



At Alexandra, we provide a high quality physical education curriculum that provides opportunities to succeed and excel in sport and physical activities, a progressive curriculum where pupil development grows across each academic year. Through our curriculum, we are enabling the fundamental qualities of sport and physical activity that lead to the rounded development of every child in an inclusive environment. We enable children to physically grow as well as become fitter, faster and stronger. Aside from the physical development, our curriculum enables a wider range of important development points. Our lessons inhibit pupil development of character, resilience, leadership and respect. We are giving opportunities for pupils to work in a team, be a leader and experience failure. We are giving the opportunity for pupils to take responsibility, be patient and compassionate. We provide a curriculum that can inspire pupils for a lifetime, that will lead them to following goals, dreams and make positive life choices.

Through PE and school sport we aim to develop four key aspects to develop the child as a whole. These are:

- Physical How the body systems work together to create movement
- Intellectual The way in which the children think about a task
- Emotional How the children feel about themselves
- Social The way children interact with each other





Progression of knowledge and skills

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Invasion games	Invasion games	Invasion games	Invasion games
 Passing - Pass the ball accurately to a partner over a short distance (Dynamic) Pass the ball accurately to a partner over a long distance (Dynamic) Receiving- Receive the ball (2 handed) from a dynamic partner over a short distance Receive the ball (2 handed) from a dynamic partner increasing distance Dribbling- Bounce the ball repeatedly with 1 hand - dominate (jogging / running) Bounce the ball repeatedly with 1 hand - weak (Stationary) Understand the rules of the game 	 Passing- Pass the ball accurately to a partner with a static defender Pass the ball accurately to a partner with a dynamic defender Pass the ball accurately to a partner in 2 v 2 games Receiving- Receive a ball (2 handed) during defender based activities Receive a ball (2 handed) during small sided games Receive the ball (1 handed) from a static partner over a short distance Dribbling- Bounce the ball repeatedly with 1 hand – weak (walking) Bounce the ball repeatedly with 1 hand - weak (jogging / running) To use dribbling to get round a dynamic opponent Knowledge of the rules within a game Tactics - To understand what is meant by the term tactics 	 Passing- Pass the ball accurately to peer member in 3 v 3 games. Select the appropriate player to pass to depending on the circumstances. Receiving- Receive the ball (1 handed - strong) from a dynamic partner over a short distance Receive a ball (1 handed - strong) during defender based activities Dribbling- Bounce the ball repeatedly alternating hands (Stationary) Bounce the ball repeatedly alternating hands (walking) Knowledge of rules- Officiate fairly within a team sports (Assistant official) Tactics- Offer ideas of tactics which could help in different situations Shooting- Be able to score occasionally within small sided games, but often lacks one of the follow (power, speed and direction) 	 Passing - Select the appropriate player to pass to (depending on the circumstances) within small sided games. Receiving- Receive a ball (1 handed - strong) during small sided games Receive the ball (1 handed - weak) from a static partner over a short distance Dribbling- Bounce the ball repeatedly alternating hands (jogging / running) Knowledge of rules - Officiate fairly within a range of team sports (Assistant official) Tactics- Adapt to different tactics during game play activities Shooting- Be able to score occasionally showing accuracy, power, speed and direction within small sided games
 <u>Gymnastics-</u> <u>Travel-</u> Be able to travel from one point to the other in a variety of ways <u>Jumping-</u> Know the 5 types of traveling jumps Link 2 or more travelling jumps <u>Rolling-</u> Demonstrate a tuck rock and return to feet <u>Balance-</u> Understand what is meant by the term point balance Demonstrate a range of point balances using different parts of the body. <u>Flight-</u> Know the 5 types of traveling jumps 	 <u>Gymnastics-</u> <u>Travel-</u>Link different directions of travel <u>Jumping-</u>Perform 4 shaped jumps (P, T, S, Pi, ½, Full) <u>Rolling-</u>Demonstrate a forward roll returning to feet <u>Balance-</u>Understand what is meant by the terms counter balance and counter tension Perform multiple paired balances <u>Flight-</u>Perform 4 shaped jumps (P, T, S, Pi, ½, Full) <u>Routines-</u>Copy and remember set part of the key skills routine (Level 2) 	 <u>Gymnastics-</u> <u>Travel-</u> To be able to travel over, and under objects <u>Jumping-</u> Perform 4 shaped jumps (P, T, S, Pi, ½, Full) showing control and balance <u>Rolling-</u> Demonstrate at least 2 different types of rolls(Log roll, Straddle, forwards, backwards, cartwheel) <u>Balance-</u> Understand how to safely support others when participating in group balances Perform group balances <u>Hanging-</u> Be able to hang from 1 objects with control (bar, rope, rings) 	 <u>Gymnastics-</u> <u>Travel-</u> To be able to travel through, round and up objects <u>Jumping-</u> Create a short routine consisting of 3 travelling / shaped jumps <u>Rolling-</u> Demonstrate at least 3 different types of rolls <u>Balance-</u> Demonstrate different balancing using medium / high level equipment <u>Hanging-</u> Be able to hang from 2 different objects with control (bar, rope, rings) Be able to travel whilst hanging





