

Relationships and Sex Education Policy

Date of policy	15 th September 2021
Review date	
Headteacher's signature	Signed copy on file in HT office
Chair of Governors' signature	Signed copy on file in HT office

Introduction

Glade Academy is situated in the town of Brandon in Suffolk and is part of the Eastern Multi Academy Trust. Pupils at Glade Academy are aged 4 -11 years and come from a wide range of backgrounds. The school has pupils whose families have lived in the local area for many years, families that are relatively new to the town and pupils for whom English is an additional language. With three USAF bases nearby, the school also welcomes children from US military families. This mix of experiences and cultures enriches Glade Academy and we are proud to be a diverse, open and accepting school.

This Relationships and Sex Education policy reflects the Trust wide RSE policy which can be found on Glade Academy's website. Guidance from the DfE, PSHE Association and Suffolk Health were also used to inform this document.

Our School Vision

Glade will be a safe and inclusive academy of excellence; empowering and encouraging every member of its community to discover and celebrate their talents, strengths and interests.

Our children will be articulate, respectful, adaptable to a range of situations, and resilient; they will have a positive 'Can Do' attitude in school and beyond.

Children will leave Glade Academy as independent learners with high levels of selfconfidence, they will be tolerant and understanding of the needs and beliefs of those around them, and they will have the skills and attitudes necessary to build successful and fulfilling relationships; to play a valued role within their future families and communities, with the courage and commitment to strive to achieve their dreams.

Definition of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)

 RSE is about helping children to understand the characteristics of safe, positive and healthy relationships.

 RSE is about the physical, emotional, moral, social and cultural development of pupils.

 RSE involves learning about relationships, sexual health, sexuality, healthy lifestyles, diversity and personal identity.

RSE involves a combination of sharing information and exploring issues and values.

• Our RSE curriculum is designed to support children growing up in an increasingly complex and digital world. RSE will help pupils to make the right decisions and keep themselves safe and happy.

RSE is <u>not</u> about the promotion of sexual activity.

Legislation:

Primary schools must provide relationships education to all pupils as per **section 34** of the Children and Social Work Act 2017. This policy and the attached appendices have been written with regard to the statutory guidance for **Relationships Education**, **Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education 2019** from the Department for Education (DFE). In addition, this policy and our practice in school is influenced by legislation and guidance including:

The Education Act 1996

The Equality Act 2010

Keeping Children safe in Education 2021

The Right to Withdraw

 In primary schools parents do not have the right to withdraw their children from relationships education.

 Parents have the right to withdraw their children from the non-statutory components of sex education within RSE.

 Requests for withdrawal should be discussed with and put in writing to the Headteacher.

Alternative work will be given to pupils who are withdrawn from sex education.

Aims of RSE

At Glade Academy we are aware that young people are growing up in an increasingly complex world and living their lives seamlessly on and offline. This presents many positive and exciting opportunities, but also challenges and risks. In this current environment, children and young people need to know how to be safe and healthy, and how to manage their academic, personal, emotional, moral and social lives in a positive way.

At Glade Academy we aim to:

Work in partnership with parents to develop the knowledge and skills of pupils.

 Offer pupils a planned programme of education about human development, healthy relationships and sexuality which is age and developmentally appropriate to the maturity of the child.

 Teach sexuality in a moral framework which emphasises stable relationships and a healthy family life. Encourage pupils to develop a positive view of themselves, to respect others, and to consider how their choices affect their own wellbeing and that of others.

Help pupils understand that they have rights over their own bodies.

 Help pupils recognise pressure in all its forms and develop strategies to resist and overcome this.

Give pupils skills to recognise and manage risks both in the real and online worlds, ensuring they are keeping themselves safe.

 Support pupils to understand how to keep their bodies and minds healthy and what they can do to improve their health and wellbeing.

Provide opportunities for all pupils to access learning appropriate to their needs.

Support pupils to understand and make sense of the real-life issues they are experiencing in the world around them and manage and explore difficult feelings and emotions.

Policy Development

Glade Academy will consult with parents, pupils and staff when developing or making changes to this RSE policy. This will be through:

1. Review – PSHE Lead will pull together all relevant information including relevant national and local guidance. The draft policy will be reviewed by members of the Senior Leadership team.

2. Staff consultation – all school staff will have the opportunity to look at the policy and make recommendations.

3. Parent/carer consultation – the policy will be shared with parents/carers and their comments or suggestions welcomed.

4. Pupil consultation – Through school council and small group interviews pupils will have the opportunity to give their opinions and say what they want from RSE lessons.

5. Ratification – once any amendments are made, the policy will be shared with governors and ratified.

RSE Curriculum at Glade Academy

The Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education, and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 have made Relationships Education compulsory in all primary schools. The DfE has set out what pupils should know by the end of primary (Appendix 1).

Sex education is not compulsory in primary schools, however at Glade we deliver a unit of sex education during the first half of the Summer Term. This is taught with sensitivity to children and families and is age appropriate. Glade PSHE long term plan (Appendix 2) and PSHE overview (Appendix 3) give details of what is taught at what age. The Sex Education element in the overview is in purple and includes the vocabulary used in teaching.

RSE at Glade Academy is embedded in the school's PSHE curriculum. Biological aspects of RSE are also taught within the science curriculum, and other aspects are included in religious education (RE).

Relationships education will focus on friendships, family relationships, and relationships with other peers and adults in an age appropriate way. Throughout these areas of learning care is taken to ensure that there is no stigmatisation of children based on their home circumstances (families can include single parent families, families headed by grandparents, adoptive parents, foster parents/carers, young carers, LGBT parents amongst other structures)

Sex education will focus on how the human body grows and changes, including puberty, how a baby is conceived and born, body ownership, and safeguarding. All of this helps to keep children safe.

Content is matched to the age of the children and knowledge builds as they move through their school year groups.

The RSE curriculum at Glade school aims to:

Provide a framework in which sensitive discussions can take place.

