Curriculum Growth Journey PSHE



How is PSHE taught at Trinity?

Curriculum Intent:

What do we want to achieve in our PSHE curriculum?

When our children leave Trinity All Saints, they will have acquired the knowledge, understanding and emotions to be an active and successful person in today's diverse society. We want our children to believe in themselves and realise that anything is possible if they put their mind to it. In an ever-changing world, it is important that they are aware, to an appropriate level, of different factors which will affect their world and that they learn how to deal with these so that they have good mental health and well-being.

Our PSHE curriculum develops learning and results in the acquisition of knowledge and skills which will enable children to access the wider curriculum and prepare them to be a global citizen now and in their future roles within a global community. It promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils, preparing them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences for later life. Our Relationships and Sex Education enables our children to learn how to be safe, and to understand and develop healthy relationships, both now and in their future lives.

At Trinity All Saints Primary School we believe that each individual child is very important. We are committed to offering an inclusive curriculum to ensure the best possible progress for all of our pupils, whatever their needs or abilities, so that they can reach their full potential and grow into the very best versions of themselves... We feel that their contribution to school life should be valued and we seek to build their self-esteem.

Spiritual development in our school seeks to support every individual on their spiritual quest.

Implementation:

How will this be achieved?

Our whole curriculum is shaped by our school vision which aims to enable all children, regardless of background, ability, or additional needs, to flourish to become the very best version of themselves. We teach the National Curriculum, supported by a clear skills progression throughout the school. We incorporate our Power of Three curriculum drivers (ACT) within our planning, ensuring children are Active in their learning, Contented in themselves and Thoughtful as a citizen.

At Trinity All Saints, Key Stage I and 2, PSHE is taught through a clear and comprehensive scheme of work in line with the National Curriculum. We ensure we cover the Health and Well-Being, Relationships and Living in the Wider World Learning Opportunities set out in the PSHE Association's Programme of Study, which comprehensively cover the statutory Health Education and Relationships Education guidance.

Pupils are taught PSHE using 'SCARF' which is a spiral, progressive scheme of work, covering all of the above and 'aims to prepare children for life, helping them to know and value who they are and understand how they relate to other people in this ever-changing world'.

Our PSHE programme deals with the diverse beliefs, values and attitudes that individuals and societies hold. It helps pupils to develop themselves, their understanding of the world, and their ability to communicate their feelings. Children at Trinity also acquire an understanding and experiences of British values that are necessary if they are to make sense of their experiences, value themselves, respect others, appreciate differences and feel confident and informed as a British citizen.

At Trinity All Saints, in addition to Relationships Education, we also teach aspects of Sex Education that is covered in our Science curriculum. Alongside this we teach about different kinds of relationships, including same sex relationships, and gender identity because it is important that our children should have an understanding of the full diversity of the world they live in and be prepared for life in modern Britain.

Opportunities for Spiritual development:

We aim to:

- Provide opportunities for experiential techniques such as listening, being still and quiet, perceiving the senses, being aware of the recent moment, imaginary journeys, guided imagery, attention to an object, exploring stories and self-awareness.
- Develop positive relationships in the school community
- · Develop self-knowledge and values by which to live
- Develop feelings and emotions by being moved by beauty and kindness, hurt by injustice or aggression, a growing awareness of when it is important to control emotions and feelings and how to use such feelings as a source for growth.

Our whole curriculum is shaped by our school vision which aims to enable all children, regardless of background, ability, or additional needs, to flourish to become the very best version of themselves. We teach personal social health education (PSHE), supported by a clear progression of skills through school. This

ensures that skills and knowledge are built on year by year and sequenced appropriately to maximise learning for all children. It is vitally important that the children are taught the skills to help themselves to become confident and secure in relationships and are taught skills to help make happy and healthy throughout life. In PSHE pupils at Trinity, find evidence, weigh it up and reach their own conclusion. To do this successfully, as historians, they need to be able to research, interpret evidence, including primary and secondary sources, and have the necessary skills to argue for their point of view; a skill that will help them in their adult life. We incorporate our Power of Three curriculum drivers (ACT) within our planning, ensuring children are Active in their learning, Contented in themselves and Thoughtful as a citizen

Impact:

What will outcomes for learners be?

By the time the children at Trinity leave our school they should have developed:

- A secure knowledge and understanding of real life situations and how to apply their skills to help navigate themselves through modern life.
- The ability to become a healthy, open minded, respectful, socially and morally responsible, active member of society
- To value difference and diversity.
- To recognise and apply the British Values of Democracy, Tolerance, Mutual respect, Rule of law and Liberty
- Understand, communicate and manage their own emotions.
- To be able to look after their own mental health and well-being
- To be able to develop positive, healthy relationship with their peers both now and in the future.
- To understand the physical aspects involved in RSE at an age appropriate level
- To have respect for themselves and others.
- To have a positive self esteem

Personal Social and Emotional Development- EYFS

Building Relationships

Children will:

- Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.
- They will form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.
- They will show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.

