PSHE & RSE Curriculum Overview

"Children are the living messages we send to a time we will not see."

John F. Kennedy

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AT CAMBRAI, WE BELIEVE THAT PSHE IS ESSENTIAL TO DEVELOPING CHILDREN BEYOND THE ACADEMIC AND WILL PREPARE OUR CHILDREN TO BE CITIZENS OF THE WORLD.

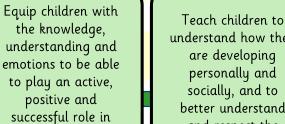


ntent - WE AIM TO...



today's diverse

society.





understand how they are developing personally and socially, and to better understand and respect the feelings of others.



Teach children to become healthy, independent and responsible members of society.



Equip children with a sound understanding of risk, with the knowledge and skills necessary to make safe and informed choices.



Ensure children are aware of their rights and responsibilities in society to prepare them for the wider world.



Help children to understand their own identities and their place in our school family and wider community, developing their sense of self-worth through positively contributing to these.



M& Implementation – HOW DO WE ACHIEVE OUR AIMS?

Our PSHE curriculum is designed to include 8 key concepts that are revisited and built upon each year:



Relationships





Life Cycles



Keeping Safe & Looking After Myself



People Who Help Me



Feelings and Attitudes



Mental Wellbeing



Living in our World

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STRONG FOUNDATIONS

Within Early Years, children learn how to settle into the expected routines of their new setting before learning more about how to interact with others. They find out about how to stay safe and healthy in the world around them and how to care for themselves. Towards the end of the year, they begin to prepare for moving into Year 1 in line with the Trust Ready expectations, focusing on their identity within the school.

This learning follows the objectives in the following strands of the EYFS Framework:

- Understanding the World
- Personal, Social & Emotional Development
- Communication & Language



DEVELOPING KEY SKILLS

Children learn a range of skills in PSHE. We have identified six key skills which are reinforced across PSHE learning in all year groups.













ng communicating empathising b

being responsible

managing change

reflecting



PSHE takes place weekly for around 45 minutes. This can incorporate lessons linked to online safety or careers following our long-term and medium-term planning. Some sessions are shorter and some are longer depending on the content.



STRUCTURED SESSIONS

PSHE lessons follow a similar framework from Year 1 to 6:



Simmering Pot focuses on key knowledge from previous learning and includes areas that will prepare the children for today's learning.



Sharing a clear set of ground rules to be followed during discussions



Games to encourage group participation.



The main teaching part of the lesson which focuses on the unit focus and the lesson question.



Independent, paired or group work, or a class discussion linked to the lesson question



A reflection of the learning, referring back to the lesson and unit focus.

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A Progressive Curriculum

Our curriculum is designed using the materials from the PSHE Association to support its delivery. Each unit of work is structured around an overarching question with each session focusing in on developmentally appropriate questions that will help to answer the key question.

Our curriculum focuses in on eight key themes:

- Relationships
- My body and my health
- Life Cycles
- Keeping safe and looking after myself
- People who help me
- Feelings and attitudes
- Mental Wellbeing
- · Living in our world

Children will be regularly exposed to all of these themes over the course of their school career. Our Long Term Plan is colour-coded to show the development of this spiral curriculum as children move through our school. It is recognised that these themes overlap, however each unit of work focuses in on the main theme.

Online safety is identified on our PSHE and RSE Long Term Plan and is taught through PSHE and Computing lessons and whole school assemblies.



















MAKING PROGRESS

In our curriculum, to make good progress in PSHE, children develop a better understanding of themselves, others, world around them, challenges of living in Modern British society. They have a deepening understanding of our key themes and learn knowledge, make connections and build on their prior learning in order to become well-equipped when making decisions linked to their wellbeing, health and relationships.



RECORDING WORK

Work in PSHE is recorded in a variety of ways to capture the nature of the session. If children complete independent tasks, this is recorded in their individual PSHE books. Children will receive both verbal and written feedback in order to aid progress in PSHE and RSE. When work is completed in relation to the Global Citizenship units, it is recorded in the whole school Global Citizenship Book.



ASSESSMENT

PSHE and RSE are assessed through different formative assessment measures. Initially, they are assessed through direct intervention within lessons. Prior knowledge is checked and revisited through the class of 'Key of Knowledge' which is revisited several times each week and through a memory bag of items in Reception. Children's knowledge is assessed through ongoing observations of the independent, paired and group activities they undertake **Children also complete a short, low-stakes quiz at the end of a unit of work to assess whether they are able to answer the unit question**. For summative outcomes, teachers use all of this knowledge to assess whether each child is working at the expected standard each term, learning the planned curriculum and keeping pace with it, if not this is recorded and targeted over the next term.

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EXPOSURE TO A RANGE OF CAREERS

Over the course of their schooling, children will explore a range of careers linked to the units they study. These careers have been selected to represent and broaden the children's horizons and inspire them to think about their futures through a diverse and interesting range of careers.



READING IN PSHE

Books are an integral part of our PSHE curriculum. They are shared to promote our school virtues, develop empathy, provoke thought and to learn. A variety of fiction and non-fiction books are used to support curriculum delivery. Many of the books on our reading spine also link to themes explored within PSHE, allowing children to experience these across the school day.



STRONG VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Key vocabulary is identified for each unit. It is explicitly taught by staff and used by children so that they develop their emotional literacy.