Prepare students for puberty and give them an understanding of sexual development and the importance of health and hygiene, whilst also preparing students for the changes that occur to their bodies, minds and emotions.

 Help students develop feelings of self-respect, confidence and empathy...to understand that love and care is required in relationships.

 Create a positive culture around issues of sexuality and relationships and enable our students to better understand the nature of relationships.

Teach students the correct vocabulary to describe themselves and their bodies.

To know about the risks of being online and how to stay safe.

To know and understand about human reproduction, whilst using the correct terminology to describe male and female reproductive organs.

To know where and how to seek information and advice when they need help.

To be able to recognise when something is risky or unsafe.

To support pupils to stay safe and prepare for life in modern Britain.

Teaching of RSE

Safe & effective practice:

A unit of work that specifically looks at RSE Relationships and Sex education is taught in summer term one. This is:

 Taught by a member of teaching staff who is known to the pupils - the class teacher or a member of the teaching staff they have regular contact with.

Delivered in a familiar and comfortable environment.

 Taught from the school's agreed curriculum content which is age and stage appropriate.

 Taught using resources and teaching methods which have been approved by the PSHE lead and the SLT.

 Taught through a spiral curriculum which revisits previous learning and builds knowledge and understanding in gradual steps.

 Delivered across a sequence of lessons which build knowledge and understanding at a gentle pace.

Teachers ensure that the learning environment is safe by:

Setting clear ground rules which are to be adhered to by all staff and pupils present.

Organising seating so that pupils do not feel threatened or embarrassed.

Making provision for supporting pupils who may struggle to adhere to the ground rules or deal with the content of the lessons (this may include arranging for additional staff to support in the lesson or be on standby).

 Ensuring that lessons are well prepared and that all staff present are clear about the level of content that will be covered – age and stage appropriate.

 Providing adequate lesson time for discussion, to answer questions, deal with misconceptions and ensure that the pupils have properly understood the content.

Providing opportunities through the class *Listening Box* or the *RSE Questions Box* for pupils to ask questions in written form to avoid risk of embarrassment or judgement. This will also provide the teacher with time to assess whether the question fits within the age & stage requirements and decide how/whether the question should be answered.

• Giving scenarios for discussion which allow pupils to explore an issue without relating it to personal experience (de-personalisation).

Ground rules include: (Appendix 3)

- Allowing others to speak without interruption or judgement.
- Avoiding giving personal information or asking others to do so.
- Accepting that people will hold a range of views.
- Being respectful to everyone in the lesson at all times.
- Discussing and challenging viewpoints respectfully.
- Accepting that people will have a range of knowledge and understanding.

De-personalisation techniques are used to:

 Allow pupils to share and explore different aspects of RSE without fear of being judged or labelled.

Allow pupils to consider issues that they have not had experience of.

Support pupils to understand that all people are different and that not everyone

feels the same way, lives the same lifestyle or will share the same experiences.

 Teach pupils that all issues which affect society, such as discrimination, are relevant to everyone.

Inclusivity and Equality of Opportunity

In the teaching of RSE at Glade Academy we will consider the needs of our school community; pupils' ability, age, readiness, cultural backgrounds, religious beliefs, family situations, Special Educational Needs, gender identity and sexual orientation. Through conversation and consultation with pupils, school council, parents and staff we become aware of the specific needs of our students.

Our RSE programme will ensure that all students can access our RSE provision. We recognise the right for <u>all</u> students to have access to factually correct, age appropriate and relevant RSE and staff will identify students with additional needs (SEN, EAL, individual needs) who could benefit from a small group or bespoke approach to sensitive and challenging areas of the relationships and sex education programme.

We promote diversity and inclusion and consider all pupils' needs by using materials which are inclusive of race, age, gender identity and sexual orientation to ensure that all parts of our school community are recognised. We use RSE as a way to further address diversity issues, to challenge prejudice and to promote acceptance and equality for all.

Parents

Parents are key partners in the provision of RSE and PSHE and regular information will be provided about curriculum content and when parents can expect topics to be delivered.

Parents are encouraged to talk to their children about the RSE and PSHE they receive at school to put this into context within the family home, in line with their own values and beliefs.

Parents are encouraged to speak to the class teacher in the first instance if they have any questions about any aspect of the programme of work.

Safeguarding

At Glade Academy we recognise that effective RSE explores appropriate actions in relationships and can lead to disclosures from students requiring a safeguarding referral to the DSL (designated safeguarding lead). In the event of a disclosure staff must follow the school's safeguarding referral procedure.

Prior to teaching of RSHE commencing, teachers consult with DSL to ensure relevant issues can be addressed and student needs met. While ground rules within a classroom may require students to keep lesson content confidential, this does not extend to staff, who must not promise confidentiality in the event of a disclosure.

All staff at Glade Academy have undergone safeguarding training and the safety and well-being of children is paramount.

Roles & Responsibilities:

Governors will:

- ✤ Approve the RSE policy and hold the Headteacher accountable for its implementation.
- Ensure the curriculum is well led, effectively managed and well planned.
- Evaluate the quality of provision through regular and effective self-evaluation.
- Ensure teaching is delivered in ways that are accessible to all pupils with SEND.

 Provide clear information for parents on subject content and their rights to request that their children are withdrawn.

 Ensure the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures the school can fulfil its legal obligations.

The Headteacher will:

- Oversee the overall implementation of this policy
- Ensure staff are suitably trained to deliver the subjects
- Ensure that parents are fully informed of this policy
- * Review requests from parents to withdraw their children from the subjects
- Discuss requests for withdrawal with parents
- Organise alternative education for pupils, where necessary, that is appropriate and purposeful
- Report to the governing board on the effectiveness of this policy

The PSHE Lead will:

- Ensure the curriculum meets national requirements.
- Develop the PSHE curriculum (including the RSHE programme) in conjunction

with the senior leadership team, teachers, pupils and parents.

- Monitor teaching and learning of RSHE across the school.
- Ensure that planning matches the agreed curriculum at Glade.
- Action plan for future development.
- Ensure effective use of resources.

