



#### **Early Years**

Children at the expected level of development will:

- play co-operatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children.
- Be confident to try new activities and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help.
- talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations and take changes of routine in their stride.

Relationships					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:
about people who care	how to be a good	how to recognise and	about the features of	what makes a healthy	<ul> <li>what it means to be</li> </ul>
for them, e.g. parents,	friend, e.g. kindness,	respect that there are	positive healthy	friendship and how	attracted to someone
siblings, grandparents,	listening, honesty	different types of	friendships such as	they make people feel	and different kinds of
relatives, friends,	<ul> <li>about different ways</li> </ul>	families, including	mutual respect, trust	included	loving relationships
teachers	that people meet and	single parents, same-	and sharing interests	<ul> <li>strategies to help</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>that people who love</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>the role these</li> </ul>	make friends	sex parents, step-	<ul> <li>strategies to build</li> </ul>	someone feel included	each other can be of
different people play in	<ul> <li>strategies for</li> </ul>	parents, blended	positive friendships	<ul> <li>about peer influence</li> </ul>	any gender, ethnicity
children's lives and	positive play with	families, foster and	<ul> <li>how to seek support</li> </ul>	and how it can make	or faith
how they care for them	friends, e.g. joining in,	adoptive parents	with relationships if	people feel or behave	<ul> <li>the difference</li> </ul>
• what it means to be a	including others, etc.	<ul> <li>that being part of a</li> </ul>	they feel lonely or	<ul> <li>the impact of the</li> </ul>	between gender
family and how	<ul> <li>about what causes</li> </ul>	family provides	excluded	need for peer approval	identity and sexual
families are different,	arguments between	support, stability and	how to communicate	in different situations,	orientation and
e.g. single parents,	friends	love	respectfully with	including online	everyone's right to be
same-sex parents, etc.					loved





- about the importance of telling someone and how to tell them if they are worried about something in their family.

  about situations where
- about situations when someone's body or feelings might be hurt and whom to go to for help
- about what it means to keep something private, including parts of the body that are private
- different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g. hugs, tickling, kisses and punches)
- how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe
- when it is important to ask for permission to touch others

- how to positively resolve arguments between friends
- •how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online
- what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online
- about what bullying is and different types of bullying
- how someone may feel if they are being bullied
- about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help
- how to resist pressure to do something that feels

- about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other
- about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty
- to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried

what to do and

- whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online
   about what privacy
- about what private and personal boundaries are, including online
- basic strategies to help keep themselves

- friends when using digital devices
- how knowing someone online differs from knowing someone face to face and that there are risks in communicating with someone they don't know

what to do or whom

- to tell if they are worried about any contact online to differentiate between playful teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online
- how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online
- recognise the difference between 'playful dares' and dares which put someone under pressure, at risk, or make them feel uncomfortable

- strategies to manage peer influence and the need for peer approval e.g. exit strategies, assertive communication
- that it is common for friendships to experience challenges
- strategies to positively resolve disputes and reconcile differences in friendships
- that friendships can change over time and the benefits of having new and different types of friends
- how to recognise if a friendship is making them feel unsafe, worried, or uncomfortable
- when and how to seek support in relation to friendships
- how to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted

- about the qualities of healthy relationships that help individuals flourish
- ways in which couples show their love and commitment to one another, including those who are not married or who live apart
- what marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults
- that people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married
- that to force anyone into marriage is illegal
- how and where to report forced marriage or ask for help if they are worried to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship
- about the shared responsibility if





- how to ask for and give/not give permission what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school
- how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel
- about what respect means
- about class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns

- uncomfortable or unsafe
- how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use
- about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other people
- how friends can have both similarities and differences
- how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations
- how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views

- safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision
- that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation
- about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved
- about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-toface bullying
- what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible
- how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online
- the importance of self-respect and their

- how to manage pressures associated with dares
- when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret
- how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact

how people may

- behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not
- how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online
- differences between people such as gender, race, faith
- what they have in common with others
   e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations
- about the importance of