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<u>Routines-</u> Copy and remember the entire routine for Key steps 1 (Level 1)	 Routines are fluent at times. Some skills are aesthetically pleasing. 	 <u>Flight-</u> Jump safely onto / off medium level equipment from stationary <u>Routines-</u> Copy, remember and perform the whole routine for key steps 2 (Level 2) Routines are fluent at times. Some skills are aesthetically pleasing. 	 Flight- Jump safely onto / off medium level equipment from run up Routines- Create a short routine as a pair / group linking rolls, balances and jumps Routines are mostly fluent and change direction. Some skills are aesthetically pleasing.
 Dance: Body-Introduce freezes / balances using different parts of the body Action-Link two turns to move from one position to the other Space-Move fluently between spaces Time-Be able to move around to the beat of a song. Energy/ Force-Use a series of body expressions to link movements Composition-Copy and remember a 32 count routine of dance 	 <u>Body-</u> Freeze / balance at appropriate times within the music <u>Action-</u> Link two movements with a leap <u>Space-</u> Move fluently between spaces using different pathways <u>Time-</u> Move around to different tempo and rhythms <u>Energy/ Force-</u> Demonstrate variety of forces for the same skill <u>Composition-</u> Create own 16 count section in time with the music 	 <u>Body-</u>Support others weight by introducing mirroring and matching <u>Action-</u>Link two movements with a combination of leaps and turns <u>Space-</u>Move fluently between spaces using different pathways and levels <u>Time-</u>Move in synchronisation with group members <u>Energy/ Force-</u> Create tension within the dance routine <u>Composition-</u>Identify key features of the song arrangement 	 Dance: Body- Support others weight through lifts and supports Action- Link two balances / freezes with a combination of leaps and turns Space- Move fluently between spaces using different pathways, levels and size of movements Time- Move in synchronisation with partner members for one key part of a song Energy/ Force- Vary the energy within a routine Composition- Link set piece to own 32 count compositional piece
 <u>Athletics:</u> <u>Track- Short-</u> Complete a short distance event showing determination <u>Track- relay-</u> Be able to run with a relay baton <u>Field- jumping-</u> To be able to demonstrate the 5 types of take-off / landing with control. <u>Field- throwing-</u> Be able to throw a tennis ball using over arm technique 	 <u>Athletics:</u> <u>Track- Short-</u> Demonstrate fluency and rhythm when completing a short distance event <u>Track- long-</u> Complete a long distance event with minimal stopping <u>Track- relay-</u> Be able to pass the relay baton smoothly to avoid disruption of change over <u>Field- jumping-</u> Be able to take off with control from one foot and two feet Be able to land safely with balance on one foot or two feet <u>Field- throwing-</u> Use correct throwing techniques for one throwing event (Arm position) 	 <u>Athletics:</u> <u>Track- Short-</u> Demonstrate sprint start position (with assistance measuring), fluency and rhythm when completing a short distance event <u>Track- long-</u> Complete a long distance event without stopping Demonstrate understanding of pacing when in practice activities <u>Track- relay-</u> Understand the different between the types of sweep used when changing of the baton <u>Field- jumping -</u> Jumping with control when taking off and landing from a standing position to gain a distance 	 <u>Athletics:</u> <u>Track- Short-</u> Demonstrate accurate sprint start position, fluency and rhythm when completing a short distance event <u>Track- long-</u> Demonstrate stamina, and correct breathing technique when participating in a long distance event <u>Track- relay-</u> Analyse own performance and make adjusts to improve upon speed and fluency <u>Field- jumping-</u> Jumping with control and fluency by combine running, takeoff and landing techniques <u>Field- throwing-</u> Combine movement of the lower body to the throw to





