

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

John F. Kennedy

Curriculum Overview

PSHE & RSE

At Northwood Primary School, we believe that PSHE is essential to developing children beyond the academic and will prepare our children to be citizens of the world.



INTENT - WE AIM TO ...



Equip children with the knowledge, understanding and emotions to be able to play an active, positive and successful role in today's diverse society.



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



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



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



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

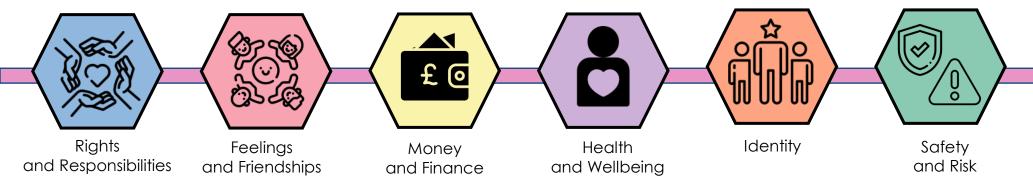


Help children to understand their own identities and their place in our school family and wider community, developing their sense of self-worth through positively contributing to these.



IMPLEMENTATION - HOW DO WE ACHIEVE OUR AIMS?

Our PSHE curriculum is designed to include 6 key concepts that are revisited and built upon each year:



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STRONG FOUNDATIONS

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

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

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



DEVELOPING KEY SKILLS

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







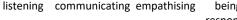




managing

change





being responsible

reflecting



TIMETABLING

PSHE takes place weekly for around 40 minutes. This can incorporate lessons linked to online safety or careers following our long-term and medium-term planning. Some sessions are shorter and some are longer depending on the content.



STRUCTURED SESSIONS

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



Activation - retrieval of prior learning which focuses on key knowledge from previous learning and includes areas that will prepare the children for today's learning.



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



Engagement - Games to encourage group participation.



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



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



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

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A PROGRESSIVE CURRICULUM

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

Our curriculum focuses in on six key themes:

- Rights and Responsibilities
- Feelings and Friendships
- Money and Finance
- Health and Wellbeing
- Identity
- · Safety and Risk.

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

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









and Finance



and Wellbeing





MAKING PROGRESS

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



RECORDING WORK

Work in PSHE is recorded in a variety of ways to capture the nature of the session. Where a session is more discussion based, key learning and pupil voice may be recorded through videos, or pictures. This will be dependent on the age and stage of the children. If children complete independent tasks, this is recorded in their curriculum books. Children will receive both verbal and written feedback to aid progress in PSHE and RSE.



ASSESSMENT

PSHE and RSE are assessed through different formative assessment measures. Initially, they are assessed through direct intervention within lessons. Prior knowledge is checked and revisited through 'Activation', which takes place in every lesson from Year 1 to 6. Children's knowledge is also assessed through ongoing observations of the independent, paired and group activities they undertake. Children also complete a short, low-stakes quiz at the end of a unit of work to assess whether they are able to answer the unit question. For summative outcomes, teachers use this knowledge to assess whether each child is working at the expected standard each term, learning the planned curriculum and keeping pace with it.

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SPOKEN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT



EXPOSURE TO A RANGE OF CAREERS

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



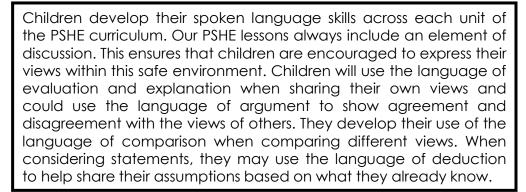
READING IN PSHE

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



STRONG VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

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





WIDER PROMOTION OF PSHE

PSHE is promoted outside of the dedicated lessons through a range of different opportunities. Our weekly assemblies focus on our core school values which are intertwined with British Fundamental Values. Assemblies are carefully planned to hone in on particular values linked to calendar events or to celebrate children's achievements linked to these. Some assemblies focus on specific awareness days/weeks.

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

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

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RSE STATUTORY GUIDANCE



ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT

At Northwood, we have specially trained staff who run weekly ELSA sessions to help support children with their emotional literacy. Staff are able to refer children on a half termly basis children who they feel require this support.

Children at Northwood also have access to additional support with their mental health, whether this be through mindfulness activities; staff check ins or supportive listening with specifically-trained staff.



FUNDAMENTAL BRITISH VALUES

Fundamental British Values are interwoven throughout our PSHE curriculum. Our Medium-Term Plans make links between Fundamental British Values, our school values and the areas of learning. We actively promote the values and challenge opinions or behaviours that are contrary to Fundamental British Values.

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

- Relationships Education
 - Families and people who care for me
 - · Caring friendships
 - Respectful relationships
 - Online relationships
 - · Being safe
- Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing
 - · Mental Wellbeina
 - Internet safety and harms
 - Physical health and fitness
 - Healthy eating
 - Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
 - Health and prevention
 - Basic first aid
 - Changing adolescent body

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LOCAL NEED

At Northwood, we have used Public Health Data for Darlington to determine the most essential priorities for our local area. The most current data highlights alcohol, smoking, anti-social behaviour and mental health as areas of concern for young people.

Alongside this, we also use the school's locality to determine other key priorities. Due to the locality of the River Tees and the North Sea, we have ensured that water safety is covered in our curriculum. In addition to this, due to our locality with railway lines, we teach safety around this.



AMBITION FOR ALL

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

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

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

ition for ALL e Most Able

Indicators that children may be working above their age related expectations

Some children show skill, knowledge or aptitude above that which is typically expected for their subject, for their age. It is important that these children are afforded the opportunity to shine.

• Pupils demonstrate an emotional intelligence and an understanding of issues

beyond their chronological age
 Pupils use their knowledge and understanding of PSHE and apply this

 Pupils use their knowledge and understanding of PSHE and apply this knowledge when reading wider texts

 Pupils use knowledge and understanding of PSHE to make connections between topics covered and different issues

• Pupils demonstrate a confidence to question and debate real life issues

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IMPACT - HOW WILL WE KNOW WE ACHIEVED OUR AIMS?



