



Personal Social Health Education and Relationships Policy

This policy applies to all pupils in the school, including in the EYFS

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Appendices

Please find the overview of what is taught in each year group, mapped against the DfE statutory guidance and categories:

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Additionally, we have included all lesson objectives for each unit of work to be taught throughout all year groups, from Nursery-Y6:

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To give parents and carers a more in-depth look at certain aspects of the curriculum, we have included details of one of the units taught across the school, along with some sample material:

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Scope of this policy

1 Policy Context and Rationale

1.1 This policy covers all pupils and year groups within the school, including the EYFS and sets out the School's approach to Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) and Relationships delivery.

1.2 It was produced through consultation with staff, pupils and parents through (but not limited to) the following channels:

- 1.2.1 departmental review and feedback
- 1.2.2 departmental training via the PSHE Association
- 1.2.3 ongoing parent focus groups
- 1.2.4 student voice
- 1.2.5 wellbeing surveys
- 1.2.6 ongoing feedback from pastoral teams

1.3 PSHE education provides a significant contribution to the schools' responsibility to:

- 1.3.1 promote children and young people's wellbeing
- 1.3.2 achieve the whole curriculum aims
- 1.3.3 promote community cohesion
- 1.3.4 provide relationships education

1.4 The policy is informed and underpinned by the School's values of being positive and curious, being respectful and a team player, being engaged and enthusiastic and being well-mannered and kind. In accordance with, and with regard to guidance under Section 80A of the Education Act 2002, the Relationships and PSHE programme aims to develop:

- 1.4.1 the meaning of and value of life, to appreciate the values of a family life;
- 1.4.2 have an understanding that love is central to, and the basis of meaningful relationships;
- 1.4.3 have an understanding of themselves, their physical and emotional development;
- 1.4.4 reflect on their relationships and recognise the qualities that help relationships to grow and develop positively, behave responsibly within sexual and personal relationships;
- 1.4.5 develop positive values and a moral framework that will guide their decisions, judgements and behaviour;
- 1.4.6 have the confidence and self-esteem to value themselves and others;
- 1.4.7 communicate effectively;
- 1.4.8 neither exploit or be exploited;
- 1.4.9 access confidential advice and support;
- 1.4.10 successful learners who enjoy learning, making progress and achieving;

- 1.4.11 confident individuals who are able to live safe, healthy and fulfilling lives;
- 1.4.12 responsible citizens who make a positive contribution to society;
- 1.4.13 understanding of fundamental British Values and uphold these throughout the curriculum. Our pupils are taught explicitly about British Values which are defined as:

- democracy & the rule of law
- individual liberty
- mutual respect
- tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs.

These values are taught explicitly through Personal, Social, Health and Emotional Education (PSHE) as well as through citizenship and the School's broad and balanced curriculum.

1.5 Parents will be informed about the policy via email communication and the policy will be made available through the school website.

2 Legislation (Statutory Regulations and Guidelines)

2.1 Under the Education Act 2002, all schools must provide a balanced broadly-based curriculum which:

2.1.1 Promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school and of society;

2.1.2 Prepares pupils at the school for opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life.

2.2 The 2006 Education and Inspections Act placed a duty on Governing Bodies to promote the wellbeing of pupils at the school.

Revised Department for Education statutory guidance will state that from September 2020 all schools must deliver:

2.3.1. Relationships Education (Primary) and Relationships and Sex Education (Secondary)

2.3.2 LGBTQ+ (protected characteristics) inclusion is required as part of the statutory Relationships Education, Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education curriculum and there is a range of support available to help schools counter homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying and abuse. (KCSIE para 204). Please refer to the Equal Opportunities Policy.

2.3 From 2020, it will be **statutory** for schools to deliver Relationships Education in primary schools, and are **encouraged** by the Department of Education to deliver Sex Education that ensures that both boys and girls are prepared for the changes adolescence brings and – drawing on knowledge of the human life cycle set out in the National Curriculum for science - how a baby is conceived and born. Health Education, which will also be made statutory from 2020, covers the key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 From September 2020, PSHE and RE delivery across all of the School sites will be monitored by the Head of PSHE and Pastoral Lead. Each school has its own PSHE lead to ensure contextual and appropriate delivery at each key stage. They will be responsible for liaising with other curriculum leads so that curriculum design in different areas complements the RE program, rather than repeating what is already taught. Further detail is outlined in Paragraph 8.

3.2 Governance will oversee that the discharge of this policy ensures:

3.2.1 all pupils make progress in achieving the expected educational outcomes;

- 3.2.2 the subjects are well led, effectively managed and well planned;
- 3.2.3 the quality of provision is subject to regular and effective self-evaluation;
- 3.2.4 teaching is delivered in ways which are accessible to all pupils with SEND;
- 3.2.5 clear information is provided for parents on the subject content and the right to request that their child is withdrawn; and,
- 3.2.6 the subjects are resourced, staffed and timetabled in a way that ensures that the school can fulfil its legal obligations.

4 Curriculum Design

4.1 The curriculum is designed around active engagement in learning, rather than passively receiving information. Pupils will be given opportunities to consider and clarify their values and beliefs and to rehearse and develop enquiry and interpersonal skills.

<i>School</i>	Forest Preparatory School
<i>Person(s) Responsible</i>	Emma Thomson (Head of Pastoral) and Beverley Budd (Director of Studies)

<i>Implementation of Curriculum</i>	-Curriculum time delivered by class teachers and other staff - Use of SCARF as a source of PSHE and Relationships content and scope - Weekly, timetabled lessons via a spiral programme -In upper school, some same-sex classes will be taught. This is to ensure lesson content is delivered in an appropriate and targeted manner, ensuring all children feel secure and confident in seeking any information they may feel they need. -PSHE is taught through other subjects/curriculum areas e.g. computing - PSHE delivered through whole school and extended timetable activities e.g. assemblies - PSHE enabled through specific projects e.g. awareness days/weeks - Through involvement in the life of the school and wider community - PSHE through pastoral care and guidance. -All content required to be covered by the national curriculum will have associated material available for children to refer back to; leaflets, books, suggested website etc. - To ensure that children feel comfortable to learn about a range of topics, we create a safe learning environment using a group agreement at the beginning of lessons or topics. The teachers will also use a range of skills, including distancing techniques and the anonymous question box. Teachers will answer children's questions factually and honestly in an age-appropriate way and respond to any disclosures following the schools safeguarding procedures/child protection policy which can be found on our website.
<i>Best Practice in PSHE</i>	- Any new topic in PSHE will be introduced taking into account pupils' prior knowledge and will complement, not replicate learning in other subjects. Research shows that attempts to scare or shock young people into making healthy choices rarely works and often backfire. - Pupils will be reassured that the majority of young people make positive healthy lifestyle choices. - Pupils are helped to make connections between PSHE education and their 'real life' experiences, including online contexts. - Curriculum design around online presence and social media will link to our e-safety and safeguarding policy.

