

Skills Progression Map: PSHE

This programme builder, from the PSHE association, takes a thematic approach to primary PSHE education, covering all three core themes of the Programme of Study (Health and Wellbeing; Relationships; and Living in the Wider World) over the school year, with three topics per half term. This approach allows different year groups to work on similar themes at the same time, building a spiral programme year on year, whilst offering flexibility in terms of medium term planning. The colour-coded topic areas can be adapted to meet planning requirements, pupils' stage of development and needs and also to reflect the context of the school and local community

	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Autumn – Relationships Topic	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes a family; features of family life. 2. Personal boundaries; safely responding to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour. 3. Recognising respectful behaviour; the importance of self-respect; courtesy and being polite. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive friendships, including online. 2. Responding to hurtful behaviour; managing confidentiality; recognising risks online. 3. Respecting differences and similarities; discussing difference sensitively. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managing friendships and peer influence. 2. Physical contact and feeling safe. 3. Responding respectfully to a wide range of people; recognising prejudice and discrimination. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attraction to others; romantic relationships; civil partnership and marriage. 2. Recognising and managing pressure; consent in different situations. 3. Expressing opinions and respecting other points of view, including discussing topical issues.
Autumn -Relationships Objectives	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents • that being part of a family provides support, stability and love • 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 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. • about the features of positive healthy friendships such as mutual respect, trust and sharing interests • strategies to build positive friendships • how to seek support with relationships if they feel lonely or excluded • how to communicate respectfully with 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. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. what makes a healthy friendship and how they make people feel included • strategies to help someone feel included • about peer influence and how it can make people feel or behave • the impact of the need for peer approval in different situations, including online • 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 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. what it means to be attracted to someone and different kinds of loving relationships • that people who love each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith • the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation and everyone's right to be loved • 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

	<p>or worried • what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe.</p> <p>2. What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online • about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online • basic strategies to help keep themselves 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-to-face bullying • what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour.</p> <p>3. 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 right to be treated respectfully by others • what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely • the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society.</p>	<p>2. • 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 • 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.</p> <p>3. to recognise differences between people such as gender, race, faith • to recognise what they have in common with others e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations • about the importance of respecting the differences and similarities between people • a vocabulary to sensitively discuss difference and include everyone.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted 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.</p> <p>3. to recognise that everyone should be treated equally • why it is important to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own • what discrimination means and different types of discrimination e.g. racism, sexism, homophobia • to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. trolling and harassment • the impact of discrimination on individuals, groups</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>2. to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship • about the shared responsibility if 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.</p> <p>3. about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model • how to discuss issues respectfully • how to listen to and respect other points of view • how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with • ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements.</p>
--	--	--	---	---

			and wider society • ways to safely challenge discrimination • how to report discrimination online	
Spring - Living in the wider world Topic	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value of rules and laws; rights, freedoms and responsibilities. 2. How the internet is used; assessing information online. 3. Different jobs and skills; job stereotypes; setting personal goals 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes a community; shared responsibilities. 2. How data is shared and used 3. Making decisions about money; using and keeping money safe. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the environment; compassion towards others. 2. How information online is targeted; different media types, their role and impact. 3. Identifying job interests and aspirations; what influences career choices; workplace stereotypes. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Valuing diversity; challenging discrimination and stereotypes. 2. Evaluating media sources; sharing things online. 3. Influences and attitudes to money; money and financial risks.
Spring - Living in the wider world Objectives	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the reasons for rules and laws in wider society • the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken • what human rights are and how they protect people • to identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children • about how they have rights and also responsibilities • that with every right there is also a responsibility e.g. the right to an education and the responsibility to learn. 2. how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work • to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens • strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate • to evaluate whether a game is 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the meaning and benefits of living in a community • to recognise that they belong to different communities as well as the school community • about the different groups that make up and contribute to a community • about the individuals and groups that help the local community, including through volunteering and work • how to show compassion towards others in need and the shared responsibilities of caring for them. 2. that everything shared online has a digital footprint • that organisations can use personal information to encourage people to buy things • to recognise what online adverts look like • to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising • why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. about how resources are allocated and the effect this has on individuals, communities and the environment • the importance of protecting the environment and how everyday actions can either support or damage it • how to show compassion for the environment, animals and other living things • about the way that money is spent and how it affects the environment • to express their own opinions about their responsibility towards the environment. 2. to identify different types of media and their different purposes e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or advertise • basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based on fact, opinion, or is biased • that some media and online content promote stereotypes • how to assess which search results are more 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What prejudice means • to differentiate between prejudice and discrimination • how to recognise acts of discrimination • strategies to safely respond to and challenge discrimination • how to recognise stereotypes in different contexts and the influence they have on attitudes and understanding of different groups • how stereotypes are perpetuated and how to challenge this. 2. about the benefits of safe internet use e.g. learning, connecting and communicating • how and why images online might be manipulated, altered, or faked • 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

	<p>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.</p> <p>3. 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 • about common misconceptions and gender stereotypes related to work • to challenge stereotypes through examples of role models in different fields of work e.g. women in STEM • about some of the skills needed to do a job, such as teamwork and decision-making • to recognise their interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs • how to set goals that they would like to achieve this year e.g. learn a new hobby.</p>	<p>seeing an advert • that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access.</p> <p>3. how people make different spending decisions based on their budget, values and needs • how 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-payment and the reasons for using them • that how people spend money can have positive or negative effects on others e.g. charities, single use plastics.</p>	<p>reliable than others • to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online • how devices store and share information.</p> <p>3. to 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 or career, including pay, working conditions, personal interests, strengths and qualities, family, values • the importance of diversity and inclusion to promote people's career opportunities • about stereotyping in the workplace, its impact and how to challenge it • that there is a variety of routes into work e.g. college, apprenticeships, university, training.</p>	<p>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 • how to report inappropriate online content or contact.</p> <p>3. about the role that money plays in people's lives, attitudes towards it and what influences decisions about money • about value for money and how to judge if something is value for money • how companies encourage customers to buy things and why it is important to be a critical consumer • how having or not having money can impact on a person's emotions, health and wellbeing • about common risks associated with money, including debt, fraud and gambling • how money can be gained or lost e.g. stolen, through scams or gambling and how these put people at financial risk • how to get help if they are concerned about gambling or other financial risks.</p>
--	---	---	--	--