Self-Regulation

Children will:

- Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.
- They will set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate.
- They will give focused attention to what the teacher says,
 responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and
 show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or
 actions.

Managing Self

Children will:

- Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.
- They will explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.
- They will manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.

	SCARF Unit - Me & my relationships													
YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6									
Me and my relationships														
Rights and responsibilities														
1. Understand and follow classroom rules to help everyone to learn and be safe.	1. Compare actions that will contribute positively to the life of the classroom;	 Explore why we have rules; Explore why rules are different for 	1. Describe 'good' and 'not so good' feelings and how feelings can affect our physical state;	 Explain what collaboration means; Describe and give examples of how they 	1. Demonstrate a collaborative approach to a task;									
2. Communicate their classroom rules and be able	2. Identify and undertake pledges	different age groups, in particular for internet-based activities;	2. Explain how different words can express the intensity of feelings.	have worked collaboratively;	2. Describe and implement the									

	to contribute to making these.	based on those actions.	3.	Identify appropriate rules for a range of settings; Find out the possible consequences of breaking the rules.			3.	Describe the attributes needed to work collaboratively.		skills needed to do this.
2.	Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body language/facial expressions. Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical reaction in our body (e.g. butterflies in the tummy etc.)	Collaborate in creating and agreeing classroom rules.	2.	Explain some of the feelings someone might have when they lose something important to them; Understand that these feelings are normal and a way of dealing with the situation.	2.	by a 'positive, healthy relationship';	2.	Explain what is meant by the terms negotiation and compromise; Identify strategies for resolving difficult issues or situations.	3.	Establish what is meant by the terms negotiation and compromise; Recognise positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task; Describe positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task.

1. 2. 3.	Identify a range of feelings; Consider how feelings might make us behave:. Suggest strategies for someone experiencing 'not so good' feelings to manage these.	3.	Use a range of words to describe feelings; Recognise that people have different ways of expressing their feelings; Identify helpful ways of responding to others' feelings	3.	Define and demonstrate cooperation and collaboration; Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task; Demonstrate how working together in a collaborative manner can help everyone to achieve success.	2.	Recognise why there are times when they might need to say 'no' to a friend; Outline appropriate assertive strategies for saying 'no' to a friend.	3.	Establish how to respond to a wide range of feelings in others; Recognise examples of some key qualities of friendship; Reflect on their own friendship qualities.	2.	Observe some of the challenges that arise from friendships; Propose strategies for dealing with such challenges demonstrating the need for respect and an assertive approach.
1.	Recognise that people's bodies and feelings can be hurt. Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of hurt.	2.	Define what is meant by the terms 'bullying' and 'teasing' showing an understanding of the difference between the two; Identify situations as to whether they	2.	Establish people who they have a special relationship with; Suggest strategies for maintaining a positive relationship with their special people.	2.	Demonstrate strategies for working on a collaborative task; Identify successful qualities of teamwork and collaboration.	2.	Define what things make a relationship unhealthy; Identify who they could talk to if they needed help.		List some assertive behaviours; Recognise peer influence and pressure; Demonstrate using some assertive behaviours; through role-

	are incidents of teasing or bullying.							play, to resist peer influence and pressure.
 Recognise that they belong to various groups and communities such as their family. Explain how these people help us and we can also help them to help us. 	1. Understand and describe strategies for dealing with bullying: 2. Rehearse and demonstrate some of these strategies.	Rehearse and demonstrate simple strategies for resolving given conflict situations.	3.	Identify a wide range of feelings; Recognise why different people can have different feelings in the same situation; Explore how feelings can be linked to physical state.	2.	Identify different characteristics of passive, aggressive and assertive behaviours; Distinguish and rehearse assertiveness skills.	2.	Recognise and empathise with patterns of behaviour in peer-group dynamics; Distinguish basic emotional needs and understand that they change according to circumstance; Identify strategies for dealing assertively with a situation where someone under pressure may do something they feel