5 Safe and Effective Practice

5.1 PSHE and Relationships learning often draw on pupils' real-life experiences. A safe and supportive learning environment will be created by establishing ground rules in each context for the delivery of subject material. Staff delivering PSHE and Relationships content will ensure the pupils, who indicate they may be at risk, get appropriate support by liaising with the appropriate pastoral team and adhering to the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

5.2 Within the curriculum design there are opportunities to teach safeguarding within the RSE and Health curriculum in accordance with KCSIE 2024, which states: *Preventative education is most effective in the context of a whole-school or college approach that prepares pupils and students for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobic and sexual violence/harassment... These will be underpinned by the school/college's behaviour policy, the Equal Opportunities policy and pastoral support system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence-based RSHE delivered in regularly timetabled lessons and reinforced throughout the whole curriculum. Such a programme should be fully inclusive and developed to be age and stage of development appropriate (especially when considering the needs of children with SEND and other vulnerabilities). NB: If any safeguarding issues are raised during RSHE lessons, the school will refer to its Safeguarding policy.*

6 Equality of Opportunity

6.1 Classroom practice and pedagogy will take into account pupils' development, age, ability, readiness and cultural background, protected characteristics and pupils with SEND and will be adjusted accordingly to enable all students to access the learning. We will use PSHE and Relationships programme to address diversity issues and to ensure equality for all by addressing contextual issues identified through our pastoral management system and wellbeing surveys.

PSHE and Relationships delivery is designed to comply with the Equality Act 2010. Provisions within the Equality Act allow the School to take positive action, where it can be shown that it is proportionate, to deal with particular disadvantages affecting one group because of protected characteristics, such as age, gender, disability, race, religion, beliefs, sexual orientation

6.2 Relationships education takes account of the faith of individual pupils as well as the nature of the faith of the school, whilst helping pupils from all backgrounds build positive and safe relationships and to thrive in modern Britain. When planning for teaching the religious background of pupils will be observed so that topics are appropriately handled.

6.3 Parents have the right to withdraw their children from those parts of the Relationships programme not within the national curriculum. Further details of this can be found in Section 10.

7 Definition of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE)

7.1 Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) is learning about the emotional, social and physical aspects of growing up, relationships, diverse families, sex, human sexuality and sexual health. It should equip children and young people with the information, skills and positive values to have safe, fulfilling relationships, to enjoy their sexuality and to take responsibility for their sexual health and well-being.

7.2 RSE is an entitlement for all children and young people and must:

7.2.1 Be accurate and factual, covering a comprehensive range of information about sex, relationships, the law and sexual health, in order to make informed choices. In schools this should be part of compulsory curriculum provision;

7.2.2 Be inclusive in terms of gender, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, culture, age, religion or belief or and protected characteristics or other life-experience particularly HIV status and pregnancy;

7.2.3 Include the development of skills to support healthy and safe relationships and ensure good communication about these issues;

7.2.4 Promote a critical awareness of the different attitudes and views on sex and relationships within society such as peer norms and those portrayed in the media;

7.2.5 Seeks to break down stereotypes, tackle negative behaviours and build a culture of positive tolerance and understanding consistently role modelled by all staff at the school.

7.2.6 Provide opportunities for reflection in order to nurture personal values based on mutual respect and care;

7.2.7 Be part of lifelong learning, starting early in childhood and continuing throughout life. It should reflect the age and level of the learner;

7.2.8 Ensure children and young people are clearly informed of their rights such as how they can access confidential advice and health services within the boundaries of safeguarding;

7.2.9 Be relevant and meet the needs of children and young people, and actively involve them as participants, advocates and evaluators in developing good quality provision;

7.2.10 Be delivered by competent and confident educators;

7.2.11 Be provided within a learning environment which is safe for the children, young people and adults involved and based on the principle that prejudice, discrimination and bullying are harmful and unacceptable.

8 Responsibilities and Delivery Overview

<i>Job role</i>	<i>Person(s) responsible</i>
Pastoral Lead	Emma Thomson
PSHE Lead	Emma Thomson
Relationships Co-ordinator	Emma Thomson
Science co-ordinator	Louise Knowles

The focus during PSHE and Relationship learning in Forest focuses on:

- the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships, with particular emphasis on friendships, family and relationships with other children and adults;
- differences in families and their structure and respect for the individual circumstances of families.

It addresses the relationships between:

- physical health and mental well being
- the balance of online and other activities
- emotion and the ability to express emotions

Unlike Relationships education, sex education is not compulsory for pupils receiving primary education, although some primary schools may choose to teach it. Following teacher and SLT consultation, the School has decided that, apart from the sex education content included in the science curriculum for the primary age range, conception and non-statutory sex education will not be provided at Forest School.

This is not to say that certain elements of the non-statutory curriculum will not be covered more informally by teachers based on:

1. The apparent needs of the individual cohorts
2. Parental consultation with teachers.

If a class teacher were to cover anything non-statutory, parents would be consulted, informed and have the right to withdraw their child from that lesson (refer to section 10 for more information about withdrawal).

9 Managing difficult questions:

9.1 Having an open forum which encourages confidence and security is vital in PSHE and Relationship lessons. The school believes that pupils should have their questions answered in a sensible and matter of fact manner. However, there may be times when a question is asked which may be inappropriate to answer publicly, these questions may be addressed outside the lesson time. Teachers will use their skill and discretion in these situations and refer to the Headmaster if necessary.

10 Parents' right to withdraw their child

10.1 Parents have the right request to withdraw their children from non-statutory 'sex education' lessons. They do not have a right to withdraw their children from those aspects of sex education which are taught in the statutory National Curriculum Science and Health Education. Parents are invited to view our resources and discuss any concerns with our staff.

10.2 Before granting a request to withdraw a child/ren, the Headmaster will invite the parent to discuss the request with them to ensure that their wishes are understood and to clarify the nature and purpose of the curriculum. The Headmaster will discuss with the parent the benefits of receiving this important education and any detrimental effects that withdrawal might have on their child. This could include any social and emotional effects of being excluded, as well as the likelihood of the child hearing their peers' version of what was said in the classes, rather than what was directly said by the teacher (although the detrimental effects may be mitigated if the parent proposes to deliver sex education to their child at home instead). The school is responsible for ensuring that should a child be withdrawn, they receive appropriate, purposeful education during the period of withdrawal.

10.3 Parents should be given every opportunity to understand the purpose and content of Relationships Education and Sex Education. Good communication and opportunities for parents to understand and ask questions about our school's approach help increase confidence in the curriculum.

10.4 It is statutory for our school to show parents examples of the resources we plan to use. We will provide opportunities for parents to view examples through class/year group meetings either face to face or virtually. We advise parents to view the resources in order to support them in carrying out their responsibilities relating to providing RSE at home. It is valuable for a child's development to learn about its own family's values in regard to relationships and sex alongside the information they receive at school.

10.5 We will continually work in active partnership with parents, value their views and keep them informed about PSHE and Relationships provision. If a parent has any concerns about the provision, we will take time to address these concerns and allay any fears they may have.

11 Intended Outcomes

11.1 As a result of our PSHE and Relationships programme, pupils will:

11.1.1 Develop the knowledge, skills and personal attributes they need to manage their lives now and in the future

11.1.2 Learn to make responsible decisions e.g. about alcohol, drugs, relationships and future careers

11.1.3 Learn to recognise and manage risk and take increasing responsibility for themselves and their actions both online and in their daily lives

11.1.4 Understand the importance of wellbeing and how to tackle issues that can affect their ability to learn and their mental health

11.1.5 Understand the characteristics of and the importance of building healthy and positive relationships both online and in their daily lives

11.1.6 Develop skills such as teamwork, communication and resilience

11.1.7 Be encouraged to make positive contributions to their families, schools and communities

11.1.8 Explore differences and learn to value diversity in all its forms

11.1.9 Reflect on their own individual values and attitudes

11.1.10 Identify and articulate feelings and emotions and manage difficult situations positively

11.1.11 Understand the importance to our bodies and health of eating healthily. This concept will be reinforced with our 'Healthy Eating Policy' (appendix 5).

