

Dawpool CE Primary School

Curriculum Overview



Relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education

a specific state		1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1		
		RE	PE	Science	Computing	HeartSmart	NSPCC/	CW	First	Puberty	Anti-	Thumbs Up
	RSE Statutory Guidance	Curr.	Curr.	Curr.	Curr.	Curr.	PANTS	Drug	Aid	Ed.	bullying	Education
								Ed.	Ed.		Workshops	Workshops
Fami	lies and people who care for me											
	Pupils should know											
F1	that families are important for children growing up											
	because they give love, security and stability.					1						
F2	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.											
F3	that others' families, either in school or in the wider											
	world, sometimes look different from their family,											
	but that they should respect those difference sand					/						
	know that other children's families are also											
	characterised by love and care.											
F4	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.											
F5	that marriage represents a formal and legally	,				,						
	commitment of two people to each other which is	/				/						
50	intended to be lifelong.											
F6	how to recognise if family relationships are making					,	,	,				
	them feel unsafe or unhappy, and how to seek help					/	/	/				
	or advice from others if needed.											

Caring	Friendships									
-	should know									
CF1	how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends				/				/	/
CF2	the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.	/			/				/	/
CF3	that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.	/			/				/	/
CF4	how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed					/	/	/		
	ctful Relationships should know			· · ·	I					
RR1	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.	/			/					/
RR2	practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.				/					/
RR3	the conventions or courtesy and manners.		/		/					/
RR4	the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.				/					/
RR5	that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and in return	/			/					/

	they should show due respect to others, including those in position of authority.									
RR6	that different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help.				/				/	/
RR7	what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive	/			/					
RR8	the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults				/	/		/		
	Relationships should know		 ·							
OR1	that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.			/	/					/
OR2	that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online when we are anonymous			/	/					/
OR3	the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.			/	/					/
OR4	how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.			/	/					/
OR5	how information and data is shared and used online.			/	/					
Being S Pupils s	afe hould know									
BS1	what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)			/	/	/	/			
BS2	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.							
BS3	that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.			/	/	/		
BS4	how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all context, including online) whom they do not know.		/	/				
BS5	how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.			/	/	/		
BS6	how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they heard.			/	/		/	
BS7	how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.			/	/		/	
BS8	where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.		/	/	/		/	
Health	Education							
	al Welbeing should know							
MW1	that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.			/				
MW2	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.			/				/
MW3	how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their won and others' feelings.			/				/
MW4	how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.			/				/

MW5	the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service- based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.	/		/				
MW6	simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.			/				/
MW7	isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.			/				/
MW8	that bullying (including cyber bullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.			/			/	/
MW9	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).		/	/			1	/
MW10	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 variable, especially if accessed early enough.			/				
	et Safety and Harms Should Know							
ISH1	that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits		/	/				/
ISH2	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.		/	/				/
ISH3	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 safe.		1	/				/

ISH4	why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.				/	/					/
ISH5	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.				/	/				/	/
ISH6	how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.				/	/					/
ISH7	where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.				/	/					/
-	sal Health and Fitness			1			1	L			
PH1	the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.		/			/					
PH2	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.		/			/					
PH3	the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).		/			/					
PH4	how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.					/					
Healthy Pupils s	γ Eating hould	II		1		1	1	1	1		
HE1	what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).			/		/					

HE2	the principles of planning and preparing healthy meals.	/	/			
HE3	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					
Pupils s	hould know					
DAT 1	the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug taking.	/	/	/		
	and Prevention should know					
HP1	how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes		/			
HP2	about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.	/	/			
HP3	the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.	/	/			
HP4	about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check- ups at the dentist.	/				
HP5	about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.	/			/	
HP6	the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.	/	/			

	c First Aid Is should know						
BF1	how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency call to emergency services if necessary.		/		/		
BF2	concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.				/		
-	ng Adolescent Body hould now						
CAB1	key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.	/	/			/	
CAB2	about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.		/			/	