

Relationship and Sex Education Policy



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REVIEWED BY: Head of School

APPROVED BY: Local Governing Body

1. Aims

Through our PSHE programme, we aim to provide children with the knowledge, skills and understanding they need to lead confident, healthy, independent lives and to become informed, active and responsible citizens. In providing children with an understanding of healthy and respectful relationships and appropriate boundaries, we consider effective RSE to be a fundamental part of our approach to supporting pupils to grow into confident, caring, responsible and respectful young citizens.

At Stokesay Primary School, RSE is taught within the Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education curriculum. In addition, some aspects of the RSE programme will be covered through:

- ✓ Science curriculum
- ✓ Computing
- ✓ Circle times
- ✓ Assemblies
- ✓ Stories
- ✓ PE in the context of health and hygiene

RSE is lifelong learning about personal, physical, moral and emotional development. It should teach children and young people to develop and form positive values, attitudes, personal and social skills, and increase their knowledge and understanding of how to make informed decisions and life choices. The Shropshire resource 'Respect Yourself: Eat Better, Move More, Relationship and Sex Education' is delivered to pupils in Key Stage One and Two.

The aims of Relationships, Sex and Health education (RSHE) at our school are to:

- ✓ Provide a consistent standard of relations, sex and health education across the school
- ✓ Help pupils develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy
- ✓ Promote responsible behaviour
- ✓ Create a positive culture of communication around issues of relationships
- ✓ Teach pupils the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies
- ✓ Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place
- ✓ Prepare pupils for puberty, and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene
- ✓ Give pupils an understanding of reproduction and sexual development
- ✓ Ensure that all pupils, by the time they reach secondary school age, are well equipped and on an equal footing, to deal with the secondary RSHE curriculum.
- ✓ To provide all pupils with knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will enable them to make positive and healthy choices concerning relationships as they grow up and deal with risk.
- ✓ Combat exploitation.

These aims complement those of the Science curriculum in KS1 and KS2.

2. Statutory requirements

As a maintained primary school, we must provide relationships education to all pupils as per section 34 of the Children and Social work act 2017.

This policy has been written with regard to the Department for Education statutory guidance "Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education" (DfE, revised September 2026) and will be reviewed regularly to ensure ongoing compliance with statutory requirements. Health Education" (DfE, 2019).

Department for Education guidance states that by the summer term 2021, all primary schools must teach Relationships and Health Education. The teaching of Sex Education in primary schools remains non-statutory, with the exception of the elements of sex education contained in the science national curriculum: including knowledge of the main external body parts; the changes as humans develop to old age and reproduction in some plants and animals. Other related topics that fall within the statutory requirements for Health Education, such as puberty and menstrual wellbeing, will be included within PSHE education lessons.

Within the statutory guidance document for RSE and Health Education, the DfE also encourages schools to deliver age-appropriate sex education if they feel their pupils need this information:

"It will be for primary schools to determine whether they need to cover any additional content on sex education to meet the needs of their pupils. Many primary schools already choose to teach some aspects of sex education and will continue to do so, although it is not a requirement..."

"It is important that the transition phase before moving to secondary school supports pupils' ongoing emotional and physical development effectively. The Department continues to recommend therefore that all primary schools should have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of the pupils. It should ensure that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes that adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born."

Should you like to see the guidance from the government please visit:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships Education Relationships and Sex Education RSE and Health Education.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/805781/Relationships_Education_Relationships_and_Sex_Education_RSE_and_Health_Education.pdf)

3. Definition

Within this policy, as in the DfE guidance, **Relationships Education** is defined as teaching about the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular reference to respectful friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other children and with adults, including online.

For the purpose of this policy, **Health Education** is defined as teaching pupils about physical health and mental wellbeing, focusing on recognising the link between the two and being able to make healthy lifestyle choices

Sex Education is defined as teaching children how human reproduction occurs, including how a baby is conceived and born. This draws on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the national curriculum for science. For the purposes of this policy, we specifically identify any non-statutory Sex Education that falls outside of Science and those related elements (the physical changes associated with puberty) within statutory Health Education.

RSE is not about the promotion of sexual activity.

4. Curriculum

4.1 Statutory RSE Curriculum Content

Our RSE curriculum is embedded within our PSHE curriculum and is set out as per Appendix 1, however, this will be adapted when necessary.