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



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



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



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



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



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

LONG TERM PLAN

PSHE & RSE



and Responsibilities





Money and Finance



and Wellbeing





Sai	ety
and	Risk

	Blo	ck 1	Bloc	ck 2	Bloc	ck 3	Bloc	ck 4	Block 5	Block 6
Reception	How do we behave in school?	How can we communicate online?	How can we make friends?	How can people be unkind online?	How do we keep our private parts safe? (NSPCC Pantosaurus)	Who keeps us safe and healthy?	What are the rules when using technology online or at school?		earn to care for lives?	How can we prepare for change?
Year 1	How do we decide how to behave?	What information can I share online?	How do we feel?	How do we keep our private parts safe? (NSPCC Pantosaurus)	When do I talk to an adult? (Stranger Danger)	What makes us special?		How can we be kind online?	How can we be healthy?	How can we keep safe?
Year 2	How can we help ourselves and others?	How can we ask for and give consent online?	How do situations make us feel and what does bullying mean?	How do we keep our private parts safe? (NSPCC Pantosaurus)	When is it okay to keep a secret?	How do we keep ourselves safe and clean?	keep ourselves content on the safe and internet belong		How can we get money and what can we do with it?	How can we keep safe in different places?
Year 3	What are the rules that keep us safe?	What does identity mean online?	What are we responsible for?	What is appropriate behaviour online?	How do we set appropriate boundaries in friendships?	How can we stay safe online and when using social media?	How can we use the internet safely?	How can we look after our physical and mental health?	What can we do about bullying?	What jobs would we like to have?
Year 4	How can we have positive relationships?	How can we show respect to others online?	How do we grow and change?	How can we find reliable information online?	When is it appropriate to talk about our body parts?	What is diversity?	other neonle's		What makes us enterprising?	How can we keep safe in our local area?
Year 5	What does discrimination mean?	What is online bullying and how can we combat it?	How do we grow and change?	What data do we share online?	How can we deliver basic first aid?	What makes a community?	How can we be healthy online?	What are healthy choices?	How does finance impact on people's lives?	How can keep ourselves safe as we become more independent?
Year 6	What are our rights?	How can we create a positive online presence?	How do we grow and change?	How can we report online bullying?	Why is consent important?	What makes a healthy and happy relationship?	How can we manage our privacy and security online?	How can money affect us?	How can we stay healthy?	How can social media affect us?



party. People over 18 are able to vote for members of different political parties, and the biggest majority are given the responsibility to lead the country.

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	Reception		Year 1		Year 2	Year 3	
Responsibilities	 Our school values are be kind, be brave, be respectful, be part of a team and be the best you can be We have school rules to help ourselves and others to learn; to look after the building, staff and other children and to keep ourselves and others safe. On a school day, we leave our parents to come to school and learn. When an adult says 'Stop and give me your attention' we follow our listening code: Stop, Fingers free, Eyes looking, Mouth closed, Ears listening 		 Our school values are be kind, be brave, be respectful, be part of a team and be the best you can be We should respect our classroom. We are responsible for keeping it clean and tidy, pushing chairs in and giving out resources. The people in my family are Families can look different. A community is a group of people who do things together. We have class, school and group communities that we belong to. Some of these are People can hurt our bodies and feelings. If something unfair or unsafe happens, we should speak to a trusted adult. 	We foll example We ha warmth rights ar Someth not to receive uncomf no and where verbody preceived them, structured warms are them, structured warms are to school to school warms are to school warms.	 At home, we might have responsibilities such as tidying our room, helping with jobs, helping with siblings or helping with pets. At school, we have the responsibility to be kind to those around us; be brave by contributing; be respectful to people and our surroundings; be part of our class and school team; be the best that we can be We have the responsibility to look after our environment by recycling, not littering and walking instead of driving when you can. In the community, we also have the responsibility to represent our school and respect people that live in the community. We can positively affect people by spending time with them, being kind, showing them respect, listening, helping others and having fun. We can negatively affect people by saying hurtful things, being unkind, not helping others or hurting others. 		
	Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		
Rights and		us who vour protections of the med Discrimin serious o We can characte promote	tities are unique because we all have special thir re are, such as our talents, interests and personal sected characteristics (our gender, race, religion and who we love). It means judging someone without knowing are iscrimination means acting on prejudice ago of their protected characteristics. Does can lead to prejudice linked to our institutions. Stereotypes can be promoted by people a, and should be challenged. Cation has a negative impact on the victim. Discrifence that could lead to prosecution. Discriptions. We should treat everyone equally. In equality through assemblies, school council are and motto.	ities as well as is and beliefs, nything about gainst people our protected we know and rimination is a pour protected a school, we	the UN Convention on the Right Human Rights. National Security our country. 45 articles make up the Rights political, economic, social and entitled to and explains how a make sure that all children can 30 articles make up the Univer rights and freedoms to which eworld (except Somalia and the the rights are Not all peop organisations work to help peop Democracy is a system of gov voting for them in elections. The democracy is one of our Fundal. In the United Kingdom, we hat government leader is the primand is a member of parliament.	rernment in which people choose their rulers by the United Kingdom is a democratic country and	

KNOWLEDGE **PROGRESSION**



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
S	 We have different feelings and our bodies can show these e.g. When I am happy, I smile. When I am sad, I might cry. To show we are listening, we look at who is talking and respond. We take turns and share so that we are being fair and kind to our friends. If we are finding it tricky to manage my feelings, we can talk to a trusted adult. If we spot someone who is sad or angry, we should tell a trusted adult. 	 Some good feelings are happy and excited. Some not so good feelings are sad, angry, cross, worried, nervous, unhappy. We have different feelings and our faces and bodies can show these. Our bodies change to different situations. We need to talk to each other about how we are feeling so we can feel better and someone can help. We need to notice each other's feelings and help if we need to. We can affect how others feel. 	 Change and loss can make us variety of emotions depending experience. Change can moving house, school, class, year teachers, friends, siblings, parer can include teeth, friends, members, pets. Saying kind things can help the friendships and make people feeth saying unkind things can friendships difficult and make feeth worse. Bullying is unkind behaviour happens repeatedly over time causes someone to feeth unhappent. If we are being bullied, or bullying, adult we should tell a adult. This includes online bullying. 	time and causes someone to feel unhappy. It can seek to harm or intimidate others. Bullying can happen at home, in school, in the community and online. When it is online, it can be called cyber-bullying. If we are bullied, it can affect our confidence and our happiness. Bullying can cause physical harm or emotional harm. There are consequences for someone who is a bully. These could be from parents, school or police. Bullies can lose friends and gain a negative reputation. If we know or think that bullying is happening, we should speak to a trusted adult. It is important to report things promptly. It is important to tell someone if you know or think that bullying is happening because you could help. It would make you part of the bullying situation (a bystander) if you saw it and didn't say something. That person may not feel
ship	Yea	r 4	Year 5	Year 6
Feelings and Friendships	relationships with friends and other peorelationships with people we work with, celebrated by people and society especial days. We have the responsibility to be kind, rebe considerate and take care in a responsibility to be kind, rebe considerate and take care in a responsibility to the situations through talking to trusted adulated with the situations through talking to trusted adulated with the situations through talking to trusted adulated with the situations through talking together or well as the situations through talking together or well as the situations as obtained with the situation of the situation	rorse through what we say and do. To morening ear, say kind things or do nice things on't talk to them, it can negatively affect the discuss something. We can compromise nappy and is fair. I listening carefully and talking calmly. We all dischowledge others' viewpoints. Someting give a little' to get a 'win-win' compromise. his could be through the day, over a num es, people and situations. feeling through our facial expressions, voice in react to feelings in a physical way eating or needing the toilet. ange. It can cause us to experience differ be linked to bereavement or other losses (e	nal are ies, en, ore ble ake for neir by can nes ber ces e.g. ent e.g. and lult,	 Relationships are close connections between people. We can have different types of relationships: relatives, friends and acquaintances. Loving relationships can include heterosexual, homosexual (gay and lesbian), bisexual and asexual relationships. A healthy relationship is a relationship which has loyalty, trust, commitment, honesty, care, communication, kindness, fairness, shared interests, time and support. An unhealthy relationship is a relationship that does not have these elements and makes an individual feel controlled and unsafe. Couples might show their love and commitment by entering into a marriage or civil partnership. A marriage legally unites a couple in the eyes of the law which gives them certain privileges and protection. A marriage must be entered into by two adults who are the legal age. They should love one another and want to spend their lives together. People have the right to choose who to marry. No one should feel forced to marry; forced marriage is illegal. Sexual intercourse may be one part of a committed, intimate relationship between consenting adults. Pregnancy occurs following unprotected sexual intercourse. This is when sperm (male) meets an egg/ovum (female) and then the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the uterus (or womb) (female). Pregnancy is the development of a foetus from fertilisation through to birth and usually lasts 9 months. Pregnancy can be prevented by using contraception such as a condom or the contraceptive pill.



