

### **PSHE Curriculum Statement**

#### Quotes that guide us:

'It is vital that when educating our children's brains, we do not neglect to educate their hearts.' Dalai Lama

'Do not judge me by my successes, judge me by how many times I fell down and got back up.' Nelson Mandela

#### Why is it important to teach PSHE? (Intent)

The purpose of teaching PSHE is to enable children to become a healthy, happy, independent and responsible member of society. It is important not just to help children develop academically but as people. School has a huge role to play in this. PSHE aims to help children understand and explore how they are developing personally and socially. It tackles many of the moral, social and cultural issues that are part of growing up.

#### **Key Concepts:**

- We need to respect ourselves and others
- We need to express our views confidently, listening to and respecting the views of others
- We are aware of different types of relationships
- We are aware of our feelings and emotions and know some techniques for dealing with them
- We can identify ways to cope with new challenges
- We develop a growth mindset
- We can make choices about how to develop a healthy lifestyle.

#### **Curriculum Design (Implementation)**

Our PSHE curriculum provides a clear and comprehensive document that will show progression of skills and knowledge across all key stages. The coverage of the PSHE curriculum is suggested by the PSHE Association, Teachers use cross-curricular links when possible.

Our PSHE curriculum gives children the opportunity to:

- Work collaboratively to explore and develop understanding of: relationships, health and well-being and living in the wider world.
- Utilise themed national initiative days to raise awareness and encage with rich experiences.

#### **Knowledge Focused**

To ensure clear sequences of learning we use the PSHE Association question-based model of learning to plan lessons. Development and progression is ensured across each Key Stage.

#### What we do well as a Trust (Impact)

As well as discrete lessons and being taught through topics, PSHE weaves through all that we do and is at the heart of our Trust ethos and culture. For example, PSHE is regularly taught through well prepared and planned assemblies which focus on such topics as having a Growth Mindset, how to be resilient, emotional literacy, self-regulation, diversity and bullying. PSHE is also taught through whole class Circle Times and discussions and even through other means such as class novels and poetry. As a Trust we have display boards which celebrate hard work and effort. We have regular Mindfulness activities throughout the day, this includes things such as yoga, meditation, colouring and massage. The school gets involved in a variety of fundraising events throughout the year. The Trust also engages with national days such as Odd Sock Day and anti-bullying week.

The wellbeing and happiness of our children is a priority. The Trust is trauma informed and mental health aware. All staff have received TIS training and there are specially trained TIS practitioners. When appropriate 1:1 sessions are provided by staff to children who are suffering from anxiety or other mental health issues, this sometimes happens in our schools' HUT (Helping Us Thrive) rooms. The Trust has a Relationship Policy which guides and articulates how everyone treats everyone else. Our Managing & Supporting Positive Behaviour policy compliments this policy. We also share information about PSHE topics with parents, for example things such as values discussed in assemblies are also added to the weekly newsletters.

Our children are also encouraged to develop their self-worth by contributing to school life and the wider community, for example charity events, providing community donations (Harvest festival).



### **PSHE Curriculum**

#### AIMS

The aims of Personal, Social & Health Education at Discovery Multi-Academy Trust are:

- To develop the knowledge, skills and attributes our pupils need to manage their lives, now and in the future. These skills and attributes help pupils to stay healthy, safe and prepare them for life and work in modern Britain. When taught well, PSHE education helps pupils to achieve their academic potential, and leave school equipped with skills which they will need throughout later life.
- To build a PSHE curriculum which develops learning and results in the acquisition of knowledge and skills which enables children to access the wider curriculum, and to prepare children to be global citizens now and in their future roles within the global community.
- To design a curriculum with appropriate subject knowledge, skills and understanding to fulfil the new PSHE strands: health and wellbeing, relationships and living in the wider world. See the Relationship and Sex Education Policy.
- To provide children with accurate and relevant knowledge of PSHE.
- To provide children with opportunities to create personal understanding.
- To provide children with opportunities to explore and challenge a range of values, attitudes, beliefs, rights and responsibilities. Children will develop a range of skills and strategies to live a healthy, safe, fulfilling, responsible and balanced life.

PSHE is an essential part of our everyday learning across the Trust. It is incorporated into everything that we do and relates closely to our vision of ensuring that every child is able to thrive and achieve their full potential, through quality learning experiences. We also ensure that our children are safe, secure and happy during their time with us and endeavour to fully prepare them for their secondary school education and beyond. We also enjoy working with and amongst our community and strongly believe that this supports our pupils' moral values.