We have developed the curriculum taking into account the age, needs and feelings of pupils. If pupils ask questions outside the scope of this policy, teachers will respond in an age appropriate manner so they are fully informed and do not seek answers online.

Key objectives of the statutory Relationships Education curriculum are outlined below:

Families and people who care for me

Children should know:

- that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
- 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

Children should know:

- how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.
- the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.

- that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
- 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 physically or verbally aggressive behaviour is never right.
- 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

Children should know:

- 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.
- practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.
- the conventions of courtesy and manners.
- the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.
- 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.
- 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.
- what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive.
- the importance of permission-seeking and granting in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

Online relationships

Children should know:

- that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.
- 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.
- the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.
- 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.

Being safe

Children should know:

- what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).
- 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.
- that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.
- how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult and others.
- how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.
- how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

These areas of learning are taught within the context of family life, taking care to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, LGBT parents, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers amongst other structures) along with reflecting sensitively that some children may have a different structure of support around them (for example: looked after children or young carers).

4.2 Statutory Science Curriculum Content

Early Years Foundation Stage children learn about life cycles. Through ongoing personal, social and emotional development, they develop the skills to form relationships and think about relationships with others.

In Key Stage 1 (years 1 – 2) children learn:

- To identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is to do with each sense
- To notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults
- To find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)
- To describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene

In Key Stage 2 (years 3 – 6) children learn:

- To identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat
- To identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement
- To describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans
- To identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions
- To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals
- To describe the changes, as humans develop to old age
- To identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- To recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- To describe the way nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans
- To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents

4.3 Non-Statutory Sex Education

As part of statutory Health Education, children are taught in an age-appropriate way about puberty and the associated physical and emotional changes from Year 4 onwards. As part of the science curriculum, children learn in Year 2 that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In Year 5, they describe the changes as humans develop to old age and about how reproduction occurs in some plants and animals.

Alongside this, children in Year 4 are taught to recognise the signs and changes that may occur during the onset of puberty, in preparation for further lessons on this subject which also focus on emotional changes and menstruation in Year 4. These lessons form part of the statutory requirements for Health Education.

Current DfE guidance also recommends that all primary schools have a sex education programme tailored to the age and the physical and emotional maturity of pupils, and this should include how a baby is conceived and born. Although sex education is not compulsory in primary schools, we believe children should understand the facts about human reproduction before they leave primary school. We therefore provide some non-statutory sex education, covering how human reproduction and conception occurs. This is taught in Years 4, 5 and 6. Children are taught:

- that for a baby to begin to grow, part comes from a mother and part comes from a father; that in most animals including humans the baby grows inside the mother
- that when a sperm and egg meet, this is called conception; that conception usually occurs as a result of sexual intercourse, and what sexual intercourse means
- how a baby develops in the womb and how babies are born

We believe that teaching this additional content to pupils will ensure that they are better prepared for transition to secondary school and also support their personal and social development as they grow into young adults. As is legally prescribed, parents have a right to withdraw their children from these additional non-statutory sex education lessons – please see the relevant section within this policy in regard to this process.

The resources we use when teaching the non-statutory sex education units are available for parents/carers to view on request to the PSHE Co-ordinator.

For more information about our curriculum coverage, from the Shropshire resource 'Respect Yourself: Eat Better, Move More, Relationship and Sex Education', see our curriculum map in Appendix 1.

5. Delivery of RSE

Teaching is normally delivered in mixed gender groups, although some content relating to puberty may be taught in single-sex groups where this is considered appropriate and beneficial to pupils.

We aim to provide a learning atmosphere where children feel safe and relaxed, and where they feel confident to engage in discussions around potentially sensitive subjects and themes.

Ground rules in class and across the school are essential when discussing sensitive subject matter and teaching RSE. Clear ground rules are established in partnership with the class, then reinforced at the start of each relevant lesson. As a minimum, ground rules are likely to include the following basic guidelines:

- ✓ Listen politely to each other
- ✓ Everyone gets a turn to speak, if they want to
- ✓ Everyone has a right not to speak
- ✓ Everyone's contribution is respected
- ✓ We don't ask or have to answer any personal questions
- ✓ We use anatomically correct language when we have learnt it

Delivery methods will be adjusted should the need for remote learning continue or extend.