SPOKEN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Children develop their spoken language skills across each unit of the PSHE curriculum. Our PSHE lessons always include an element of discussion. and so children are encouraged to express their views within this safe environment. Children will use the language of evaluation and explanation when sharing their own views and could use the language of argument to show agreement and disagreement with the views of others. They develop their use of the language of comparison when comparing and contrasting different views. When considering statements, they may use the language of deduction to help share their assumptions based on what they already know.



WIDER PROMOTION OF PSHE

PSHE is promoted outside of the dedicated lessons through a range of different opportunities. Our weekly assemblies focus on our core school virtues which are intertwined with British Fundamental Values. Assemblies are carefully planned to hone in on particular virtue linked to calendar events or to celebrate children's achievements linked to these. Some assemblies focus on particular awareness days/weeks. Children also have a story assembly each week with a clear focus on equality and diversity.

Where relevant, children access additional opportunities and workshops outside of the planned curriculum. We also invite visitors to complement our curriculum through our strong community links, linked to helping to keep children safe in the local area or to health and wellbeing.

We promote healthy living by ensuring that the children eat healthily and have opportunities to be active during break and lunchtimes.



ENSURING THE MOST VULNERABLE UNDERSTAND HOW TO KEEP THEMSELVES SAFE

We ensure that those that need to protect themselves the most understand how to keep themselves safe through:

- Overlearning
- Pre-teaching
- Use of assessment
- Post-teaching
- Key content is decided and highlighted Chunking information when teaching
- Following the Trust Curriculum For All (next page)

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LOCAL NEED

At Cambrai, we have used Public Health Data for Richmondshire to determine the most essential priorities for our local area. The most current data highlights alcohol, smoking, substance misuse, road safety and hospital admissions as areas of concern for young people.

Alongside this, we also use the school's locality to determine other key priorities. The fastest flowing river in the country runs through Catterick, the River Swale and as such, we have ensured that water safety is covered in our curriculum.



AMBITION FOR ALL

We want all children to develop their confidence, resilience and selfesteem, learn to identify and manage risk and make informed choices within our curriculum. It enables them to recognise, accept and shape their identities, to understand and accommodate difference and change, to manage emotions and to communicate constructively in a variety of settings. It is essential that all children develop an understanding of themselves, become empathetic and are able to work with others in order to form and maintain positive relationships, develop the essential skills for future employability and better enjoy and manage their lives.

All children's needs and barriers are carefully considered, whether these are SEND needs which require addressing or particular talents and strengths that require nurturing. We follow the Lingfield Education Trust 'Curriculum for ALL' quidance to ensure that all children can show the best version of themselves through our curriculum.

	range of	to support children with SEND in meeting the ambitious curricular goals, we apply a specific support, adaptation and modification methods, specific to the child and their hese could include:
Ambition for ALL Special Educational Needs	Cognition & Learning Needs	 Recognise the increased vulnerabilities of learners and ensure that the key safety messages are delivered in an age and stage appropriate way with regular checking of understanding Reduce the cognitive load required for tasks (minimising the amount of steps, simplifying the recording, not overloading with non-essential information) Pre-teaching of pertinent vocabulary will support learning, as well as having clear displays and/or points of reference for the children to remember and use vocabulary correctly. Use of additional adult when possible Differentiated outcomes and tasks Simpler versions of text so that reading materials match the child's reading ability Mixed ability groupings/paired work/peer support Writing frame/structured activities, Task targets/clear success criteria. Splitting up tasks into smaller units of work Visual stimuli/hooks- turn abstract in to concrete An appreciation that this might be the area where the child excels
Ambiti Special Ed	Communication & Interaction Needs	 Pre-teaching of pertinent vocabulary will support learning, as well as having clear displays and/or points of reference for the children to remember and use vocabulary correctly. Pre-teaching vocabulary, vocabulary maps/word banks Use of visuals to support understanding of key concepts Use of own communication methods / aids — such as PECS, Makaton, writing, drawing
	Sensory / Physical Needs	 Awareness of sensory needs, modification of learning environment (light, sound, seating) Modifying visual resources e.g. pictures, text Written sources may be converted to auditory form Provide activities that require movement for pupils who learn best through doing and for pupils who find it difficult to sit still for long periods – e.g. role-play, using the interactive whiteboard with pupil involvement.
	SEMH	 Pre-emptively pre-teach sessions for when the teaching of the curriculum and personal beliefs may conflict
	Some ch	ildren show skill, knowledge or aptitude above that which is typically expected for their

subject, for their age. It is important that these children are afforded the opportunity to shine.

- · Pupils demonstrate an emotional intelligence and an understanding of issues beyond their chronological age
- Pupils use their knowledge and understanding of PSHE and apply this knowledge when reading wider texts
- Pupils use knowledge and understanding of PSHE to make connections between topics covered and different issues
- Pupils demonstrate a confidence to question and debate real life issues

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MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

Children at Cambrai have access to additional support with their mental health. These are offered at three levels, universal, targeted and specialist and this is outlined below.