payments and for Jobseeker's or Employment and Support Allowance for

people who aren't currently working.

	Reception	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
			 We can get money from: parents/family members, the bank, pocket money, presents and jobs. Jobs can help us to earn money. Different jobs pay different wages. Most people use the money they earn to support their basic rights then their wants. We can pay for things using cash (coins, paper notes), on card, through bank transfers, by cheque, mobile payment services (e.g. ApplePay) and online payment systems (e.g. PayPal). We can save money in piggy banks, money boxes and in bank accounts. We can check how much we have spent or saved. There are lots of different banks and building societies and we can choose which one is best for us. 				
e e	Year 4	1		Year 5		Year 6	
Money and Finance	 Being enterprising is finding a something. Some example enterprising include running or books, holding school uniform days. Everyone is unique. We all hold (our strengths). Some of my low example as targets about some improve or achieve. We simprove or achieve. We simprove or achieve at time for the following to the following the followin	oles of children being stalls to sell cakes, ice lollies discos and running non- ave things we are good at personal strengths are omething we want to learn, hould set targets that are vable, relevant to what we rame. up, we need to present our ne else's ideas, respectfully on these, co-operate, encourage each other. lead the group. If there is a talk it through and try to work, we should seek help mistakes, we need to meet from them. This helps us to should show determination bing when things are hard		Our finances are the amount of money we have and how well it is organised. Our finances can impact our lives, e.g. where we live, our jobs, our social lives and the products we buy. Money allows us to buy essential things like food and paying the bills. If we have enough money, it allows us to buy luxury items such as clothes and cars. Not having enough money can make life difficult. We can earn money by working for it. This could be by doing jobs around the house for pocket money or by getting a job. Money is one factor people consider when choosing a career/job. We can manage our money by budgeting what we spend. We can save money in a bank account and use this to plan for spending. We have to make sure we meet our basic needs by buying essentials first (e.g. food, shelter) before buying luxuries. Companies use deals to encourage people to spend money and buy more than they intended. Companies can also make claims about products in advertisements to entice us. We have to be a critical consumer and decide whether the deal we are getting is good value. The people around us and the people we see in the media can influence us to spend money. We may feel pressure to copy other people to gain acceptance or approval. Social media can make us think that certain products will improve our circumstances but this is not always factual or this cathical.		Our finances can impact our lives, e.g. where we live, our jobs, our social lives and the products we buy. The amount of money we have can affect the quality or quantity of things we purchase. We need enough money to buy essentials. If we have enough money, we may be able to buy luxury items. We can save money in piggy banks, bank accounts or building society accounts. There are different types of bank accounts such as current accounts, savings accounts and Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs). Some bank accounts allow you to earn interest. Interest is extra money that you receive if you have invested a sum of money. We can spend money from our bank accounts using a debit card. This takes money straight out of your account. Credit cards let you borrow money from a bank, a building society or another lender to pay for goods and services up front. People may borrow money to afford things that they need or want. This could be through using credit cards, taking out loans, taking out a mortgage or using post-purchase options (e.g. Klarna). Manageable debt occurs when the person who has borrowed money has the means to pay the debt back over time and eventually come out of debt. Unmanageable debt is where the person who has borrowed money is unable to pay the debt back. Most lenders charge interest, which is extra money that you have to pay back. Money is deducted from our earnings in the form of income tax and National Insurance to provide things we all need, including the vulnerable members of society. The amount of tax you pay depends on how much you earn. Income tax is money that goes to the Government to pay for Public Services such as Education, Health and Social Security. National Insurance goes to the Government to pay for your State Pension when you reach retirement age, any maternity or bereave Melayagnee for	

always factual or ethical.

KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION

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fatty foods.



Reception Year 2 Year 3 Year 1 Our family keeps us safe at home. It is good to take care of our bodies to keep A balanced lifestyle includes eating a range of good foods from the We can take care of ourselves by eating healthily, At school, all school staff help to keep us safe. resting, sleeping, exercising, drinking water, them healthy, make sure they don't smell different food groups, exercising regularly, getting enough sleep and There are people who help us outside of school, brushing our teeth and washing our bodies. and encourage people to want to spend making time for self-care. There are people who help us to stay healthy, We can make positive choices such as: making healthy food choices, e.g. police, paramedics, firefighters. time with us. Doctors and nurses can help us to look after our including parents, dentists, doctors, teachers and If we do not keep our bodies clean, we will enjoying foods from the different food groups in moderation, making bodies. Opticians can help us to look after our opticians. be dirty and might smell, have bad breath time to exercise, having a consistent bedtime routine, taking time to do Medicines (including vaccinations and things we enjoy and talking to trusted adults about our feelings. or greasy hair. immunisations) can help people stay healthy. Dentists can help us to look after our teeth. We can take care of ourselves by washing Eating too much of one food group can make us feel tired or unwell We brush our teeth twice a day for two minutes to Some people need to take medicines every day our hands and bodies, brushing our teeth and lose or gain weight. A lack of regular exercise can affect you keep our teeth healthy. to stay healthy. and cleaning and brushing our hair. physically (weight gain, mobility) and mentally (tiredness, low mood). A We wash our hands to stop germs spreading. We should keep our bodies private because lack of sleep can make us tired and find it hard to concentrate. Some choices that can make us feel good are We need 10 hours of sleep a night to keep doing something you enjoy, being kind to others they belong to us. If someone needs to see When people are sad, they might cry or isolate themselves. When our bodies, they have to ask for consent. If people are worried or anxious, they might feel sick, feel like they have ourselves healthy. and spending time with family/friends. What we Too much screen time is unhealthy. put in our body can affect how we feel e.g. someone makes us feel uncomfortable or butterflies in your tummy, shake or have racing hearts. When people are We need to be active every day to keep us positively: fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds. unsafe, we should tell them no and tell a

trusted adult.