#### **STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

PSHE is a non-statutory subject. However, there are aspects of it which we are required to teach. We must teach Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) under the Children and Social Work Act 2017 (legislation.gov.uk) in line with the terms set out in the statutory guidance: Relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) We must teach Health Education under the same statutory guidance.

#### WHAT WE TEACH

As stated above, we're required to cover the content for Relationships and Sex Education, and Health Education, as set out in the statutory guidance (linked to above). Refer to our Relationships and Sex Education Policy for details about what we teach, and how we decide on what to teach, in this subject. This can be found on each of our school's websites, or through our school offices.

#### **HOW WE TEACH IT**

Personal, Social and Emotional Development is a prime area within the Early Years Foundation Stage Framework. The prime areas, are seen as particularly important for igniting curiosity and enthusiasm for learning, and for building children's capacity to learn, form relationships and thrive. There are 3 strands within the area.

**Building relationships**: Children work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. They form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. They show sensitivity to their own needs and those of others. **Self-regulation**: Children show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. They set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. They give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. **Managing self**: Children will be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. They explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. They manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.

The Trust uses the PSHE Association Question-Based model to support teaching and learning. PSHE themes are mapped onto long terms plans for each year group from EYFS – to Year 6 and lessons may be taught weekly, or blocked into a series of lessons. EYFS, PSHE also forms part of the Early Learning Goals learning and a more integrated approach to teaching this subject also occurs daily in the EYFS. Individual learning for PSHE is recorded in books, where appropriate, and whole class work may be recorded and shared in a class PSHE book e.g. whole class mind-mapping/annotations from discussions. Other evidence of curriculum learning for PSHE (and SMSC) is recorded in whole school/year group/class portfolios e.g. visitor experiences, trips, charity work/events.

PSHE is also taught in a cross curricular way and links with other subjects e.g. focusing in PE on how exercise makes us feel mentally as well as our bodies, promoting healthy lifestyles in Science and internet safety is taught through Computing.

Through the teaching of PSHE we are able to develop and actively promote the Fundamental British Values of: democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. This is supported by the spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) aspects of school life.

Any trips taking place over the school year always make the most of any teaching and learning opportunities, so that pupils are able to develop many aspects of their lives. Throughout the year, we may arrange visits into the schools across the Trust from health care professionals or local community members who support our children in making safe and healthy choices. We also work with charities including the NSPCC and more locally with Junior Life Skills.

RSHE and PSHE should be accessible for all pupils. As a Trust we promote inclusion for all and celebrate difference. Every child and family have a right to feel included and valued in our school community. Under the Equality Act 2010 we have a duty not to discriminate against people on the basis of their age, disability, gender, gender identify, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation. The Act allows schools to take a positive action to deal with particular disadvantages affecting one group because of one of the characteristics listed above. An example of this in relation to RSE and PSHE in our school is that we may need to provide additional learning opportunities for children with special educational needs and/or disabilities. Our Managing and Supporting Behaviour Policy also prioritises restorative practice to ensure social skills are developed at every opportunity.

All staff across the Trust teach pupils, and are aware, of both conscious and unconscious basis and how their attitudes and personal beliefs could affect the pupils in their care. Controversial and difficult questions are always dealt with rather than avoided. As part of being a Mentally Healthy Organisation (TISUK) relationships and social interactions are key as well as acting with empathy and compassion. We have worry boxes/I wish my teacher knew boxes set up around the



schools/classes in the Trust, which children can use to put any concerns in. Our Helping Us Thrive (HUT) team empty these daily and provide support to pupils, or groups of pupils, with any worries or concerns. The HUT also offers interventions for children struggling with their SEMH.

Anything beyond the knowledge taught as part of our PSHE school or RSHE scheme is referred back to parents, so that we are not influencing pupils in any way.

The children across the Trust contribute to well-being surveys and pupil voice interviews. Assessment is also on-going, through feedback from the children. As with all of our learning in school, progress is reported to parent's day-day through formal and informal meetings, through written reports, emails and telephone conversations and scheduled annual parents' meetings.



#### Level expected at the end of EYFS

#### Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Making Relationships)

Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children.

### Physical Development (Health and Self-Care)

Children know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe.

# Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness)

Children are confident to try new activities, and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help.

### Understanding the World (People and Communities)

Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

#### Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Managing Feelings and Behaviour)

Children talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class, and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride.

#### Understanding the World (Technology)

Children know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe.

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PSHE Progression Map (PSHE Association Question-Based model) and the Christopher Winter Project 'Relationships and Sex Education' lessons.