12 Monitoring and Assessing

12.1 The effectiveness of the PSHE and Relationships provision will be evaluated through annual governance (spring) and half termly summative assessments, carried out by class teachers.

12.1.1 We use three methods of monitoring and assessing learning within the PSHE and Relationships programme at Forest Preparatory School:

12.1.11 SCARF Progress

For each of the six units we carry out a specially designed pre- and post-unit assessment activity. Conducted twice, first at the beginning of the unit to determine where the children are at; and then again at the end of the unit, enabling us to monitor progress, record key points and identify areas for further development. This enables both teacher and child to see what progress has been made over the course of each half-termly unit

of lesson plans.

12.1.12 SCARF Success

At the end of a unit, we consider a range of 'I can' statements, which summarise children's learning against the unit's key learning outcomes.

12.1.13 Wearing my SCARF

This approach encourages children to reflect personally on their learning. They can record what they found helpful, thought-provoking, challenging and where their learning might take them to next. This also plays a key role in helping us to evaluate the programme.

12.1.2 This method of recording also enables the teacher to make an annual assessment of progress for each child, as part of the child's annual report to parents. We pass this information on to the next teacher at the end of each year.

12.1.3 The monitoring of the standards of children's work and of the quality of PSHE and RE education is the responsibility of the PSHE/Relationships subject lead. The work of the subject lead also involves supporting colleagues in the teaching of PSHE and Relationships education and being informed about current developments in the subject.

12.1.4 The PSHE/Relationships subject lead gives the head teacher an annual summary report, in which teaching and learning of the subject is evaluated. Areas for development are also identified. If required, the PSHE/Relationships subject lead has specially allocated regular management time, enabling them to review evidence of the children's work and monitor any assessments made.

12.1.5 Application of knowledge and skills in wider school participation, resolving conflict, making decisions and forming positive relationships. Pupil voice will be influential in adapting and amending the material for the PSHE and Relationships programme to ensure it is up to date and relevant.

13 Confidentiality

13.1 PSHE and Relationship lessons will be conducted in a sensitive manner within a secure and safe environment. Sometimes, pupils may wish to make a disclosure to a member of staff. Pupils will be made aware that some information cannot be held confidentially and will be informed that, if certain disclosures are made, the information may be disclosed to the Safeguarding team.

See Safeguarding Children Policy, Anti Bullying Policy, Parent/Staff Communication Policy.

14 Counselling Services

14.1 Pupils are made aware of counselling and information services both in and out of school and offered appropriate support.

15 Outside Speakers

15.1 Please refer to Section 16 of the Safeguarding policy for details of procedures for Vetting Visiting Speakers.

16 EYFS

16.1 In the Early Years Foundation Stage, the Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education and Health Education (England) Regulations 2019 and the accompanying statutory guidance do not apply; however Personal Social and Emotional Development (PSED) is one of the prime areas within the EYFS curriculum and age-appropriate provision is made accordingly.

17 Dissemination of the Policy

17.1 This policy has been made accessible to parents, teachers, other school staff and governors through the school website. Anyone wanting a printed copy or the policy to be provided in another language or format, should make a request to the school office. Should the policy be required in other languages, please contact the school office.

Should further information about PSHE and Relationships be required, please contact the PSHE/Relationships lead, Mr Rick Hyde (Deputy Head- Pastoral)

18 Sources of Further Information

- 18.1 This policy should be read in conjunction with the following:
 - 18.1.1 School's own Safeguarding/Child Protection policy (inc. responding to disclosures)
 - 18.1.2 School's own Confidentiality policy
 - 18.1.3 School's own Anti-bullying policy
 - 18.1.4 School's own Equality, diversity and inclusion policy
 - 18.1.5 DfE 'Keeping children safe in education' (2019).

Appendix 1- Overview of Curriculum mapped against the DfE statutory guidance and categories:

									
Coram Life Education and educator-led sessions – SCARF Life Online, LifeBus, LifeSpace or classroom delivery Mapping to DfE Statutory Guidance Categories and statements: Relationships Education (Primary) KEY: ✓ = CLE session supports and contributes to this outcome. R = CLE Relationships Education session supports and contributes to this outcome. B = bCyberwise session supports and contributes to this outcome. Remember, your SCARF resources also cover the new DfE statutory requirements.									
Category	By the end of primary school pupils should know:	N	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Families and people who care for me	1. That families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.						R	R	R
	2. The characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives.								
	3. That others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.						R	R	R
	4. That stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up.								
	5. That marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.								
	6. How to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.								
Caring friendships	1. How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2. The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.				✓	B	✓	✓	✓
	3. That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.				✓	B		B	B
	4. That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	5. How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.				✓	✓		✓	B
Respectful relationships	1. The importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs.				✓		✓	✓	✓
	2. Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.					B	✓	B	B
	3. The conventions of courtesy and manners.			✓	✓	B		B	B

Category	By the end of primary school pupils should know:	N	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Respectful relationships (cont.)	4. The importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.					✓	✓ R	✓ R	✓
	5. That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.					✓ B		✓ B	✓ B
	6. About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help.				✓	B		B	✓ B
	7. What a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive.								
	8. The importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.					B	R B	R B	R B
Online relationships	1. That people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.					B	B	B	B
	2. That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous.					B	B	B	B
	3. The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.					B	B	✓ B	✓ B
	4. How to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.					B	B	✓	B
	5. How information and data is shared and used online.								
Being safe	1. What sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).					B	B R	✓ B R	✓ B R
	2. About the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.					B	R	R	R
	3. That each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.						R	R	R
	4. How to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.								B
	5. How to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.						R	R B	R
	6. How to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.						R	R	R
	7. How to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.						R	R	R
	8. Where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.						R	R	R



Coram Life Education mapping to DfE Statutory Guidance Categories and statements: Physical Health and Mental Wellbeing (primary)

KEY: ✓ = CLE session supports and contributes to this outcome.

R = CLE Relationships Education session supports and contributes to this outcome.

B = bCyberwise session supports and contributes to this outcome.

Category	By the end of primary school pupils should know:	N	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Mental Wellbeing	1. That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2. That there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.		✓		✓				
	3. How to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.		✓		✓		R	✓ R	
	4. How to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	5. The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	6. Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	7. Isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.		✓		✓		✓		
	8. That bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.				✓	B			
	9. Where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).				✓	B			
	10. It is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.								
Internet safety and harms	1. That for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.				✓	✓ B	✓	✓	✓
	2. About the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.				✓	✓ B	✓	✓	✓
	3. How to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private.					B		✓	
	4. Why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.					B			✓
	5. That the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.								