Class teachers will:

- Deliver high-quality and age-appropriate lessons in line with statutory requirements and the school's agreed curriculum.
- Use a variety of teaching methods and resources to provide an engaging curriculum that meets the needs of all pupils.
- Ensure they do not express personal views or beliefs when delivering the programme.
- Model positive attitudes to relationships, health and sex education.
- Respond to any safeguarding concerns in line with the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy.

 Act in accordance with planning, monitoring and assessment requirements for the subject.

- Liaise with the SENCO to identify and respond to individual needs of pupils with SEND.
- Work with the Senior Leadership Team and curriculum leaders to evaluate the quality of provision.

Parents/carers will:

- Support school staff to shape the curriculum for relationships, health and sex education
- Communicate openly and constructively with school staff regarding relationships, health and sex education
- Attend, or contribute to, any consultation or information sessions regarding the delivery of relationships, health and sex education.

Pupils will:

Be expected to engage fully in RSE and when discussing issues related to RSE, treating others with respect and sensitivity.

Monitoring arrangements

The delivery of RSE will be monitored by the PSHE lead, SLT and the curriculum lead through:

- Lesson visits
- Planning scrutiny
- Work scrutiny
- Pupil conversation

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

Staff Training

All staff responsible for the delivery of RSE will be supported on the delivery of RSE by SLT and the PSHE subject lead. RSHE will be included on the school's continuing professional development calendar. Visitors from outside school such as the school nurse may also be invited to provide support and training to staff teaching RSE as required.

By the end of primary school pupils should know

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Families and	 That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability
people who care about me	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	 How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends
friendships	 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 violence 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

TOPIC	PUPILS SHOULD KNOW
Respectful relationships	 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 giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults
Online relationships	 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	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
	· 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

Glade Academy PSHE long term plan (including RSE)

becial to us?Who helps us tos and others;safe?who care for(+ Anti-bullying vos we belongKeeping ourselveessafe; people whous stay safe.	week) being healthy; bygiene; medicines;	money? (+ Aspirations week) Money; making choices; needs and	What is the same and different about us (including SRE) Ourselves and others; similarities and	How can we look after each other and the world? Ourselves and others;
who care for (+ Anti-bullying voices we belong safe; people who	week)Being healthy;eshygiene; medicines;o helppeople who help us	(+ Aspirations week) Money; making choices; needs and	(including SRE) Ourselves and others;	world? Ourselves and others;
es we belong Keeping ourselve safe; people whe	hygiene; medicines; b help people who help us	Money; making choices; needs and	Ourselves and others;	Ourselves and others;
es safe; people who	o help people who help us	choices; needs and		
			similarities and	The second se
us stay safe.	with health.			the world around us;
		wants.	differences;	caring for others;
			individuality; our	growing and changing.
			bodies. <u>SRE</u> Myself and	
			others. Family.	
			Friendships. Choices.	
			Body parts.	
keep agood What is hullwing) What can belo us an	www. What jobs do popula		What holes us to stay
				What helps us to stay safe?
				Keeping safe;
				recognising risks, rules.
				recognising risks, rules.
		•	-	
respect for othe	5.	internet.		
			-	
			Differences- DOys and	
i	p; feeling <u>week</u>) anaging Behaviour; bully ts. words and action	p; feeling anaging Behaviour; bullying drinking, playing and stay healthy?	(including Anti-bullying p; feeling anagingand stay healthy? Being healthy; eating; drinking, playing and sleeping.do? (+ Aspirations week) People and jobs; money; role of the	kes a good (including Anti-bullying p; feeling anagingWhat is bullying? (including Anti-bullying week) Behaviour; bullying ts.What can help us grow and stay healthy? Being healthy; eating; drinking, playing and sleeping.What jobs do people do? (+ Aspirations week) People and jobs; money; role of theHow do we recognise our feelings? (including SRE) Feelings; mood; times of change; loss and

		your body. Different body parts.	

Υ3	What are families like? Families; family life; caring for each other.	How can we be a good friend? (+Anti-Bullying week) Friendship; making positive friendships; managing loneliness; dealing with arguments.	Why should we eat well and look after our teeth? Being healthy, eating well, dental care.	What makes a community? (+ Aspirations week) Community; belonging to groups; similarities and differences; respect for others.	What keeps us safe? (including SRE) Keeping safe at home and school; hygiene; medicines and household products. SRE Family differences. Challenging stereotypes. Differences - male and female. Decision making. Safety.	Why should we keep active and sleep well? Being healthy; keeping active; taking rest.
Y4	What strengths, skills and interests do we have? Self-esteem; self- worth; personal qualities; goal setting; managing setbacks.	How do we treat each other with respect? (+Anti-Bullying week) Respect for self and others; courteous behaviour; safety; human rights.	How can we manage our feelings? Feelings and emotions; expression of feelings; behaviour.	How can our choices make a difference to others and the environment? (+ Aspirations week) Caring for others; the environment; people and animals; shared responsibilities, making choices and decisions.	How will we grow and change? (including SRE) SRE Growing and changing. Body changes and reproduction. What is puberty. Changing relationships Basic facts about pregnancy.	How can we manage risk in different places? Keeping safe; out and about; recognising and managing risk.

Y5 Ho		How can triands	How can druge	What decisions can	What makes up our	What jobs would we
	ow can we help in an	How can friends	How can drugs		What makes up our	
	ccident or	communicate safely?	common to everyday	people make with	identity?	like?
	mergency?	(+Anti-Bullying week)	life affect health?	money?	(including SRE)	Careers; aspirations;
Ba	asic first aid;	Friendships;	Drugs; alcohol and	(+ Aspirations week)	Identity; personal	role models; the
ac	ccidents; dealing with	relationships;	tobacco; healthy	Money; making	attributes and	future.
en	mergencies.	becoming	habits	decisions; spending	qualities; similarities	
		independent; online		and saving.	and differences;	
		safety.			individuality;	
					stereotypes.	
					SRE Puberty- physical	
					and emotional	
					changes. Puberty and	
					hygiene.	
					Menstruation and wet	
					dreams.	
					Respectful	
					relationships.	
	ow can we keep healthy	y as we grow?	How can the media influ	ence people?# (+	What will change as we	
	Anti-Bullying week)		Aspirations week)		independent? (including	
	ooking after ourselves; §		Media literacy and digita	al resilience; influences		
inc	independent; taking more responsibility.		and decision making;		adulthood; independend	
					school. SRE Puberty and	reproduction.
					Relationships and reproc	duction. How babies are
					made -conception and p	regnancy. Being a good
					parent.	