Appropriate touch should only happen

when a trusted adult asks for consent to

keep you safe or healthy. It is inappropriate

for anyone to ask to see or touch your

private parts for any other reason than to

keep you safe, clean or healthy.

Year 4

scooter or cycle near roads.

vegetables.

road.

It is important to eat plenty of fruits and

We need to stay on the pavement when we walk,

We need to look both ways before crossing a

- Puberty is a time in everyone's life when their bodies grow and change from children to young adults/adolescents. Puberty can start at different times for different children, and usually happens between the ages of 8 and 17. The changes in our bodies will start at exactly the right time for us.
- Our bodies produce new hormones during puberty that can affect our moods. Sometimes we don't have as much control over them.
- Boys' and girls' bodies change during puberty. Both will get faller, grow more hair in new places, sweat more and get greasier hair. Boys' voices may become lower. Girls' hips may widen and breasts start to develop.
- It is important to bath or shower regularly to keep our bodies and hair clean and stop us from smelling. We can use deodorant or antiperspirant to stop us from smelling.
- We can ask parents, teachers and doctors for advice and support about growing and changing and puberty. Puberty is a process that everyone will experience. It is nothing to be ashamed of.

Year 5

If we are not healthy, our body can take longer to

feel better, we might get poorly more often, be

tired, have no energy and not be able to

concentrate at school. What we put in our body

can affect how we feel e.g. negatively: sugar,

- Puberty is the time where our bodies change from children to adolescents. Our bodies are preparing for the possibility of having children when we are adults.
- Our bodies produce new hormones during puberty that can affect our moods. Sometimes
 we don't have as much control and can experience mood swings. Our feelings can feel
 stronger and can switch quickly.
- Boys' bodies go through changes during puberty due to a change in hormones. These
 include getting taller, growing more hair in new places (including the pubic region),
 sweating more, getting greasier hair, voices becoming deeper, growing more muscle and
 the penis and testicles growing.
- Girls' bodies go through changes during puberty due to a change in hormones. These
 include getting taller, growing more hair in new places (including the public region),
 sweating more, getting greasier hair, developing breasts, hips widening and beginning to
 have a period.
- It is important to bath or shower regularly to keep our bodies and hair clean and stop us
 from smelling. We need to keep our infimate areas clean. Girls should avoid using soap to
 prevent infections. If we have periods, we need to regularly change our sanitary towels.
 We can use deodorant or antiperspirant to stop us from smelling.
- Physical health is the state of being free from illness or injury. It can cover a wide range of
 areas including healthy diet, healthy weight, dental health, personal hygiene and sleep.
 Physical health is vital for overall well-being. Mental health is about our mind, our emotions
 and feelings. It can include how we feel about ourselves, our relationships and how we
 deal with challenges and difficulties.
- A habit might be something someone does occasionally, often or all of the time. Some
 habits can help us to maintain a healthy lifestyle but some are less healthy. Habits can be
 hard to change but, even though it is difficult, habits can be changed or stopped.
- Some examples of habits that can help us maintain a healthy lifestyle are keeping fit and exercising, eating a balanced diet, cleaning ourselves regularly and getting a good night's sleep.
- Some examples of habits that are less healthy include eating an unbalanced diet (too much sugar and fat), spending too much time on devices, not getting enough sleep, drinking caffeinated drinks (including energy drinks), smoking or vaping, drinking too much alcohol and takina druas.
- There are laws around substances and drugs. Some are legal (e.g. medicines, caffeinated drinks). Others are restricted (e.g. smoking and vaping, alcohol. These cannot be purchased until you are 18). Others are illegal to own, use or give to others. There are many risks of drugs as they can affect your physical and mental health. They can lead to diseases such as cancer, cause issues with your vital organs and also cause mental health in the cancer.

Year 6

facial expressions. We can also write them down.

It is important to share our feelings so we can get help and support with

the struggles we might be feeling. If we don't share promptly, the issues

may get bigger and this could lead to others being upset and hurt. We

can share our feelings by speaking to someone, body language and

- Changes can happen in different ways. They can include losing someone, moving schools, welcoming new
 members into your family, parents separating and puberty. Change can make you experience conflicting
 emotions, You can ask for support with feelings linked to change from trusted adults.
- During puberty, males and females can grow taller and heavier as their bones get bigger and heavier. Also
 hair grows under ampits and in pubic regions. The body sweats more, hair and skin can become oily. Skin can
 become spotty, Internal and external sexual organs grow. Our emotions can fluctuate due to our hormones.
- Physical changes for boys during puberty include hair sometimes growing on their face, chest and pubic area, noses and jaws getting bigger, shoulders becoming broader, voices deepening and the penis and testicles grow bigger and longer. Erections (where the penis becomes more stiff and stands out from the body) can happen more often.
- Physical changes for girls during puberly include hair growing in new places (including the pubic area), breasts
 and nipples beginning to grow, hips getting wider and more curvy and the menstrual cycle starting.
 Menstruation is when a small amount of blood and tissue leaves the body through the vagina over the course
 of a few days. It happens about once a month and can last from a couple of days to a week.
- It is important to bath or shower regularly to keep our bodies and hair clean and stop us from smelling. Our
 sweat glands become more active during puberty and so we need to clean our face, armpits, feet and
 genitals. Girls should avoid using perfumed soap to wash genitals to prevent irritation. If we have periods, we
 need to regularly change our sanitary towels or tampons. We can use deodorant or antiperspirant to stop us
 from smellina.
- The benefits of a healthy lifestyle are that we will feel better physically, mentally and emotionally. Leading a
 healthy, balanced lifestyle will help to avoid health problems, obesity and fatigue.
- Cigarettes and vapes cannot be purchased until we are 18. Smoking can lead to cancer, heart disease, blood
 pressure problems, breathing conditions and weak bones. Smoking also has unpleasant side-effects such as
 wrinkles, smelly clothes and hair and bad breath. The liquid and vapour in e-cigarettes/vapes contain
 potentially harmful chemicals. E-cigarettes can contain nicotine which raises blood pressure and increases
 people's heart rate. Smoking both cigarettes and vapes can be addictive.
- Alcohol cannot be purchased until we are 18. Drinking alcohol can cause loss of impulse control. This means a person may do silly or dangerous things that they would not normally do. It can also cause a loss of control over speech and movement and memory loss. It can increase aggressive and violent behaviour. We can become addicted to alcohol.
- Some drugs are legal (e.g. medicines). Most drugs are illegal to own, use or give to others. There are risks related to the use of any drug (including side effects of medicines) and that drugs can affect people differently, including mental and physical health. They can cause loss of control. We can become addicted to them. Although they can temporarily make people feel good, drugs can lead to diseases such as cancer, cause issues with our vital organs and also cause mental health issues. Taking drugs can also impact our families and communities.
- There are people and services around us who can support us with our health, for example our family, school, health professionals and law enforcement. We should manage risks linked to substances by following the laws in place. If we have concerns about our health, we should speak to our family and seek support from health professionals.