Striking/ fielding • Striking- Strike the ball occasionally	 Striking/ Fielding- Strike the ball occasionally demonstrating 	 <u>Field- throwing-</u> Use correct throwing techniques for a variety of throwing events (Arm position) <u>Striking/ Fielding-</u> 	generate momentum and power for one throwing event Striking/ Fielding- • Strike the ball consistently
 when in practice based situations Fielding- Passing- Pass the ball accurately to a partner over a short distance (Dynamic) Pass the ball accurately to a partner over a long distance (Dynamic) Fielding- receiving- Receive the ball (2 handed) from a dynamic partner over a short distance Fielding- bowling- Bowl underarm demonstrating accuracy and power in a striking and fielding activity Fielding- Space- Be able to identify the most appropriate fielding position to cover as much space as possible Knowledge of rules- Understand the rules of the game 	 accuracy and control accuracy in a striking & fielding game activity Pass the ball accurately to a partner during striking and fielding activities Receive a ball (2 handed) during striking and fielding activities Receive the ball (1 handed) from a static partner over a short distance Be able to minimise momentum of the ball when rolling on the ground Bowl overarm demonstrating, accuracy and power in a striking and fielding activity Be able to identify the most appropriate fielding position to cover as much space as possible To understand what is meant by the term tactics Understand and apply knowledge of the rules within a game 	 Strike the ball frequently demonstrating accuracy and control in a striking & fielding game activity Receive the ball (1 handed - strong) from a dynamic partner over a short distance Demonstrate the short barrier technique in during paired activities Select the appropriate player to pass to depending on the circumstances during striking and fielding activities Bowl underarm consistently demonstrating correct height, accuracy and power in a striking and fielding activity Be able to analyse and assess own fielding position during a competitive game and make adjustments where required Offer ideas of tactics which could help in different situations Officiate fairly within a striking & fielding sports (Assistant official) 	 demonstrating spatial awareness, accuracy and control in a striking & fielding game activity Select the appropriate player to pass to (depending on the circumstances) within striking and fielding games. Receive a ball (1 handed - strong) during striking and fielding activities Receive the ball (1 handed - weak) from a static partner over a short distance Demonstrate the short barrier technique in during striking and fielding activities Bowl overarm consistently demonstrating straight arm, accuracy and power in a striking and fielding activity Be able to analyse and assess own fielding position during a competitive game and make adjustments where required Adapt to different tactics during game play activities Officiate fairly within a range of striking & fielding sports (Assistant official)
Net/wall games	Net/wall games	Net/wall games	Net/wall games
Practice throwing and catching with a	Play games using throwing and catching	Play games using throwing and catching skills.	Play games using throwing and catching
variety of different balls and using	skills.	 Hold and swing racket and know where to 	skills.
different types of throwing.	• Hit the ball with a racket at a specific area.	stand on the court when hitting, catching and	• Devise a scoring system.
Hit the ball with a racket.	 Vary strength, length and direction of 	receiving.	
 Vary direction of throw. 	throw.		