Category	By the end of primary school pupils should know:	N	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Internet safety and harms (cont.)	6. How to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.						B		
	7. Where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.					B	B		
Physical health and fitness	1. The characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2. The importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3. The risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).								
	4. How and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.								
Healthy eating	1. What constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2. The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.			✓					
	3. The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).			✓					
Drugs alcohol and tobacco	1. The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking. (*NB: Medicine safety also included in our sessions.*)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health and prevention	1. How to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.								
	2. About safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer (depending on time of year of visit).	✓	✓	✓					
	3. The importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4. About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.	✓	✓	✓					
	5. About personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of hand washing.	✓	✓	✓					
	6. The facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.								
Basic first aid	1. How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.								
	2. Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.								
Changing adolescent body	1. Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.						R	R	R
	2. About menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.						R	R	R

Appendix 2- Relationships and PSHE Long Term Plan



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EST. 1924

Relationships and PSHE Long Term Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
All Year Groups	<i>Me and my relationships</i>	<i>Valuing Difference</i>	<i>Keeping Myself Safe</i>	<i>Rights and Respect</i>	<i>Being my Best</i>	<i>Growing and Changing</i>
N/Pre-Prep	• Marvellous Me • I'm Special • People who are Special to Me	• Me and my friends • Friends and family • Including everyone	• People who help to keep me safe • Safety indoors and outdoors • What's safe to go into my body?	• Looking after myself • Looking after others • Looking after my environment	• What does my body need? • I can keep trying • I can do it!	• Growing and changing in nature • When I was a baby • Girls, boys and families
Reception	• All About Me • What Makes me Special • Me and My Special People • Who can help me? • My feelings	• I'm special, you're special • Same and different • Same and different families • Same and different homes • I am caring • I am a friend	• What's safe to go onto my body? • What's safe to go into my body? (incl. medicines) • Safe indoors and outdoors • Listening to my feelings • Keeping safe online • People who help to keep me safe	• Looking after my special people • Looking after my friends • Being helpful at home • Caring for our world • Looking after money (recognising, spending, using) • Looking after money (saving money and keeping it safe)	• Bouncing back when things go wrong • Yes, I can! • Healthy eating • My Healthy Mind • Move your body • A good night's sleep	• Seasons • Life stages: plants, animals, humans • Life stages: human life stage- who will I be? • Where do babies come from? • Getting bigger • Me and my body- girls and boys



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Year 1	- Why we have classroom rules - Thinking about feelings - Our feelings - Feelings and bodies - Good Friends - How are you listening?	- Same or different? - Unkind, tease or bully? - Harold's school rules - Who are our special people - It's not fair!	- Super sleep - Who can help? - Harold loses Geoffrey - What could Harold do? - Good or bad touches? - Sharing pictures	- Harold has a bad day - Around and about the school - Taking care of something - Harold's money - How should we look after our money? - Basic first aid	- I can eat a rainbow - Eat well - Catch it! Bin it! Kill it! - Harold learns to ride his bike - Pass on the praise	- Healthy me - Taking care of a baby - Then and now - Who can help? (2) - Surprises and secrets - Keeping privates private
Year 2	- Our ideal classroom - How are you feeling today? - Don't do that! - Types of bullying - Being a good friend - Let's all be happy	- What makes us who we are? - How do we make others feel? - My special people - When someone is feeling left out - An act of kindness - Solve the problem	- Harold's picnic - How safe would you feel? - What should Harold say? - I don't like that - Fun or not? - Should I tell?	- Getting on with others - When I feel like erupting - Feeling safe - How can we look after our environment? - Harold saves for something special - Harold goes camping - Playing games	- You can do it - My day - Harold's postcard- helping us keep clean and healthy - Harold's bathroom - My body needs - What does my body do? - Basic first aid	- A helping hand - Sam moves away - Haven't you grown! - My body, your body - Respecting privacy - Some secrets should never be kept
Year 3	- As a rule - My special pet - Tangram team challenge - Looking after our special people - How we can solve	- Friends and family - My community - Respect and challenge - Our friends and neighbours	- Safe or unsafe? - Danger or risk? - The Risk Robot - Alcohol and cigarettes: the facts - Super searcher	- Our helpful volunteers - Helping each other stay safe - Recount task - Harold's environment	- Derek cooks dinner! - Poorly Harold - For or against? - I am fantastic! - Getting on with your nerves!	- Relationship tree - Body space - Secret or surprise? - None of your business! - My changing body



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	- this problem? - Dan's dare - Thunks - Friends are special	- Let's celebrate our differences - Zeb	- Raisin challenge (1) - Help or harm?	- project - Can Harold afford it? - Earning money	- Body team work - Top talents	Basic first aid
Year 4	- An email from Harold - OK or not OK? - Human machines - Different feelings - When feelings change - Under pressure	- Can you sort it? - Islands - Friend or acquaintance? - What would I do? - The people we share our world with - That is such a stereotype!	- Danger, risk or hazard? - Picture wise - How dare you! - Medicines: check the label! - Know the norms - Keeping ourselves safe - Raisin challenge (2)	- Who helps us stay healthy and safe? - It's your right - How do we make a difference? - In the news! - Safety in numbers - Logo quiz - Harold's expenses - Why pay taxes?	- What makes ME! - Making choices - SCARF Hotel - Harold's seven R's - My school community (1) - Basic first aid	- Moving house - My feelings are all over the place! - All change! - Preparing for changes at puberty - Secret or surprise? - Together
Year 5	- Collaboration challenge - Give and take - How good a friend are you? - Relationships cake recipe - Being assertive	- Qualities of friendship - Kind conversations - Happy being me - Land of the Red People - Is it true?	'Thinking' about habits - Jay's dilemma - Spot bullying - Ella's diary dilemma - Decision dilemmas - Vaping: healthy or unhealthy? - Play, like share	- What's the story? - Fact or opinion? - Rights, respect, and duties - Mo makes a difference - Spending wisely - Lend us a fiver!	- It all adds up! - Different skills - My school community (2) - Independence and responsibility - Star qualities? - Basic first aid	- How are they feeling? - Taking notice of our feelings - Dear Ash - Changing bodies and feelings - Growing up and changing bodies - Help! I'm a teenager- get me out of here!



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	• Our emotional needs • Communication	• It could happen to anyone • Stop, start, stereotypes	• Drugs: true or false? • Smoking: what is normal? • Would you risk it?	• Spending wisely • Lend us a fiver! • Local councils		• It could happen to anyone • Help- I'm a teenager! Get me out of here! • Stop, start stereotypes
Year 6	• Working together • Let's negotiate • Solve the friendship problem • Assertiveness skills • Behave yourself • Dan's day • Don't force me • Acting appropriately	• OK to be different • We have more in common than not • Respecting differences • Tolerance and respect for others • Advertising friendships • Boys will be boys? Challenging gender stereotypes	• Think before you click! • It's a puzzle • Traffic lights • To share or not to share? • Rat park • What sort of drug is...? • Drugs: it's the law! • Alcohol, what is normal? • Joe's story	• Two sides to every story • Fakebook friends • What's it worth? • Jobs and taxes • Action stations! • Project pitch • Happy shoppers • Democracy in Britain (elections) • Democracy in Britain (how laws are made)	• Five ways to wellbeing project • This will be your life! • Our recommendations • What's the risk? (1) • What's the risk? (2) • Basic first aid, including sepsis awareness	• Helpful or unhelpful? • I look great! • Media manipulation • Pressure online • Is this normal?

