

## Woodfield Primary School - Relationships and Health Education 2021-22

Relationships				
Year 1	Year 2			
What is the same and different about us? (Relationships)Respecting similarities and differences in others; sharing views andIdeasTo use the correct names for the main parts of the body, including external genitalia; and that parts of bodies covered with underwear are privateWho is special to us? (Healthy relationships) Understand what to do if they feel unsafe or worried for themselves or others; and the importance of keeping on asking for support until they	What is bullying? (Relationships)         Understand how to ask for and give/not give permission regarding         physical contact and how to respond if physical contact makes them         uncomfortable or unsafe         What makes a good friend? (Relationships)         Listening to others and playing cooperatively; Appropriate and         Inappropriate touch; teasing and bullying			
are heard	NTC 9 Join Dontocourus The Lindenwoor Dule / NCDCC			
<u> NSPCC – The PANTS rule (Spring term) – (Link) Talk PANTS &amp; Join Pantosaurus - The Underwear Rule   NSPCC</u>				

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What keeps us safe? (Health and	How will we grow and change?	What makes up our identity?	What changes as we become
wellbeing)	(Health and wellbeing)	(Health and wellbeing)	more independent?
		<ul> <li>To understand that puberty can</li> </ul>	(Relationships)
<ul> <li>To consider similarities and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To begin to understand the</li> </ul>	bring about social changes as	
differences between sexes (males	changes that happen to girls and	well as physical and emotional	How puberty relates to growing
and females).	boys during puberty.	changes.	from childhood to adulthood
<ul> <li>understand that their body</li> </ul>			
belongs to them and should not			



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be hurt or touched without their	• To recognise how we and	<ul> <li>To recognise that with new</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To understand the process of</li> </ul>
permission; what to do and who to	others may feel about these	changes come new	puberty means we are able to
tell if they feel uncomfortable	changes.	responsibilities and interests.	reproduce
How to recognise and respond	- To identify ways of managing	<ul> <li>To explore ways to manage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To know and understand the</li> </ul>
to pressure to do something that	• To identify ways of managing these feelings associated with	changes of puberty.	process of conception.
makes them feel unsafe or	puberty.	changes of puberty.	process of conception.
uncomfortable (including online)	pubbrty.		
		How individuality and personal	How are babies born
<ul> <li>To know and understand that</li> </ul>		qualities make up someone's	
you have to take extra care with		identity (including that gender	<ul> <li>To understand the physical and</li> </ul>
personal hygiene as we grow		identity is part of personal	emotional needs of a baby
older.		identity and for some people does	
		not correspond with their	<ul> <li>To understand the reproductive</li> </ul>
		biological sex)	organs and process and how
		To collaborate the management	babies are conceived and born
		• To celebrate the person each	<b>–</b>
		pupil will become as they experience the changes of	To understand how having a
		puberty.	baby changes your life
		puberty.	• that there are ways to prevent a
			baby being made
What are families like?	Project GIVE (Menstrual cycle)	Why is consent important?	How do friendships change as we
(Relationships)	<u> </u>	(Relationships)	grow? (Relationships)
	<ul> <li>To be aware that periods</li> </ul>		
How families differ from	happen to girls as part of the	• To look at how relationships will	<ul> <li>To understand that secrets can</li> </ul>
each other (including that	changes during puberty.	change as they grow up.	be good and bad and to recognise
not every family has the			the different feelings associated
same family structure, e.g.	• To understand that periods start	• To recognise that they all have	with these.
single parents, same sex	at different times for different girls.	different types of relationships.	<b>-</b>
parents, step-parents,			To identify appropriate touches
blended families, foster	• To begin to understand how to	• To be aware of the qualities that	within a variety of relationships.
and adoptive parents)	manage periods.	make a good friend.	



	• To begin to explore love and relationship qualities with a boyfriend/girlfriend.	• To recognise what to do and who they can talk to if in a situation where they feel uncomfortable.
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