

Building Ambition, Resilience and Respect











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PE subject statement

Implementation

Haveley Hey Curriculum Statement for Physical Education

At Haveley Hey, we aim to develop the physical, social and emotional well-being of our students through Physical Education. We aspire to provide an engaging, challenging and inclusive curriculum that allows all children to thrive and become physically confident. We offer excellent varied opportunities for children to develop a life-long love for physical activity and lead healthy, active lifestyles. We strive to develop quality first teaching in a learning environment that encourages both children and staff to enjoy working hard and be successful athletes. All children at Haveley Hey should have opportunities to fine-tune individual skills but also to feel part of a team. The promotion of physical education and physical activity should be evident throughout the whole school community, this is important because we want all pupils to believe in and fulfil their healthy potential: to thrive physically, socially and emotionally. This is achieved by continuously developing the attitudes, skills and knowledge required to be a leader and provide memorable experiences throughout a student's journey within physical education at Haveley Hey.

Curriculum

PE is taught at Haveley Hey as an area of learning in its own right, as well as being integrated in other curriculum areas, where possible. It is taught a minimum of sessions over the course of a 2 week timetable. The key knowledge and skills of each topic are mapped across each year group and built upon year by year. This ensures that children develop their knowledge of gymnastics, dance, games and – in KS2 – athletics and OAA progressively.

Key Concepts

The teaching of PE at Haveley Hey is split into 3 aspects: Gymnastics, dance and games. Swimming is also taught in year 4. In KS1, pupils should develop fundamental skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. In KS2, pupils should continue to develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and link them to make actions and sequences of movement,

Subject Specific Approach

The PE lead will become an expert in specific knowledge and skills through a programme of CPD. They will share this knowledge with colleagues to give teachers the specific skills to raise standards and confidence in teaching and learning across PE. Staff will develop year group specific knowledge and skills to support children to be the best physically active and healthiest version of themselves.

Pupil Voice

Pupils at Haveley Hey are confident and able to talk about what they have learnt in physical education using subject specific vocabulary. Pupil voice will demonstrate that pupils enjoy P.E and are able to recall their learning over time.

Evidence of Knowledge and Skills

Pupils' performances in lessons will demonstrate that P.E is taught at an age appropriate standard across each year group with opportunities planned inclusively for all pupils, including SEND and pupils working at greater depth.

Resilience

Our physical education offer includes extracurricular opportunities for children to become physically and mentally confident, in ways which support their health, fitness and wellbeing.

Ambition

Our high-quality physical education curriculum inspires all children to succeed and excel in competitive sport and other physically demanding activities.

Respect

The school curriculum is built on the UNICEF rights of a child and makes links throughout all subjects (including PE) to build on respect and develop children into upstanding, active, global citizens. At Haveley Hey, we provide opportunities to compete in sport and other physical activities, to build character and help embed our school values, including respect.



PE curriculum overview



Class	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	FMS	Gym	FMS	Dance	FMS	Gym
Reception	FMS	Gym	FMS	Dance	FMS	Gym
Year 1	OAA	Invasion games	Send and Receive	Invasion games	Hit, Catch, Throw	Run, Jump, Throw
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
Year 2	OAA	Invasion games	Send and Receive	Invasion games	Hit, Catch, Throw	Run, Jump, Throw
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
Year 3	OAA	Hockey	Dodgeball	Tennis	Rounders	Athletics
redi 3	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
Year 4			Sw	im		
redi 4	OAA	Tag Rugby	Netball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
Year 5	OAA	Hockey	Dodgeball	Tennis	Rounders	Athletics
rears	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
Year 6	OAA	Tag Rugby	Netball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
1 Eur 6	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym



PE Long Term Plan



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PE Long Term Plan

I have designed a comprehensive PE curriculum with the intent of promoting physical, social and emotional wellbeing among children, while engaging and challenging them in a way that is inclusive and promotes a healthy active lifestyle. With quality first teaching, the curriculum aims to provide a fun and supportive environment where students can develop their physical abilities, teamwork, sportsmanship and overall confidence in their abilities. The goal is to help students develop a lifelong passion for physical activity and healthy living, and to equip them with the skills and knowledge they need to lead healthy and active lives both now and in the future.