- PSHE Lessons, Mental Wellbeing strand
- Assemblies
- Whole school worry box
- Qualified Senior Mental Health Lead
- Pupil Voice Conference
- Anti-bullying policy
- •Wealth of extra-curricular opportunities
- Pupil Parliament so that children's voice is heard
- Regular family events
- Signposting for parents



- •Service Pupils Champion
- Mindfulness Club
- FFAST
- Educational Psychology
- Therapeutic counselling
- SEMH Hub
- •Bereavement support Just B
- Early Help



RSE STATUTORY GUIDANCE

Our PSHE curriculum is designed to incorporate all of the statutory quidance from the 'Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education' document from 2021, as well as going beyond this in other areas such as money and finance. Our Medium Term Plans set out how each unit links to this statutory quidance, incorporating the following areas:

- Relationships Education
 - Families and people who care for me
 - Caring friendships
 - Respectful relationships
 - Online relationships
 - Being safe
- Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing
 - 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



FUNDAMENTAL BRITISH VALUES

Fundamental British Values are interwoven throughout our PSHE curriculum. They are referred to consistently through whole school assemblies and events. We actively promote the values and challenge opinions or behaviours that are contrary to Fundamental British Values.

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IMPACT - HOW WILL WE KNOW WE ACHIEVED OUR AIMS?



Children
confidently talk
about their
learning and show
an understanding
that our world is
diverse.



Children use language to describe emotions and they interact appropriately in social situations.



Children make healthy choices in their friendships, the exercise they engage in and the food that they eat.



Children can talk about potential risks to their safety in person, in social situations and when online, and suggest ways to mitigate these.



Children
demonstrate
responsibility in
their behaviour and
engagement with
others, and
understand that
there are
consequences for
poor choices.



Children can talk about what makes them unique and their part in our school family. They engage with the wider community through school, making positive contributions.

Long Term Plan



Text in red are key questions to revisit and check pupil understanding as they are core concepts for all to grasp.



	Reception		Year 1	Year 2		Year 3	
Sc	:	Who is in my family? Who do I look after? What can other people do to make me feel good?	 What do I like about my friend? What does my friend like about me? What can other people do to make me feel good? Why shouldn't I tease other people? What is bullying? 	 Why are friends important? What can other people do to make me feel good? What can I do to help other people feel good? How have my relationships changed as I have grown up? Why are some parents married and some not? Also – See GC Unit for this year		 Why do friendships change? How can I be a good friend? What are the characteristics of a good friendship? Why can it be fun to have friends who are different to me? How do I know if I'm being bullied? What do I do if I'm being bullied? How can I makeup with someone if we've fallen out? 	
Relationships	Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		
		How do I fix a friendship issue without fighting? What are some of the bad ways people can behave towards one another? What are the characteristics of a healthy family life? (times of difficulty, protection and care, time and sharing). Why are strong friendships welcoming of others? Can people of the same sex love one another? Is this ok? Families are all different – what do they look like? What do the words 'lesbian' and 'gay' mean? What is grooming (including online)? What is discrimination?	 What are the important relationship now? What is love? How do we show love another? Why does calling someone 'gay' co. What should I do if someone is being abused? Can some relationships be harmful? What aspects of a relationship requifrom the other person? What are relationship boundaries – they different with different people friends, siblings, strangers etc.) What are the signs of grooming (inc.) What is the difference between dis and harassment? What are 'protected characteristics 	to one unt as bullying? bullied or ire 'permission' and how are (parents, luding online)? crimination	Why do relationships of How can I cope with a friends? Why do people get may what can I do about for What are the qualities! Should everyone have At what age is it legal partnership? What does it mean to I what is acceptable to peers? How can I report child recognise it?	aship happy or unhappy? hange during adolescence? changing relationships with my family and arried or have a civil partnership? amily and friendship break-up? shouldlookforin a partner? a boyfriend or girlfriend at myage? I to have sex / get married/ or have a civil be gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender? suching and behaviour amongst my I on child abuse and how can i act' and why is it important?	



	Reception	Year 1	Year	2	Year 3	
My Body and My Health	Why are girls' and boys' bodies different? Why and when do I need to wash my hands? How do I keep myself safe in the sun? How can I look after my teeth?	parts of girls' and boys' bodies? • How can I look after my new adult teeth? How long will they need to last me? • How can I keep myself healthy? (exercise, food, sleep). was a baby? What is a heal spreading in s using tissues e Why are medi and why can' people's medi		changed since I et? diseases I (washing hands, locked away ake other	 Why are some children growing quicker than others? What is the difference between prescription and non-prescription medicines? What are the risks of an inactive lifestyle (incl obesity)? Why is sleep so important? 	
	 Why is my body changing? Why are some girls in my class taller than the boys? How do girls and boys grow differently? Why are we all different? Is it ok to be different? What are similarities and differences between boys and girls? Should boys and girls behave differently? What is puberty? Does everyone go through it? What body changes do boys a puberty? What body changes do boys a puberty? What is the menstrual cycle? Is my body normal? What is a How will my body change as I why are some drugs 'good' are immediate and future health? Why is immunisation and vaccond what is our food made up of (nutritional content) 		what age? girls go through at rmal' body? older? ome drugs 'bad' for our	developer, w Why do the m thin/muscley likethis? People say or adolescence body? How do horm What is the m fertility? Why do boys How do we k warnings) What are the help others of	Year 6 What is normal for my age? If I am a late- vill catch up? nedia show so many pictures of v/perfect celebrities? Shouldwealllook our hormones are raging during e-what effect do they have on the nones affect boys and girls differently? enstrual cycle and how does it affect get erections? know when we may becoming ill (early e basic concepts of first aid – how can I confidently? cial media affect my body image?	



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Life Cycles	How are other children similar and different to me?	How much have I changed since I was a baby?	 Where do babies come from? How has my body changed since I was a baby? 	 How do different animals look after their babies before and after birth? How do different animals have babies?
fe Cy	Year 4	Year 5	,	Year 6
Life	need a male and a female?	 What are eggs and sperm? How does the baby develop? How is a baby born? What does a new baby need to happy and healthy? 	be baby?	



Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
 Why do I have to be clear about knowing 'yes', 'no, 'I'll ask' and 'I'll tell'? I understand the rules of school and why they keep me safe. What are the rules for crossing the road? 	 See 'people who help me' What are the rules of food hygiene? How can I keep my food safe for my friends? What would I do if I was lost? What is a stranger? Why is playing with matches and fire so dangerous? 	 Which parts of my body are private? When is it OK to let someone touch me? How can I say 'no' if I don't want someone to touch me? Who should I tell if someone wants to touch my private parts? What is 'personal space' and how close is 'too close'? What is the firework code – and why is it so important? What is a secret? 	What are good habits for looking after my growing body? What do I do if someone wants me to do something dangerous, wrong or makes me feel uncomfortable? What new things do we have to think about to keep us safe now we are in the juniors (road safety, online, personal responsibility)? What are the dangers of deep water? How can I keep myself safe around water?
Year 4	Year	5	Year 6
 When is it good or bad to keep secrets? What is the difference between a secret surprise? Should we never take risks? And if we do, can we do this safely? How can we assest risk? What can impact how much personal sp someone needs? Am I ok to change my mind? 	and danger? how • What is peer pressure an againstit? • How do I report abuse, i	neutral and nunderstand the tween a risk, hazard and how can I be strong including online?	mean that choices can have positive, negative consequences)? (begin to ne concept of a 'balancedlifestyle.) alcohol and using drugs affect my but behaviour?

Keeping Safe and Looking After Myself



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Help Me	community who can help us?Who can lask if I need to know something?	Who can I ask if I need to know something? Who can I go to if I am worried about something? Why must an adult always supervise what I'm doing online?	 Who can I ask if I need to know something? Who can I go to if I am worried about something? Who can I talk to if I see something that worries me online? What is a bystander 	 Who can I talk to if I feel anxious or unhappy? What does it mean to trust someone? Can you trust everyone online? Why not? How can I report concerns about something I've seen online?
Who	Year 4	Year	5	Year 6
People Who Help	Where can I find information about growing up? Who could I contact for advice about issues or concerns arising from being on line?	 can I safely find extra info? How do I know if someone Who can I talk to if I'm worn mental health? Can I ever be sure that who is 'real'. What is a digital per How can I talk to someone 	 Who can I talk to for help and advice and where can I safely find extra info? How do I know if someone is trustworthy? Who can I talk to if I'm worried about someone's mental health? Can I ever be sure that who I am talking to online is 'real'. What is a digital persona? 	



	Reception	Year 1	Ye	ar 2	Year 3
Feelings and Attitudes	 What do I have to do for myself now I am at school? Do I understands the school rules? 	How can I show that I am a 'good person' and not just well behaved?	erson' and not just • What makes me feel bad?		 How do I know how other people are feeling? What is respect – and how do I show it – especially if they are very different to me? Why should I be respected – and be respected by others?
	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6	
	 Why are my feelings changing as I get older? How do I feel about growing up and changing? How can I cope with strong feelings? What is 'character' – and what is mine? What are 'stereotypes' and why do people have them? 	 What kinds of feelings come with puberty? How can I cope with these different feelings and moodswings? How can I say 'no' to someone without hurting their feelings? What should I do if my family or friends don't see things the way I do? What do families from other cultures and religions think about growing up? Can I believe everything I see on the TV about perfect bodies/ relationship/girls and boysto be true? Can we change our character? How has my character been developed? 		 Is it normal to be attracted or in love with someone of the same gender? Does this mean I am gay or lesbian? What are the different ways that we can show people that we love them? What should I do if I feel I am being pressured into doing something? My religion says that being gay or having sex before is marriage is wrong, what should I think? What is the difference between sexual attraction and 	



	Reception	Year 1 Year 2		2	Year 3
Mental Wellbeing	 How am I feeling? Do I know why? Can I identify my feelings using picture cues? Do I know I can speak to adults about my feelings and emotions? Can I use 'Feelings books' to recognise my feelings? 	How can we keep our mind healthy as well as our bodies? Can I identify my feelings and emotions using picture cues? Do I know what loneliness is? Do I know where I can get help in school?	 Why is it normal to feel a range of emotions? How can we talk about our emotions – and why is it important? Can I identify other people's feelings and emotions using picture cues? Do I know how to seek advice if I am being cyber bullied? Do I know that staff in school have special training to help with mental well-being? (This includes issues arising on-line). 		 What is a scale of emotion? How do my emotions affect my behaviours? What are MY self-care techniques? How do I know when I need them? What are the benefits of being outdoors in promoting good mental health? Do I understand that cyber bullying has a negative and often long lasting impact on mental well-being? Do I know the role of a mental health first aider?
	Year 4	Year	5		Year 6
	 Why is mental wellbeing an important part of daily life, in the same way as physical health? How can exercise impact positively on mental health? What are the benefits of physical exercise in promoting good mental health? What is isolation and loneliness? Do I have any strategies to help with cyber bullying? Do I know that some illnesses can't be seen? (mental health issues) 	 How can we talk about our emotions – and why is it important in working out their root cause? Why is isolation and loneliness so damaging to our mental health? Can I understand the contributions of organisations and wider agencies to help promote mental health and well-being? (Age Concern etc.) Do I understand how social media can be both positive and negative on my well-being? Do I know the signs and symptoms of a mental health illness? What is a counsellor? 		 How common are mental health problems – how do people cope? Can I understand the contributions of organisation and wider agencies to help promote mental health and well-being within our community? (Foodban etc.) What can I do to support myself and others with isolation and loneliness? Can I understand why organisations and celebrities have rejected the use of social media platforms and 	