		F	SHE - Curriculum T	opic Overview		
	Term I	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
EYFS	(All About Me) What is a community?	(Woodland Explorers) How can I show I am a good listener? CWP: Family & Friendship I	(To Infinity and Beyond) Can I share and celebrate differences between each other?	(Things that Grow) How can I look after my body? CWP: Family & Friendship 2	(Trains, Planes and Cars) Can I name and explain my emotions?	(On the Seven Seas) What makes a good friend? CWP: Family & Friendship 3
ΥI	(Amazing Me) What is the same and different about us?	(Weather Watchers) Who is special to us? CWP: Growing & Caring for Ourselves I	(What's in the Toy Box?) What helps us stay healthy?	(Our Local Area) What can we do with money? CWP: Growing & Caring for Ourselves 2	(Women in History) Who helps to keep us safe?	(Kenya: Too Hot to Handle!) How can we look after each other and the world? CWP: Growing & Caring for Ourselves 3
Y2	(Our Great Britain) What makes a good friend?	(British Bridges) What is bullying? CWP: Differences I	(Greenland: Below Zero) What jobs do people do?	(UK Climate) What helps us to stay safe? CWP: Differences 2	(World Explorers) What helps us grow and stay healthy?	(Commotion in the Ocean) How do we recognise our feelings? CWP: Differences 3
<b>Y</b> 3	(Prehistoric Britain) How can we be a good friend?	(Master of Disaster) What keeps us safe? CWP: Valuing & Difference and Keeping Safe I	(Dinosaurs and Fossils) What are families like?	(Food and Farming) What makes a community? CWP: Valuing & Difference and Keeping Safe 2	(Egyptians) Why should we eat well and look after our teeth?	(Plymouth Hoe: Our City!) Why should we keep active and sleep well? CWP: Valuing & Difference and Keeping Safe 3
<b>Y</b> 4	(Shang Dynasty) What strengths, skills and interests do we have?	(Journey Through North America) How do we treat each other with respect? CWP: Growing Up! I	(Ancient Greece) How can we manage our feelings?	(Australia) How will we grow and change CWP: Growing Up! 2	(Ancient Rome) How can our choices make a difference to others and the environment?	(Inventions Which Changed the World)  How can we manage risk in different places?  CWP: Growing Up! 3
Y5	(Romans in Britain/ Anglo Saxons) What makes up a person's identity?	(Space: Out of this World) What decision can people make with money CWP: Puberty I	(Vikings) How can we help in an accident or emergency?	(Our Changing World) How can friends communicate safely? CWP: Puberty 2	(Ancient Maya) How can drugs common to everyday life affect health?	(Amazon Rainforest) What jobs would we like? CWP: Puberty 3
<b>Y</b> 6	(Dartmoor) How can we keep healthy as we grow?	(Tudors: Port of Plymouth) How can we keep healthy as we grow? CWP: Puberty. Relationships & Reproduction 1 & 2	(British Empire & Industrial) How can the media influence people?	(Biomes of the World) How can the media influence people?	How do friendships	ry Conflict) ecome more independent? change as we grow? hips & Reproduction 3 & 4

Key - Overriding Theme				
Relationships	Relationships			
Health and wellbeing				
Living in the wider world				



			Relat	cionships			
PSHE Strand	<u>EYFS</u>	Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Autumn 2 How can I show that I am a good listener?  C&L	Autumn 2 Who is special to us?  Relationships Ourselves and others; people who	Autumn I What makes a good friend?  Relationships Friendship;	Autumn I How can we be a good friend?  Relationships Friendship;			
Families	ELG: Listening, Attention and Understanding Children at the expected level of development will:  Listen attentively and	care for us; groups we belong to; families:  that family is one of the groups they belong to, as well as, for example, school, friends, clubs	feeling lonely; managing arguments:  • how to make friends with others  • how to recognise when	making positive friendships, managing loneliness, dealing with arguments:  how friendships support wellbeing and the			
& Friendships	respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions.  Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.  Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.	<ul> <li>about the different people in their family / those that love and care for them</li> <li>what their family members, or people that are special to them, do to make them feel loved and cared for</li> <li>how families are all different but share common features – what is the same and different about them</li> <li>about different features of family life, including what families do / enjoy</li> </ul>	they feel lonely and what they could do about it  • how people behave when they are being friendly and what makes a good friend  • how to resolve arguments that can occur in friendships  • how to ask for help if a friendship is making them unhappy	<ul> <li>wellbeing and the importance of seeking support if feeling lonely or excluded</li> <li>how to recognise if others are feeling lonely and excluded and strategies to include them</li> <li>how to build good friendships, including identifying qualities that contribute to positive friendships</li> <li>that friendships sometimes have difficulties, and how to manage when there is a</li> </ul>			
	Summer 2 What makes a good friend?  PSED ELG: Building Relationships Children at the expected level of development will:	together  that it is important to tell someone (such as their teacher) if something about their family makes them feel unhappy or worried		problem or an argument between friends, resolve disputes and reconcile differences  • how to recognise if a friendship is making them unhappy, feel uncomfortable or unsafe and how to ask for support			
	<ul> <li>Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.</li> <li>Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.</li> <li>Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.</li> </ul>			Spring I What are families like?  Relationships Families; family life; caring for each other:  • how families differ from each other (including that not every family has the same family structure, e.g. single			



