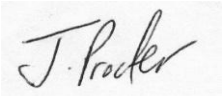




In partnership with



## PSHE and RSE policy

<b>Review cycle</b>	1 / 2 / 3 years	Date: September 2025
<b>Approved by</b>	FGB	
<b>Changes made in this review cycle</b>	Alignment to curriculum and cycles	
<b>Linked policies</b>	Teaching and learning Planning	
<b>Signed</b>		Date: September 2025
<b>Position</b>	Executive Headteacher	
<b>Date of next Review</b>	September 2026	

### **PSHE Education Policy Guidance: overview and key**

All schools are currently expected to provide PSHE education in their curriculum. This expectation has been strengthened from September 2020, when Relationships Education and Health Education aspects of the primary curriculum became compulsory in all schools. It's vital that schools continue to cover the full breadth of PSHE education subjects that are outside the scope of the DfE's statutory RSHE requirements so that wider life issues can be explored; these include economic education, environmental and community issues, rights and responsibilities.

SCARF provides a comprehensive scheme of work for PSHE education and covers all of the DfE's statutory requirements for Relationships Education and Health Education. It also covers the learning opportunities within the PSHE Association's Programme of Study, therefore providing for elements such as the rights of the child, caring for the environment, economic education, and children's social, moral, spiritual and cultural (SMSC) education, including British Values, which are statutory requirements.

## **PSHE Education Policy**

### **1. How this Policy was developed**

This policy was written by the PHSE team (Charlotte Singleton, Anna Benford, Heidi West) and developed in consultation with parents, teachers and other school staff, governors and the pupils within the Pioneer Federation. 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 school's governing body.

### **2. Legal requirements of schools**

It is now a statutory requirement for primary schools to deliver Relationships Education and the Department of 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 schools.

Pioneer Schools 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.

### **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,<sup>1</sup> 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 school's PSHE provision supports the school's aims of developing 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 school's curriculum and culture. The school 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.

### Health Education

The aim of teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing is to give them the information that they need to make good decisions about their own health and wellbeing. It should enable them to recognise what is normal and what is an issue in themselves and others and, when issues arise, know how to seek support as early as possible from appropriate sources.

- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms
- Physical health and fitness
- Healthy eating
- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- Health and prevention
- Basic first aid
- Changing adolescent body

DfE expectations for the end of primary school can be found in Appendix 2.

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

At Pioneer Schools school we use SCARF, a comprehensive scheme of work for PSHE and Wellbeing education. An overview of SCARF can be found in our appendices<sup>2</sup>. 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 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 team, works in conjunction with teaching staff in each year group and the phase leads (EYFS, KS1 and KS2) and is 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.

Training is given to staff to keep them informed on policy and curriculum updates.

Visitors from outside school e.g., the school nurse may also be invited in to provide additional training.

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.

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

## 5. What is being taught

In the appendices can be found the SCARF medium term planning for both Key stage 1 and 2 and the Early Years Foundation Stage<sup>3</sup> as well an overview of our science programmes of study<sup>4</sup>.

### 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.

### 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

<sup>3</sup> SCARF medium term planning documents <https://www.coramlifeeducation.org.uk/scarf/lesson-plans/policy-and-planning>

<sup>4</sup> Relationships and Sex Education can also be found within National Curriculum Science

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. 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 which can be found on each school's website.

Support is provided to children experiencing difficulties on a one-to-one basis. 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.

### **Theme days and weeks**

Occasionally aspects of the curriculum may be taught as a theme day or week. For example, when starting on a new computer unit, children should be taught or reminded about online safety.

Evaluation of the relationships and health programme both outside and within other curriculum programmes is conducted using a variety of formal or informal activities which have been built into the programme. Teachers are required to keep their own personal evaluation of each lesson, which is used by the coordinator to inform future planning.

## **7. How PSHE education is monitored, evaluated and assessed**

We use three methods of monitoring and assessing learning within PSHE at Pioneer schools School:

### **SCARF Progress**

For each of the six units we carry out a specially designed post-unit assessment activity, 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.