1. 2.	Identify simple qualities of friendship. Suggest simple strategies for making up.	1. 2. 3.	Explain the difference between bullying and isolated unkind behaviour; Recognise that that there are different types of bullying and unkind behaviour; Understand that bullying and unkind behaviour are both unacceptable ways of behaving.	1. 2. 3.	Explain what a dare is; Understand that noone has the right to force them to do a dare; Suggest strategies to use if they are ever made to feel uncomfortable or unsafe by someone asking them to do a dare.	1.	Demonstrate a range of feelings through their facial expressions and body language; Recognise that their feelings might change towards someone or something once they have further information.	2.	Recognise basic emotional needs, understand that they change according to circumstance; Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking or other scenarios) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks.	1.	uncomfortable about. Define the consequences of reacting to others in a positive or negative way; Outline ways that people can respond more positively to others.
1.	Demonstrate attentive listening skills; simple strategies for resolving conflict situations. Collaborate and contribute to positive feedback, and experience how this makes them feel.	2.	Recognise that friendship is a special kind of relationship; Identify some of the ways that good friends care for each other.	 2. 3. 	Express opinions and listen to those of others; Consider others' points of view; Practise explaining the thinking behind their ideas and opinions.	1.	Recognise strategies to respond to being bullied, including what people can do and say; Understand who or where pressure to behave in an unhealthy, unacceptable or risky way might come from.	2.	Accept that online communication can be misinterpreted; Obtain that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online as well as face-to-face.	2.	Select ways in which people show their commitment to each other; Recognise the ages at which a person can marry, depending on

			whether their parents agree; 3. Understand that everyone has the right to be free to choose who and whether to marry.
(e.g. anger, loneliness);	 Identify qualities of friendship; Communicate reasons why friends sometimes fall out; Rehearse and use, now or in the future, skills for making up again. 		 Identify that some types of physical contact can produce strong negative feelings; Recognise that some inappropriate touch is also illegal.
			1. Identify strategies for keeping personal

	SCARF Unit - Valuing differences											
YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6							
Valuing difference												
 Identify the differences and similarities between people; Empathise with those who are different from them; Show appreciation of the positive aspects of these differences 	. Identify some of the physical and non-physical differences and similarities between people; 2. Understand and use words and phrases that show respect for other people.	 Recognise that there are many different types of family; Understand what is meant by 'adoption' fostering' and 'samesex relationships.' 	 Explain the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; Master the need to manage conflict or differences and suggest ways of doing this, through negotiation and compromise. 	 Define some key qualities of friendship; Describe ways of making a friendship last; Explain why friendships sometimes end. 	 Recognise that bullying and discriminatory behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences; Propose strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive attributes of their peers. 							

2.	Explain the difference between unkindness, teasing and bullying; Understand that bullying, is usually quite rare.	Recognise and explain how a person's behaviour can affect other people.	3.	community; Identify the different communities that they belong to; Recognise the benefits that come with belonging to a community, in particular the benefit to mental health and wellbeing.	3.	space; Identify how others	 3. 	Rehearse active listening, skills: Demonstrate respectfulness in responding to others; Respond appropriately to others.	2.	Understand that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us; Acknowledge how a bystander can respond to someone being rude, offensive or bullying someone else; Demonstrate ways of offering support to someone who has been bullied.
ru	xplain some of their school les and how those rules up to keep everybody safe.	 Identify people who are special to them; Explain some of the ways those people are special to them. 	 3. 	Reflect on listening skills; Communicate examples of respectful language; Communicate examples of how to challenge another's viewpoint, respectfully.	2.	Recognise that they have different types of relationships with people they know (e.g. close family, wider family, friends, acquaintances); Explain and give examples of features of these different types of relationships, including	2.	Establish an understanding of discrimination and its injustice, and describe this using examples; Relate with people who have been, and currently are, subjected to injustice, including through racism;	sh oth no	emonstrate ways of owing respect to hers, using verbal and on-verbal mmunication.

1.	<i>Identify</i> some of the people who are special to	1.	Explain how it feels to be part of a	1.	Explain that people living in the UK	1.	how they influence what is shared. List some of the ways that people are different	1.	Consider how discriminatory behaviour can be challenged, Identify and describe the different groups	1.	Master the term prejudice;
2.	them;	 3. 4. 	group; Communicate how it feels to be left out from a group; Identify groups they are part of; Suggest and use strategies for helping someone who is feeling left out.	3.	have different origins;	2.	to each other (including differences of race, gender, religion); Recognise potential consequences of aggressive behaviour; Suggest strategies for	2.	that make up their school/wider community/other parts of the UK; Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society;	3.	Identify and describe the different groups that make up their school/wider community/other parts of the UK; Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; Justify the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and beliefs and how we demonstrate this.
I.	Recognise and explain what is fair and unfair, kind and unkind;	1.	Recognise and describe acts of	1.	Recognise the factors that make people similar to	1.	List some of the ways in which people are different to each other	1.	Recognise that the information we see online, either text or	1.	Justify the difference between a friend and an acquaintance;