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		
Our World	 Do some families celebrate different things and occasions to mine? Why? What are my responsibilities as a child in school (sharing, taking turns, manners etc). How do I know I'm part of 'Team Cambrai'? 	What harms our local area? (litter, dog mess, speeding etc). Why do we need rules? What would it be like without them? How do we know what is right and wrong? Where do our rules come from? Also – See GC Unit for this year	 What do we like to spend our money on and how can we keep it safe? Why is saving a good idea? Also – See GC Unit for this year 	Why does a country with lots of different cultures and customs an interesting and lively place to live? What is a democracy and how do we know we are part of one? Also – See GC Unit for this year		
	Year 4	Year !	5	Year 6		
Living in	 Does everyone earn the same amount of money—and is this fair? Why is money so important to our lives? What is a community? Why does the world need charity? What are our 'fundamental British values'? How is democracy linked to our government formation? Also – See GC Unit for this year	 Why aren't all countries of the 'fundamenta'? Do all countries of the 'fundamenta'? Do all countries of the the the the the the the the the the	an', 'debt', and 'tax' society through the ent have to spend de democracy? al British values' so lies have these? Why emmunity group? Why emocracy in our good idea? Wha What is the differ Why does the UK this say about the How and why do reality? Why and how are others are made needed in differe can we take part in m What is a pressur	rence between 'value' and cost'? give so much in overseas aid? What does UK? The set he media promote its own sense of there rules and laws that protect us and and enforced, why are different rules ent situations and how aking and changing rules? The service of the servi		
		Also – See GC Unit for this year				

Alan Our World



	Year 1 Me!	Year 2 My family!	Year 3 Where I live!
Global Citizenship	 What makes us 'us'? Does everyone have the same background as you? In what ways are we all different? Where have our families 'come from?' What are the fun things that we like doing? Do we all like the same things? Does it matter if we don't all like the same thing? Why is it good for us to like different things? What would happen if we all liked the same things? Where does the money come from to pay for the fun things we like doing? What kinds of jobs do we know about? Why are all jobs important? What do adults spend money on? Do they always have a choice? What do you spend your money on? Do you always have a choice? Who pays for the library / park / sports centres to be built? What happens if someone spoils them or steals from them? 	 What is a family? Who makes up your family? What are the different kinds of family? Is everyone within a family always 'the same' as everyone else within the family? Are all families the same? How could they be different? What could we learn and enjoy from families of different cultures (e.g. foods, festivals, stories). How are all families similar – regardless of culture or faith? When does a family need to work together to achieve something? Do some families find life easier than others? Why? What can be done about it? What things do you need as an individual? What things do you want? What is the difference? Would everyone in your class choose the same items? What kinds of things do families need to pay for? How might a family of a different religion or culture spend their money differently? What would be the same? How do families pay for their needs? How do we decide which 'wants' to buy? Which kinds of jobs do people in our families do? Do they all work the same hours and in the same ways? Can you share out some pretend money for your family – deciding between needs and wants appropriately? Can you pay the needs first (taxes, food, bills etc) 	 What is a community? What is your community? Who lives in your community? Why are we allowed to go where we like in our community and the UK? What is liberty? What facilities are available in your community? What businesses are available in your community other than the shops!? What religious buildings are within your community? Who visits these? Which times does the community come together? What is the benefit of everyone joining in? How has the community developed over time? Who has joined the community and what have they brought to it? Who pays for the facilities that are free to use? Who decides what to be built and who has to look after them? What happens if your community cannot provide a service? E.g. supermarket or bank? How is the community represented? Who speaks for the community and how are they chosen? Can you plan a new community? Can you take account of limited space and the facilities that are most needed? Can you work democratically to decide what to include? Can you justify your choices? Which members of the community are paid for? E.g. Police Officer, Fireman, Teacher. Can you identify public sector workers? How are these people paid for? Can you decide how you will spend your 'wages' after giving some to the 'council' to pay for the public sector workers?

Pay, jobs, work, facilities, money, bank, tax, pocket money, choice, council, government, difference, respect, culture. Family, extended, goals, achieve, needs, wants, luxuries, job, full time, part time, shifts, pay, taxes, bills, faith, culture, diversity, respect, heritage, charity.

Community, facilities, services, businesses, faith buildings, wages, taxes, council, public sector, private sector, town planning, democracy, liberty.

Year 6 Global Community! Can children understand that importing and exporting must happen in order for us to have all of the things that we Do children understand that oil must be bought in from other countries if the country doesn't have any? Why is oil Discuss why lots of the items that we buy often come from Asian countries - 'Made in Taiwan' / 'Made in China'. Why? Talk about our favourite foods – where do they originate from? Do any of the ingredients not grow here? How can we aet them? How do they aet here? Why are some countries rich and some countries poor? Is this Why do some countries help other countries financially? Do Why do some people move from one country to another? Do people ever choose to leave Great Britain to live What happens when a country cannot sell enough of its products / resources in order to buy the things that its Use coloured cards with mixed up pieces across groups to look at the idea of trading. Must swap one each time until one country has all of the coloured cards it needs. Repeat, with some countries having more pieces in the first place – to represent that some countries start with more natural resources than others. Why aren't all items from poor countries 'fair trade'?