KNOWI FDGF DDOCDECCION

PSHF & RSF



r	KORKESSION		1100			00 00 00	
	Reception		Year 1	Year 2		Year 3	
	the next step together. Our new teachers will be In our new classroom, we have In Year 1, we do activities as a class. In Year 1, we are more independent. In school before as our own a When I ar There are each oth Unique m am uniqu Girls have		older, I want to some things that we have in common with	race, religion You can't the protected ch Our families of families have single dad, st families, foster We can look colour, eye co There are mote and difference all. A disability is can make it to	race, religion and beliefs, disability and who we love. You can't be treated differently because of a protected characteristic. Our families can look the same and different. Some families have a mum and dad, a single mum or a single dad, step parents, 2 mums or 2 dads, blended families, foster parents or forever families. We can look different to each other because of: hair colour, eye colour, skin colour and size. There are many world religions that have similarities and differences. We must respect and tolerate them all.		
	Year 4		Year 5		Year 6		
1001	 The United Kingdom is made up of people from different religious and ethnic identities. This makes the United Kingdom a richly diverse community. People have moved from one place to another for many thousands of years, for reasons such as jobs, family, weather, living situations, and this movement adds diversity to the community. All people should have equal opportunities, regardless of their 		 A community is a group of people who We have class, school and group of belong to. Some of these are and because There are different organisations that community. Governors check that we are properly. The Well supports school event 	ommunities that we these are important support our school re running the school	facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information. Social media is ortant used by individuals to connect with others around the world. It is used by companies and individuals to promote products and services. Some social media sites or apps include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, thool YouTube, Snapchat and WhatsApp. Online experiences can affect		

- cultural background. Some people will need to be provided with the tools needed for people to succeed when coming from different places in life.
- There are some traditions that are celebrated in different reliaions and cultures e.a. Eid. Diwali, Christmas.
- These customs and traditions could be similar, e.g. During Eid and Christmas, we may receive gifts and spend time with family, or different, e.g. During Ramadan, Muslims fast but during Lent, Christians give up one thing they love.
- It is important to celebrate diversity because it means that we celebrate that everyone is unique. Diversity can help us understand people better and connect with them, as it can help us to share traditions, languages, foods and experiences. We need to challenge stereotyping and avoid discrimination. Stereotyping is where we say that everyone in a certain group is the same for some reason. Discrimination is when we treat someone differently because of their protected characteristics.
- school assemblies and open the church for our events and learning. Lingfield Education Trust support all of our staff. Darlington Borough Council helps to make sure we are safe in school. The Department for Education oversees everything that happens in school.
- A voluntary organisation is a group of people that give their time for free to help others. Some examples in our local community are Kina's Church Food Bank and Darlinaton Association for Refugees. In our school, we have volunteer readers.
- Respect for other faiths and beliefs is an important part of a peaceful society and is part of our Fundamental British Values. People have the right to believe in what they want and this should be respected as long as it doesn't hurt or harm anybody.
- The main religion in Banaladesh is Islam. Some customs include: rice, fish and biryani are traditional favourite foods; the sari is the most widely worn dress by Bangladeshi women; music is lyrics-based with little instruments; major festivals for Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha: cricket is the most popular sport in Bangladesh. Not all children in Bangladesh go to school whereas school in England is free and all children are expected to attend.

- We can evaluate online content by being digitally aware. This means having an awareness of what the purpose and age restrictions are for different websites or apps. It is important to be critical when using social media, checking reliability of sources. Remember, content online can be manipulated or invented. Information online is ranked, selected and targeted to meet the interests of individuals and groups and can be used to influence us.
- We should think carefully about what we share online and who we are sharing it with. It is safest to have a private account where only people you know in person can see your posts. We should not share images of others without gaining consent first. There are laws linked to the distribution of images.
- The risk of sharing publically online is that people can identify you, find you in real life and do you harm. Not everyone who is online has good intentions. It is important not to share public images or posts that can identify where you live, go to school or where you currently are.
- We can positively respond to online content through 'likes', 'reactions' or comments. If we see something that is suspicious, upsetting, frightening or untrue, we should report this. This could be to the website itself as well as to a trusted adult. You can deactivate your account and have some time away from social media.