or set			0130
 Stand when receiving. Understand some attack and defence tactics. Understand some rules about the games. 	 Understand how they can make it difficult for opponent to receive ball. Understand where to stand when receiving. Understand attack and defence tactics. Understand rules about the games. 	 Vary strength, length and direction of throw with accuracy. Hit the ball on both sides of the body and above head. Use different types of shots during a game with accuracy, making it difficult for the opponent. Understand practices and tactics to help with precision and consistency and speed on the court. Understand rules about the games. 	 Hold and swing racket and know where to stand on the court when hitting, catching and receiving. Vary strength, length and direction of throw with accuracy. Hit the ball on both sides of the body and above head. Develop trick shots to outwit their opponent. Hit the ball in the court away from opponent, showing how to outwit them using speed, height and direction of ball/shuttlecock. Know where to stand when attacking and defending. Understand rules about the games.
OAA (Outdoor Advanturous Astivitias) In yoor	24/25 X2 nunile will follow the same skills as this is	the year of implementation. Following years, skills y	ill be used through gross survisular activities
	or orienteering: agility, balance, co-ordination whilst holdin	s the year of implementation. Following years, skills w	hill be used through cross-curricular activities
	I colours using a map key and know the map key is the mo		
 To plan for success, co-operate and discussion 			
To review and evaluate performance in or			
To learn the skill of map orientation using			
	s and map keys to solve a broken map [a map split into jigs	saw pieces]	
 To work as a team, co-operate and discus 			
	enging diagrams [netball numbers resource]		
	er to compete effectively in orienteering competitions		
 To work as a team, co-operate and discus To organise and plan an event using map 			
 To organise and plan an event using map To recognise, orientate and follow the sch 			
 To recognise the orienteering map is a 'bin 			
	symbols and features on the school orienteering map		
	pairs to and from orienteering controls (orienteering signs))	
 To plan for success and review performant 	ice to improve		
To travel safely to and from orienteering of	control marker signs		
 To record information accurately 			
	control marker sign using the school orienteering map		
 To develop tactics and techniques to trave 	el more efficiently		
To review performance to improve			
 To navigate in pairs to orienteering control 	ols, applying tactics and techniques to win a SCORE event		





- To review performance to improve
- To set up an orienteering course using the school orienteering map
- To work in relay teams, planning and communicating tactics and techniques to win a relay STAR event
- To review performance to improve
- To apply the skills they have learned from previous lessons to compete in a Cross-Curricular Orienteering competition
- To tactically plan a strategy to travel around the orienteering course as quickly as possible
- To design an orienteering event based on different purposes and scenarios

Subminuing: Year 5: Week 1 - 4 To be confident in water To understand rules relating to water safety To be able to float on front and back using floatation aids Week 5 - 10 To be gloat to device to swim over 5m To be gloat to device to swim over 5m To be gloat to device to swim over 5m To be gloat to device to swim over 5m To begloat to device to swim 3m unaided Week 11 - 18 To improve stroke technique to swim 5m or more unaided To understand how to perform a self-rescue in different circumstances Year 6: Week 1 - 4 (Swimmers) To understand how to perform a self-rescue in different circumstances To understand how to perform a self-rescue in different circumstances To understand how to perform a self-rescue in different circumstances To understand how to perform a self-rescue in different circumstances To (swimmers) To improve stroke technique to swim 25m To improve stroke technique to swim 25m To work	
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To feel confident jumping in the pool at head depth	To feel confident jumping in the pool at head depth
Week 11 – 18 (Swimmers)	
 To improve stroke technique to swim 25m in 2 or 	
more strokes	





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		 To develop self-rescue techniques including treading water and sculling To work on skills from award 6 from swimming charter. To feel confident jumping in the pool in the deep end 		
learning. We do however, take into a language during lessons, we think it is	ccount the needs of our children and adap vital for the children to use the specific vo	s inclusive to all children and has many cross ot the planning accordingly. We have a large e ocabulary to make links with the skills being to of their learning by leading activities during le	emphasis on key vocabula aught and used. This gives	ry and
The four key aspects will be taught thr	rough the 6 strands of Physical activities.			
working on the key aspects, we aim to opportunity to participate in physical a	develop the skills which the children will activity and school sport through extracur	nce, Games, Gymnastics, Outdoor Adventuro require through the upcoming stages of their ricular activities and competitions. All childre ment for Education. Each year group underta	r lives. Children are also of n participate in two hours	ffered the of PE
 <u>PE is developed in four main ways:</u> <u>Physical</u> Teaching children the fundam 	ental skills for physical literacy			