	Knowledge mey need i	o lead fleathing and activ		ie ioioie.				
Autumn		Spring		Summer				
Autumn 1 Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Subject content Key stage 1								
Pupils should develop fu	ndamental movement s	kills, become increasingly	competent and confide	ent and access a broad	d range of			
opportunities to extend	opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive							
(both against self and a	aginst others) and co-or	perative physical activitie	s in a range of increasing	alv challenging situation	ns			

Pupils should be taught to:

> master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching (Autumn 1, Summer 1 and 2), as well as developing

- balance, agility and co-ordination (Autumn 2), and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- > participate in team games (Autumn 2), developing simple tactics for attacking and defending (Spring 2).
- perform dances using simple movement patterns (Spring 1, Summer 1)

Year 1	OAA	Attack and Defend	Send and Receive	Attack and Defend	Hit, Catch, Throw	Run, Jump, Throw
Main teaching points	Introduction to simple OAA activities such as running, jumping, and climbing Developing fundamental movement skills	Introduction to basic attacking and defending skills, such as passing, dribbling, blocking, and intercepting Small-sided games to develop attacking and defending skills and encourage teamwork	Introduction to basic sending and receiving skills, such as throwing and catching. Small-sided games to develop sending and receiving skills and encourage teamwork.	Introduction to more advanced attacking and defending skills such as feinting, tackling and zoning Whole-class games to encourage children to apply skills in a teambased competitive environment Encouraging children to evaluate their own and others' performances and identify areas for improvement	Building on sending and receiving skills and knowledge from the previous term. Whole-class games to encourage children to apply skills in a teambased competitive environment	Introduction to basic running techniques, such as sprinting and jogging Introduction to basic jumping skills, such as jumping for distance and height Introduction to basic throwing skills, such as overhand and underhand throws Fun relay races and games to develop running, jumping, and throwing skills
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym



	body awareness and	Introduction to basic gymnastics skills such as balancing, rolling, and jumping	rhythmic patterns and dance sequences	Development of coordination and body awareness through simple movements and routines	Exploration of different movement qualities, such as fast and slow or strong and gentle Introduction to basic dance elements, such as shapes, levels, and directions	Introduction to basic apparatus such as mats and low-level equipment
Key links	If it can link to the topic they are doing					
Year 2	OAA	Attack and Defend	Send and Receive	Attack and Defend	Hit, Catch, Throw	Run, Jump, Throw
Main teaching points	Introduction to orienteering and map reading Simple problemsolving activities in small groups Exploration of local outdoor environments	Introduction to basic rules of attacking and defending games such as Tag Rugby, Handball or Invasion Games Building on attacking and defending skills and knowledge from previous term	Introduction to more advanced sending and receiving skills such as overhead passing and bouncing Small-sided games with more complex challenges to develop teamwork and decision-making skills	Introduction to more advanced rules and strategies of attacking and defending games Small-sided games with more complex challenges to develop teamwork and problem-solving skills	Introduction to more advanced rules and strategies of send and receive games Whole-class games to encourage children to apply skills in a teambased competitive environment	Building on running, jumping, and throwing skills and knowledge from the previous term Developing running techniques such as pace control and agility Developing jumping skills such as long jumps and vertical jumps Developing throwing skills through accuracy and target games
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
	Building on body awareness and locomotor skills from the previous year	Building on basic gymnastics skills from the previous year	dance genres and styles, such as ballet or	Introduction to more advanced movements, such as forward rolls and handstands Introduction to basic floor routines and sequences	Exploration of different dynamics, such as sharp and smooth or sustained and percussive	Introduction to basic apparatus, such as beams and vaults



	Subject content Key stage 2: Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should								
Key links									
	·	Retining balancing skills, focusing on static and dynamic balance			Introduction to basic choreography principles, such as repetition and contrast				

success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- > use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination (Spring 2, Summer 1 and 2)
- play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example: cricket, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending (Autumn 2, Spring 1, Spring 2 and Summer 1).

develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own

- > develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]
- > perform dances using a range of movement patterns (Autumn 1, Spring 1, Summer 1).
- > take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team (Autumn 1).
- > compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Year 3	OAA	Hockey	Dodgeball	Tennis	Rounders	Athletics
Main teaching points	Introduction to more complex OAA activities such as orienteering with a partner and basic teambuilding challenges Developing basic navigation and map reading skills	Introduction to basic hockey skills such as stick handling and passing Small-sided games to develop skills and understanding of the game	Introduction to basic throwing and catching techniques in dodgeball Introduction to the rules and basic strategies of dodgeball Small-sided games to develop throwing accuracy, catching skills, and understanding of the game	Introduction to basic tennis skills such as grip, forehand, and backhand strokes Introduction to the rules and basic techniques of serving and rallying in tennis Small-sided games and drills to develop handeye coordination, control, and understanding of the game	rounders skills such as batting, fielding, and catching Introduction to the rules and basic strategies of rounders Small-sided games and drills to develop batting technique, fielding skills, and understanding of the game	Introduction to basic athletics skills such as running, jumping, and throwing Introduction to the rules and techniques of different track and field events (e.g., sprinting, long jump, throwing events) Development of basic running form, including sprinting technique and pacing