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2		Year 3			
Sarety and Risk	Our family keeps us safe at home. At school, all school staff help to keep us safe. There are people who help us outside of school, e.g. police, paramedics, firefighters. Doctors and nurses can help us to look after our bodies. Opticians can help us to look after our eyes. Dentists can help us to look after our teeth.	We follow our school rules to keep ourselves safe. We look after ourselves and others. We listen to our family members and follow their instructions to keep ourselves safe at home and in the community. If we feel unsafe or are worried about ourselves or others, we should ask for help until we are heard. If we get lost, we should find an adult we can trust e.g. teachers, police, people who work in a shop, doctors. If there is an emergency and someone is hurt, we call 999 and say which service we want.	We should not take nown. Adults should gischildren and follow the inwest was should not touch proxic sign on. We should not should personal information. don't know tries to the something pops up, with trusted adult. We should wear at lead cream. We should spesshade when the sunshould wear sunhats heads and faces. We hydrated. We should wew we should always visit trusted adult. We should the Edge. If you fall in, we Don't jump in to save so a lifebuoy and call for head.	ve medicine to nstructions. or orducts with the ould not touch draway. In games we are donot share our life someone we alk to us, or if we should tell a state factor 30 sun and time in the is strongest. We to protect our le should keep ar cool clothing. It rivers with a let stronger to look on the stronger of look. The should keep ar cool clothing. It rivers with a let stronger to float. One one else; use	 In school, we walk instead of running. Our gates are lock school building. Visitors have to sign in and wear a lanyt badge. There are ratios for when teachers take children a leave the building safely and line up away from danger. Bacteria and viruses can travel through the air and land o and get into our bodies. We wash our hands regularly to ke into a tissue or our elbow. We bin any tissues used. It is important to follow the rules near transport so that accrossing roads, we should think, stop, look and listen, wait always try to cross at traffic lights or a zebra crossing. We should way try to cross at traffic lights or a zebra crossing. We should make the feel unsafe, we should talk to a trusted adult. If there and about, we should look for members of the public that (police, security). We could also call Childline. Safe secrets are things such as surprises. An unsafe secret of worried or uncomfortable. We should respect age limits on games. We should always a trusted adult if we hear or see something alarming. If we don't follow rules online, we might get in danger, so sharing private information. We can keep our information private by not sharing passwe sharing contact information, not posting images of us show keeping any social media on the private setting. Everyone of privacy is broken, someone might find out where we live People might be able to access our details. The media tries to influence people's choices and decisic can use emotive language or false information. They often do things. 	ard. All staff have to have their school out for trips. If there is a fire (or drill), we in surfaces which can then be touched beep them clean. We cough and sneeze cidents are less likely to happen. When it and look and listen again. We should would not play near or on railway tracks. The isn't a trusted adult, and we are out that we know or have a specialist badge could hurt someone or make them feel is speak politely to each other and alert these something inappropriate or end up tords, making our passwords secure, not ving our location or school uniform and that the right to keep things private. They was through adverts and pop-ups. They		
атет		Year 4		Year 5 Year 6				
n	We can reduce rist picking things up of help from an adult. risk of something ba We shouldn't dive ir lifeguard or an adubodies. When crossi and listen again. We we should not play stand behind the ye We shouldn't get to community, we should help we should from fireworks building sites with a clothing. We should always the should site with a clothing.	mething that could harm us. It is and avoid danger by being of the floor looking carefully before We should report anything that me the should report anything that me the should never and should only goult. We shouldn't jump into open groads, we should think, stop, le should always try to cross at tronear or on railway tracks. When allow line and listen to station guar fool to be should always try to cross at the near or on allow from the should always try to a cross at the near or on railway tracks. When allow line and listen to station guar fool to the should always the should always wear and never try to touch or hold an adult. We should always wear hink before we act. If we feel under Our actions can hurt others on the	e crossing the road, asking for akes us unsafe to reduce the e. get into water when there's a n water as it can shock our book and listen, wait and look offic lights or a zebra crossing, waiting for a train, we should as and safety notices. The when we are out in the nacy services. We should only enter a hard hat and high visibility or pressure from someone, we	indepen school, responsil for our a Hazards and how Risks are reduce ourselve Anti-soci that is behavio environn Anti-soci wellbein you are possibly you to s	can cause harm. A risk is how likely a hazard will cause harm a serious that harm could be. It often described as being high, medium or low. We can risks by assessing the risk and making changes to keep as safe. Some examples of these are It is all behaviour is behaviour or an act by a person or a group likely to cause others harassment, alarm or distress. This for causes a nuisance to the community or affects the ment. It is all behaviour can negatively affect the mental and physical goof others and ourselves and can cause criminal damage. If a child, you could get into trouble with the police and receive a Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO). These can order lay away from a particular place (e.g. a town centre), stop go time with certain people or fix any damage to property			



	Reception	1	Year 1		Year 2	Year 3		
Rights and Responsibilities	brave, respectful, safe ourselves, others, build listening code, kindne respect, resilience, fai teamwork, ambition	ding, ess,	behave, responsible, family, community, unfair	basic rights, shelter, warmth, private, privacy, respect, harm, personal, consent, comfortable, uncomfortable, unsafe, recycling, littering, damage, environment		responsibilities, actions, respond, respect, affect, negatively, positively, represent		
Res	Year 4		Year 5		Year 6			
Rights and		bullying, to culture, ediversity, protected	ences, behaviour, discriminateasing, aggression, prejudic teasing, aggression, prejudic thnicity, race, religion, identi gender, disability, stereotype d characteristics, media, offe on, equality	e, ty, e,	local, human rights, so organisations, conveneconomic, political, ci	tion, declaration, security, vil, social, cultural, entitled, , democratic, parliament,		



	Reception		Yea	r 1 Year 2			Year 3
ships	feelings, listen, take turns, share, manage, respond, fair, kind, trusted adult nervous, ur affect			, worried,	change, loss, acceptable, unacceptable, comfortable, uncomfortable, teasing bullying		abuse, respond, respect, feelings, emotions, care, safe, joking, teasing, report, tell, bystander, physical harm, emotional harm, intimidate, consequence, reputation, promptly
dship	Year 4				Year 5		Year 6
Feelings and Friendships	positive, healthy, relationship, conflict, negotiate, compromise, support, respect, confidence, challenge, choices, friendship, responsibility, solution, acknowledge, viewpoint, connection	body, express strong loss, ga berea separa situation excite anger disapp sadne emba	is, intense, , change, rief, death, vement, ation, on, ment, , fear, oointment, ss, nervous, rrassed, ed, unsure, ned,			acq unhe com mari inter vulve bab	dities, expectations, emotional, physical, quaintance, friends, relatives, family, ealthy, pressure, concern, consent, nmitment, civil, partnership, forced triage, illegal, reproduction, sex, sexual recourse, fertilised, sperm, ovum, penis, ra, vagina, fallopian tubes, pregnancy, by, foetus, uterus, womb, conception, traception, condom, contraceptive pill



	Reception	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		
e y	Year 4			money, spending, saving, safe, choices, coins, paper/notes, cheque, card, online, bank, building society, wage, earn, mobile payment, online payment, bank transfer		stereotypes, collaborative, respect, challenge, enterprise, achievement, strengths, interests, improvement, aspirations, goals, group, shared, mistakes, education pathway, gender, qualifications, resourcefulness, initiative, motivation, barriers, resilience		
Finar	Year 4			Year 5		Year 6		
Money and Finance	reflect, improve, goal, target, aspiration, mistake, collaborative, negotiate, cooperative, conflict, disagreement, compromise, personal, acknowledge, determination, willingness, reframe		pres acc luxu enti	sumer, critical, finance, career, ssure, advice, influence, eptance, approval, essential, ry, budget, advertisements, ce, ethical, value, umstances	sc ce re de	nanage, lifestyle, interest, loan, debt, tax, ociety, spending, saving, borrowing, credit ard, government, vulnerable, economy, esources, manageable, unmanageable, eduction, National Insurance, pension, naternity, bereavement		



	Rece	ption	Year 1		Year 2	Year 3
סר	safe, unsafe, family, staff, outside, police, paramedic, firefighter, optician, dentist, doctor, nurse	care, healthy, germs, spread, screen time, unhealthy, active, fruit, vegetable, pavement	choice, co	th, clean, care, nsequence, vaccination, on,	hygiene, diseases, lifestyle, private, comfortable, uncomfortable, consent, appropriate touch	balanced, diet, positive, negative, physical, mental, health, food groups, self-care, mobility, moderation, consistent, isolate, emotions, anxious, promptly, body language, facial expressions, issue, empathy, sharing
pei	Year 4				Year 5	Year 6
Health and Wellbeing	emotions, overcome, overwhelmin intense, feelings, change, transition puberty, penis, vagina, intimate are hips, sweat, mood swings, breasts, adolescent, greasy		ansition, ate areas,	menstruation, period, sanitary towel, muscles		change, grief, transition, conflicting, strategies, menstrual cycle, tissue, erection, genitals, pubic, testicles, vulva, vagina, tampons