- or unwanted in different situations
- how to ask for, give and not give permission for physical contact
- how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable
- that it is never someone's fault if they have experienced unacceptable contact
- how to respond to unwanted or unacceptable physical contact
- that no one should ask them to keep a secret that makes them feel uncomfortable or try to persuade them to keep a secret they are worried about
- whom to tell if they are concerned about unwanted physical contact
- the impact of discrimination on

- someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong
- strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online
- how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares'
- how to recognise and respond to pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel worried or uncomfortable
- how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online
- what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in different situations about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model





right to be treated	respecting the	individuals, groups and	• how to discuss issues
respectfully by others	differences and	wider society	respectfully
<ul> <li>what it means to</li> </ul>	similarities between	<ul> <li>ways to safely</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how to listen to and</li> </ul>
treat others, and be	people	challenge	respect other points of
treated, politely	•how to use a	discrimination	view
• the ways in which	vocabulary to	<ul> <li>how to report</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how to constructively</li> </ul>
people show respect	sensitively discuss	discrimination online	challenge points of
and courtesy in	difference and include	to recognise that	view they disagree
different cultures and	everyone	everyone should be	with
in wider society		treated equally	<ul> <li>ways to participate</li> </ul>
		why it is important to	effectively in
		listen and respond	discussions online and
		respectfully to a wide	manage conflict or
		range of people,	disagreements
		including those whose	
		traditions, beliefs and	
		lifestyle are different	
		to their own	
		<ul> <li>what discrimination</li> </ul>	
		means and different	
		types of discrimination	
		e.g. racism, sexism,	
		homophobia	
		<ul> <li>online bullying and</li> </ul>	
		discrimination of	
		groups or individuals	
		e.g. trolling and	
		harassment	





Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:
about examples of	<ul> <li>about being a part of</li> </ul>	the reasons for rules	the meaning and	about how resources	what prejudice means
rules in different	different groups, and	and laws in wider	benefits of living in a	are allocated and the	• to differentiate
situations, e.g. class	the role they play in	society	community	effect this has on	between prejudice and
rules, rules at home,	these groups e.g. class,	<ul> <li>the importance of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how to recognise</li> </ul>	individuals,	discrimination
rules outside	teams, faith groups	abiding by the law and	that they belong to	communities and the	how to recognise acts
<ul> <li>that different people</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about different rights</li> </ul>	what might happen if	different communities	environment	of discrimination
have different needs	and responsibilities	rules and laws are	as well as the school	<ul> <li>the importance of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>strategies to safely</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>how we care for</li> </ul>	that they have in	broken	community	protecting the	respond to and
people, animals and	school and the wider	<ul> <li>what human rights</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about the different</li> </ul>	environment and how	challenge
other living things in	community	are and how they	groups that make up	everyday actions can	discrimination
different ways	<ul><li>about how a</li></ul>	protect people	and contribute to a	either support or	<ul> <li>how to recognise</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>how they can look</li> </ul>	community can help	<ul> <li>basic examples of</li> </ul>	community	damage it	stereotypes in different
after the environment,	people from different	human rights including	<ul> <li>about the individuals</li> </ul>	<ul><li>how to show</li></ul>	contexts and the
e.g. recycling	groups to feel included	the rights of children	and groups that help	compassion for the	influence they have on
how and why people	<ul> <li>that they are all</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about how they have</li> </ul>	the local community,	environment, animals	attitudes and
use the internet	equal, and ways in	rights and also	including through	and other living things	understanding of
<ul> <li>the benefits of using</li> </ul>	which they are the	responsibilities	volunteering and work	<ul> <li>about the way that</li> </ul>	different groups
the internet and digital	same and different to	<ul> <li>that with every right</li> </ul>	<ul><li>how to show</li></ul>	money is spent and	<ul> <li>how stereotypes are</li> </ul>
devices	others in their	there is also a	compassion towards	how it affects the	perpetuated and how
<ul> <li>how people find</li> </ul>	community	responsibility e.g. the	others in need and the	environment	to challenge this
things out and	the ways in which	right to an education	shared responsibilities	<ul> <li>how to express their</li> </ul>	about the benefits of
communicate safely	people can access the	and the responsibility	of caring for them	own opinions about	safe internet use e.g.
with others online	internet e.g. phones,	to learn	that everything shared	their responsibility	learning, connecting
that everyone has	tablets, computers	how the internet can	online has a digital	towards the	and communicating
different strengths, in	<ul> <li>to recognise the</li> </ul>	be used positively for	footprint	environment	<ul> <li>how and why images</li> </ul>
and out of school	purpose and value of	leisure, for school and	<ul><li>that organisations</li></ul>	to identify different	online might be
<ul> <li>about how different</li> </ul>	the internet in	for work	can use personal	types of media and	manipulated, altered,
strengths and interests	everyday life • to	<ul> <li>that images and</li> </ul>	information to	their different	or faked
are needed to do	recognise that some	information online can	encourage people to	purposes e.g. to	
different jobs	content on the internet	be altered or adapted	buy things	entertain, inform,	