2. Suggest ways they can show kindness to others.	kindness and unkindness; 2. Explain how these impact on other people's feelings; 3. Suggest kind words and actions they can show to others; 4. Show acts of kindness to others in school.	and different from each other; 2. Understand that repeated name calling is a form of bullying; 3. Suggest strategies for dealing with name calling (including ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, customs and festivals); 2. Define the word respect and demonstrate ways of showing respect to others' differences. a trusted adult).	images, is not always true or accurate; 2. Recognise that some people post things online about themselves that aren't true, sometimes this is so that people will like them; 3. Explain the difference between sex, gender identity, gender expression and sexual orientation.
	 Demonstrate active listening techniques (making eye contact, nodding head, making positive noises, not being distracted); Suggest strategies for dealing with a range of common situations requiring negotiation skills to help foster and 	1. Understand and explain some of the reasons why different people are bullied; 2. Explore why people have prejudiced views and understand what this is.	1. Identify the consequences of positive and negative behaviour on themselves and others; 2. Suggest examples of how individual/group actions can impact on others in a positive or negative way. 1. Define what is meant by the term stereotype; 2. Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes; 3. Distinguish that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal;

mair	ntain positive	4.	Identify stereotypical
relat	tionships.		gender portrayals of
			people.

	SCARF Unit - Keeping myself safe											
Y	<u> </u>	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6						
C	Frowing and changing											
2	Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and air (oxygen); Recognise that exercise and sleep are important parts of a healthy lifestyle.	 Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; Explain some of the things that a person can do to feel better without use of medicines, if they are unwell; Identify simple issues of safety and responsibility about medicines and their use. 	 Identify situations which are safe or unsafe; Explain which people can help if a situation is unsafe; Suggest strategies for keeping safe. 	 Define the terms 'danger', 'risk' and 'hazard' and explain the difference between them; Identify situations which are either dangerous, risky or hazardous; Suggest simple strategies for managing risk. 	 Justify what a habit is, giving examples; Describe why and how a habit can be hard to change. 	1. Obtain the responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online and face-to-face; 2. Describe the ease with which something posted online can spread.						

2.	Recognise the importance of sleep in maintaining a healthy, balanced lifestyle; Identify simple bedtime routines that promote healthy sleep.	 Identify situation which they we feel safe or use. Suggest action dealing with situations included who they could for help. 	ould nsafe; ons for unsafe uding	2.	Define the words danger and risk and explain the difference between the two; Demonstrate strategies for dealing with a risky situation.	 3. 	Identify images that are safe/unsafe to share online; Communicate strategies for safe online sharing; Understand and explain the implications of sharing images online without consent.	 3. 	Recognise that there are positive and negative risks; Explain how to weigh up risk factors when making a decision; Describe some of the possible outcomes of taking a risk.	2.	Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online; Describe safe behaviours when using communication technology.
2.	Recognise emotions and physical feelings associated with feeling unsafe. Identify people who can help them when they feel unsafe.	Identify situation which they would to say 'Yes', 'No', 'or 'I'll tell', in relakeeping themselv others safe.	d need I'll ask', ation to	3.	Identify some key risks from and effects of cigarettes and alcohol; Understand that most people choose not to smoke cigarettes; (Social Norms message) Define the word 'drug' and understand that nicotine and alcohol are both drugs.	3.	Define what is meant by the word 'dare'; Identify from given scenarios which are dares and which are not; Suggest strategies for managing dares.	3.	Demonstrate strategies to deal with both face- to-face and online bullying; Demonstrate strategies and skills for supporting others who are bullied; Recognise and describe the difference between online and face-to-face bullying.	2.	Recognise it is illegal to create and share sexual images of children under 18 years old; Explore the risks of sharing photos and films of themselves with other people directly or online; Understand how to keep

•	Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with loss.	1.	Recognise that body language and facial expression can give clues as to how comfortable and safe someone feels in a situation; Identify the types of touch they like and do not like; Recognise who they can talk to if someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable.	1.	Identify risk factors in given situations; Suggest ways of reducing or managing those risks.	1. 2. 3.	Understand that medicines are drugs; Explain safety issues for medicine use; Suggest alternatives to taking a medicine when unwell; Suggest strategies for limiting the spread of infectious diseases (e.g. hand-washing routines).	1. 2.	Recognise which situations are risky; Explore and share their views about decision making when faced with a risky situation; Suggest what someone should do when faced with a risky situation.	1.	their information private online. Define what is meant by addiction, demonstrating an understanding that addiction is a form of behaviour; Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met.
1.	Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill. Explain simple issues of safety and responsibility	1.	Recognise that some touches are not fun and can hurt or be upsetting;	1.	Evaluate the validity of statements relating to online safety;	1.	Identify some of the key risks and effects of smoking and drinking alcohol;	1.	Define what is meant by a dare; Justify why someone might give a dare;	1.	Justify how drugs can be categorised into different groups depending on