	Reception		Year 1		Year 2	Year 3
	change, prepare, commindependent specieque		ommon, unique, similar, different, pecial, vagina, penis, community, qual, celebrate		characteristics, ce, religion, belief, lended families, foster ever families, tolerate	
	Year 4		Year 5		Year 6	
Identity	Year 4 identity, value, custom, tradition, respect, religious, ethnic, diverse, stereotypes, challenge		volunteer, voluntary, mig mutual, faiths, customs, organisations, governors, Department for Education Education Trust, Darlington Council,	on, Lingfield	social media, network, online, content, digital restrictions, critical, relimanipulated, ranked, consent, influence, dissuspicious, deactivate	lly aware, age ability, sources, private, public,

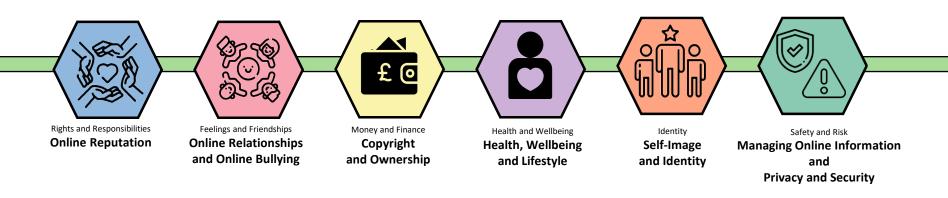


	Reception	Year 1	Year 2		,	rear 3	
Safety and Risk	safe, unsafe, family, staff, outside, police, paramedic, firefighter,	inside, nervous, worried, attention, rules, emergency, doctor, service, community	medicines, products, harmful, attract, comfortable, uncomfortable, toxic, factor, hydrated, lifebuoy		ratios, lanyard, drill, accident, hygiene, routine, bacteria, virus, germs, spread, health, confidentiality, trust, specialist		
Safe		Year 4			Year 5	Year 6	
	risk, danger, hazard, independence, responsibility, reduce, pressure, techniques, resist, consequences, alert, advice		aggr discri acco	pendence, role, anti-social, essive, bullying, imination, challenge, puntable, assess, ssment, distress, nuisance, nal			

LONG TERM PLAN

Online Safety

Online safety is taught within our PSHE curriculum and the Digital Literacy component of our computing curriculum. Our online safety curriculum is taught using the Project Evolve resources. We have linked their key concepts to our PSHE key concepts. For a full breakdown of our online safety curriculum, see Northwood Computing Curriculum.





	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
: Online Reputation	 There are seven pieces of information we should not share online. These are: our full name, our full address, our phone number, our school's name, our passwords, photos of ourselves and names of places we visit regularly. If we are asked to share information online, we should tell a trusted adult as soon as possible. We need a password to keep our information safe online. Without a password, anyone could access our accounts. 			
bilities	Year 4	Year 5		Year 6
Rights and Responsibilities: Online Reputation	 Adverts are a way companies can procustomers to buy their products or seact on something. They use perfection the product approperation on the product approperation on the product approperation of the product and product and product and product approperation of the pr	ervices or ersuasive pealing. pealing. prate. It is purces of sites are studdenly pears, you fit. Poporopriate In-app gryou to our must	Our reputation is imparting the case online and of the things we post will our reputation. We stand the groups, that we out online reputation perceived by our pees say and do online can your profile on a social your name, picture, profiles safe, we must we can also make out choose can see it. To it.	iefs or opinions that people have about us. cted by the things we say or do, and this is offline. We should always think about how impact other people and how it will affect hould not post anything online, even in e don't want thousands of people to see. In can have an impact on how we are east and potential employers. The things we have an impact on our everyday lives. Il media website is the part where you post and personal information. To make our not share too much personal information. For profiles private so that only people we make our profiles positive, we should share ur interests and passions and not add

Feelings and Friendships
Online Relationships
and Online Bullying



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Reception Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 People could be unkind online Positive internet behaviours are When we communicate, we We should ask permission to pass information to others by by sending unkind messages or complete activities online. This when we use the internet to lift pictures, liking unkind posts, could be to go on a device, speaking, writing, moving your people up and make them feel body or other signals. deliberately excluding someone game or app, to watch online good about themselves. We can use technology to talk from an online group or game or videos or to message someone. Cyberbullying is bullying online. to people who are not in the postina unkind thinas about Without asking permission, we Bullvina is unkind behaviour same room, for example someone in a group. might be putting ourselves at risk. which happens repeatedly over message on a phone, call on a Being unkind online is the same Consent is when we say 'yes' to time and causes someone to phone, video call or via email. as being unkind in person. It can something. A person should feel unhappy. Some people can be unkind make people feel sad, left out or always seek consent from If someone is being unkind another if they are planning on online by using hurtful words embarrassed. online, we can ask a trusted Positive online behaviours are through messages. It is not • doing something that involves adult for help. This could be if we acceptable to treat each other when we are being kind. This another person. see something suspicious or badly and make anyone sad on could be sending positive We should always get consent strange, unkind comments or messages or including people in before sharing things online. This anything that purpose. makes If people are unkind online, we groups they would like to be in. could be so that a trusted adult uncomfortable. should tell a trusted adult as can make sure that we are safe or making sure that another soon as possible. person has gareed to being

Year 4

- A safe online relationship is built on trust, respect and clear boundaries.

 Safe online relationships are with people we know and trust in person.
- Healthy online relationships are built on mutual respect. They are equal relationships where no one person holds all of the power.
- We should always ask permission before posting anything online that contains information about another person.

Year 5

posted online.

- Bullying is unkind behaviour which happens repeatedly over time and causes someone to feel unhappy. Bullying can affect us physically or mentally. Online or cyberbullying is when this happens online and affects our mental health.
- What one person finds funny, another might find silly or rude and this can then affect another person's feelings. If these feelings aren't taken into consideration, this can then be seen as bullying.
 - If something is making us have negative feelings online, we should tell a trusted adult. If we are unable to tell a trusted adult, we could contact a 'helpline service' via phone or on a website. These services are anonymous and will help you know what to do and how to help. A useful helpline is Childline. We can call 0800 1111.

Year 6

- It is useful to have evidence if someone is unkind online. We can capture evidence by taking a screenshot of any content, copying the URL of content or screen recording video content so that we have a record in case content is deleted or taken down.
- If we become aware of online bullying, we can block accounts, report accounts to the provider and tell a trusted adult. We can also call helplines like Childline.
- Online bullying can affect people's mental health. It can make us feel uncomfortable, unsafe or distressed.