**Unit of Work for Relationships
Education
'Growing and Changing' Overview**

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Nursery / Pre- Prep</i>	Growing and changing in nature	- To understand what 'change' means. - To observe some changes in our everyday environment.	
	When I was a baby	- Understand that babies change and grow. - Understand what babies require to grow.	
	Girls, boys and families	To understand there should be no constraints for children, purely based on whether they are boys or girls.	<i>Sample material available</i>

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Reception</i>	Seasons	- Name the different seasons and describe their differences. - Explain the changes that occur as seasons change. - Talk about how they have grown in resilience.	
	Life stages- plants, animals, humans	- To understand that animals and humans change in appearance over time. - Use relevant vocabulary such as egg, seed, baby, grow, change, old, young (and the names for young animals). - Make observations and ask questions about living things.	
	Life stages: Human life stages, who will I be?	- Retell a story and respond to questions about it. - Use the language and describe the different life stages of: baby, child, teenager, adult, older age. - Talk about their own experience of growing up.	
	Where do babies come from?	- Explain that a baby is made by a woman and a man, and grows inside a mother's tummy. - Understand that every family is different. - Talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others.	<i>Sample material available</i>
	Getting bigger	- Talk about how they have changed as they have grown. - Explain the differences between babies, children, and adults. - Understand that we are all unique.	
	Me and my body- girls and boys	- Name parts of the body (including reproductive parts) using the correct vocabulary. - Explain which parts of their body are kept private and safe	<i>Sample material available</i>

		and why.	
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		• Tell or ask an appropriate adult for help if they feel unsafe.	

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
Year 1	Inside my wonderful body!	- Name major internal body parts (heart, lungs, blood, stomach, intestines, brain). - Understand and explain the simple bodily processes associated with them.	
	Taking care of a baby	- 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.	
	Then and now	- 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.	
	Who can help	- Explain the difference between teasing and bullying. - Give examples of what they can do if they experience or witness bullying. - Say who they could get help from in a bullying situation.	
	Surprises and secrets	- Explain the difference between a secret and a nice surprise. - Identify situations as being secrets or surprises. - Identify who they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable about any secret they are told, or told to keep.	
	Keeping privates private	- 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.	Sample material available.
	Additional notes: If any variation of the body parts 'penis' or 'vagina' are mentioned by the children, the teacher will refer to these as our 'private parts'.		

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
Year 2	A helping hand!	To demonstrate simple ways of giving positive feedback to others.	
	Sam moves away	Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person they are close to.	
	Haven't you grown!	- Identify different stages of growth (e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult); - Understand and describe some of the things that people are capable of at these different stages.	
	My body, your body	- Identify which parts of the human body are private. Referred to as 'boys' private parts' and 'girls' private parts'. - Understand that humans mostly have the same body parts but that they can look different from person to person.	Sample material available
	Respecting privacy	- Explain what privacy means. - Know that you are not allowed to touch someone's private belongings without their permission. - Give examples of different types of private information.	
	Additional notes: If any variation of the body parts 'penis' or 'vagina' are mentioned by the children, the teacher will refer to these as our 'private parts'.		

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Year 3</i>	Relationship Tree	- Identify different types of relationships. - Recognise who they have positive healthy relationships with.	
	Body space	- 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.	
	Secret or surprise?	- 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. - Know who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe.	

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Year 4</i>	Moving house	- 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.	
	My feelings are all over the place	- 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. - Take part in a role play practising how to compromise.	
	All change	- Identify parts of the body that males and females have in common and those that are different. - Know the correct terminology for their genitalia. * - Understand and explain why puberty happens.	<i>Sample material available</i>
	Preparing for periods	- 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.	<i>Sample material available</i>
	Secret or surprise?	- 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. - Know who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe.	

	Together	• Understand that marriage is a commitment to be entered into freely and not against someone's will. • Recognise that marriage includes same sex and opposite sex partners.	
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		• Know the legal age for marriage in England or Scotland. • Discuss the reasons why a person would want to be married, or live together, or have a civil ceremony.	
<i>Additional notes: the term 'private parts' as previously used in KS1 will now be given biologically accurate names.</i> <i>*(Female: vulva, vagina, ovaries, eggs, womb, clitoris, labia, breasts; Male: penis, testicles, sperm, pubic hair).</i>			

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Year 5</i>	How are they feeling?	• 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.	
	Taking notice of our feelings	• 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.	
	Dear Hetty	• 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.	
	Changing bodies and feelings	• Know the correct words for the external sexual organs. * • Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty.	• <i>Delivered in single sex groups.</i> • <i>Sample material available.</i>
	Growing up and changing bodies	• Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why. • Know what menstruation is and why it happens.	• <i>Sample material available.</i>
	Help! I'm a teenager, get me out of here!	• Recognise how our body feels when we're relaxed. • List some of the ways our body feels when it is nervous or sad. • Describe and/or demonstrate how to be resilient in order	

		to find someone who will listen to you.	
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	It could happen to anyone	- Identify the consequences of positive and negative behaviour on themselves and others. - Give examples of how individual/group actions can impact on others in a positive or negative way.	
	Stop, start, stereotypes	- Recognise that some people can get bullied because of the way they express their gender. - Give examples of how bullying behaviours can be stopped.	
	<i>Additional notes: the term 'private parts' as previously used in KS1 will now be given biologically accurate names.</i> <i>*(Female: vulva, outer lips, inner lips, clitoris, anus. Male: foreskin, anus, penis, scrotum, testicles).</i>		

Year group	Lesson Topic	Lesson Objective(s)	Notes
<i>Year 6</i>	Helpful or unhelpful? Managing change	- Recognise some of the changes they have experienced and their emotional responses to those changes. - Suggest positive strategies for dealing with change. - Identify people who can support someone who is dealing with a challenging time of change.	
	I look great!	- 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.	
	Media manipulation	- Define what is meant by the term stereotype. - Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes. - Recognise that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal. - Challenge stereotypical gender portrayals of people	
	Pressure online	- 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 be.	<i>Delivered in single sex groups.</i> <i>Sample material available.</i>

	Is this normal?	• Define the word 'puberty' giving examples of some of the physical and emotional changes associated with it. • Suggest strategies that would help someone who felt challenged by the changes in puberty. • Understand what FGM is and that it is an illegal practice in this country. • Know where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety.	• <i>Sample material available.</i>
	Dear Ash	• Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe	

		secret. Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe.	
<i>Additional notes: the term 'private parts' as previously used in KS1 will now be given biologically accurate names.</i> <i>*(Female: vulva, outer lips, inner lips, clitoris, anus. Male: foreskin, anus, penis, scrotum, testicles).</i>			

Appendix 4- Sample Material for 'Growing and Changing'

<i>Year</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Learning objectives</i>
Nursery	Girls, boys and families	• To understand there should be no constraints for children, purely based on whether they are boys or girls.

Useful links associated with the topic:

<https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/articles/teaching-content/ages-stages-im-boy-youre-girl/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QgRFVSC9BmU>

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/how-approach-teaching-gender-equality-boys-and-girls>

Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Reception	Where do babies come from?	• Explain that a baby is made by a woman and a man, and grows inside a mother's tummy. • Understand that every family is different. • Talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others.