Staff assess as part of an ongoing process during lessons. Specific assessment activities may be used (available via SCARF). Staff report to parents at the end of the year in the pupil annual report.

The monitoring of the standards of children's work and of the quality of PSHE education is the responsibility of the PSHE subject team. 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.

### **Monitoring arrangements**

The delivery of Relationships and Health Education is monitored by the PSHE lead through work scrutiny, learning walks, pupil voice. Pupils' development is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

The policy will be reviewed once every three years or in accordance with national policy changes. At each review the policy will be agreed by the Headteacher.

The PSHE education subject leads give the head teacher an annual summary report in which teaching and learning of the subject is evaluated. Areas for development are also identified. 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 our school'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 considers 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. Staff are aware that views around some RSE and health related issues are varied. However, while personal views are respected, all issues are taught without bias. Topics are presented using a variety of views and beliefs so that pupils are able to form their own, informed opinions but also respect others that may have different opinions.

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.

### **Sexual Identity and Sexual Orientation**

Pioneer Schools believes that relationships education should meet the needs of all pupils regardless of their developing sexuality and be able to deal honestly and sensitively with sexual orientation, answer appropriate questions and offer support. Homophobic bullying is dealt with strongly yet sensitively. The school liaises with parents on this issue to reassure them of the content and context.

Please request to see the individual school's policy on anti-bullying, equality, diversity and inclusion for further information.

## **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 school to show parents examples of the resources we plan to use. We will provide opportunities for parents to view examples through class/year group meetings either face to face or virtually. Ongoing communication with parents about what is planned to be taught and when, will be provided through termly 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 families 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 and other school staff, governors through the school website. Anyone wanting a printed copy or the policy to be provided in another language or format, should make a request to the school office. Should the policy be required in other languages, please contact the school office.

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

## **11. Policy Review and Development Plan**

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

## **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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 (inc. responding to disclosures)
- School's own Confidentiality policy
- School's own Anti-bullying policy
- School's own Equality, diversity and inclusion policy
- DfE 'Keeping children safe in education' (2025)

### **Useful resources/Appendix**

**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>

## Appendix 1- Statutory content laid out by the DfE

### Relationships Education

TOPIC	BY THE END OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and people who care about me	<p>That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed</p>
Caring friendships	<p>How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>

Respectful relationships	<p>The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs</p> <p>Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>The conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults</p>
Online relationships	<p>That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</p> <p>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</p> <p>The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</p> <p>How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met How information and data is shared and used online</p>
Being safe	<p>What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</p> <p>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</p> <p>That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</p> <p>How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</p> <p>How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</p> <p>How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</p> <p>How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p> <p>Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</p>

#### Health Education

TOPIC	BY THE END OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
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<b>Mental wellbeing</b>	<p>That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.</p> <p>The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.</p> <p>Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.</p> <p>Isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.</p> <p>That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Internet safety and harms</b>	<p>That for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
<b>Physical health and fitness</b>	<p>The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).</p> <p>How and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.</p>
<b>Healthy eating</b>	<p>What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).</p> <p>The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Drugs, alcohol and tobacco</b>	<p>The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.</p>

<b>Health and prevention</b>	<p>How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.</p> <p>About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.</p> <p>The importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.</p> <p>About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.</p> <p>About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.</p> <p>The facts and Science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination</p>
<b>Basic first aid</b>	<p>How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.</p> <p>Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.</p>
<b>Changing adolescent body</b>	<p>Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.</p> <p>About menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</p>