Dealing with sensitive issues and difficult questions

Pupil's questions will be dealt with honestly and sensitively and in an age-appropriate way.

A questions box will be available for pupils to ask anonymous questions.

If staff are faced with a question they do not feel comfortable answering within the classroom, techniques such as distancing, the use of a question box, or creating a time to talk to a child individually will be used. Children may also be signposted back to parents/carers and the teacher will contact the parents/carers to give a context to the conversations that have been held in class.

If any questions raise safeguarding concerns, teachers will refer to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Since RSE incorporates the development of self-esteem and relationships, pupils' learning does not just take place through the taught curriculum but through all aspects of school life including the playground. It is important then that all staff understand they have a responsibility to implement this policy and promote the aims of the school at any time they are dealing with children.

6. Roles and responsibilities

6.1 The governing body

The governing body scrutinises and ratifies this policy.

6.2 The Head of School

The Head of School is responsible for ensuring that RSE is taught consistently across the school, and for managing requests to withdraw pupils from non-statutory components of RSE (see Appendix 2).

The Head of School also:

- ✓ Ensures that members of staff are given sufficient training, so that they can teach effectively and handle any difficult issues with sensitivity
- ✓ Monitors this policy on a regular basis and reports to governors on the effectiveness of the policy

6.3 Staff

All staff are responsible for:

- ✓ Delivering RSE in a sensitive way
- ✓ Modelling positive attitudes to RSE
- ✓ Responding to the needs of individual pupils
- ✓ Responding appropriately to pupils whose parents wish them to be withdrawn from the non-statutory components of RSE
- ✓ Monitoring progress

Class teachers are responsible for teaching RSE at Stokesay Primary School, with support from teaching assistants.

Teachers will reply to, and answer, children's questions sensitively and openly. They will ensure that balanced information is provided which will take into account the different faiths' views and avoid any negative impressions. Teachers will need to answer questions that may arise through the direct teaching of sex education, as well as those that may be asked at other times. All questions will be handled sensitively and set within a general context.

Staff do not have the right to opt out of teaching RSE. Staff who have concerns about teaching RSE are encouraged to discuss this with the Head of School. Questions which teachers feel uncertain about answering should be discussed with a senior member of staff and answered at a later date. Consideration should be given to religious or cultural factors, and to parents' wishes before questions are answered.

6.4 Pupils

Pupils are expected to engage fully in RSE and, when discussing issues related to RSE, treat others with respect and sensitivity.

6.5 Parents

The school is well aware that the primary role in children's RSE lies with parents and carers. We wish to build a positive and supporting relationship with the parents of children at our school through mutual understanding, trust and co-operation. In promoting this objective we:

- ✓ Will carry out our statutory duty to consult with parents and governors on the contents of this policy
- ✓ Inform parents about the school's RSE policy and practice; this includes informing parents by letter or email before beginning to teach a unit of RSE
- ✓ Answer any questions that parents may have about the RSE of their child; this includes providing opportunities for parents to view the resources that are used in lessons
- ✓ Take seriously any issue that parents raise with teachers or governors about this policy or the arrangements for RSE in the school
- ✓ Acknowledge parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE. However, this rarely happens as, by working in partnership with parents, they recognise the importance of this aspect of their child's education
- ✓ Keep a register of any pupils who are removed from lessons and distributed to all teachers involved.

7. Parents' right to withdraw

As previously stated the RSE curriculum consists of both statutory and non-statutory elements:

- ✓ Parents do have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory/non-science components of sex education within RSE.
- ✓ Parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from statutory relationships education, health education or the science curriculum.

Parents wanting to withdraw their children are invited to speak to the class teacher. The class teacher will explore the concern of the parents and the possibility of adjusting the programme or approach and will discuss any impact that withdrawal may have on the child. He/she will talk with the parents about the possible negative experiences or feelings that may result from withdrawal of the child and the ways in which these may be minimised. If the parent still wishes to withdraw the child, requests for withdrawal should be put in writing and addressed to the Headteacher (See Appendix 2 for request form.). Once a child has been withdrawn they cannot take part in sex education until the request for withdrawal has been removed.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education and that child will go to another class for the duration of the lesson.