about medicines and their use.	2. Understand that they can ask someone to stop touching them; 3. Identify who they can talk to if someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable.	ed with numbers of young people standing up to someone ne; are choosing not to smoke who gives a dare. egies and that not all people 2.	an understanding that drugs can have both medical and non-medical uses;
 Understand and learn the PANTS rules; Understand and label which parts should be private; Explain the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch; Understand that they have the right to say "no" to unwanted touch; 	1. Identify safe secrets (including surprises) and unsafe secrets; 2. Recognise the importance of telling someone they trust about a secret which makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable. 1. Understand the body can ofter us a sign whe something doe feel right; to tr these signs an to a trusted ac this happens; 2. Recognise and describe appro	identifying and managing information is safe/unsafe to share esn't 2. Consider people they can ask for help in managing risk. dult if consequences of not deeping personal information private; 2. Recognise that people	. Recognise some of the basic laws in relation to drugs; . Justify why there are laws relating to drugs in this country.

5. Think about who they trust and who they can ask for help.		behaviour online well as offline 3. Identify what constitutes per information are when it is not appropriate on to share this; 4. Understand a explain how thelp in a situal where request images or information of themselves or occurs.	er to resonal nd to safe and to get ation to for	explain risks of be friends online with person they have met face-to-face; 3. Understand how to protect personal information online. 4. Recognise disresponds behaviour online of know how to responsit.	o a not io cetful and
	 Identify how inappropriate touch can make someone feel; Understand that there are unsafe secrets and secrets that are nice surprises; Explain that if someone is being touched in a way 	 Demonstrate strategies for assessing risks Understand a explain decision making skills; Understand when to get help frowhen making decisions. 	2. Describe some of the consequences of behavion in an unacceptable, where unhealthy or risky way.	complexities of categorising drugs 2. Understand that a medicines are drug not all drugs are	actual norms around drinking alcohol and the gs but reasons for common misperceptions which of these; 2. Describe some and of the effects

that they don't like they have to tell someone in their safety network so they can help it stop.				drinking alcohol,
	Understand that	Understand the actual	1.	Understand
	medicines are drugs and	norms around smoking and		that all humans
	suggest ways that they	the reasons for common		have basic
	can be helpful or	misperceptions of these.		emotional needs and
	harmful			neeas ana explain some
				of the ways
				these needs can
				be met;
			2.	Explain how
				these emotional
				needs impact
				on people's
				behaviour;
			3.	Suggest
				positive ways
				that people can
				get their
				emotional need
				met.

		1.	Identify risk factors in	1.	Identify
			a given situation		examples of
			(involving smoking) and		conflicting
			consider outcomes of		emotions;
			risk taking in this	2.	Understand
			situation, including		and reflect on
			emotional risks;		how
		2.	Recognise the actual		independence
			norms around		and
			smoking/alcohol and the		responsibility
			reasons for common		go together.
			misperceptions of these.		
			· · · · · ·		

		SCARF Unit – Rig	hts & responsibilities		
YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Being my best					
 Recognise the importance of regular hygiene routines; Sequence personal hygiene routines into a logical order. 	Describe and record strategies for getting on with others in the classroom.	 Define what a volunteer is; Identify people who are volunteers in the school community; Recognise some of the reasons why people volunteer, 	them stay healthy and safe; 2. Define what is meant by being responsible; 3. Describe the various	 Understand the difference between a fact and an opinion; Understand what biased reporting is and the need to think critically about things we read. 	 Define the terms fact', 'opinion', 'biased' and 'unbiased', explaining the difference between them; Describe the language and
		including mental	responsibilities of those		

				health and wellbeing benefits to those who volunteer.	4.	who help them stay healthy and safe; Suggest ways they can help the people who keep them healthy and safe.			3.	techniques that make up a biased report; Analyse a report also extract the facts from it.
2.	Identify what they like about the school environment; Recognise who cares for and looks after the school environment.	Explain, and utilise, strategies for dealing with impulsive behaviour.	1.	Identify key people who are responsible for them to stay safe and healthy; Suggest ways they can help these people.	1.	Understand that humans have rights and also responsibilities; Identify some rights and also responsibilities that come with these.	3.	Identify, write and discuss issues currently in the media concerning health and wellbeing; Express their opinions on an issue concerning health and wellbeing; Suggest recommendations on an issue concerning health and wellbeing.	2.	Understand the legal age (and reason behind these) for having a social media account; Understand why people don't tell the truth and often post only the good bits about themselves, online; Recognise that people's lives are much more balanced in real life, with positives and negatives.
1.	Demonstrate responsibility in looking	1. Identify special people in the school and community who	1.	Understand the difference between 'fact' and 'opinion';	1.	Understand the reason we have rules;	1.	Define the differences between responsibilities, rights and duties;	1.	Explain some benefits of saving money;