		parents, same sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents)  • how common features of positive family life often include shared experiences, e.g. celebrations, special days or holidays  • how people within families should care for each other and the different ways they demonstrate this  • how to ask for help or advice if family relationships are making them feel unhappy, worried or unsafe		
Safe Relationships	Autumn 2 What is bullying?  Relationships Behaviour; bullying; words and actions; respect for others  • how words and actions can affect how people feel  • how to ask for and give/not give permission regarding physical contact and how to respond if physical contact makes them uncomfortable or unsafe  • why name-calling, hurtful teasing, bulling and deliberately excluding others is unacceptable  • how to respond if this happens in different situations  • how to report bullying or other hurtful behaviour, including online, to a trusted adult and the importance of doing so		Spring 2 How can friends communicate safely?  Relationships Friendships; relationships; becoming independent; online safety:  about the different types of relationships people have in their lives  how friends and family communicate together; how the internet and social media can be used positively  how knowing someone online differs from knowing someone face- to-face  how to recognise risk in relation to friendships and keeping safe  about the types of content (including images) that is safe to share online; ways of seeking and giving consent before images or personal information is shared with friends or family  how to respond if a friendship is making	Summer I & 2 What will change as we become more independent?  How do friendships change as we grow?  Relationships Different relationships, changing and growing, adulthood, independence, moving to secondary school:  that people have different kinds of relationships in their lives, including romantic or intimate relationships  that people who are attracted to and love each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith; the way couples care for one another  that adults can choose to be part of a committed relationship or not, including marriage or civil partnership  that marriage should be wanted equally by both people and that forcing someone to marry against their will is a crime





	Soring 2	Autumn I	Autumn 2	
	Can I share and	What is the same and	How do we treat	
	celebrate difference	different about us?	each other with	
	between each other?		respect?	
	<del></del>	Ourselves and others;	<u> </u>	
		similarities and	Relationships Respect for	
	UW	differences; individuality;	self and others;	
	ELG: People, Culture	our bodies:	courteous behaviour;	
	and Communities	what they like/dislike and	safety; human rights:	
Respecting	Children at the expected	are good at	how people's behaviour	
-	level of development	what makes them special	affects themselves and	
Ourselves &	will:	and how everyone has	others, including online	
Others	Describe their	different strengths	how to model being	
	immediate environment	_	polite and courteous in	
	using knowledge from	how their personal	different situations and	
	observation, discussion,	features or qualities are	recognise the respectful	
	stories, non-fiction texts	unique to them		
	and maps.	how they are similar or	behaviour they should receive in return	
	<ul> <li>Know some similarities</li> </ul>	different to others, and		
	and differences between	what they have in	about the relationship	
	different religious and	common	between rights and	
	cultural communities in	to use the correct	responsibilities	
		names for the main parts	about the right to	
	this country, drawing on	of the body, including	privacy and how to	
	their experiences and what has been read in	external genitalia; and	recognise when a	
	class.	that parts of bodies	confidence or secret	
		covered with underwear	should be kept (such as a	
	<ul> <li>Explain some similarities and differences between</li> </ul>	are private	nice birthday surprise	
			everyone will find out	
	life in this country and life in other countries,		about) or not agreed to	
			and when to tell (e.g. if	
	drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction		someone is being upset	
	texts and – when		or hurt)*	
			the rights that children	
	appropriate – maps		have and why it is	
			important to protect	
			these*	
			that everyone should	
			feel included, respected	
			and not discriminated	
			against; how to respond	
			if they witness or	
			experience exclusion,	
			disrespect or	
			discrimination	
			how to respond to	
			aggressive or	
			inappropriate behaviour	
			(including online and	
			unwanted physical	
			contact) – how to	
			report concerns	