- Expanding upon fundamental skills to develop competence to excel in a broad range of physical activities.
- Allowing opportunities for success as children move through the stepping stones of each skill
- Encourage children to be **physically active for a sustained period of time.**

<u>Intellectual</u>

- Follow expectation in regards to safe participation within PE and School sport
 - Participation and correct kit (White T-Shirt, black tracksuit bottoms/shorts, trainers / plimsolls) will be closely monitored and followed up accordingly.





- Hair must be tied up if deemed to be a hazard or obstruction to their view; all jewellery must be removed including earring. Using plasters / tape to cover is not acceptable; headwear must be removed if there is a risk of being caught, tugged or falling off.
- Making children aware of how their body functions and how exercise can have a positive impact in order to lead a healthy and active lifestyle (both as a child and through their lives).
- Empowering children to have the confidence to take calculated risks in order to achieve maximum potential
- Providing children, the opportunities to be honest and to act with integrity
- Developing key terminology relating to Physical education and sport.
- Provide children with the knowledge and understanding to successfully lead part of a session

<u>Emotional</u>

- Teaching children how to win / lose gracefully
- Developing resilience
- Celebrating success within sport both within and outside of school
- Making children aware of the positive impact exercise has on mental health

<u>Social</u>

- Engage in competitive sport and activities as individuals, classes, year groups, and within inter school festivals and competitions.
- Allowing children to discuss their ideas with others
- Offer extracurricular clubs in a variety of fitness / sporting activities.
- We also give time to children to use Go Noodle and follow Joe Wicks routine to keep them active which increases children's concentration during lessons.

Our PE lessons also support our school context-based drivers, the 5Es (Excel yourself, Embrace yourself, Explore the world, Engage with others, Express yourself). These are explicitly shared with the children and are on display to refer to in the hall where some of the PE lessons are based.

PE can help a child to excel and feel confident when using skills in and outside of school. They then can apply the same knowledge and skills to other areas of the curriculum as well on a daily basis. (*Links with express and excel yourself*). They can share their knowledge with others and help them build their confidence using the same skills. (*Links with engage with others*).





Children attend competitions outside of school which link to all of the 5 Es, they take part in sports activities such as: Dodgeball, Football and Archery. These opportunities allow all of the children to excel by beating their personal targets, challenging themselves (links with express yourself), working with others, (Links with engage with others) and take part in new activities which links to embrace yourself as well as explore the world.





Whole School Overview

	TERM			tivities presented belo	OW: TER		
	Football	Dance	Gymnastics	Cricket	Athletics	Tennis	
Year 3	Basketball	Hockey	OAA	Dodgeball		Rounders	
	+	+	+	+		+	
	Football	Dance	Gymnastics	Cricket	Athletics	Tennis	
Year 4	Basketball	Hockey	Tag Rugby	Dodgeball		Rounders	
	+	+	+	+		+	
	Football	Dance	Gymnastics	Cricket	Athletics	Tennis	
Year 5	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming	Swimming	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Football	Dance	Gymnastics	Cricket	Athletics	Tennis	
Year 6	Basketball	Hockey	Tag Rugby	Badminton Y5/6		Rounders	
	+	+	+	+		+	





SMSC (Spiritual, Moral, Social, Cultural) development.

There are a variety of ways that Alexandra Junior School's PE provision can contribute to SMSC. For example, teachers may choose to promote the following:

Spiritual Development in Physical Education

During the range of activities that students can participate and can develop a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.

Students should be consistently encouraged to use their imagination and creativity in their learning, and showcase a willingness to reflect on their own and others experiences.