Glade Academy PSHE learning objectives overview (including RSE)

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y1	Who is special to us?	Who helps us to stay safe?	What helps us to stay	What can we do with	What is the same and	How can we look after each
	 That family is one of the 	(including anti-bullying	healthy	money?	different about us? (incl	other and the world?
	groups they belong to, as	<u>week)</u>	 What being healthy 	(+ Aspirations week)	<u>SRE)</u>	 How kind and unkind
	well as, for example,		means and who helps them		 Know and value the 	behaviour can affect
	school, friends, clubs.	 That people have 	to stay healthy (e.g. parent,	 What money is - that 	different groups to which	others.
	 About the different 	different roles in the	dentist, doctor).	money comes in different	they belong.	 How to be polite and
	people in their family /	community to help them	 That things people put 	forms.	 What they like/dislike 	courteous.
	those that love and care for	(and others) keep safe - the	into or onto their bodies	 How money is obtained 	and are good at.	 How to play and work co-
	them.	jobs they do and how they	can affect how they feel.	(e.g. earned, won,	 What makes them special 	operatively.
	 What their family 	help people.	 How medicines (including 	borrowed, presents).	and how everyone has	 The responsibilities they
	members, or people that	 Who can help them in 	vaccinations and	How people make choices	different strengths.	have in and out of the
	are special to them, do to	different places and	immunisations) can help	about what to do with	 How their personal 	classroom.
	make them feel loved and	situations; how to attract	people stay healthy and	money, including spending	features or qualities are	 Understand that they
	cared for.	someone's attention or ask	that some people need to	and saving.	unique to them.	have choices.
	 How families are all 	for help; what to say.	take medicines every day	 The difference between 	 How they are similar or 	 Recognise that choices
	different but share	 How to respond safely to 	to stay healthy.	needs and wants - that	different to others, and	and responses will be
	common features – what is	adults they don't know.	 Why hygiene is important 	people may not always be	what they have in	affected by different
	the same and different	 What to do if they feel 	and how simple hygiene	able to have the things	common.	factors.
	about them.	unsafe or worried for	routines can stop germs	they want.	Their bodies capabilities	
		themselves or others; and	from being passed on.		and uniqueness.	

About different features	the importance of keeping	What they can do to take	• How to keep money safe	Identify similarities and	 Recognise that some
of family life, including	on asking for support	care of themselves on a	and the different ways of	differences between	choices will be wrong and
what families do / enjoy	until they are heard.	daily basis, e.g. brushing	doing this.	themselves and the	other choices will be right.
together.	• How to get help if there is	teeth and hair, hand		opposite gender.	 Identify a simple way of
 That it is important to tell 	an accident and someone is	washing.		Recognise and name, using	decision making.
someone (such as their	hurt, including how to dial			the proper terminology the	 How people and animals
teacher) if something about	999 in an emergency and			main external parts of the	need to be looked after and
their family makes them	what to say.			body and what those parts	cared for.
feel unhappy or worried.				do.	 What can harm the local
Describe who a friend is				That the parts of bodies	and global environment;
and what a friend does.				covered with underwear	how they and others can
Understand some skills				are private.	help care for it.
needed to make and				SE Vocabulary similar,	 How people grow and
maintain friendships.				different, family, boy, girl,	change and how people's
				penis, vagina, male, female.	needs change as they grow
					from young to old.
					 How to manage change
					when moving to a new
					class/year group.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Y2	What makes a good friend?	What is bullying? (including	What can help us grow and	What jobs do people do?	How do we recognise our	What helps us to stay safe?
	 Appreciate that everyone 	anti-bullying week	stay healthy?	 How jobs help people 	feelings?	 How rules and
	needs caring for.	 How words and actions 	 That different things help 	earn money to pay for	(including SRE)	restrictions help them to
	Identify ways to show care	can affect how people feel.	their bodies to be healthy,	things they need and want.	 How to recognise, name 	keep safe (e.g. basic road,
	towards each other.	 How to ask for and 	including food and drink,	 About a range of 	and describe a range of	fire, cycle, water safety; in
	Understand that we all	give/not give permission	physical activity, sleep and	different jobs, including	feelings.	relation to
	have different needs and	regarding physical contact	rest.	those done by people they	 What helps them to feel 	medicines/household
	need different types of care	and how to respond if	 That eating and drinking 	know or people who work	good, or better if not	products and online).
	(depending on our	physical contact makes	too much sugar can affect	in their community.	feeling good.	 How to identify risky and
	circumstances and also the	them feel uncomfortable or	their health, including	 How people have 	 How different things / 	potentially unsafe
	different stages in our lives)	unsafe.	dental health.	different strengths and	times / experiences can	situations (in familiar and
	 How to make friends with 	 Why name-calling, hurtful 	 How to be physically 	interests that enable them	bring about different	unfamiliar environments,
	others.	teasing, bulling and	active and how much rest	to do different jobs.	feelings for different	including online) and take
	 How to recognise when 	deliberately excluding	and sleep they should have	 How people use the 	people (including loss,	steps to avoid or remove
	they feel lonely and what	others is unacceptable.	everyday.	internet and digital devices	change	themselves from them.
	they could do about it.	 How to respond if this 	 That there are different 	in their jobs and everyday	and bereavement or	 How to resist pressure to
	 How people behave when 	happens in different	ways to learn and play. •	life.	moving on to a new	do something that makes
	they are being friendly and	situations.	How to know when to take		class/year group).	them feel unsafe or
	what makes a good friend.	 How to report bullying or 	a break from screen-time.		 How feelings can affect 	uncomfortable, including
	 How to resolve 	other hurtful behaviour,	 How sunshine helps 		people in their bodies and	keeping secrets.
	arguments that can occur	including online, to a	bodies to grow and how to		their behaviour.	 How not everything they
	in friendships.	trusted adult and the	keep safe and well in the		 Ways to manage big 	see online is true or
	 How to ask for help if a 	importance of doing so.	sun.		feelings and the	trustworthy and that
	friendship is making them		 How to look after parts of 		importance of sharing their	people can pretend to be
	unhappy.		the body.		feelings with someone they	someone they are not.
			 Why it is important to 		trust.	 How to tell a trusted
			keep clean.		 How to recognise when 	adult if they are worried for
			 Describe and know how 		they might need help with	themselves or others,
			to carry out basic hygiene.		feelings and how to ask for	worried that something is
			 Know what to take 		help when they need it.	unsafe or if they come
			responsibility for and when		Describe some differences	across something that
			to ask for help.		between male and female	scares or concerns them.
					animals.	