			Health ar	nd Wellbeing			
PSHE Strand	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year I</u>	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Soring 2	Spring I	Summer 2	Summer I		Summer I	Autumn I & 2
	How can I look after	What helps us stay	How do we recognise	Why should we eat well		How can drugs common	How can we keep
	my body?	<u>healthy?</u>	our feelings?	and look after our teeth?		to everyday life affect health?	healthy as we grow?
	PSED	Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing			Health and wellbeing
	ELG: Managing Self	Being healthy; hygiene;	Feelings; mood; times of	Being healthy: eating		Health and wellbeing	Looking after ourselves;
	Children at the expected	medicines; people who	change; loss and	well, dental care:		Drugs, alcohol and	growing up; becoming
	level of development will:	help us with health:	bereavement; growing	how to eat a healthy diet		tobacco; healthy habits:	independent; taking
Physical	Be confident to try	what being healthy	up:	and the benefits of		how drugs common to     averyday life (including)	more responsibility:
	new activities and	means and who helps help them to stay	<ul> <li>how to recognise, name and describe a range of</li> </ul>	<ul><li>nutritionally rich foods</li><li>how to maintain good</li></ul>		everyday life (including smoking/vaping -	<ul> <li>how mental and physical health are linked</li> </ul>
Health &	show independence,	healthy (e.g. parent,	feelings	oral hygiene (including		nicotine, alcohol, caffeine	how positive friendships
Mental	resilience and	dentist, doctor)	what helps them to feel	regular brushing and		and medicines) can affect	and being involved in
Wellbeing	perseverance in the	that things people put	good, or better if not	flossing) and the		health and wellbeing	activities such as clubs
Weinenig	face of challenge.	into or onto their bodies	feeling good	importance of regular		that some drugs are legal	and community groups
	Explain the reasons	can affect how they feel	how different things /	visits to the dentist		(but may have laws or	support wellbeing
	for rules, know right	how medicines (including	times / experiences can	how not eating a		restrictions related to	how to make choices
	from wrong and try	vaccinations and	bring about different	balanced diet can affect		them) and other drugs	that support a healthy,
	to behave	immunisations) can help	feelings for different	health, including the		are illegal	balanced lifestyle
	accordingly.	people stay healthy and	people (including loss,	impact of too much sugar/acidic drinks on		how laws surrounding     the use of drugs exist to	including:
	Manage their own     basic hygiene and	that some people need to take medicines every	change and bereavement or moving on to a new	dental health		the use of drugs exist to protect them and others	- how to plan a healthy meal
	personal needs,	day to stay healthy	class/year group)	how people make		why people choose to	- how to stay
	including dressing,	why hygiene is important		choices about what to		use or not use different	physically active
	going to the toilet	and how simple hygiene	people in their bodies	eat and drink, including		drugs	- how to maintain
	and understanding	routines can stop germs	and their behaviour	who or what influences		how people can prevent	good dental health,
	the importance of	from being passed on	ways to manage big	these		or reduce the risks	including oral
	healthy food choices.	what they can do to take	feelings and the	how, when and where to		associated with them	hygiene, food and
		care of themselves on a	importance of sharing	ask for advice and help		<ul> <li>that for some people,</li> </ul>	drink choices
		daily basis, e.g. brushing	their feelings with	about healthy eating and		drug use can become a	- how to benefit from
	Summer I	teeth and hair, hand	someone they trust	dental care		habit which is difficult to	and stay safe in the
	Can I name and	washing	how to recognise when			break	sun - how and why to
	explain my emotions?		they might need help with feelings and how to			<ul> <li>how organisations help people to stop smoking</li> </ul>	balance time spent
			ask for help when they	Summer 2		and the support available	online with other
	PSED		need it	Why should we keep		to help people if they	activities
	ELG: Self-Regulation			active and sleep well?		have concerns about any	- how sleep
	Children at the expected					drug use	contributes to a
	level of development			Health and wellbeing		how to ask for help from	healthy lifestyle; the
	will:			Being healthy: keeping		a trusted adult if they	effects of poor sleep;
	<ul> <li>Show an understanding of their own feelings and</li> </ul>			active, taking rest:		have any worries or	strategies that support good quality
	those of others, and			how regular physical activity benefits bodies		concerns about drugs	sleep
	begin to regulate their			and feelings			- how to manage the
	behaviour accordingly.			how to be active on a			influence of friends
	Set and work towards			daily and weekly basis -			and family on health
	simple goals, being able			how to balance time			choices
	to wait for what they			online with other			• that habits can be
	want and control their			activities			healthy or unhealthy;
	immediate impulses			how to make choices			strategies to help change
	when appropriate.			about physical activity,			or break an unhealthy
	Give focused attention			including what and who			habit or take up a new healthy one
	to what the teacher says,			influences decisions			nearthy one