Year 4 The Big City!

- What is a city? What are our nearest cities? What is. our capital city?
- How has the city grown overtime and throughout history? Who has visited / conquered and stayed or left culture behind?
- Which facilities and building will only usually be found in a city?
- Why wouldn't a small town or a village usually have a cathedral or a university?
- Children identify their strengths and think of some jobs that they would maybe be good at based on these. Why is it important to value other people's skills and points of view?
- Can children match a range of skills to a selection of iobs?
- Can children write a job advert for a chosen job?
- Can children identify which kinds of shops / services will be located in different parts of the city? (E.g. shops for families near homes)
- Can children understand why some cities have certain zones within them, e.a. 'Chinatown' within Newcastle Upon Tyne. Why might this have developed and what would be built there?
- Can children identify a good place for a new supermarket within the city? Can they think about where people live, where will be busy at night and transport links?
- Can children explain why cities may have larger or more police stations? Are people who live in cities more likely to be a criminal? What is a criminal and why do we have laws to protect us from them?

Year 5 Our Country!

- How is Great Britain divided up? What are some of the key islands within the British Isles?
- What kind of country is Great Britain?
- How has our culture and heritage been affected by the history of Great Britain?
- What does it mean to be British? Why is Great Britain seen as a good county to live in?
- What are key British values of liberty, tolerance and respect and how do they relate to you?
- What would the UK be like if our liberty was taken? Has this happened in any other countries?
- Who does Great Britain 'belong to'? What does 'British' mean? Is everyone who lives here 'British'? Why are they entitled to the same British values?
- Talk to the children about a ready meal. How many different businesses have been involved in its production? (E.g. printers, farmers, chefs, logistics etc, etc)
- Does it matter where the businesses are? Which businesses could be anywhere in the country and any distance away from their customer? (Internet / post / phone based companies).
- Discuss the idea of a farmer who grows wheat. Which logistics company will he use? A company based close by, or the cheapest one? Would they charge to come to him? Would they still be better off?
 - How do businesses ensure they are getting a good deal from each other? Why is fairness an important British value?
 - What would happen if one business in the supply chain did not deliver their promise?
- How do businesses become bankrupt?
- Which businesses may get some funding from the aovernment? Why?

University, cathedral, Durham, Newcastle, York, London, demand, skills, apply, services, residential, transport, criminal, culture, identity

Great Britain, British Isles, Isle of Wight, Isle of Mann, supply chain, demand, deal, quote, logistics, value for money, bankrupt, government funding, liberty, values, tolerance, respect, immigration, emigration, heritage.

Import, export, economies, weak / strong, developed countries, natural resources, population, governments, corruption, human rights, working conditions, cheap products, immigration, emigration, charity

need?

important?

they have to?

somewhere else?

population needs?

What is fair trade?

Vocabulary **Progression** Rec **Y1 Y2 Y3 Y4 Y5 Y6 Key Vocabulary** Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary family friend friend friendship partnership love adolescence mother/mum friendship friendship relationship conflict discrimination marriaae father/dad relationship relationship feelings resolution bullying civil partnership step family (if app) differences healthy feelings feelings caring harassment brother emotions caring caring **qualities** healthy/unhealthy relationships sister kind/unkind sharing hurt healthy relationships peers grandparents kind/unkind **aualities** changes communication responsibilities bisexual carer qualities hurt bullying trust permission transgender feelings teasing respect characteristics respect trust attraction care/caring respect marriage differences opinions mutual respect transvestite love Trust commitment respect partnerships boundaries trans-sexual protect bully changes disagreements lesbian characteristics acceptable similar communication gay aroomina unacceptable different help grooming protection boundaries discrimination disclosure consent **Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary** Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Germs Growing Changes Puberty Wet dreams Physical/Emotional Adolescence Washing Vagina/vulva Change Prescription Height changes Erection Soap Penis Grown Non-prescription Growth Menstrual cycle Sperm Sun cream Private Disease Medicines Behaviour Semen **Hormones** Shade Emergency Healthy diet - food Inactive Differences **Hormones** Body changes Hat Toothbrush group Lifestyle Similarities Differences/similarities Fertility Toothbrush Medicines Healthy Risk Male Drugs Menstrual cycle Female Basic body parts Consent Safe Obesity **Immunisation Ovaries** Washing Sleep Vaccination Confidentiality Germs Calories Social Media Nutrition Body image Food groups First aid Key Vocabulary **Key Vocabulary** Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary **Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary** Similarities baby mother animals Egg - ovaries sexual intercourse male Sperm – testicles love differences changes baby care female woman erection body born looking after egg - ovaries womb - uterus sperm birth feedina sperm - testicles reproduction semen changes life cycle reproduction umbilical cord egg Foetus womb - uterus birth ovaries Baby reproduction life cycle conception Child/toddle life cycle healthy consent Teenager needs contraception Adult fertility Elderly IVF - surrogacy Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary **Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary Key Vocabulary** rules helping vagina/vulva secrets puberty habits choices road safety trusted adults penis personal hygiene surprises personal hygiene consequences Code of Conduct emergency appropriate touch diet differences sanitary products impact services underwear risk taking menstrual cycle safety exercise concepts hygiene trust safety periods sleep lifestyle washing/clean/ger confiding assessment peer pressure dangers alcohol ms personal space safety personal space reporting decisions stranger firework code impact risk/hazard/danger responsibility behaviour matches safety water shock water safety drugs