	Reception Year 1		Year 2	Year 3
and Ownership			 If I make somethic completely independently, belongs to me. If something has been made by someone else and I share or like it, it still belongs to the original person who made it. Plagiarism is a word used describe when someone copies someone else's work. 	de e it he to
yright	Year 4		Year 5	Year 6
Money and Finance: Copyright and Ownership	 People create content and uploon on the internet. This could inclused word and music. If we plagiarise someone's livelihood and we are some pieces of work are protect. Licence. This is a licence that allot the creator of the work, to say can and can't do with, or to, work has a commercial licence copied, distributed, displayed purposes to make a profit. Copyright protects your work an without your permission. You automatically - you don't have to rights are rights granted to an in something for a specific purpose 	the images, videos, written this work, we are affecting being dishonest. He by a Creative Commons ows the copyright owner, or exactly what other people their work. Some pieces of which allows it to then be and used for commercial and stops others from using it get copyright protection of apply or pay a fee. Usage addividual by an artist to use		

Health and Wellbeing
Health, Wellbeing
and Lifestyle



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Health and Wellbeing: Health, Wellbeing and Lifestyle	 We should always ask an adult before using technology. We should only stay on technology for as long as we are allowed. If something makes us sad, upset or worried, we should tell a trusted adult as soon as possible. If we don't follow the rules for online safety, we can put ourselves in danger. 		 We can set online rules for our safety and our mental health. These can include how long we use technology, when we go on it, what we access and who we access it with. It is important for everyone to have rules when using technology so that everyone is kept safe. The rules might be different depending on age, but some rules are important for us all, for example keeping your personal information private. If we don't follow our technology rules, we could put ourselves in an unsafe situation. It could also affect our mental health and sleep. We should still tell a trusted adult if we haven't been able to follow the rules because the most important thing is for us to be safe. 	 Technology is a useful tool to make certain jobs easier, such as gathering information or communicating. It can also be used for enjoyment. It can entertain us and make us feel happy. Spending too much time using technology can have a negative impact on our physical and mental health. It can also affect our sleep. It is important to balance our use of technology with other activities that make us feel good. Age ratings and restrictions are in place to keep us safe. There might be an age rating because a game might contain bad language, might be scary or might be violent. These things are not suitable for children to see and do because they may copy them in real life.
lealt	Year 4		Year 5	Year 6
Health and Wellbeing: H		positives access la nice cor people w that it a excluded differentl • We can technolo on it, not adults ab • It is import money o get per	e lots of pros and cons of being online. Some are that it is easy to communicate, we can obts of information, it is exciting to get likes and mments and we can stay in touch with we don't see very often. Some negatives are an take up a lot of time, we might feel of or feel pressured, people can behave yonline and it can affect our physical health. look after our mental health when using gy by limiting the amount of time we spend using it just before bed and talking to trusted wout the apps we are using. Portant to remember that when we spend unline, it uses real money. We should always mission before spending money online.	

Self-Image and Identity



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
				 Our identity is who we are or our qualities that make us different or unique to others. Our online identity is made up of lots of different information, for example name, address, family members, age, hobbies, interests, appearance, gender. When we create a username, we should avoid using our real name or meaningful numbers. We should create new usernames for each different account. Usernames can be used to collect our personal information if they are unsafe. To have a positive online reputation, we need to think carefully about what we say, write and post online, for example commenting positively or messaging a friend to tell them they make you happy.
>	Year 4		Year 5	Year 6
Identify: Self-Image and Identity				 Social media is a range of virtual networks and communities that facilitates the sharing of ideas, thoughts and information. Social media is used by individuals to connect with others around the world. It is used by companies and individuals to promote products and services. Some social media sites or apps include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, Snapchat and WhatsApp. Online experiences can affect people's wellbeing – their thoughts, feelings and actions. We can evaluate online content by being digitally aware. This means having an awareness of what the purpose and age restrictions are for different websites or apps. It is important to be critical when using social media, checking reliability of sources. Remember, content online can be manipulated or invented. Information online is ranked, selected and targeted to meet the interests of individuals and groups and can be used to influence us. We should think carefully about what we share online and who we are sharing it with. It is safest to have a private account where only people you know in person can see your posts. We should not share images of others without gaining consent first. There are laws linked to the distribution of images. The risk of sharing publically online is that people can identify you, find you in real life and do you harm. Not everyone who is online has good intentions. It is important not to share public images or posts that can identify where you live, go to school or where you currently are. We can positively respond to online content through 'likes', 'reactions' or comments. If we see something that is suspicious, upsetting, frightening or untrue, we should report this. This could be to the website itself as well as to a trusted adult. You can deactivate your account and have some time away from social media.

Safety and Risk Managing Online Information and Privacy and Security



	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
Safety and Risk: Managing Online Information and Privacy and Security		 There are seven pieces of information we should not share online. These are: our full name, our full address, our phone number, our school's name, our passwords, photos of ourselves and names of places we visit regularly. If we are asked to share information online, we should tell a trusted adult as soon as possible. We need a password to keep our information safe online. Without a password, anyone could access our accounts. The internet is made of computers connected to each other around the world. Words and pictures can be sent from one computer to another. When you use websites and some apps, you are using the internet. You can also use the internet to find out information. We can use a search engine such as Google, Bing or Kiddle to find information. Anyone can create content online which means that not everything we find online is real. 		 We should respect age limits on games. We should always speak politely to each other and alert a trusted adult if we hear or see something alarming. If we don't follow rules online, we might get in danger, see something inappropriate or end up sharing private information. We can keep our information private by not sharing passwords, making our passwords secure, not sharing contact information, not posting images of us showing our location or school uniform and keeping any social media on the private setting. Everyone has the right to keep things private. If privacy is broken, someone might find out where we live and therefore we might be in danger. People might be able to access our details. The media tries to influence people's choices and decisions through adverts and pop-ups. They can use emotive language or false information. They often do this in order to get people to buy or do things. 	
	Year 4 Year 5		Year 6		
	 To make our passwords strong, they could contain at least one secret word, numbers, capital letters and symbols, ideally with eight characters or more. We should have different passwords for different accounts. When we sign up to accounts, we may share some personal information which is stored by the company. Some companies share your personal information with third-party companies. We can stop this from happening by reading the privacy statements from the company. App is short for application. It is a piece of software that can be downloaded to devices and can include games, social media platforms and search engines. It is important to give apps the correct permissions for pictures, location, contact sharing etc. and to turn off permissions you do not want to give. This can be done in the app's settings. 		 It is important to store our passwords securely or saving them on our web browser. If a password is shared, lost or stolen, we should tell a trusted adult, change our password on all websites and if stolen, tell the company. Scams are lies or tricks to take advantage of people, usually to get money or personal details. Scams are against the law. If there is a padlock next to the URL, the website should be secure. We should always read the fine print and not believe anything that is too good to be true. We should look out for spelling mistakes or use of alternative characters within the text. A phishing email is an email sent to you where the person pretends to be someone else and asks you to give them your personal details or download a link which may give them access to your computer. They do this usually to steal money from you. This might be by convincing you to send them money or by infecting your computer with malware or a virus. To protect ourselves, we shouldn't open emails from unknown addresses or click on links to URLs. We should look for minor misspellings. We should never disclose personal details. We can report suspicious emails to the government. 		