Book to read to children:

There's a House Inside my Mummy by Giles Andrae and Vanessa Cabban.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=egIS60CfWQQ>

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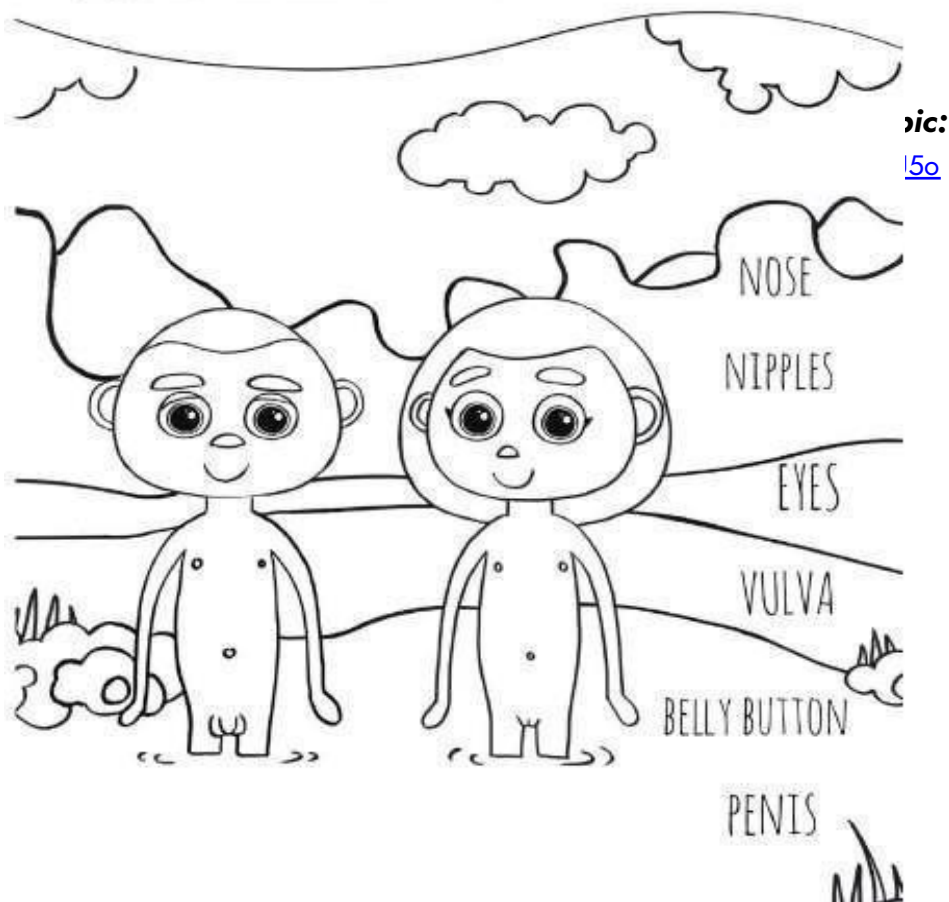


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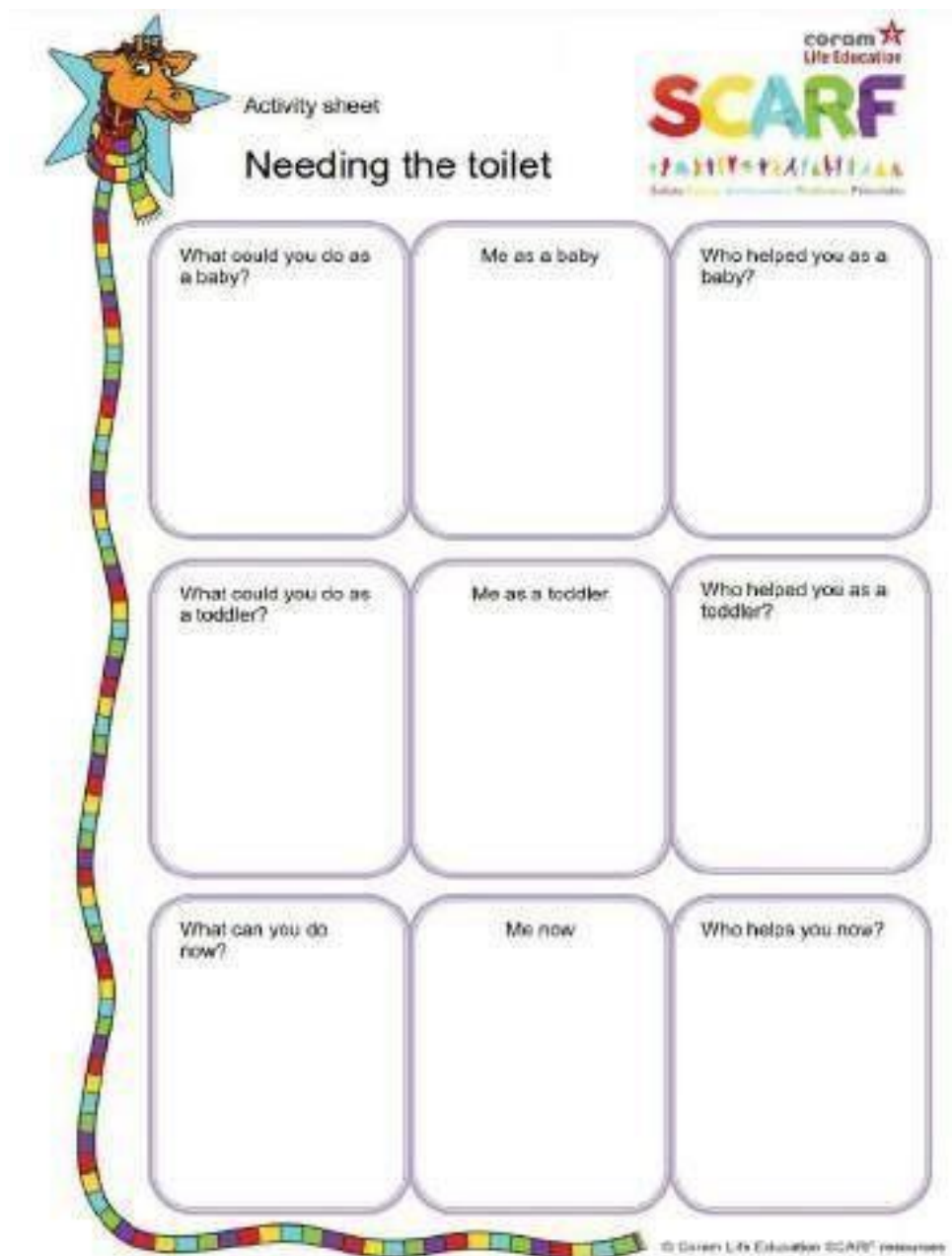
Page 2 of 2

Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Reception	Me and my body- girls and boys	- Name parts of the body using the correct vocabulary. - Explain which parts of their body are kept private and safe and why. - Tell or ask an appropriate adult for help if they feel unsafe.

CIRCLE THE PARTS THAT ARE THE SAME ON BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS



Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 1	Keeping privates private	• 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.