secrets

abuse

fire

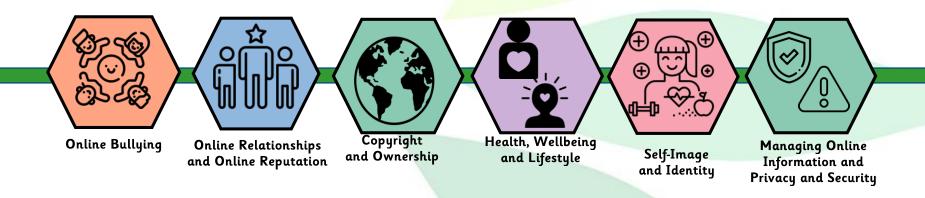
Vocabulary Progression

0331011	Rec	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
	Key Vocabulary trusted adult asking worried permission child line NSPCC Police Fire brigade Doctors Nurses Teachers Armed forces	Key Vocabulary trusted adult worried supervise permission online child line NSPCC	Key Vocabulary trusted adult worried supervise permission online child line NSPCC bystander	Key Vocabulary anxious trusted adult trusted friend online concerns reporting child line NSPCC	Key Vocabulary information advice issues concerns reporting appropriate age restrictions security settings child line NSPCC	Key Vocabulary trustworthy advice mental health genuine digital persona disclosure appropriate behaviour age restrictions security settings responsibility child line NSPCC	Key Vocabulary trustworthy advice healthy/unhealthy bullying disclosure harm security settings responsibility child line NSPCC
8	Key Vocabulary rules Code of Conduct independence responsibility	Key Vocabulary school virtues behaviour qualities respect	Key Vocabulary changes feelings worries pride expectations	Key Vocabulary respect self-respect feelings emotions differences acceptance	Key Vocabulary emotional character stereotypes self esteem differences acceptance puberty views opinions	Key Vocabulary mood swings puberty sexual feelings opinions views acceptance character self esteem body image religions relationships boundaries attraction	Key Vocabulary attraction gender gay/lesbian pressure grooming religion choices healthy/unhealthy relationships differences discrimination sexual orientations race equality judgement mutual respect
2	Key Vocabulary feelings emotions recognising my feelings	Key Vocabulary mind body healthy feelings emotions loneliness cyber bullying	Key Vocabulary Emotions Important feelings advice cyber bullying trusted adult mental health	Key Vocabulary emotional scale self-care techniques benefits promoting cyber bullying negative impact role responsibility	Key Vocabulary mental well being physical health physical exercise isolation loneliness Strategies hidden illnesses	Key Vocabulary emotions root cause mental health organisations agencies social media positive and negative impact signs symptoms	Key Vocabulary coping strategies organisations wider agencies community isolation loneliness rejected support guidance
	Key Vocabulary family celebrate different occasions responsibilities team	Key Vocabulary harm rules right wrong behaviour actions	Key Vocabulary Money Payment Wages Saving Bank account Safe Spend	Key Vocabulary Culture Customs Democracy	Key Vocabulary Money Earn Wages Employment Community Charity British values Democracy	Key Vocabulary Interest Loan Debt Tax Government British Values Importance Voluntary Community	Key Vocabulary Borrow Save Interest Media Rules and laws Enforced Protect Pressure

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Consent	Why do I have to be clear about knowing 'yes', 'no, 'I'll ask' and 'I'll tell'?	Who does my body belong to?	Which parts of my body are private? When is it OK to let someone touch me? How can I say 'no' if I do not want someone to touch me? Who should I tell if someone wants to touch my private parts?	What do I do if someone wants me to do something dangerous, wrong or makes me feel uncomfortable?		What aspects of a relationship require 'permission' from the other person? What are relationship boundaries – and how are they different with different people (parents, friends, siblings, strangers etc) What is peer pressure and how can I be strong against it? How can I say 'no' to someone without hurting their feelings?	What is acceptable touching and behaviour amongst my peers? How can I report child on child abuse and how can I recognise it? Does conception always happen or can it be prevented? What are the different ways that we can show people that we love them? What should I do if I feel I am being pressured into doing something?
Bullying	How are other children similar and different to me? Do I understands the school rules? Do some families celebrate different things and occasions to mine? Why?	Why shouldn't I tease other people? What is bullying?	Do I know how to seek advice if I am being cyber bullied? What is a bystander?	How do I know if I am being bullied? What do I do if I am being bullied? Do I understand that cyber bullying has a negative and often long lasting impact on mental well- being?	What are some of the bad ways people can behave towards one another? Why are we all different? Is it ok to be different? What are 'stereotypes' and why do people have them?	Why does calling someone 'gay' count as bullying? What should I do if someone is being bullied or abused? Can some relationships be harmful? How do I report abuse, including online?	How can I report child on child abuse and how can I recognise it? What should I do if I think someone is being bullied or harmed online?
Personal Space and Privacy		What do we call the different parts of girls' and boys' bodies?	Which parts of my body are private? What is a secret? What is 'personal space' and how close is 'too close'?	What is respect – and how do I show it – especially if they are very different to me? Why should I be respected – and be respected by others?	What are similarities and differences between boys and girls? When is it good or bad to keep secrets? What is the difference between a secret and surprise? What can impact how much personal space someone needs?	What are relationship boundaries – and how are they different with different people (parents, friends, siblings, strangers etc). How can I cope with different feelings and mood swings?	Why do relationships change during adolescence? How can I cope with changing relationships with my family and friends?
Grooming	Who can I go to if I am worried about something?		What is a secret? Who can I go to if I am worried about something? What makes me feel bad?	What do I do if someone wants me to do something dangerous, wrong or makes me feel uncomfortable?	What is grooming (including online)?	What are the signs of grooming (including online)? Can I ever be sure that who I am talking to online is 'real'. What is a digital persona?	If I trust someone, do I trust them about everything? What should I do if I feel I am being pressured into doing something?