8. Confidentiality

Teachers conduct sex education lessons in a sensitive manner. However, if a child makes a reference to being involved, or likely to be involved in sexual activity, then the teacher will take the matter seriously and deal with it as outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. Teachers will respond in a similar way if a child indicates that they may have been a victim of abuse or exploitation. If the teacher has concerns, they will draw these to the attention of the designated person responsible for child protection or the headteacher as a matter of urgency. Disclosure of female genital mutilation must be reported to the police (either by the teacher to whom it is disclosed or by the DSL).

Legally, the school cannot offer or guarantee absolute confidentiality. We aim to ensure that pupils' best interests are maintained and try to encourage pupils to talk to their parents or carers to provide support. If confidentiality has to be broken, pupils are informed first and then supported by the designated teacher throughout the whole process.

9. Special Educational Needs

The school recognises that pupils with SEND may require content to be adapted to meet their needs and developmental stage. Teaching will be differentiated appropriately to ensure all pupils can access the curriculum safely and meaningfully, while maintaining high expectations for all learners.

10. Equalities and Diversity

Schools, like all public institutions, have specific responsibilities in relation to equality and protected characteristics. Planning and resources are reviewed to ensure they comply with equalities legislation and the school's equal opportunities policy. All RSE is taught without bias and in line with legal responsibilities such as those contained within the Equality Act (2010). 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.

The personal beliefs and attitudes of staff delivering RSE will not influence the teaching of the subject in school. In our school we seek to recognise and embrace the diverse nature of our community. We aim to value and celebrate religious, ethnic and cultural diversity as part of modern Britain. We will explore different cultural beliefs and values and encourage activities that challenge stereotypes and discrimination and present children with accurate information based on the law. We will use a range of teaching materials and resources that reflect the diversity of our community and encourage a sense of inclusiveness. The school provides factual, age-appropriate and inclusive teaching about relationships and families. Teaching reflects the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and promotes respect for all people and family structures.

11. Complaints Procedure

Any complaints or concerns about the Relationships and Sex Education programme should be made to the class teacher in the first instance. Parents can choose to follow the Stokesay complaints procedure if they feel things are not resolved.

12. Monitoring Arrangements

The delivery of RSE is monitored by Middle and Senior Leadership Team members through, for example, planning scrutinies, learning walks and lesson observations

Pupils' development in RSE is monitored by class teachers as part of our internal assessment systems.

13. The School Environment

The school will ensure that the whole school environment reflects the values of respect for themselves and others. It will:

- ✓ Ensure that posters and displays use positive images and celebrate difference and diversity.
- ✓ Use anonymous question boxes or similar items enabling children to have questions and concerns answered privately where needed.
- ✓ Ensure that communication between staff and pupils is welcomed and encouraged, and children know how to access members of staff.
- ✓ Provide provisions for pubertal girls, including sanitary ware and free sanitary towels.
- ✓ Ensure that discriminatory behaviour is always challenged in any context.

14. Equal Opportunities

Stokesay Primary School is committed to equality of opportunity in all aspects of school life. In RSE this will include:

- ✓ Examining and challenging gender stereotyping,
- ✓ Celebrating difference and diversity
- ✓ Ensuring a programme of Relationships Education that is relevant to all pupils

15. Further policies

In conjunction with this policy, please also see:

- ✓ Behaviour policy and procedures
- ✓ Safeguarding and child protection policy
- ✓ Anti-bullying policy and procedures
- ✓ Mental health and wellbeing policy
- ✓ Online safety policy
- ✓ Keeping Children Safe in Education (current statutory guidance)
- ✓ Equalities Policy

Please see below a useful document produced by the government, which provides answers to frequently asked questions:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education-faqs>