2.	after something (e.g. a class pet or plant); Explain the importance of looking after things that belong to themselves or to others.	2.	can help to keep them safe; Know how to ask for help.	3.	Understand how an event can be perceived from different viewpoints; Plan, draft and publish a recount using the appropriate language.	3.	Suggest and engage with ways that they can contribute to the decision-making process in school (e.g. through pupil voice/school council); Recognise that everyone can make a difference within a democratic process.	3.	Discuss what can make them difficult to follow; Identify the impact on individuals and the wider community if responsibilities are not carried out.	 3. 5. 	Describe the different ways money can be saved, outlining the pros and cons of each method; Describe the costs that go intoproducing an item; Suggest sale prices for a variety of items, taking into account a range of factors; Explain what is meant by the terminterest.
1.	Explain where people get money from; List some of the things that money may be spent on in a family home.	2.	Evaluate what they like about the school environment; Identify any problems with the school environment (e.g. things needing repair); Suggest ideas for improving the school environment;	2.	Define what is meant by the environment; Evaluate and explain different methods of looking after the school environment;	2.	Define the word influence; Recognise that reports in the media can influence the way they think about a topic; Form and present their own opinions based on factual information and express or present these	1.	Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group; Explain and discuss examples of voluntary groups, the kind of work they do and its value.	2.	Recognise and explain that different jobs have different levels of pay and the factors that influence this; Explain the different types of tax (income tax and VAT) which help to fund public services;

		4.	Recognise that they all have a responsibility for helping to look after the school environment.	3.	Devise methods of promoting their priority method.		in a respectful and courteous manner.			3.	Evaluate the different public services and compare their value.
 2. 3. 4. 	Recognise that different notes and coins have different monetary value; Explain the importance of keeping money safe; Identify safe places to keep money; Understand the concept of 'saving money' (i.e. by keeping it in a safe placed and adding to it).	2.	Understand that people have choices about what they do with their money; Understand that money can be saved for a use at a future time; Explain how they might feel when they spend money on different things.	1.	Understand the terms income, 'saving' and 'spending'; Recognise that there are times we can buy items we want and times when we need to save for items; Evaluate which items and services around the home need to be paid for (e.g. food, furniture, electricity etc.)	1.	Explain the role of the bystander and how it can influence bullying or other anti-social behaviour; Recognise that they can play a role in influencing outcomes of situations by their actions.	1.	Describe the costs involved in producing and selling an item; Suggest questions a consumer should ask before buying a product.	2.	Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group; Describe the aim, mission statement, activity and beneficiaries of a chosen voluntary, community or action group.
		1.	Recognise that money can be spent on items which are	1.	Explain that people earn their income through their jobs;	1.	Understand some of the ways that various rational and international	1.	Define the terms loan, credit, debt and interest;	1.	Explain what is meant by living in an environmentally sustainable way;

essential; amo 2. Recognise that paid money can be saved rang for a future time (skil and understand the train	derstand that the ount people get organisations work to help take care of the environment; Il, experience, uring, explain the value of this work.	2. Suggest advice for a range of situations involving personal finance.	2. Suggest actions that could be taken to live in a more environmentally sustainable way.
	 Define the terms 'income' and 'expenditure'; List some of the items and services of expenditure in the school and in the home; Prioritise items of expenditure in the home from most essential to least essential. 	 Explain some of the areas that local councils have responsibility for; Understand that local councillors are elected to represent their local community. 	
	 Explain what is meant by the terms 'income tax', 'National Insurance' and 'VAT; Understand how a payslip is laid out 		

	showing both pay and deductions; 3. Prioritise public services from most essential to least essential.	

					SCARF Unit - B	eing	g my best				
Υ	I	Ϋ́	2	Υ3	3	Υ	4	Υ!	5	Υ	ó
G	rowing and changing										
1.	Recognise the importance of fruit and vegetables in their daily diet;	 2. 3. 	Explain the stages of the learning line showing an understanding of the learning process; Help themselves and others develop a positive attitude that support their wellbeing; Identify and describe where they are on the learning	2.	Explain how each of the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) benefits the body; Explain what is meant by the term 'balanced diet'; Identify examples what foods might make up a healthy balanced meal.	1. 2. 3.	Identify ways in which everyone is unique; Appreciate their own uniqueness; Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently.	1. 2. 3.	effects each of smoking/drinking alcohol. Explain the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its health.	2.	Identify aspirational goals; Describe the actions needed to set and achieve these.
			line in a given activity and apply its positive mindset						of these,		