<b>Year/Half termly unit titles</b>	<b>1 Me and my Relationships</b>	<b>2 Valuing Difference</b>	<b>3 Keeping Myself Safe</b>	<b>4 Rights and Responsibilities</b>	<b>5 Being my Best</b>	<b>6 Growing and Changing</b>
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<b>EYFS</b>	<p>What makes me special</p> <p>People close to me</p> <p>Getting help</p>	<p>Similarities and difference</p> <p>Celebrating difference</p> <p>Showing kindness</p>	<p>Keeping my body safe</p> <p>safe secrets and touches</p> <p>People who help to keep us safe</p>	<p>Looking after things: friends, environment, money</p>	<p>Keeping by body healthy – food, exercise, sleep</p> <p>Growth</p> <p>Mindset</p>	<p>Cycles</p> <p>Life stages</p>
<b>Y1/2 25-26</b>	<p>Feelings</p> <p>Getting help</p> <p>Classroom rules</p> <p>Special people</p> <p>Being a good friend</p>	<p>Recognising, valuing and celebrating difference</p> <p>Developing respect and accepting others</p> <p>Bullying and getting help</p>	<p>How our feelings can keep us safe – including online safety</p> <p>Safe and unsafe touches</p> <p>Medicine</p> <p>Safety</p> <p>Sleep</p>	<p>Taking care of things:</p> <p>Myself</p> <p>My money</p> <p>My environment</p>	<p>Growth</p> <p>Mindset</p> <p>Healthy eating</p> <p>Hygiene and health</p> <p>Cooperation</p>	<p>Getting help</p> <p>Becoming independent</p> <p>My body parts</p> <p>Taking care of self and others</p>

<b>Y1/2 26-27</b>	Bullying and teasing Our school rules about bullying Being a good friend Feelings/self regulation	Being kind and helping others Celebrating difference People who help us Listening Skills	Safe and unsafe secrets  Appropriate touch  Medicine safety	Cooperation Self-regulation Online safety Looking after money – saving and spending	Growth Mindset Looking after my body Hygiene and health Exercise and sleep	Life cycles Dealing with loss Being supportive Growing and changing Privacy
<b>Y3/4 25-26</b>	Rules and their purpose Cooperation Friendship (including respectful relationships) Coping with loss	Recognising and respecting diversity Being respectful and tolerant My community	Managing risk Decision making skills Drugs and their risks Staying safe online	Skills we need to develop as we grow up Helping and being helped Looking after the environment Managing money	Keeping myself healthy and well Celebrating and developing my skills Developing empathy	Relationships Changing bodies and puberty Keeping safe Safe and unsafe secrets
<b>Y3/4 26-27</b>	Healthy relationships Listening to feelings Bullying Assertive skills	Recognising and celebrating difference (including religions and cultural difference) Understanding and challenging stereotypes	Managing risk Understanding the norms of drug use (cigarette and alcohol use) Influences Online safety	Making a difference (different ways of helping others or the environment) Media influence Decisions about spending money	Having choices and making decisions about my health Taking care of my environment My skills and interests	Managing difficult feelings Relationships including marriage
<b>Y5/6 25-26</b>	Feelings Friendship skills, including compromise Assertive skills Cooperation Recognising emotional needs	Recognising and celebrating difference, including religions and cultural Influence and pressure of social media	Managing risk, including online safety Norms around use of legal drugs (tobacco, alcohol) Decision making skills	Rights and responsibilities Rights and responsibilities relating to my health Making a difference Decisions about lending, borrowing and spending	Growing independence and taking responsibility Keeping myself healthy Media awareness and safety My community	Managing difficult feelings Managing change How my feelings help keeping safe Getting help Body changes during puberty
<b>Y5/6 26-27</b>	Assertiveness Cooperation Safe/unsafe touches Positive relationships	Recognising and celebrating difference Recognising and reflecting	Understanding emotional needs Staying safe online Drugs: norms	Understanding media bias, including social media Caring: communities and the environment Earning and saving	Aspirations and goal setting Managing risk Looking after	Coping with changes Keeping safe Body Image Sex education



		on prejudice-based bullying Understanding Bystander behaviour Gender stereotyping	and risks (including the law)	money Understanding democracy	my mental health	Self-esteem
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Note: In term 6 individual year group lessons are taught for RSE