Examples of Spiritual lessons in Physical Education:

- Explore, creativity through producing Dance and Gymnastic routines
- Creating and developing own attacking and defensive set plays and tactics
- Reflecting and critiquing their own and others performances
- Displaying emotions through their Dance and Gymnastics routines
- Using discovery style to allow students to have their own thoughts, ideas and concerns
- Questioning students throughout lessons WHY, WHAT, WHERE and HOW
- Units of work focusing on Team building Motivation, determination and character building

Moral Development in Physical Education

PE in general teaches students about code of conduct including the following:

- etiquette,
- handshake before and after matches,
- applauding the opposition,
- fair play,
- unwritten rules
- sportsmanship.





Students should abide by the rules and regulations, gaining a good understanding of rules of sport and the importance of infringements such as penalties and red cards allow students to understand the consequences of their actions which in turn helps students apply this understanding to their own lives.

The concepts of self-discipline to excel are essential. Students should be taught that the only way you can achieve in sport to a high standard is if you work hard and if you can discipline yourself to train and apply yourself.

Examples of Moral lessons in Physical Education:

- Moral dilemmas.
- Promote fair play and team work in lessons
- Encourage good sportsmanship throughout
- Respect with equipment both when using it and when storing it
- Following instructions and decisions made by officials. Abiding by the rules, in all sporting situations.
- Respect for their facilities and the environment they are active in
- Listening to teacher and peer feedback on particular sporting skills
- Promote trust with peers through team building activities
- Using students as sports leaders/ambassadors
- Sports Relief

Social Development in Physical Education

- Students in PE can use of a range of social skills in different contexts, including working and socialising with students from different religious, ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds.
- The willingness to participate in a variety of social settings, cooperating well with others and being able to resolve conflicts effectively.
- An interest in and understanding of, the way communities and societies function at a variety of levels.
- Also students can develop their friendship and social mixing through involvement in inter, intra school competition and extra-curricular clubs.

Examples of Social lessons in Physical Education:

- Creating a sense of community in lessons and clubs
- Interact with the community and primary schools through coaching
- Encourage students to recognise and respect social differences and similarities





- Celebrate sporting success both in and out of school
- Use of sports leaders running clubs and activities
- Encouraging the attendance to extracurricular activities
- Promoting team work throughout lessons supporting one another to develop their skills in a cooperative situation.

Cultural Development in Physical Education

• Teachers can encourage a willingness to participate in sporting opportunities that will help to develop positive attitudes towards different religious, ethnic and socio-economic groups in the local, national and global communities.

Examples of Cultural lessons in Physical Education:

- Learning about the developments of sports in different countries
- Learning where different sports originate from and what the national sports of different countries are
- World Cups and Olympic games
- Exploring and respect a variety of different cultural dances
- Gaining an understanding of different sports and their foundations
- Use of international examples of different athletes and their achievements
- Cultural engagement through elite performers both at school and in their own sporting environment