	strategies to their own learning.				
 Recognise that they may have different tastes in food to others; Identify and select foods from the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) in order to make a healthy lunch; Recognise which foods we need to eat more of and which we need to eat less of to be healthy. 	 Understand and give examples of things they can choose themselves and things that others choose for them; Explain things that they like and dislike, and understand that they have choices about these things; Understand and explain that some choices can be either healthy or unhealthy and can make a difference to their own health. 	 Explain how some infectious illnesses are spread from one person to another; Indicate how simple hygiene routines can help to reduce the risk of the spread of infectious illnesses; Suggest medical and non-medical ways of treating an illness. 	 Suggest examples of choices they make for themselves and choices others make for them; Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently. 	 Understand the basic functions of the four systems covered and know they are interrelated. Explain the function of at least one internal organ. Understand the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its health. 	1. Explain what the five ways to wellbeing are; 2. Describe how the five ways to wellbeing contribute to a healthy lifestyle, giving examples of how they can be implemented in people's lives.
1. Understand how diseases can spread;	 Explain how germs can be spread; Describe simple hygiene routines 	 Develop skills in discussion and debating an issue; Demonstrate their understanding of health 	1. Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen and that exercise and	 Identify their own strengths and talents; Identify areas that need improvement and describe strategies for 	Present information they researched on a health and wellbeing issues outlining the key issues and

2.	Recognise and use simple strategies for preventing the spread of diseases.	3.	such as hand washing; Understand that vaccinations can help to prevent certain illnesses.	3.	and wellbeing issues that are relevant to them; Empathise with different viewpoints, Observe recommendations based on their research.	2.	sleep are important to our health; Plan a menu which gives a healthy balanced of foods from across the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate).		achieving those improvements.	for im co	aking suggestions any provements ncerning those sues
2.	Recognise that learning a new skill requires practice and the opportunity to fail, safely; Understand the learning line's, use as a simple tool to describe the learning process, including overcoming challenges.	2	Explain the importance of good dental hygiene; Describe simple dental hygiene routines.	1. 2. 3.	Identify their achievements and areas of development; Recognise that people may say kind things to help us feel good about ourselves; Explain why some groups of people are not represented as much on television/in the media.	2.	Understand the ways in which they can contribute to the care of the environment (using some or all of the seven Rs); Suggest ways the Seven Rs recycling methods can be applied to different scenarios.	3.	Define what is meant by community; Explain what being part of a school community means to them; Suggest ways of improving the school community.	1.	Identify risk factors in a given situation; Understand and explain the outcomes of risk- taking in a given situation, including emotional risks.
1.	Demonstrate attentive listening skills; Suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations;	1.	Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen;	1.	Demonstrate how working together in a collaborative manner can help everyone to achieve success;	1.	Define what is meant by the word 'community'; Suggest ways in which different people support the school community;	1.	Identify people who are responsible for helping them stay healthy and safe;	1.	Recognise what risk is; Explain how a risk can be reduced;

3	. Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this makes them feel.	2.	Recognise that exercise and sleep are important to health	2.	Understand and explain how the brain sends and receives messages through the nerves.	3.	Identify qualities and attributes of people who support the school community.	2.	Identify ways that they can help these people.	4.	Understand risks related to growing up and explain the need to be aware of these; Assess a risk to help keep
•	Recognise how a person's behaviour (including their own) can affect other people.	2.	Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small and large intestines, brain); Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood.	1.	Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small and large intestines, liver, brain); Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood.				Describe star qualities of celebrities as portrayed by the media; Recognise that the way people are portrayed in the media isn't always an accurate reflection of them in real life; Describe star qualities that ordinary people have.		themselves safe.
				1.	Explain some of the different talents and skills that people have and how skills are developed;						

2. Recognise their own	
skills and those of other	
children in the class.	

		SCARF Unit - Grow	ing & changing		
YI	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Growing and changing					
 Name major internal body parts (heart, lungs, blood, stomach, intestines, brain); Understand and explain the simple bodily processes associated with them. 	Demonstrate simple ways of giving positive feedback to others.	 Identify different types of relationships; Recognise who they have positive healthy relationships with. 	 Describe some of the changes that happen to people during their lives; Explain how the Learning Line can be used as a tool to help them manage change more easily; Suggest people who may be able to help them deal with change. 	 Use a range of words and phrases to describe the intensity of different feelings Distinguish between good and not so good feelings, using appropriate vocabulary to describe these; Explain strategies they can use to build resilience. 	1. Recognise some of the changes they have experienced and their emotional responses to those changes; 2. Suggest positive strategies for dealing with change; 3. Identify people who can support someone who