Online Safety

"You have the right to get information in lots of ways so long as its safe. Article 17



Strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Privacy and Security AUTI	To identify some simple examples of my personal information.	To recognise more detailed examples of information that is personal to me.	To describe how online information about me could be seen by others.	To give reasons why I should only share information with people I choose to and can trust.	To explain that others online can pretend to be me or other people, including my friends.	To create and use strong and secure passwords.	To use different passwords for a range of online services. To know what to do if my password is lost or stolen.
Online Relationships <mark>AUT2</mark>	To recognise some ways in which the internet can be used to communicate.	To use the internet with adult support to communicate with people I know.	To use the internet to communicate with people I don't know well (e.g. email a penpal in another school/ country).	To give examples of technology-specific forms of communication (e.g. emojis, acronyms, text speak).	To describe strategies for safe and fun experiences in a range of online social environments.	To explain that there are some people I communicate with online who may want to do me or my friends harm. I can recognise that this is not my/our fault.	To show I understand my responsibilities for the well-being of others in my online social group.
Health, Well-being and Lifestyle <mark>SPR1</mark>	To identify rules that help keep us safe and healthy in and beyond the home when using technology.	To explain rules to keep us safe when we are using technology both in and beyond the home.	To explain simple guidance for using technology in different environments and settings.	To explain why spending too much time using technology can sometimes have a negative impact on me; I can give some examples of activities where it is easy to spend a lot of time engaged.	To explain how using technology can distract me from other things I might do or should be doing.	To describe ways technology can affect healthy sleep and can describe some of the issues.	To describe common systems that regulate age-related content (e.g. PEGI, BBFC and parental warnings) and describe their purpose.
Online Bullying <mark>\$PR1</mark>	To describe ways that some people can be unkind online.	To describe how to behave online in ways that do not upset others and can give examples.	To explain what bullying is, how people may bully others and how bullying can make someone feel.	To describe appropriate ways to behave towards other people online and why this is important.	To recognise when someone is upset, hurt or angry online.	To recognise online bullying can be different to bullying in the physical world and can describe some of those differences.	To describe how to capture bullying content as evidence (e.g. screen-grab, URL, profile) to share with others who can help me.
Online Reputation SPR2	To identify ways that I can put information on the internet.	To recognise that information can stay online and could be copied.	To explain how information put online about someone can last for a long time.	To explain how to search for information about others online.	To describe how to find out information about others by searching online.	To search for information about an individual online and summarise the information found.	To explain the ways in which anyone can develop a positive online reputation.
Managing Online Information <mark>SUM1</mark>	To talk about how to use the internet as a way of finding information online.	To give simple examples of how to find information using digital technologies.	To use simple keywords in search engines.	To demonstrate how to use key phrases in search engines to gather accurate information online.	To analyse information to make a judgement about probable accuracy and I understand why it is important to make my own decisions regarding content.	To evaluate digital content and can explain how to make choices about what is trustworthy e.g. differentiating between adverts and search results.	To define the terms 'influence', 'manipulation' and 'persuasion' and explain how someone might encounter these online.
Self-image & Identify <mark>SUM1</mark>	To recognise that I can say 'no' 'please stop' 'I'll tell' 'I'll ask' to somebody who asks me to do something that makes me feel sad, embarrassed or upset.	To recognise that there may be people online who could make me feel sad, embarrassed or upset.	To explain how other people's identity online can be different to their identity in real life.	To explain how I can represent myself in different ways online.	To explain how my online identity can be different to the identity I present in 'real life'.	To explain how identity online can be copied, modified or altered.	To describe ways in which media can shape ideas about gender.
Copyright and Ownership <mark>SUM2</mark>	To know that work I create belongs to me.	To explain why work I create using technology belongs to me and say why it belongs to me.	To recognise that content on the internet may belong to other people.	To explain why copying someone else's work from the internet without permission isn't fair and can explain what problems this might cause.	When searching on the internet for content to use, I can explain why I need to consider who owns it and whether I have the right to reuse it.	To assess and justify when it is acceptable to use the work of others.	To demonstrate the use of search tools to find and access online content which can be reused by others.



At Cambrai, we take our duty to ensure that our children are safe online seriously. As such, we carefully plan and map learning to ensure that all requirements of the RSE 2020 curriculum are addressed – and beyond.

RSE and Heath Education Mapping

Ensuring all areas connected to e-safety are addressed

- Included in online safety programme for this year group (above)
- P Included in online safety programme for this year group (above) and this year group's PSHE curriculum units
- P Included in this year group's PSHE curriculum units

+‡+

Online Relationships			Year Group				
Pupils should know			Covered				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.			Р	Р	Р	Р	
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			Р	Р	Р	Р	
associated with people they have never met.							
how information and data is shared and used online.							

There is a full document available, which covers all of the RSE guidance areas:

- Online relationships
- Being safe
- Mental wellbeing
- Internet safety and harms