	1	1		
			Describe the ways boys and	
			girls can be the same and	
			different	
			Understand that some	
			people have fixed ideas	
			about what boys and girls	
			can do.	
			Describe the difference	
			between male and female	
			babies	
			Describe some differences	
			between girls and boys.	
			Describe the differences	
			between males and female	
			adults.	
			Understand that making a	
			new life needs a male and	
			female.	
			Name the male and female	
			external body parts.	
			<u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar,	
			different, sex, boy, girl,	
			male, female, body parts,	
			penis, vagina.	
			penis, vagina.	

Y3	What are families like?	How can we be a good	Why should we eat well	What makes a community?	What keeps us safe?	Why should we keep active
	 How families differ from 	friend? (including anti-	and look after our teeth?	 How they belong to 	(including SRE)	and sleep well?
	each other (including that	bullying week)	 How to eat a healthy diet 	different groups and	 How to recognise hazards 	 how regular physical
	not every family has the	 See themselves as unique 	and the benefits of	communities, e.g.	that may cause harm or	activity benefits bodies and
	same family structure, e.g.	and special, recognising	nutritionally rich	friendship, faith, clubs,	injury and what they	feelings.
	single parents, same	strengths, abilities and	foods.	classes/year groups.	should do to reduce risk	 how to be active on a
	sex parents, step-parents,	personal characteristics	 How to maintain good 	 What is meant by a 	and keep themselves (or	daily and weekly basis -
	blended families, foster	Build self-esteem and	oral hygiene (including	diverse community; how	others) safe.	how to balance time online
	and adoptive parents).	confidence by looking at	regular brushing and	different groups make up	 How to help keep their 	with other activities
	 How common features of 	their skills and	flossing) and the	the wider/local community	body protected and safe,	 how to make choices
	positive family life often	achievements.	importance of regular visits	around the school.	e.g. wearing a seatbelt,	about physical activity,
	include shared experiences,	Identify personal areas that	to the dentis.t	 How the community 	protective clothing and	including what and who
	e.g. celebrations, special	need improving and who	 How not eating a 	helps everyone to feel	stabilizers.	influences decisions
	days or holidays.	might help them with this.	balanced diet can affect	included and values the	 That their body belongs 	 how the lack of physical
	 How people within 	 How friendships support 	health, including the	different contributions that	to them and should not be	activity can affect health
	families should care for	wellbeing and the	impact of too much	people make.	hurt or touched without	and wellbeing
	each other and the	importance of seeking	sugar/acidic drinks on	 How to be respectful 	their permission; what to	 how lack of sleep can
	different ways they	support if feeling lonely or	dental health.	towards people who may	do and who to tell if	affect the body and mood
	demonstrate this.	excluded.	 How people make choices 	live differently to them.	they feel uncomfortable.	and simple routines that
	 How to ask for help or 	 How to recognise if 	about what to eat and		 How to recognise and 	support good quality sleep
	advice if family	others are feeling lonely	drink, including who or		respond to pressure to do	 how to seek support in
	relationships are making	and excluded and	what influences these.		something that makes	relation to physical activity,
	them feel unhappy,	strategies to include them.	 How, when and where to 		them feel unsafe or	sleep and rest and who to
	worried or unsafe	 How to build good 	ask for advice and help		uncomfortable (including	talk to if they are worried.
		friendships, including	about healthy eating and		online).	
		identifying qualities	dental care.		 How everyday health and 	
		that contribute to positive			hygiene rules and routines	
		friendships.			help people stay safe and	
		 That friendships 			healthy (including how to	
		sometimes have			manage the use of	
		difficulties, and how to			medicines, such as for	
		manage when there is a			allergies and asthma, and	
		problem or an argument			other household products,	
		between friends, resolve			responsibly).	
		disputes and reconcile			 How to react and respond 	
		differences.			if there is an accident and	