- about people whose job it is to help us in the community
- about different jobs and the work people do
- is factual and some is for entertainment e.g. news, games, videos that information online might not always be true about what money is and its different forms e.g. coins, notes, and
- electronic paymentshow money can be kept and looked after

ways of paying for

things e.g. debit cards,

- about getting, keeping and spending money
- that people are paid money for the job they do
- how to recognise the difference between needs and wants
- how people make choices about spending money, including thinking about needs and wants

- and the reasons for why this happens
- strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age-group
- to make safe, reliable choices from search results
- how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication about jobs that people may have from different sectors e.g. teachers, business people, charity work • that people can have more than one job at once or over their

lifetime

- how to recognise what online adverts look like
- how to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising
- why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from seeing an advert
- that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access how people make different spending
- decisions based on their budget, values and needs • how to keep track of
- now to keep track of money and why it is important to know how much is being spent
- about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-

 basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based

persuade or advertise

• that some media and online content promote stereotypes

on fact, opinion, or is

biased

- how to assess which search results are more reliable than others
- how to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online
- how devices store and share information o identify jobs that they might like to do in the future
- about the role ambition can play in achieving a future career
- how or why someone might choose a certain career
- about what might influence people's decisions about a job

- how to recognise when images might have been altered
- why people choose to communicate through social media and some of the risks and challenges of doing so
- that social media sites have age restrictions and regulations for use
- the reasons why some media and online content is not appropriate for children
- how online content can be designed to manipulate people's emotions and encourage them to read or share things
- about sharing things online, including rules and laws relating to this
- how to recognise what is appropriate to share online





<ul> <li>about common</li> </ul>	payment and the	or career, including	<ul><li>how to report</li></ul>
myths and gender	reasons for using them	pay, working	inappropriate online
stereotypes related to	<ul> <li>that how people</li> </ul>	conditions, personal	content or contact
work	spend money can have	interests, strengths	about the role that
<ul> <li>how to challenge</li> </ul>	positive or negative	and qualities, family,	money plays in
stereotypes through	effects on others e.g.	values	people's lives,
examples of role	charities, single use	<ul> <li>the importance of</li> </ul>	attitudes towards it
models in different	plastics	diversity and inclusion	and what influences
fields of work e.g.		to promote people's	decisions about money
women in STEM		career opportunities	<ul> <li>about value for</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>about some of the</li> </ul>		<ul><li>about stereotyping</li></ul>	money and how to
skills needed to do a		in the workplace, its	judge if something is
job, such as teamwork		impact and how to	value for money
and decision-making		challenge it	<ul><li>how companies</li></ul>
<ul><li>how to recognise</li></ul>		<ul><li>that there is a</li></ul>	encourage customers
their interests, skills		variety of routes into	to buy things and why
and achievements and		work e.g. college,	it is important to be a
how these might link to		apprenticeships,	critical consumer
future jobs		university, training	<ul> <li>how having or not</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>how to set goals that</li> </ul>			having money can
they would like to			impact on a person's
achieve this year e.g.			emotions, health and
learn a new hobby			wellbeing
			<ul> <li>about common risks</li> </ul>
			associated with money,
			including debt, fraud
			and gambling
			<ul> <li>how money can be</li> </ul>
			gained or lost e.g.
			stolen, through scams
			or gambling and how