Summer - Health and wellbeing Topic	Pupils should be taught: 1. Health choices and habits; what affects feelings; expressing feelings. 2. Personal strengths and achievements; managing and reframing setbacks. 3. Risks and hazards; safety in the local environment and unfamiliar places	Pupils should be taught: 1. Maintaining a balanced lifestyle; oral hygiene and dental care. 2. Physical and emotional changes in puberty; external genitalia; personal hygiene routines; support with puberty. 3. Medicines and household products; drugs common to everyday life.	Pupils should be taught: 1. Healthy sleep habits; sun safety; medicines, vaccinations, immunisations and allergies. 2. Personal identity; recognising individuality and different qualities; mental wellbeing. 3. Keeping safe in different situations, including responding in emergencies, first aid and FGM.	Pupils should be taught: 1. What affects mental health and ways to take care of it; managing change, loss and bereavement; managing time online. 2. Human reproduction and birth; increasing independence; managing transition. 3. Keeping personal information safe; regulations and choices; drug use and the law; drug use and the media.
Summer - Health and wellbeing Objectives	Pupils should be taught: 1. About the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health • to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep) • what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them • about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped. the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular 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	Pupils should be taught: 1. to identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally • what good physical health means and how to recognise early signs of physical illness • that common illnesses can be quickly and easily treated with the right care e.g. visiting the doctor when necessary • how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss correctly • the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health. 2. 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	Pupils should be taught: 1. how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle • healthy sleep strategies and how to maintain them • about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical and mental health • how to manage risk in relation to sun exposure, including skin damage and heat stroke. how medicines can contribute to health and how allergies can be managed • that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and immunisations • that bacteria and viruses can affect health • how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines • to recognise the shared responsibility of keeping a clean environment. 2. 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	Pupils should be taught: 1. that mental health is just as important as physical health and that both need looking after • to recognise that anyone can be affected by mental ill-health and that difficulties can be resolved with help and support • how negative experiences such as being bullied or feeling lonely can affect mental wellbeing • positive strategies for managing feelings • that there are situations when someone may experience mixed or conflicting feelings • how feelings can often be helpful, whilst recognising that they sometimes need to be overcome • to recognise that if someone experiences feelings that are not so good (most or all of the time) – help and support is available • identify where they and others can ask for help and support with mental wellbeing in and outside school • the importance of asking for

	<p>different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language • to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful.</p> <p>2. that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make • 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) • 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.</p> <p>3. how to identify typical hazards at home and in school • how to predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen • about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms • the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults • how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places, including road, rail, water and firework safety.</p>	<p>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 information, help and advice about puberty.</p> <p>3. the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely • to recognise what is meant by a 'drug' • that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing • to identify some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects • to identify 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.</p>	<p>express their individuality and personal qualities • ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing • about the link between participating in interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing.</p> <p>3. to identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency • to identify occasions where they can help take responsibility for their own safety • 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 how to contact different emergency services • that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law¹ • what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk of FGM.</p>	<p>support from a trusted adult • about the changes that may occur in life including death, and how these can cause conflicting feelings • that changes can mean people experience feelings of loss or grief • about the process of grieving and how grief can be expressed • about strategies that can help someone cope with the feelings associated with change or loss • to identify how to ask for help and support with loss, grief or other aspects of change • how balancing time online with other activities helps to maintain their health and wellbeing • strategies to manage time spent online and foster positive habits e.g. switching phone off at night • what to do and whom to tell if they are frightened or worried about something they have seen online.</p> <p>2. • to recognise some of the changes as they grow up e.g. increasing independence • about what being more independent might be like, including how it may feel • about the transition to secondary school and how this may affect their feelings • about how relationships may change as they grow up or move to secondary school. practical strategies that can help to manage times of change and transition e.g. practising the bus route to secondary school • identify the links between love, committed relationships and conception • what sexual intercourse is, and how</p>
--	--	--	--	---

it can be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults • how pregnancy occurs i.e. when a sperm meets an egg and the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the womb • that pregnancy can be prevented with contraception² • about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and how having a baby changes someone's life.

3. how to protect personal information online • to identify potential risks of personal information being misused • strategies for dealing with requests for personal information or images of themselves • to identify types of images that are appropriate to share with others and those which might not be appropriate • that images or text can be quickly shared with others, even when only sent to one person, and what the impact of this might be • what to do if they take, share or come across an image which may upset, hurt or embarrass them or others • how to report the misuse of personal information or sharing of upsetting content/ images online • about the different age rating systems for social media, T.V, films, games and online gaming • why age restrictions are important and how they help people make safe decisions about what to watch, use or play • about the risks and effects of different drugs • about the laws relating to drugs common to

				<p>everyday life and illegal drugs • to recognise why people choose to use or not use drugs, including nicotine, alcohol and medicines as well as illegal drugs • about the organisations where people can get help and support concerning drug use • how to ask for help if they have concerns about drug use • about mixed messages in the media relating to drug use and how they might influence opinions and decisions.</p>
--	--	--	--	--