friendship is making them unhappy, feel injuries e.g. scratches, grazes, burns. uncomfortable or unsafe and how to ask for support. • What to do in an emergency, including calling for help and speaking to the emergency speaking to the emergency speaking to the emergency services. • Be able to use basic techniques to resist pressure. • Understand that males and females can do the same tasks and enjoy the same things • Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Understand that there are stereotypes (fixed ideas) abut what males and females can do. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. Recognise the difference between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body part suing agreed words. SE Vocabulary	· · · · ·			
unhappy, feelgrazes, burns.uncomfortable or unsafe• What to do in anand how to ask for support.• Be able to use basic• Be able to use basiccalling for help andtechniques to resistspeaking to the emergency, includingpressure.• Understand that males andfermales can do the sametasks and enjoy the samethingsUnderstand that there areor risky way can come froma variety of sources,a variety of sources,including media and peoplethey know.Be able to demonstratesimple decision-makingstrategies.strategies.between males andfemales including bodyparts.Name male and femalebody parts.Name and and peoplestrategies.		 How to recognise if a 	how to deal with minor	
uncomfortable or unsafe and how to ask for support. • What to do in an emergency, including calling for help and speaking to the emergency services. • Be able to identify potential dangers in different environments. • Understand that males and females can do the same tasks and enjoy the same tashot that males and females can do. <				
and how to ask for support. • Be able to use basic techniques to resist pressure. • Be able to identify potential dangers in different environments. • Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. Be able to demonstrate Streeotypes. Streeo			u	
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techniques to resist speaking to the emergency pressure. • Be able to identify obtained Understand that males and females can do the same tasks and enjoy the same different environments. tasks and enjoy the same • Recognise that pressure Understand that there are to behave in an acceptable Understand that there are or risky way can come from atereotypes (fixed ideas) a variety of sources, about what males and including media and people females can do. they know. Recognise and challenge Be able to demonstrate stereotypes. simple decision-making strategies. strategies. between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl, strategies.				
pressure. services. • Be able to identify potential dangers in different environments. Understand that males and females can do the same tasks and enjoy the same things • Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Understand that there are stereotypes (fixed ideas) a bout what males and females can do. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. Recognise and challenge strategies. Recognise the difference between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl,		• Be able to use basic	calling for help and	
 Be able to identify potential dangers in different environments. Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. 		techniques to resist	speaking to the emergency	
potential dangers in different environments. • Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies.females can do the same tasks and enjoy the same Understand that there are stereotypes (fixed ideas) about what males and females can do. Recognise and challenge Stereotypes. Recognise the difference between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl,		pressure.	services.	
different environments.		Be able to identify	Understand that males and	
 Recognise that pressure to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. 		potential dangers in	females can do the same	
to behave in an acceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies.		different environments.	tasks and enjoy the same	
or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies.		 Recognise that pressure 	things	
a variety of sources, including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies. Be able to demonstrate strategies. Be able to demonstr		to behave in an acceptable	Understand that there are	
including media and people they know. Be able to demonstrate simple decision-making strategies.		or risky way can come from	stereotypes (fixed ideas)	
they know. Be able to demonstrate stereotypes. simple decision-making strategies. Recognise the difference between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl,		a variety of sources,	about what males and	
Be able to demonstrate stereotypes. simple decision-making Recognise the difference between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl,		including media and people	females can do.	
simple decision-making strategies.		they know.	Recognise and challenge	
strategies. between males and females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. SE Vocabulary Similar, different, boy, girl,		Be able to demonstrate	stereotypes.	
females including body parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,		simple decision-making	Recognise the difference	
parts. Name male and female body parts using agreed words. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,		strategies.	between males and	
Name male and female body parts using agreed words. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,			females including body	
body parts using agreed words. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,			parts.	
words. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,			Name male and female	
<u>SE Vocabulary</u> Similar, different, boy, girl,			body parts using agreed	
Similar, different, boy, girl,			words.	
			SE Vocabulary	
female, male, hedy parts			Similar, different, boy, girl,	
ientale, body parts,			female, male, body parts,	
penis, testicles, vulva,				
vagina.			vagina.	
Appropriate, inappropriate,			Appropriate, inappropriate,	
Pressure, serious,				
uncomfortable feelings.				

Y4	What strengths, skills and	How do we treat each	How can we manage our	How can our choices make	How will we grow and	How can we manage risk in
	interests do we have?	other with respect?	feelings?	a difference to others and	change?	different places?
	 how to recognise 	(including anti-bullying	 how everyday things can 	the environment?	(including SRE)	 how to recognise,
	personal qualities and	week)	affect feelings	how people have a	about puberty and how	predict, assess and manage
	individuality	how people's behaviour	• how feelings change over	shared responsibility to	bodies change during	risk in different situations
	 to develop self-worth by 	affects themselves and	time and can be	help protect the world	puberty.	 how to keep safe in the
	identifying positive things	others, including online	experienced at different	around them	 how puberty can affect 	local environment and less
	about themselves and their	 how to model being 	levels of intensity	 how everyday choices can 	emotions and feelings	familiar locations (e.g. near
	achievements	polite and courteous in	 the importance of 	affect the environment	 how personal hygiene 	rail, water, road;
	 how their personal 	different situations and	expressing feelings and	 how what people choose 	routines change during	fire/firework safety; sun
	attributes, strengths, skills	recognise the respectful	how they can be expressed	to buy or spend money on	puberty	safety and the safe use of
	and interests contribute to	behaviour they should	in different ways	can affect others or the	 how to ask for advice and 	digital devices when out
	their self-esteem	receive in return	 how to respond 	environment (e.g.	support about growing and	and about)
	 how to set goals for 	 about the relationship 	proportionately to, and	Fairtrade, single use	changing and puberty.	 how people can be
	themselves	between rights and	manage, feelings in	plastics, giving to charity)	Growing and changing: the	influenced by their peers'
	 how to manage when 	responsibilities	different circumstances	 the skills and vocabulary 	human life cycle and how	behaviour and by a desire
	there are set-backs, learn	 about the right to privacy 	 ways of managing 	to share their thoughts,	the body changes.	for peer approval; how to
	from mistakes and reframe	and how to recognise when	feelings at times of loss,	ideas and opinions in	Body changes and	manage this influence
	unhelpful thinking.	a confidence or secret	grief and change	discussion about topical	reproduction: That during	 how people's online
		should be kept (such as a	 how to access advice and 	issues	puberty, the body changes	actions can impact on other
		nice birthday surprise	support to help manage	 how to show care and 	from a child into a young	people
		everyone will find out	their own or others'	concern for others (people	adult. Why the body	 how to keep safe online,
		about) or not agreed to and	feelings	and animals)	changes in puberty	including managing
		when to tell (e.g. if		 how to carry out personal 	identify some basic facts	requests for personal
		someone is being upset or		responsibilities in a caring	about pregnancy	information and
		hurt)		and compassionate way	What is puberty: To learn	recognising what is
		 the rights that children 			about the physical changes	appropriate to
		have and why it is			associated with puberty.	share or not share online
		important to protect these			Know that each person	 how to report concerns,
		 that everyone should feel 			experiences puberty	including about
		included, respected and			differently	inappropriate online
		not			SE Vocabulary	content and contact
		discriminated against; how			Similar, different, boy, girl,	 that rules, restrictions
		to respond if they witness			female, male, body parts,	and laws exist to help
		or experience exclusion,			penis, testicles, vulva,	people keep safe and how
		disrespect or discrimination			vagina, pubic hair, life cycle,	