1.	Understand some of the tasks required to look after a baby; Explain how to meet the basic needs of a baby, for example, eye contact, cuddling, washing, changing, feeding.	Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person they are close to.	1.	Understand what is meant by the term body space (or personal space); Identify when it is appropriate or inappropriate to allow someone into their body space; Rehearse strategies for when someone is inappropriately in their body space.	1. 2. 4.	Name some positive and negative feelings; Understand how the onset of puberty can have emotional as well as physical impact Suggest reasons why young people sometimes fall out with their parents; Act out role play practising how to compromise.	1. 2. 3.	Identify people who can be trusted; Understand what kinds of touch are acceptable or unacceptable; Describe strategies for dealing with situations in which they would feel uncomfortable, particularly in relation to inappropriate touch.	1. 2. 3.	is dealing with a challenging time of change. Understand that fame can be short-lived; Recognise that photos can be changed to match society's view of perfect; Identify qualities that people have, as well as their looks.
1.	Identify things they could do as a baby, a toddler and can do now; Identify the people who help/helped them at those different stages.	 Identify different stages of growth (e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult); Understand and describe some of the things that people 	2.	Define the terms 'secret' and 'surprise' and know the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; Recognise how different surprises and secrets might make them feel;	2.	Identify parts of the body that males and females have in common and those that are different; Use the correct terminology for their genitalia;	1.	Explain how someone might feel when they are separated from someone or something they like; Suggest ways to help someone who is separated from someone or something they like.	2.	Define what is meant by the term stereotype; Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes;

	are capable of at these different stages	3.	Understand that they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe.	3.	Understand and explain why puberty happens.			4.	Recognise that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal; Challenge stereotypical gender portrayals of people.
 Explain the difference between teasing and bullying; Explain what they can do if they experience or witness bullying; Communicate who they could get help from in a bullying situation. 	 Identify which parts of the human body are private; Explain that boys and girls have different private parts so, when they are grown up, a man and a woman can choose to make a baby. Understand that humans mostly have the same body parts but that they can look different from person to person. 	2.	Recognise that babies come from the joining of an egg and sperm; Explain what happens when an egg doesn't meet a sperm; Understand that for girls, periods are a normal part of puberty.	3.	To know the key facts of the menstrual cycle; Understand that periods are a normal part of puberty for girls; Identify some of the ways to cope better with periods.	2.	To know the correct words for the external sexual organs; Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty.	2.	Understand the risks of sharing images online and how these are hard to control, once shared; Understand that people can feel pressured to behave in a certain way because of the influence of the peer group; Understand the norms of risk-taking

					behaviour and that these are usually lower than people believe them to
between a secret and a nice surprise; 2. Identify situations as being secrets or surprises; 3. Recognise who they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable about any secret they are	 Explain what privacy means; Understand that you are not allowed to touch someone's private belongings without their permission; Explain some different types of private information. 	Cross Curricular project 1. Explain whose responsibility it is to look after the local environment; 2. Plan and carry out an event which will benefit the local environment.	 Define the terms 'secret' and 'surprise' and know the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; Recognise how different surprises and secrets might make them feel; Identify who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe. 	 Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why; Understand what menstruation is and why it happens. 	1. Define the word 'puberty' giving examples of some of the physical and emotional changes associated with it; 2. Suggest strategies that would help someone who felt challenged by the changes in puberty; 3. Understand what FGM is and that it is

	practice in this country; 4. Recognise where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety.
 Identify parts of the body that are private; Describe ways in which private parts can be kept private; Identify people they can talk to about their private parts. 	1. Understand that marriage is a commitment to be entered into freely and not against someone's will; 2. Recognise that marriage includes same sex and opposite sex partners; 3. Define the legal age for marriage in England or Scotland; 4. Discuss the reasons why a person would want to be married, or live together, or have a civil ceremony. 1. Recognise how our body feels when we're relaxed; 2. Identify examples of some of the ways our body feels when it is nervous or sad; 3. Describe and/or demonstrate how to be resilient in order to find someone who will listen to you. 1. Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; 2. Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe.

Cross Curricular project 1. Define what a volunteer is; 2. Use the Five Ways to Wellbeing theory to suggest some of the reasons why people volunteer.	1. Identify the consequences of positive and negative behaviour on themselves and others; 2. Explain some examples of how individual/group actions can impact on others in a positive or negative way. 1. Identify the changes that happen through puberty to allow sexual reproduction occur; 2. Explain a variety of we in which the sperm can fertilise the experimental to create a baby; 3. To remember the legal age consent and what it mean
	 Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; body's immuse system; Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. Explain how HIV affects to body's immuse system; Understand that HIV is difficult to transmit; Explain how person can

			protect themself
			from HIV.
			HOURTHY.
		4 D · 11 1	C C . 1
		1. Recognise that some	Cross Curricular
		people can get bullied	projects
		because of the way they	
		express their gender;	some of the
		2. Define some ways that	characteristics
		bullying behaviours can	of Thomas
		be stopped.	Coram through
			studying his
			portrait;
			2. Appreciate the
			conditions of
			life of children
			in poverty in
			the 18th
			Century and
			relate these to
			their rights.
			3. Demonstrate
			their
			understanding
			of the aims of
			Thomas Coram
			and his
			proposed

		Foundling Hospital.