Activity sheet

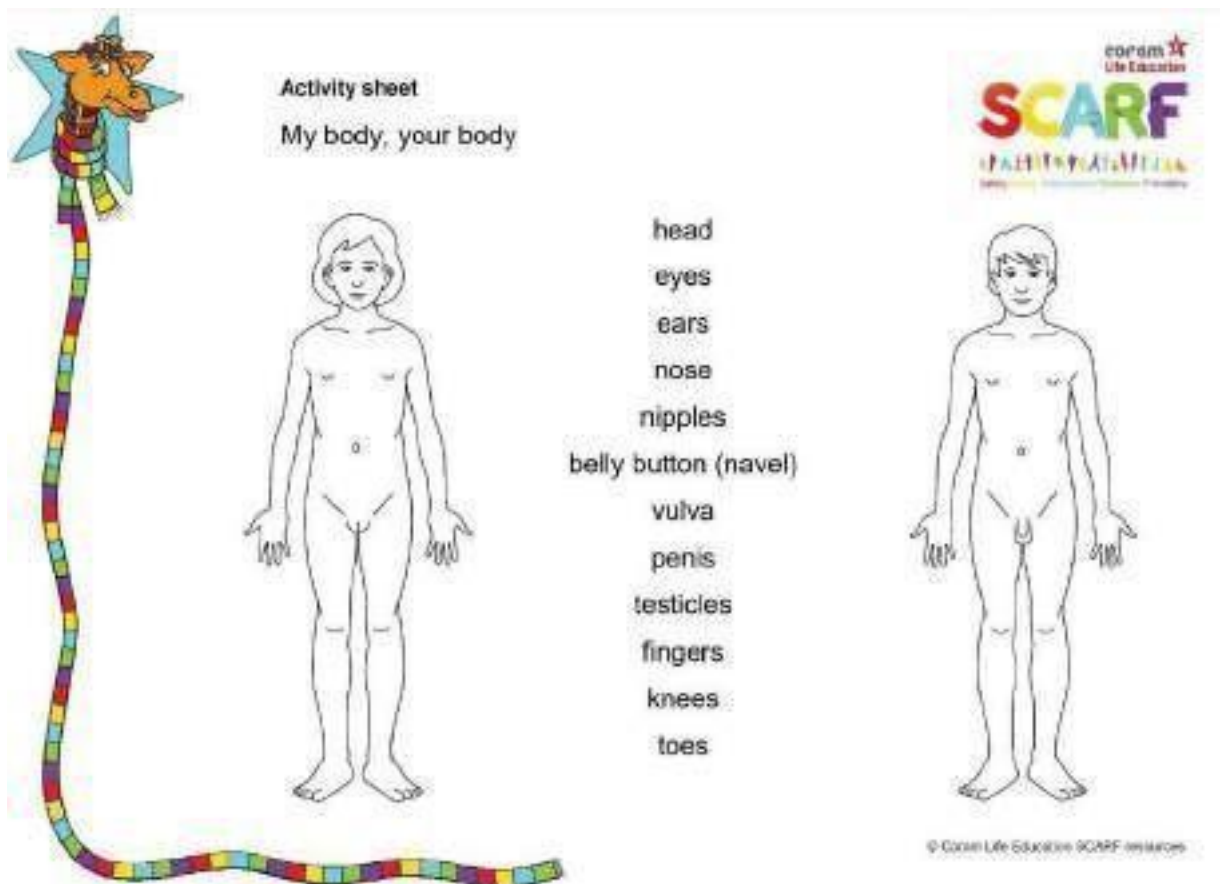
Needing the toilet

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SCARF
Safety Culture Awareness Relationships First Aid

What could you do as a baby?	Me as a baby	Who helped you as a baby?
What could you do as a toddler?	Me as a toddler	Who helped you as a toddler?
What can you do now?	Me now	Who helps you now?

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Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 2	My body, your body	- Identify which parts of the human body are private. Referred to as 'boys' private parts' and 'girls' private parts'. - Understand that humans mostly have the same body parts but that they can look different from person to person.

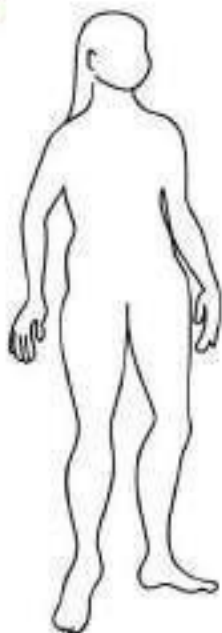


Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 4	All change	• Identify parts of the body that males and females have in common and those that are different. • Know the correct terminology for their genitalia. • Understand and explain why puberty happens.



Activity sheet

Body outlines

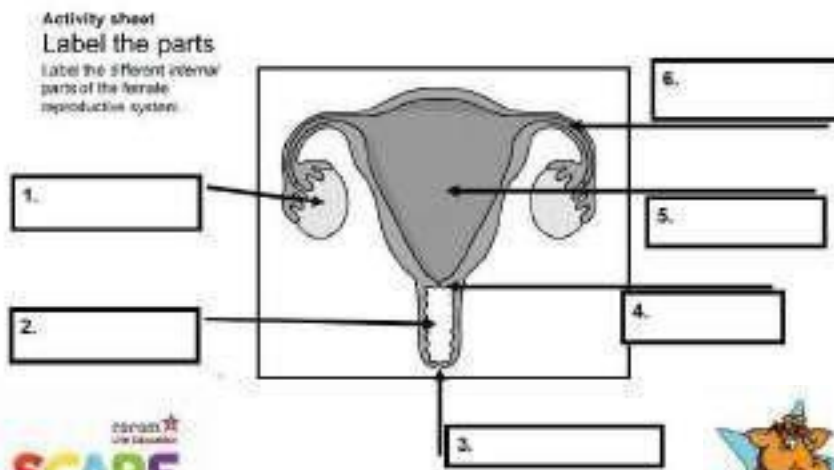


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To be labelled with:

- **Female:** vulva, (see note, below*), vagina, ovaries, eggs, womb, clitoris, labia, breasts
- **Male:** penis, testicles, sperm, pubic hair

Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 3/4	My Changing Body	- 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.



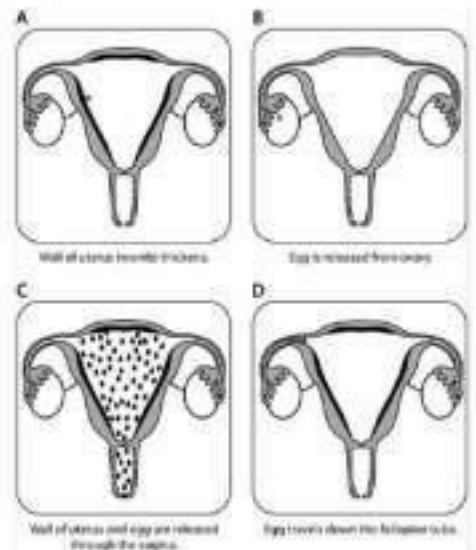
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Illustration developed at Forest Preparatory School



Activity sheet
Periods positive

Cut out the pictures and arrange them in the correct order. Then stick them onto a blank sheet of paper.



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Learning objectives

Understand the stages of the menstrual cycle.
 Understand that periods are a normal part of
 being a girl.
 Understand the ways to cope better with