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1	British values
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British Values	School and Physical Education can provide	Possible Evidence	Individual Liberty	 PE recognises individual differences. 	Pupils respect individual differences
Democracy	 A code of conduct for the school that permeates all subjects, including PE. Pupils are taught about the need for different roles and different responsibilities, including team work and decision making. A pupil voice for PE & School Sport (e.g. re curriculum, extra- curricular activities, kit). 	 Pupils know how to behave in PE in a way that is acceptable socially. Pupils understand and accept the roles of captain, vice captain, team players, coaches and volunteers. Pupils can work individually and in teams and make informed choices. Pupils are fully engaged in all lessons The extra-curricular programme is inclusive and activities are well attended. 		 There is an ethos where the views of individual pupils are listened to and respected within an acceptable framework. Pupils are taught safely and about safety. There is a buddy and mentoring system in PE. 	 and are confident to express their opinions and respect others' views. Pupils are able to make judgements about their own and others' performances. Pupils feel safe in curricular and extra- curricular and extra- curricular activities and during off site visits. Pupils use the buddy and mentoring system to build confidence and this is apparent in how they work together.
The Rule of Law	 Pupils are taught about age appropriate rules, fairness and respect, through a variety of PE activities. Pupils learn to work individually and in groups. An established ethos in PE with regard to how to win and lose fairly and understand good sportspersonship. Competition against oneself is encouraged in addition to competition against others. 	 Pupils can play within the rules in any activity. Pupils can understand the need for rules, adhere to them and can develop rules for activities that they create. Pupils adhere to and understand the rules of safety. All pupils can solve problems on their own or with others. Pupils demonstrate good social skills. Pupils know and adhere to the rules and social etiquettes related to any type of competition. 	Mutual Respect and Toletance	 Pupils are taught about historical, cultural and religious differences, through a variety of PE activities. The culture in PE respects cultural differences. Pupils are taught about the environment and different activity contexts. There are appropriate rewards and sanctions in PE for inappropriate behaviour. The school engages in competition and encourages competition within and across the community. 	 Pupils will know, understand and be able to articulate different styles of dance and the historical aspects of various activities. Pupils avoid stereotyping groups. Pupils can articulate their own beliefs. Pupils respect PE equipment and school buildings/facilities. Pupils respect the countryside and venues during off site visits. Pupils know the values of the school and PE, contribute to their development, and accept rewards and sanctions. All pupils can access competition within and outside of the school and demonstrate appropriate behaviour and regard for rules and regulations.

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Structure of PE lessons:





PE lessons are structured to meet the needs of all children through the following:

- All lessons start with a warm up followed by a re-cap of previous lesson.
- Children understand why a warm up is important and how/why it changes our breathing and heart rate.
- Key words are repeated to build on vocabulary and meanings, the children then link the activities and skills to these words.
- Small steps are taken during lessons to show progression and build-up of skills to get to the outcome.
- Children have the opportunity to work in pairs/ small groups during lessons which helps to build on their social and emotional skills.
- All children are encouraged to work with different children from their class each lesson (Unless performing a routine, they stay in the same group).
- SMSC and British values are presented through activities during the lessons which are related to explicitly during the sessions.
- Children are given opportunities to self-assess- making activities easier/harder for themselves. They are given opportunities to express themselves, set personal goals, communicate and collaborate with others.
- During lessons there are mini-plenaries and occasions to share their learning through performing.
- Each lesson end with a cool down which is discussed with the children to understand why it is important to do so.

Differentiation/ SEND

Differentiation is planned in during lessons through the use of the STTEP model, which stands for the following:



STTEP model

The STTEP model gives relative challenge to each pupil to ensure that they make progress in every lesson. The STTEP model allows teachers to carefully think about space, time, task, equipment and people within the lesson. Pupils may need more or less space, for example, to complete a





pass with a football. It would be less productive to ask all pupils to practice this skill under the same circumstances if there are significant differences in their ability. This allows all SEN and lower ability pupils to be included and make progress in all of our PE lessons. In an example of space, a lower ability pupil may have a larger ball to practice catching in a cricket lesson if this allows them to feel successful and make progress. At the same time, a pair of more advanced cricketers may be given a short amount of time to complete a number of passes over a large distance.

Differentiation can be applied through the following:

- **Outcome-** All students participate in the same activities with the teacher expecting a range of different results from the students.
- Task- Planning different tasks or versions of the same task for individuals or groups within the class.
- Role- Assigning different positions or responsibilities to students depending upon their abilities. These include designating leadership responsibilities or even positions within a sport.
- **Teaching style-** We utilise different teaching approaches that best suit the student's ability or the activity.
- **Response-** Students are encouraged to demonstrate their understanding in a variety of ways, such as speaking or writing, physically demonstrating a skill whether on their own or a part of a group.
- Interaction- Tasks are selected with different focuses such as competitive, co-operative or individual in accordance with student's emotional needs.