Growing & Changing		Summer I What help us grow and stay healthy?  Health and wellbeing Being healthy: eating, drinking, playing and sleeping:  • that different things help their bodies to be healthy, including food and drink, physical activity, sleep and rest  • that eating and drinking too much sugar can affect their health, including dental health  • how to be physically active and how much rest and sleep they should have everyday  • that there are different ways to learn and play; how to know when to take a break from screen-time  • how sunshine helps bodies to grow and how to keep safe and well in the sun	Spring 2 How will we grow and change?  Health and wellbeing Growing and changing; puberty:  • about puberty and how bodies change during puberty, including menstruation and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams  • how puberty can affect emotions and feelings  • how personal hygiene routines change during puberty  • how to ask for advice and support about growing and changing and puberty	Autumn I What makes up a person's identity?  Health and wellbeing Identity; personal attributes and qualities; similarities and differences; individuality; stereotypes:  • how to recognise and respect similarities and differences between people and what they have in common with others  • that there are a range of factors that contribute to a person's identity (e.g. ethnicity, family, faith, culture, gender, hobbies, likes/dislikes)  • how individuality and personal qualities make up someone's identity (including that gender identity is part of personal identity and for some people does not correspond with their biological sex)  • about stereotypes and how they are not always accurate, and can negatively influence behaviours and attitudes towards others  • how to challenge	
				about stereotypes and how they are not always accurate, and can negatively influence behaviours and attitudes towards others	



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	Summer I	Spring 2	<u>Autumn 2</u>	<u>Autumn I</u>	<u>Spring I</u>	
	Who helps to keep us	What helps us to stay	What keeps us safe?	What strengths,	How can we help in an	
	safe?	safe?		skills and interests	<u>accident or</u>	
			Health and wellbeing	do we have?	<u>emergency?</u>	
	Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing	Keeping safe; at home			
	Keeping safe; people	Keeping safe;	and school; our bodies;	Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing	
	who help us:	recognising risk; rules:	hygiene; medicines and	Self-esteem: self-	Basic first aid,	
	that people have	<ul> <li>how rules and</li> </ul>	household products:	worth; personal	accidents, dealing with	
<b>Keeping Safe</b>	different roles in the	restrictions help them	<ul> <li>how to recognise</li> </ul>	qualities; goal setting;	emergencies:	
<b>6</b>	community to help	to keep safe (e.g. basic	hazards that may cause	managing setbacks:	how to carry out basic	
	them (and others)	road, fire, cycle, water	harm or injury and	how to recognise	first aid including for	
	keep safe - the jobs	safety; in relation to	what they should do	personal qualities and	burns, scalds, cuts,	
	they do and how they	1	to reduce risk and	individuality	bleeds, choking,	
	help people	products and online)	keep themselves (or	to develop self-worth	asthma attacks or	
	who can help them in	how to identify risky	others) safe	by identifying positive	allergic reactions	
	different places and	and potentially unsafe	how to help keep their	things about	that if someone has	
	situations; how to	situations (in familiar	body protected and	themselves and their	experienced a head	
	attract someone's	and unfamiliar	safe, e.g. wearing a	achievements	injury, they should not	
	attention or ask for	environments,	seatbelt, protective	how their personal	be moved	
	help; what to say	including online) and	clothing and stabilizers	attributes, strengths,	when it is appropriate	
	how to respond safely		that their body	skills and interests	to use first aid and the	
	to adults they don't	remove themselves	belongs to them and	contribute to their	importance of seeking	
	know	from them	should not be hurt or	self-esteem	adult help Red Cross -	
	what to do if they feel		touched without their	how to set goals for	Life. Live it Help save	
	unsafe or worried for	to do something that	permission; what to do		lives / Emergency	
	themselves or others;	makes them feel	and who to tell if they		action	
	and the importance of		feel uncomfortable	how to manage when	the importance of	
	·	uncomfortable,		there are set-backs,	•	
	keeping on asking for	including keeping	how to recognise and     respond to pressure	learn from mistakes	remaining calm in an	
	support until they are heard	secrets	respond to pressure	and reframe unhelpful	emergency and	
		how not everything	to do something that makes them feel	thinking	providing clear information about	
	how to get help if there is an assistant.	they see online is true	unsafe or		what has happened to	
	there is an accident and someone is hurt,	or trustworthy and	uncomfortable		an adult or the	
		that people can	(including online)	South - I	emergency services	
	including how to dial 999 in an emergency	pretend to be	how everyday health	Spring I	emergency services	
	and what to say	someone they are not	and hygiene rules and	How can we manage our feelings?		
	and what to say	how to tell a trusted	routines help people	our reenings:		
		adult if they are	stay safe and healthy	Health and wellbeing		
		worried for	(including how to	Feelings and emotions;		
		themselves or others,	manage the use of	expression of feelings;		
		worried that	medicines, such as for	behaviour:		
		something is unsafe or	allergies and asthma,	how everyday things		
		if they come across	and other household	can affect feelings		
		something that scares	products, responsibly)			
		or concerns them	• how to react and	how feelings change     over time and can be		
		or concerns them	respond if there is an	over time and can be		
			accident and how to	experienced at different levels of		
			deal with minor			
				intensity		
			injuries e.g. scratches, grazes, burns	the importance of		
				expressing feelings and		
			what to do in an     amorgansy including	how they can be		
			emergency, including			