Appendix 1: RSE Elements within the PSHE Curriculum

Families and relationships

	Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
Families	-To understand that families look after us. -To know some words to describe how people are related (eg. aunty, cousin) -To know that some information about me and my family is personal. -To know that families can be made up of different people. -To know that families may be different to my family.	- To know that families are varied in the UK and across the world. -To know that I can talk to trusted adults or services such as Childline if I experience family problems.	- To know that marriage is a legal commitment and is a choice people can make. -To know that if I have a problem, I can call ChildLine on 0800 1111.
Friendships	- To understand some characteristics of a positive friendship. -To understand that friendships can have problems but that these can be overcome. -To know some problems which might happen in friendships. -To understand that some problems in friendships might be more serious and need addressing	-To know that violence is never the right way to solve a friendship problem. -To know that bullying can be physical or verbal. -To know that bullying is repeated, not a one-off event. -To understand the different roles related to bullying including victim, bully and bystander. -To understand that everyone has the right to decide what happens to their body	- To know what attributes and skills make a good friend. -To understand what might lead to someone bullying others. -To know what action a bystander can take when they see bullying. -To know that a conflict is a disagreement or argument and can occur in friendships. -To understand the concepts of negotiation and compromise.
Respectful relationships	-To know that it is called stereotyping when people think of things as being 'for boys' or 'for girls' only. -To understand some ways people show their feelings. -To understand what good manners are. -To understand some gender stereotypes related to jobs.	- To understand that there are similarities and differences between people. -To understand some stereotypes related to age. -To understand some stereotypes related to disability. -To know that trust is being able to rely on someone and it is an important part of relationships. -To understand the courtesy and manners which are expected in different scenarios. -To know the signs of a good listening.	-To understand what respect is. -To understand that everyone deserves respect but respect can be lost. -To know that stereotypes can be unfair, negative and destructive. -To know that discrimination is the unfair treatment of different groups of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability. -To understand that stereotypes can lead to bullying and discrimination -To understand that positive attributes are the good qualities that someone has.
Change and loss	-To know that there are ways we can remember people or events.	- To know that bereavement describes the feeling someone might have after someone dies or another big change in their lives.	-To understand that loss and change can cause a range of emotions. -To know that grief is the process people go through when someone close to them dies.

Health and wellbeing

	Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
Health and prevention	- To understand we can limit the spread of germs by having good hand hygiene. -To know the five S's for sun safety: slip, slop, slap, shade, sunglasses. -To know that certain foods and other things can cause allergic reactions in some people. -To know that food and drinks with lots of sugar are bad for my teeth.	- To understand ways to prevent tooth decay. -To know key facts about dental health.	- To understand the risks of sun exposure. -To understand that vaccinations can give us protection against disease. -To know that changes in the body could be possible signs of illness.
Physical health and wellbeing	- To know that sleep helps my body to repair itself, to grow and restores my energy. -To understand the importance of exercise to stay healthy. -To understand the balance of foods we need to keep healthy. -To know that breathing techniques can be a useful strategy to relax.	- To understand the positive impact relaxation can have on the body. -To know that visualisation means creating an image in our heads. -To know the different food groups and how much of each of them we should have to have a balanced diet.	-To know that relaxation stretches can help us to relax and de-stress. -To know that calories are the unit that we use to measure the amount of energy certain foods give us. -To know that what we do before bed can affect our sleep quality. -To understand that a number of factors contribute to my physical health (diet, exercise, rest/relaxation, dental health). -To know that a habit is a behaviour that we often do without thinking and that we can have good and bad habits.
Mental health	-To know the words to describe some positive and negative emotions. -To know that we can feel more than one emotion at a time. -To know that strengths are things we are good at. -To know that qualities describe what we are like. -To know that a growth mindset means being positive about challenges and finding ways to overcome them.	-To understand that mistakes can help us to learn. -To understand the importance of belonging. -To understand what being lonely means and that it is not the same as being alone. -To know that different job roles need different skills and so some roles may suit me more than others. -To know that it is normal to experience a range of emotions. -To know that mental health refers to our emotional wellbeing, rather than physical. -To know who can help if we are worried about our own or other people's mental health. -To understand what a problem or barrier is and that these can be overcome.	-To understand what can cause stress. -To understand that failure is an important part of success. -To understand that a number of factors contribute to my mental health (Diet, exercise, rest/relaxation). -To know the effects technology can have on mental health.

