policy-guidance>

The Sex Education Forum have also provided a free resource to assist you in consulting pupils, parents and staff to inform you about what changes need to be made to your RSE policy and practice. 'Activities for consulting about your school sex and relationships policy'.

<https://www.sexeducationforum.org.uk/sites/default/files/field/attachment/Consultation%20activities%20-%20SRE%20policy%20-%20Sept%202014.pdf>

The PSHE Association assessment guides for key stage 1-2 explain how PSHE teachers can use an ipsative model of assessment in PSHE education, and describe a wide range of methods available to assess progress, with accompanying examples from real classrooms.

<https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/system/files/Primary%20assessment%20guide.pdf>