	calling for help and	expressed in different	
	speaking to the	ways	
		how to respond	
	,	proportionately to,	
		and manage, feelings in	
		different	
		circumstances	
		ways of managing	
		feelings at times of	
		loss, grief and change	
		how to access advice	
		and support to help	
		manage their own or	
		others' feelings	
		Summer 2	
		How can we manage	
		risk in different places?	
		Health and wellbeing	
		Keeping safe; out and	
		about; recognising and	
		managing risk:	
		<ul> <li>how to recognise,</li> </ul>	
		predict, assess and	
		manage risk in	
		different situations	
		how to keep safe in	
		the local environment	
		and less familiar	
		locations (e.g. near	
		rail, water, road;	
		fire/firework safety;	
		sun safety and the safe	
		use of digital devices	
		when out and about)	
		how people can be	
		influenced by their	
		peers' behaviour and	
		by a desire for peer	
		approval; how to	
		manage this influence •	
		how people's online	
		actions can impact on	
		other people	
		how to keep safe	
		online, including	
		managing requests for	
		personal information	
		and recognising what	



	is appropriate to share or not share online  how to report concerns, including about inappropriate online content and contact  that rules, restrictions and laws exist to help people keep safe and how to respond if they become aware of a situation that is antisocial or against the law
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			Living in the	Wider World			
PSHE Strand	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year I</u>	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Belonging to a Community	Autumn I What is a community?  UW ELG: People, Culture and Communities Children at the expected level of development will:  Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.  Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.  Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and — when appropriate — maps.  PSED ELG: Managing Self Children at the expected level of development will:  Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.  UW ELG: Past and Present Children at the expected level of development will:  Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.	Summer 2 How can we look after each other and the world?  Living in the wider world Ourselves and others; the world around us; caring for others; growing and changing:  • how kind and unkind behaviour can affect others; how to be polite and courteous; how to play and work co- operatively  • the responsibilities they have in and out of the classroom  • how people and animals need to be looked after and cared for  • what can harm the local and global environment; how they and others can help care for it  • how people grow and change and how people's needs change as they grow from young to old  • how to manage change when moving to a new class/year group		Spring 2 What makes a community?  Living in the wider world Community; belonging to groups; similarities and differences; respect for others:  • how they belong to different groups and communities, e.g. friendship, faith, clubs, classes/year groups  • what is meant by a diverse community; how different groups make up the wider/local community around the school  • how the community helps everyone to feel included and values the different contributions that people make  • how to be respectful towards people who may live differently to them	Summer I How can our choices make a difference to others and the environment?  Living in the wider world Caring for others; the environment; people and animals; shared responsibilities, making choices and decisions: • how people have a shared responsibility to help protect the world around them • how everyday choices can affect the environment • how what people choose to buy or spend money on can affect others or the environment (e.g. Fairtrade, single use plastics, giving to charity) • the skills and vocabulary to share their thoughts, ideas and opinions in discussion about topical issues • how to show care and concern for others (people and animals) • how to carry out personal responsibilities in a caring and compassionate way		



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				Spring 1 & 2 How can the media influence people?
				Living the wider world Media literacy and digital resilience; influences and decision-
Media/Literacy/				<ul><li>making; online safety:</li><li>how the media,</li></ul>
Digital				including online
Resilience				experiences, can affect
Resilience				people's wellbeing – their thoughts, feelings
				and actions
				that not everything
				should be shared online or social media and that
				there are rules about
				this, including the
				<ul><li>distribution of images</li><li>that mixed messages in</li></ul>
				the media exist
				(including about health,
				the news and different groups of people) and
				that these can influence
				opinions and decisions
				<ul> <li>how text and images can be manipulated or</li> </ul>
				invented; strategies to
				recognise this
				• to evaluate how reliable different types of online
				content and media are,
				e.g. videos, blogs, news,
				reviews, adverts
				• to recognise unsafe or suspicious content
				online and what to do
				<ul><li>about it</li><li>how information is</li></ul>
				<ul> <li>how information is ranked, selected,</li> </ul>
				targeted to meet the
				interests of individuals and groups, and can be
				used to influence them
				<ul> <li>how to make decisions</li> </ul>
				about the content they view online or in the
				media and know if it is
				appropriate for their age
				range
				<ul> <li>how to respond to and if necessary, report</li> </ul>
				information viewed