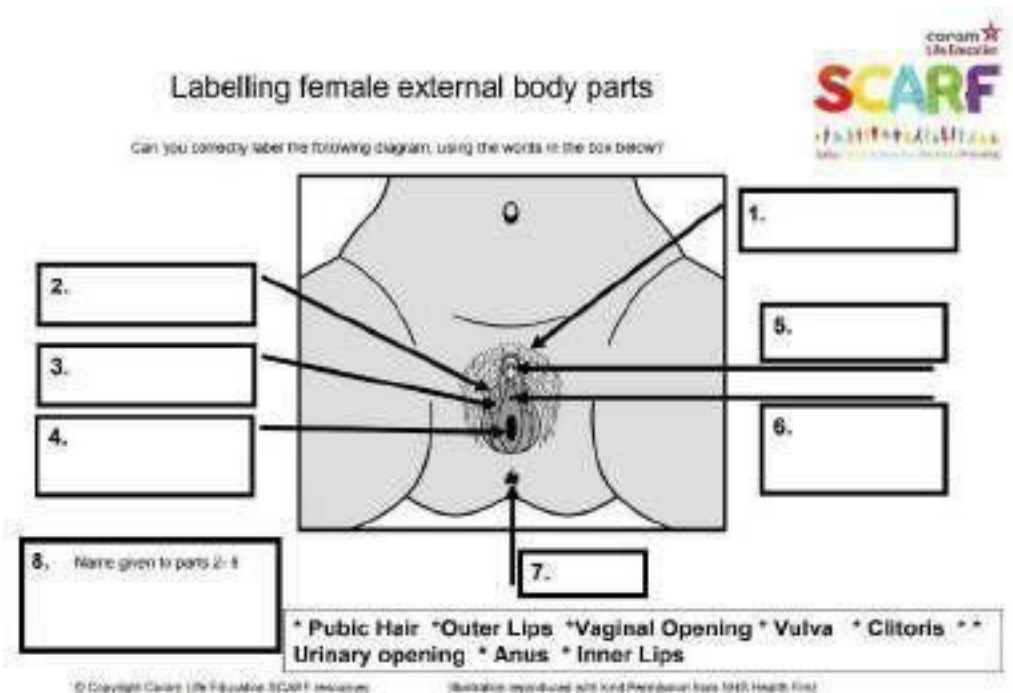
Activity sheet
Period Quiz

Read the following 10 statements and decide whether you think they are True or False. Circle the correct answer.

1. Girls are born with thousands of eggs inside their ovaries.	True	False
2. It's normal for a girl to start her period anytime between the ages of 8-17.	True	False
3. All girls bleed for the same amount of time when they have their periods.	True	False
4. A period happens because the body has too much blood in it.	True	False
5. If a girl finds period pains very painful, it's best to 'grin and bear' it.	True	False
6. Tampons and sanitary towels come in all shapes and sizes.	True	False
7. Period blood can be smelly once it leaves the body.	True	False
8. It's normal to get moody or grumpy around the time of a period starting.	True	False
9. Tampons can get lost inside the body.	True	False
10. It's a good idea to practice putting tampons in before periods start.	True	False

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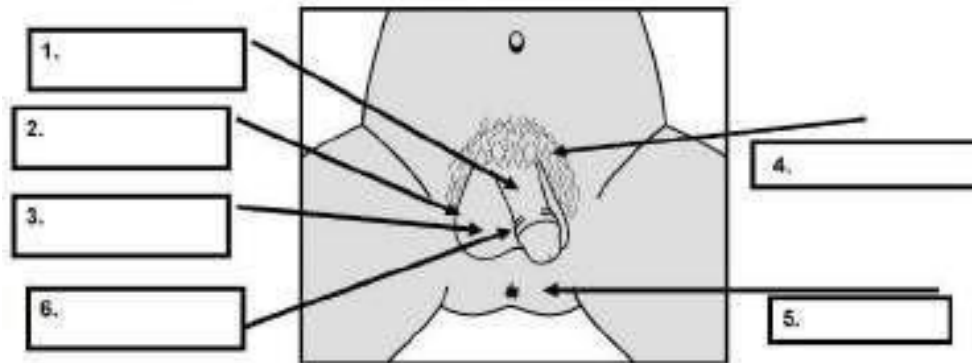
Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 5	Changing bodies and feelings	- Know the correct words for the external sexual organs. - Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty.



Activity sheet (b)

Labelling male external body parts

Can you correctly label the following diagram, using the words in the box below?



* Pubic hair * Foreskin * Anus * Penis * Testicle * Scrotum



Activity sheet (c)

Emotions and feelings: true or false?

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AFTER RESOURCES FOR EDUCATION

1. It's normal for a person to put on weight when going through puberty.	2. It is wrong for a person to want to touch their own penis or vulva.
3. If a girl doesn't wear a bra by the time she goes to secondary school something's wrong.	4. You should always talk to someone you trust if you are worried about your body changing.
5. Girls should always shave their body hair when it starts growing.	6. Stretch marks are a sign that someone is getting too fat.
7. If a boy doesn't get wet dreams, there's something wrong with him.	8. If someone is shorter than their friends when they start secondary school, they are always going to be short.
9. If a boy starts getting erections it means he is ready for sex.	10. If a person has a crush on someone it means they want them to be their girlfriend/boyfriend.

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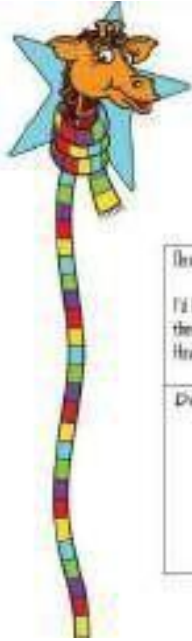
A bag including items which may be regarded as useful when going through puberty: deodorant, menstruation options, spot/facial creams, shower gel, tissues etc.

Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 6	Pressure online	• 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 be.

Video on the risks of sharing images online using the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kwcL-VP3FYc>

Year	Topic	Learning objectives
Year 6	Is this normal?	• Define the word 'puberty' giving examples of some of the physical and emotional changes associated with it. • Suggest strategies that would help someone who felt challenged by the changes in puberty. • Understand what FGM is and that it is an illegal practice in this country. • Know where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety.



Dear Aunt Agatha, I'd like to choose a different type of sanitary product. However, my mum is the one who pays for them. She says I should use the type she chooses. I love my mum but want to choose for myself. How do I get her to understand? - Esmeralda
Dear Esmeralda,



Activity sheet

Puberty statements: true or false?



Circle the answer you think is correct – then write your reasons

1. Puberty only affects girls

True False Not sure

Reasons:

2. Puberty starts when you are 17 years old

True False Not sure

Reasons:

3. Everybody experiences puberty

True False Not sure

Reasons:

4. When people are going through puberty, they become really moody

True False Not sure

Reasons:

5. If a girl starts her periods, she is an adult

True False Not sure

Reasons:

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6. Girls start puberty before boys

True False Not sure

Reasons:

7. An average period produces two tablespoons of blood overall

True False Not sure

Reasons:

8. Puberty is over by the time you get to 13

True False Not sure

Reasons:

9. Spots appear on the face during puberty

True False Not sure

Reasons:

10. Many of the things people consider a problem settle down after puberty

True False Not sure

Reasons:

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Appendix 5- Healthy Eating Policy



HEALTHY EATING POLICY

Forest Preparatory School is committed to following a healthy eating policy which will ultimately benefit all children and staff. This follows our Healthy Schools Award as presented by Trafford Council.

- Food served at the school shall generally be considered to be food of a healthy nature. Chips and fatty foods are not regularly on the menu but a healthy alternative is always available if they are to be served.
- All children are expected to eat school lunches and they will not be allowed to bring their own in, except under exceptional circumstances.
- Alternative options will be made available for children who have dietary requirements due to religious or medical reasons.
- All packed lunches for expeditions will be of a healthy nature and include fruit.
- A salad option will be available to children and staff.
- Surveys are occasionally conducted with pupils and the School Council are involved in discussions regarding healthy meal options.
- During PSHE and science lessons, children in all classes are educated to eat healthy foods and there are often displays around school to promote healthy eating.
- No child should bring sweets or foods with high fat content into school and all break time snacks should be of a healthy nature e.g. fruit bars, fruit etc.
- Children are issued with a water bottle on entry to Reception and water is always accessible to all children, including Early Years, during and between lessons.
- There is a fruit stall open to all children most Wednesday's at morning playtime.