Safety and the changing body

	Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
Being safe (including online)	-To know that some types of physical contact are never appropriate. -To know the PANTS rule. -To understand the difference between secrets and surprises. -To know what to do if I get lost. -To know that a hazard is something which could cause an accident or injury. -To know that I should tell an adult if I see something which makes me uncomfortable online. -To know the rules for crossing the road safely.	- Developing skills as a responsible digital citizen. -To understand that there are risks to sharing things online. -To know the difference between private and public. -To understand that cyberbullying is bullying which takes place online. -To know the signs that an email might be fake. -Developing skills as a responsible digital citizen.	-To know the steps to take before sending a message online (using the THINK mnemonic). -To know some of the possible risks online. -To understand that online relationships should be treated in the same way as face to face relationships. -To know where to get help with online problems.
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	-To know that some things are unsafe to put onto or into my body and to ask an adult if I am not sure. -To know that medicine can help us when we are ill. -To understand that we should only take medicines when a trusted adult says we can.	- To understand that other people can influence our choices. -To understand the risks associated with smoking tobacco.	- To know some strategies I can use to overcome pressure from others and make my own decisions. -To understand the risks associated with drinking alcohol.
The changing adolescent body	-To know the names of parts of my body including private parts	-To understand the physical changes to both male and female bodies as people grow from children to adults.	- To understand the process of the menstrual cycle. -To know the names of the external sexual parts of the body and the internal reproductive organs. -To know that puberty happens at different ages for different people. -To understand how a baby is conceived and develops.
Basic first aid	-To know that an emergency is a situation where someone is badly hurt, very ill or a serious accident has happened. -To know that the emergency services are the police, fire service and the ambulance service.	-To know that it is important to maintain the safety of myself and others, before giving first aid. -To know that bites or stings can sometimes cause an allergic reaction. -To know that asthma is a condition which causes the airways to narrow.	-To know how to assess a casualty's condition. -To know how to conduct a primary survey (using DRSABC).

Citizenship

	Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
How can we be good citizens?	-To know the rules in school. -To understand that people are all different. -To know some of the different places where rules apply. -To understand that everyone has similarities and differences. -To know that some rules are made to be followed by everyone and are known as 'laws'. -To know some of the jobs people do to look after the environment in school and the local community. -To know that different pets have different needs. -To understand the needs of younger children and that these change over time. -To know that voting is a fair way to make a decision. -To understand how democracy works in school through the school council.	-To understand how recycling can have a positive impact on the environment. -To know that the local council is responsible for looking after the local area. -To know that elections are held where adults can vote for local councillors. -To know that reusing items is of benefit to the environment. -To understand that councillors have to balance looking after local residents and the needs of the council. -To understand some of the consequences of breaking rules. -To understand the role of charities in the community. -To know that there are a number of groups which make up the local community. -To understand the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.	-To know that parliament is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch. -To know that parliament is where MPs debate issues, propose laws, amend existing laws and challenge the government's work. -To know that education is an important human right. -To know that the prime minister appoints 'ministers' who have responsibility for different areas, such as healthcare and education. -To know what happens when someone breaks the law. -To understand the waste hierarchy. -To know that prejudice is making assumptions about someone based on certain information. -To know that discrimination is treating someone differently because of certain factors. -To know that a pressure group is a group of people who feel very strongly about an issue and want to see something change. -To know that our food choices can affect the environment

Economic wellbeing

	Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
How can understand economic wellbeing?	-To know that coins and notes have different values. -To know some of the ways children may receive money. -To know that it is wrong to steal money. -To know that banks are places where we can store our money. -To know some jobs in school. -To know that different jobs need different skills. -To know the difference between a 'want' and 'need'. -To know some of the ways in which adults get money. -To know some of the features to look at when selecting a bank account.	-To know that budgeting money is important. -To understand that there are a range of jobs available. -To know that money can be lost in a variety of ways. -To understand the importance of tracking money. -To know that many people will have more than one job or career in their lifetimes. -Exploring ways to overcome stereotypes in the workplace. -To understand that there are different ways to pay for things. -To understand that some stereotypes can exist around jobs but these should not affect people's choices.	-To understand that different jobs have different routes into them. -To understand that people change jobs for a number of reasons. -To know that when money is borrowed it needs to be paid back, usually with interest. -To know that it is important to prioritise spending. -To know some ways that people lose money. -To know that income is the amount of money received and expenditure is the amount of money spent. -To understand that there are certain rules to follow to keep money safe in bank accounts. -To know that gambling is a risk where money, or something else, is swapped in the hope of winning something better or more money. -To know that banks and organisations such as Citizens' Advice can help with money-related problems.

Identity (Y6 only)

Years 5/6
To know that identity is the way we see ourselves and also how other people see us.

Transition

Years 1/2	Years 3/4	Years 5/6
-To understand that changes can be both positive and negative. -To understand that change is part of life.	-To know that setting goals can help us to achieve what we want. -To understand that change often brings about more opportunities and responsibilities.	-To understand the skills needed for roles in school. -To know that a big change can bring opportunities but also worries.