	Spring 2	Spring		Autumn 2	online which is upsetting, frightening or untrue  to recognise the risks involved in gambling related activities, what might influence somebody to gamble and the impact it might have to discuss and debate what influences people's decisions, taking into consideration different viewpoints
Money & Work	Spring 2 What can we do with money?  Living in the wider world Money; making choices; needs and wants:  • what money is - that money comes in different forms  • how money is obtained (e.g. earned, won, borrowed, presents)  • how people make choices about what to do with money, including spending and saving  • the difference between needs and wants - that people may not always be able to have the things they want  • how to keep money safe and the different ways of doing this			Autumn 2 What decisions can people make with money?  Living in the wider world Money; making decisions; spending and saving:  • how people make decisions about spending and saving money and what influences them  • how to keep track of money so people know how much they have to spend or save  • how people make choices about ways of paying for things they want and need (e.g. from current accounts/savings; store card/ credit cards; loans)  • how to recognise what makes something 'value for money' and what this means to them  • that there are risks associated with money (it can be won, lost or stolen) and how money can affect people's feelings and emotions  Summer 2 What jobs would we like?	



	Living in the wider world
	Careers; aspirations; role
	models; the future:
	that there is a broad
	range of different jobs
	and people often have
	more than one during
	their careers and over
	their lifetime
	that some jobs are paid
	more than others and
	some may be voluntary
	(unpaid)
	about the skills,
	attributes, qualifications
	and training needed for
	different jobs
	that there are different
	ways into jobs and
	careers, including
	college, apprenticeships
	and university
	how people choose a
	career/job and what
	influences their decision,
	including skills, interests
	and pay
	how to question and
	challenge stereotypes
	about the types of jobs
	people can do
	how they might choose
	a career/job for
	themselves when they
	are older, why they
	would choose it and
	what might influence
	their decisions

PSHE Key Vocabulary							
Term/Year Group	EYFS	YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Autumn I	PAST BODY FACE HOUSE SCHOOL	SAME. DIFFERENT, SIMILARITIES	FRIENDSHIP, KINDNESS, BULLYING	KINDNESS, CONSIDERATION, CARING	ATTRIBUTES, HOBBIES, CONFIDENCE	ACCIDENT, EMERGENCY, RESPONSE	NUTRITION, MENTAL HEALTH, PHYSICAL HEALTH, EXERCISE
Autumn 2	PRESENT PAST DIFFERENT GROW	SPECIAL, FAMILY, FRIENDS	BULLYING, UNKIND, REPORT	RISKS, REGULATIONS, INAPPROPRIATE	MUTUAL RESPECT, EMPATHY, PERSPECTIVE	BUDGET, INVESTMENT, GAMBLING	INFLUENCE, CHOICE
Spring I		HEALTHY, UNHEALTHY, FOOD	JOB, VOLUNTEERING, PAID	DIVERSITY, LOVING, SUPPORTIVE	REGULATION, AWARENESS, STRATEGY	TALENTS, DETERMINATION, COMMITMENT	DIGITAL RESILIENCE, BODY DYSMORPHIA, GENDER IDENTITY
Spring 2		MONEY, SAVING, SPENDING	ONLINE, SAFETY, BULLYING	COHESION, COMMUNICATION, ETHOS	PUBERTY, PERSONAL HYGIENE	E-SAFETY, REPORTING, CEOP	MANIPULATED, GAMBLING, CONTENT
Summer I		SAFE, ADULTS, EMERGENCY	GROW, HEALTHY, CARE	DECAY, BACTERIA, ENAMEL	RESPONSIBILITY, CONCERN, COMPASSIONATE	LEGAL, ILEGAL, HABIT	RESPONSIBILITIES, ECONOMIC WELL- BEING, ASPIRATIONS
Summer 2		CARING, PLANET, ENVIRONMENT	HAPPY, SAD, ANGRY, COPING	REJUVINATION, GROWTH, CONCENTRATION	IMPACT, PEER APPROVAL, LAWS	QUALIFIATIONS, STEREOTYPES, CAREER	SAFE RELATIONSHIPS, RESOLUTION, INFLUENCE

Key - Overriding Theme				
	Relationships			
	Health and wellbeing			
	Living in the wider world			