 how to respond to aggressive or inappropriate behaviour (including online and unwanted physical contact) – how to report concerns. To know when assertiveness is required Know how to be assertive in different situations. 	k	eproduction, physical, oregnancy, puberty, child, adult,	to respond if they become aware of a situation that is anti-social or against the law.

Y5	How can we help in an	How can friends	How can drugs common to	What decisions can people	What makes up our	What jobs would we like?
	accident or emergency?	communicate safely?	everyday life affect health?	make with money?	identity?	 that there is a broad
	 how to carry out basic 	(including anti-bullying	how drugs common to	 how people make 	(including SRE)	range of different jobs and
	first aid including for burns,	week)	everyday life (including	decisions about spending	 how to recognise and 	people often have more
	scalds, cuts, bleeds,	 about the different types 	smoking/vaping-nicotine,	and saving money and	respect similarities and	than one during their
	choking, asthma attacks or	of relationships people	alcohol, caffeine and	what influences them	differences between	careers and over their
	allergic reactions	have in their lives	medicines) can affect	 how to keep track of 	people and what they have	lifetime
	 that if someone has 	 how friends and family 	health and wellbeing	money so people know	in common with others	 that some jobs are paid
	experienced a head injury,	communicate together;	 that some drugs are legal 	how much they have to	 that there are a range of 	more than others and some
	they should not be moved	how the internet and social	(but may have laws or	spend or save	factors that contribute to a	may be voluntary (unpaid)
	 when it is appropriate to 	media can be used	restrictions related to	 how people make choices 	person's identity (e.g.	 about the skills,
	use first aid and the	positively	them) and other drugs are	about ways of paying for	ethnicity, family, faith,	attributes, qualifications
	importance of seeking	 how knowing someone 	illegal	things they want and need	culture, gender, hobbies,	and training needed for
	adult help	online differs from knowing	 how laws surrounding the 	(e.g. from current	likes/dislikes)	different jobs
	 the importance of 	someone face-to-face	use of drugs exist to	accounts/savings; store	 how individuality and 	 that there are different
	remaining calm in an	 how to recognise risk in 	protect them and others	card/credit cards; loans)	personal qualities make up	ways into jobs and careers,
	emergency and providing	relation to friendships and	 why people choose to use 	 how to recognise what 	someone's identity	including college,
	clear information about	keeping safe	or not use different drugs	makes something 'value for	(including that gender	apprenticeships and
	what has happened to an	 about the types of 	 how people can prevent 	money' and what this	identity is part of personal	university
	adult or the emergency	content (including images)	or reduce the risks	means to them	identity and for some	 how people choose a
	services.	that is safe to share online;	associated with them	 that there are risks 	people does not	career/job and what
		ways of seeking and giving	 that for some people, 	associated with money (it	correspond with their	influences their decision,
		consent before images	drug use can become a	can be won, lost or stolen)	biological sex)	including skills, interests
		or personal information is	habit which is difficult to	and how money can affect	 about stereotypes and 	and pay
		shared with friends or	break	people's feelings and	how they are not always	 how to question and
		family	 how organisations help 	emotions.	accurate, and can	challenge stereotypes
		 how to respond if a 	people to stop smoking and		negatively influence	about the types of jobs
		friendship is making them	the support available to		behaviours and attitudes	people can do
		feel worried, unsafe or	help people if they have		towards others	 how they might choose a
		uncomfortable	concerns about any drug		 how to challenge 	career/job for themselves
		 how to ask for help or 	use		stereotypes and	when they are older, why
		advice and respond to	 how to ask for help from 		assumptions about others	they would choose it and
		pressure, inappropriate	a trusted adult if they have		Puberty: The main physical	what might influence their
		contact or concerns about	any worries or concerns		and emotional changes	decisions.
		personal safety	about drugs		that happen during puberty	

impact of puberty on the body and the importance of physical hygiene. Ways to get help and support during puberty. How to stay clean during puberty. How emotions change during puberty. Describe different types of intimate relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships and intimate friendships and intimate dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SEV ocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			
body and the importance of physical hyginen Ways to get help and support during puberty. How to stay clean during puberty. How emotions change during puberty. Describe different types of itlimate relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships and intimate friendships and intimate dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Inderstand why girls and work detail. Understand why girls and work periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			Puberty and hygiene: the
of physical hygiene. Ways to get help and support during puberty. How to stay clean during puberty. How emotions change during puberty. Describe different types of intimate relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to mansage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why gifs and women have periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			
Image: Section of Sectio			
Image: state in the state			
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How emotions change during puberty. Describe different types of intimate relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			during puberty. How to
during puberty. Describe different types of intimate relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SE Pocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			stay clean during puberty.
Image:			How emotions change
relationships including marriage. The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. <u>5: Vocabulary</u> Stereotype, assumptions			during puberty. Describe
Image: The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			different types of intimate
Image: The similarities and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			relationships including
and differences between friendships and intimate friendships Menstruation and wet dreams: understand that menstruation and wet dreams are a normal part of growing up Know how to manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Stereotype, assumptions			
Image: second			
Image: state of the state			friendships and intimate
Image: stand stan			
Image: Second			Menstruation and wet
Image: state in the state			dreams: understand that
Image: special			menstruation and wet
Image: special			dreams are a normal part
manage periods and wet dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			of growing up Know how to
dreams. Explore menstruation issues in detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Stereotype, assumptions			
Image: stand with the stand with th			
detail. Understand why girls and women have periods. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Stereotype, assumptions			menstruation issues in
girls and women have periods. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> Stereotype, assumptions			detail. Understand why
SE Vocabulary Stereotype, assumptions			
Stereotype, assumptions			periods.
			SE Vocabulary
			Stereotype, assumptions
traditionally, influence,			traditionally, influence,
attitude, challenge.			
Identity, ethnicity,			
preferences, gender,			
biological sex, culture,			
hobbies, individuality,			
unique, similarities,			
			differences