Other ways include:

- Modelling of vocabulary that is clear to all children and visual representations are used alongside so that children can see the relationship between the two.
- Allowing children to work at their own pace.
- Clubs and sporting events aimed for Pupil premium and SEND children.
- Out of school competitions arranged especially for Pupil premium and SEND children.
- Use of questioning through identifying different abilities of children.
- Allowing children to work in mixed ability groups to learn from their peers.
- Peer mentoring- children mentoring each other to encourage each other to do well during lessons/ sports events.
- Allowing children to make decisions independently to reduce or increase challenge.
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Assessment and tracking pupil progress





To support the tracking of pupil progress there are assessment grids to use. The teachers use the descriptors to recognise whether a child is emerging, expected or exceeding national expectations, as well as assess formatively every week. Please see sample below

The descriptors above have different strands relating to the range of skills developed throughout the year. The teachers can use this to help inform their planning.

Trips and Visitors

Throughout the year there are a range of sporting events and opportunities for children to enhance their skills. Children are exposed to various events/trips and visits to support their development and learning. Our children are competing at the highest level with other local pupils in a range of sporting events. In the academic year 22/23, we had great success across a range of competition involving football, rugby, athletics and more. As a result, we were awarded the Gold Sports Mark for our participation in local sporting events.







Extra-curricular activities:

We provide extended provision for children with after school clubs ran by staff including football, archery and basketball. We also provide clubs through specialized coaches that includes dance and martial arts.

We also provide extended provision for children through clubs ran by ASM. Below is a timetable of our ASM clubs for 23/24:





	<u>Autumn 1</u>	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Monday	Football	Football	Basketball	Basketball	Cricket	Cricket
(ear 3/4						
.20-4.10						
uesday	Boxing	Boxing	Dodgeball	Dodgeball	Golf	Golf
'ear 3/4						
3.20-4.10						
Vednesday	Football	Football	Basketball	Basketball	Cricket	Cricket
′ear 5/6						
3.20-4.10						
hursday	Boxing	Boxing	Dodgeball	Dodgeball	Golf	Golf
′ear 5/6						
3.20-4.20						





Progression

All staff have access to skills progression grids to help them plan and show clear progression during lessons. These are separated into strands and levels of skills. Staff can use this to help inform their planning as well as their assessment judgements.

Here is an example of a progression of skills grid:





	Year 6								
	Year 5								
	Year 4								
	Year 3								
	Strand	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7	Stage 8
		Play simple games with support to keep score and follow game rules.	Throw and catch with control when under limited pressure to keep possession and score goals.	Recognise good performances in themselves and others and use what they have learned to improve their own work.	Identify that playing extended games improves their stamina.	Choose and use a range of simple tactics for defending and challenging their opponent for striking, fielding and net games.	 Use simple rules fairly and extend them to devise their own games 	 Know and describe the effects of different exercise activities on the body and how to improve stamina. 	 Begin to understand the importance of warming up.
(Net & Wall)		Show increasing control over an object when pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking.	Change pace, length and direction to outwit their opponent	Choose and use a range of ball skills with a good degree of accuracy.	Use a variety of techniques and tactics to attack, keep possession and score.	Appreciate that rules need to be consistent and fair.	Use knowledge to create rules and teach them to others.	Understand how strength, stamina and speed can be improved by playing games	Identify good performances and suggest ideas for practices that will improve their play
Games (Net		Experiment with different ways of moving.	Use a small range of sending, receiving and travelling techniques in games, with varied control.	Develop a broad range of techniques and skills for attacking and defending	Use the skills with consistency, accuracy, confidence and control.	Know the basic strategic and tactical principles of various games.	Apply the basic strategic and tactical principles of a various games and adapt them to different situations.	Understand why exercise is good for their fitness, health and wellbeing .	With help, devise warm up and cool down activities and justify their choices.
		Negotiate space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with others, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles.	Perform skills with greater speed.	Perform skills with greater speed, fluency and accuracy in invasion, striking and net games.	Understand and choose a range of tactics and strategies for defence and attack.	Understand, choose and apply a range of tactics and strategies for defence and attack.	Know the importance and types of fitness.	Know how playing games contributes to a healthy lifestyle.	Develop their ability to evaluate their own and others' work, and to suggest ways to improve it.



Subject Overview 2024/25 - PE