		these put people at
		financial risk
		<ul> <li>how to get help if</li> </ul>
		they are concerned
		about gambling or
		other financial risks

Health and Wellbeing					
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Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:	Children can explain:
<ul> <li>what it means to be</li> </ul>	about routines and	about the choices that	<ul> <li>what good physical</li> </ul>	how sleep contributes	<ul> <li>What affects</li> </ul>
healthy and why it is	habits for maintaining	people make in daily	health means and how	to a healthy lifestyle	mental health and
important	good physical and	life that could affect	to recognise early	<ul> <li>healthy sleep</li> </ul>	ways to take care
<ul> <li>ways to take care of</li> </ul>	mental health	their health	signs of physical illness	strategies and how to	of it
themselves on a daily	<ul> <li>why sleep and rest</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify healthy</li> </ul>	• that common	maintain them	<ul> <li>How to manage</li> </ul>
basis	are important for	and unhealthy choices	illnesses can be quickly	<ul> <li>about the benefits</li> </ul>	change, loss and
<ul> <li>about basic hygiene</li> </ul>	growing and keeping	(e.g. in relation to	and easily treated with	of being outdoors and	bereavement
routines, e.g. hand	healthy	food, exercise, sleep)	the right care e.g.	in the sun for physical	<ul> <li>How to manage</li> </ul>
washing	<ul> <li>that medicines,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>what can help</li> </ul>	visiting the doctor	and mental health	time online
<ul> <li>about healthy and</li> </ul>	including vaccinations	people to make	when necessary	<ul> <li>how to manage risk</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>practical strategies</li> </ul>
unhealthy foods,	and immunisations,	healthy choices and	how to maintain oral	in relation to sun	that can help to
including sugar intake	can help people stay	what might negatively	hygiene and dental	exposure, including	manage times of
<ul><li>about physical</li></ul>	healthy and manage	influence them	health, including how	skin damage and heat	change and
activity and how it	allergies	<ul> <li>about habits and</li> </ul>	to brush and floss	stroke	transition e.g.
keeps people healthy	<ul> <li>the importance of,</li> </ul>	that sometimes they	correctly	<ul> <li>how medicines can</li> </ul>	practising the bus
<ul> <li>about different</li> </ul>	and routines for,	can be maintained,	the importance of	contribute to health	route to secondary
types of play,	brushing teeth and	changed or stopped	regular visits to the	and how allergies can	school
including balancing	visiting the dentist	the positive and	dentist and the effects	be managed	<ul> <li>identify the links</li> </ul>
indoor, outdoor and		negative effects of	of different foods,	<ul> <li>that some diseases</li> </ul>	between love,
screen-based play		habits, such as regular		can be prevented by	committed





- about people who can help them to stay healthy, such as parents, doctors, nurses, dentists, lunch supervisors
  how to keep safe in
- the sun
  How to recognise
  what makes them
  special and unique
  including their likes,
  dislikes and what they
  are good at how to
  manage and whom to
  tell when finding
  things difficult, or
  when things go wrong
- how they are the same and different to others
- about different kinds of feelings how rules can help to keep us safe
- why some things have age restrictions, e.g. TV and film, games, toys or play areas
- basic rules for keeping safe online

- about food and drink that affect dental health
- how to describe and share a range of feelings
- ways to feel good, calm down or change their mood e.g. playing outside, listening to music, spending time with others
- how to manage big feelings including those associated with change, loss and bereavement
- when and how to ask for help, and how to help others, with their feelings about the human life cycle and how people grow from young to old
- how our needs and bodies change as we grow up
- how to identify and name the main parts of the body including external genitalia (e.g.

- exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle
- what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally
- that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health
- about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively
- strategies to identify and talk about their feelings
- about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language
- how to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful.

- drinks and substances on dental health how to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs
- about the physical and emotional changes during puberty
- key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams
- strategies to manage the changes during puberty including menstruation
- the importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty including washing regularly and using deodorant
   how to discuss the
- challenges of puberty
  with a trusted adult
   how to get
- how to get information, help and advice about puberty

- vaccinations and immunisations
- that bacteria and viruses can affect health
- how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines
- •how to recognise the shared responsibility of keeping a clean environment about personal identity and what contributes to it, including race, sex, gender, family, faith,

culture, hobbies,

- likes/dislikes
   that for some
  people their gender
  identity does not
  correspond with their
  biological sex how to
  recognise, respect and
- recognise, respect and express their individuality and personal qualities

- relationships and conception what sexual intercourse is, and how it can be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults how pregnancy occurs i.e. when a sperm meets an
- sperm meets an egg and the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the womb
   that pregnancy

can be prevented

with contraception

- about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and how having a baby changes someone's life
- How to keep personal information safe about regulations and choice about





 whom to tell if they see something online that makes them feel unhappy, worried, or scared vulva, vagina, penis, testicles)

- about change as people grow up, including new opportunities and responsibilities
- how to prepare to move to a new class and setting goals for next year
   how to recognise risk in everyday situations, e.g. road, water and rail safety, medicines
- how to help keep themselves safe in familiar and unfamiliar environments, such as in school, online and 'out and about'
  how to identify potential unsafe
- •how to identify potential unsafe situations, who is responsible for keeping them safe in these situations, and steps they can take to avoid or remove themselves from danger

that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make

- how to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity
- how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school)
- how to recognise common challenges to self -worth e.g. finding school work difficult, friendship issues
   basic strategies to
- manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again how to identify typical hazards at home and in school

the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely

- how to recognise what is meant by a 'drug'
- that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, ecigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing
- some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects
- some of the risks associated with drugs common to everyday life
- that for some people using drugs can become a habit which is difficult to break
- how to ask for help or advice

 ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing

between participating in interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing to identify when

about the link

- to identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency
   how to identify
- occasions where they can help take responsibility for their own safety
  •how to differentiate between positive risk
- taking (e.g. trying a challenging new sport) and dangerous behaviour
- how to deal with common injuries using basic first aid techniques
- how to respond in an emergency, including when and

drug use and the law about drug use and the media





<ul> <li>how to help keep</li> </ul>
themselves safe at
home in relation to
electrical appliances,
fire safety and
medicines/household
products
<ul> <li>about things that</li> </ul>
people can put into
their body or onto
their skin (e.g.
medicines and creams)
and how these can
affect how people feel
<ul> <li>how to respond if</li> </ul>
there is an accident
and someone is hurt •
about whose job it is
to keep us safe and
how to get help in an
emergency, including
how to dial 999 and
what to say

• •
• how to predict,
assess and manage
risk in everyday
situations e.g. crossing $% \label{eq:crossing} % eq:cross$
the road, running in
the playground, in the
kitchen
<ul> <li>about fire safety at</li> </ul>
home including the
need for smoke
alarms • the
importance of
following safety rules
from parents and
other adults
<ul> <li>how to help keep</li> </ul>
themselves safe in the
local environment or
unfamiliar places,
including road, rail,
water and firework
safety

how to contact different emergency	
services	
<ul> <li>that female genital</li> </ul>	
mutilation (FGM) is	
<ul><li>against British law¹</li><li>what to do and</li></ul>	
whom to tell if they	
think they or someone	
they know might be at risk of FGM	