	Emotions, roller coaster, up and down, frustrated, angry, moody, sexy feelings, adolescent, advice, support Puberty, mature, child, teenage, adult, private parts, genitals, vulva, vagina, penis, testicles, scrotum, breasts, pubic hair, larynx, Adam's apple. Relationship, physical intimacy, marriage, civil partnerships, commitment. reproductive organs, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovary/ovaries, menstruation, menstrual cycle, period, blood, sanitary pads, tampons, sperm, semen, erection, ejaculation, wet dream.
	ejaculation, wet dream.

Y6	How can we keep healthy as we grow?	How can the media influence people?	What will change as we become more independent?
	(including Anti-Bullying week)	how the media, including online experiences, can affect	(including SRE)
	 how mental and physical health are linked 	people's wellbeing – their thoughts, feelings and actions	that people have different kinds of relationships in their
	 how positive friendships and being involved in activities 	 that not everything should be shared online or social 	lives, including romantic or intimate relationships
	such as clubs and community groups support wellbeing	media and that there are rules about this, including the	 that people who are attracted to and love each other
	 how to make choices that support a healthy, balanced 	distribution of images	can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith; the way couples
	lifestyle including:	• that mixed messages in the media exist (including about	care for one another
	» how to plan a healthy meal	health, the news and different groups of people) and that	 that adults can choose to be part of a committed
	» how to stay physically active	these can influence opinions and decisions	relationship or not, including marriage or civil partnership
	» how to maintain good dental health, including oral	• how text and images can be manipulated or invented;	• that marriage should be wanted equally by both people
	hygiene, food and drink choices	strategies to recognise this	and that forcing someone to marry against their will is a
	» how to benefit from and stay safe in the sun	• to evaluate how reliable different types of online	crime
	» how and why to balance time spent online with other	content and media are, e.g. videos, blogs, news, reviews,	 how puberty relates to growing from childhood to
	activities	adverts	adulthood
	» how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle; the effects	• to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online and	• about the reproductive organs and process - how babies
	of poor sleep; strategies that support good quality sleep	what to do about it	are conceived and born and how they need to be cared
	» how to manage the influence of friends and family on	• how information is ranked, selected, targeted to meet	for
	health choices	the	 that there are ways to prevent a baby being made
	• that habits can be healthy or unhealthy; strategies to	interests of individuals and groups, and can be used to	 how growing up and becoming more independent
	help change or break an unhealthy habit or take up a new	influence them	comes with increased opportunities and responsibilities
	healthy one	 how to make decisions about the content they view 	• how friendships may change as they grow and how to
	 how legal and illegal drugs (legal and illegal) can affect 	online or in the media and know if it is appropriate for	manage this
	health and how to manage situations involving them	their age range	• how to manage change, including moving to secondary
	 how to recognise early signs of physical or mental ill- 	• how to respond to and if necessary, report information	school; how to ask for support or where to seek further
	health and what to do about this, including whom to	viewed online which is upsetting, frightening or untrue	information and advice regarding growing up and
	speak to in and outside school	 to recognise the risks involved in gambling related 	changing
	• that health problems, including mental health problems,	activities, what might influence somebody to gamble and	Puberty and reproduction: To explore the emotional and
	can build up if they are not recognised, managed, or if	the impact it might have	physical changes that occur during puberty.
	help is not sought early on	 to discuss and debate what influences people's 	Relationships and reproduction: How babies are made
	 that anyone can experience mental ill-health and to 	decisions, taking into consideration different viewpoints	Different types of adult relationships
	discuss concerns with a trusted adult		Conception and pregnancy: The process of conception
	• that mental health difficulties can usually be resolved or		and pregnancy. The decisions that have to be made
	managed with the right strategies and support		before having a baby.
			Being a parent: Identify some of the skills and qualities
			needed to be a parent & carer

		Understand the variety of ways in which parents and carers meet the needs of babies and children Recognise that both men and women can take on these roles and responsibilities. <u>SE Vocabulary</u> body image, self-esteem, media, ideal, appearance, stereotype, positive, negative, society sex, heterosexual, homosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, sexual orientation, society, race, civil partnership, commitment reproduction, penis, vagina, breasts, testicles, testes, testosterone, hormones, sperm, periods, erection, wet dreams, masturbation, discharge, acne, body odour, emotions, vulva puberty, male, female, emotions, feelings, hormones, mood swings, anger, uncomfortable, difficult, lonely, confused, sad, nervous, stressed, crush sexual, sexually transmitted infection, intercourse, egg, sperm, safe sex, consent, conceive, conception, condom, contraception, contraceptive pill, rape, incest, legal, illegal, physical contact sexual intercourse, birth, sperm, egg, uterus, womb, zygote, embryo, foetus, umbilical cord, placenta, amniotic sac, nutrients, labour, vaginal birth, caesarean section (C- section), amniotic fluid, fertilise, umbilical cord
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Glade Academy ground rules for RSE

Ground Rules for RSE

- Allow others to speak without interruption or judgement
- Understand others' feelings; be sensitive, listen and respect differences.
- No put downs, discuss and challenge with respect.
- Ask questions if you are unsure about anything
- It is okay to 'pass' on questions
- No personal questions to others
- Use the correct vocabulary ask if you can't remember
- Discuss puberty topics responsibly outside the RSE sessions
- Let an adult know if you want to speak to them privately