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						Introduction to basic jumping techniques, such as the standing long jump Introduction to basic throwing techniques, such as overarm throwing
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
	Further development of movement skills and coordination through dance Introduction to more advanced dance techniques and vocabulary	Further development of balancing skills, focusing on longer holds and more challenging positions Introduction to more advanced tumbling skills, such as cartwheels and round-offs	Exploration of different dance styles, such as jazz or cultural dances	Introduction to basic rhythmic gymnastics movements, such as ribbon or hoop manipulation	Development of more complex rhythmic patterns and musicality in dance Introduction to basic improvisation and creative movement tasks	Development of more complex floor routines and sequences Development of skills on apparatus, such as bars and rings
Key links						
Year 4	OAA	Tag Rugby	Netball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
Main teaching points	Problem-solving activities in small groups with increasing complexity Introduction to outdoor adventure sports such as kayaking or	Introduction to basic tag rugby skills such as passing and catching Introduction to the rules and basic tactics of tag rugby	Introduction to basic netball skills such as passing, catching, and footwork Introduction to the rules and basic positions in netball	Building on basic tennis skills from the previous year Refining forehand and backhand strokes, focusing on technique and consistency Introduction to volleys	Introduction to basic cricket skills such as batting, bowling, and fielding Introduction to the rules and basic techniques of cricket	Building on running, jumping, and throwing skills from the previous year Refining running technique, focusing on speed and endurance
	climbing, where possible	Small-sided games to develop skills, teamwork, and understanding of the game	Small-sided games and drills to develop passing accuracy, footwork, and understanding of the game	and overead shots in tennis Development of basic strategies, such as shot	Small-sided games and drills to develop hand-eye coordination, batting stance, and	Introduction to more advanced jumping techniques, such as the running long jump



				placement and court positioning	understanding of the game	Introduction to more advanced throwing techniques, such as shot put or discus throw Development of basic relay race skills and teamwork
			Swimm	ing		
Key links						
Year 5	OAA	Hockey	Dodgeball	Tennis	Rounders	Athletics
Main teaching points	Building on OAA skills and knowledge from previous years Development of more advanced navigation and map reading skills	Building on stick handling and passing skills Introduction to more advanced dribbling techniques and tackling	Refining throwing, catching, dodging, and evasive skills in dodgeball Introduction to more advanced defensive strategies, such as blocking and deflecting Developing decisionmaking skills in fast-paced game situations	Further development of forehand, backhand, volleys, and overhead shots in tennis Introduction to more advanced serving techniques, including topspin and slice Development of more advanced strategies, such as setting up points and anticipating opponent's shots Small-sided games and match play to practice skills, tactics, and sportsmanship	Building on batting and fielding skills from the previous year Refining batting technique, focusing on timing and placement of shots Introduction to more advanced fielding techniques, such as throwing accuracy and positioning Development of basic strategies, such as base-running and teamwork	Further development of running, jumping, and throwing skills in athletics Introduction to more advanced running events, such as hurdles or middle-distance races Refining jumping techniques, focusing on approach and take-off Refining throwing techniques, such as increasing power and accuracy Development of more advanced relay race skills and teamwork
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym



	Building on dance skills and techniques from the previous year Development of more advanced dance sequences and combinations	Advanced refinement of balancing skills, focusing on precision and control Introduction to more advanced acrobatic skills, such as walkovers and handsprings	Exploration of different dance forms, such as folk or hip-hop	Development of more complex floor routines, incorporating leaps and turns Development of more advanced apparatus skills,	Introduction to basic partner work and group formations in dance Development of more advanced improvisation and creative movement skills	Development of more complex floor routines, incorporating dance elements and strength poses
Key links						
Year 6	OAA	Tag Rugby	Netball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
Main teaching points	Development of more advanced navigation and map reading skills Engaging in more complex team-building challenges and problem-solving activities	Refining passing, catching, and running skills in tag rugby Introduction to more advanced defensive strategies and tackling techniques Developing decision-making skills in game situations	Building on passing, catching, and footwork skills from the previous year Refining passing techniques, focusing on accuracy and different types of passes (chest pass, bounce pass) Introduction to more advanced footwork and pivoting skills Development of basic defensive strategies, such as marking opponents and intercepting passes	Advanced refinement of all tennis strokes, focusing on power, accuracy, and consistency Introduction to advanced shot variations, such as drop shots and lobs Emphasizing match play, competitive drills, and sportsmanship in game scenarios	year	Advanced refinement of all athletics skills, focusing on speed, technique, and performance Introduction to more advanced field events, such as high jump or javelin throw Introduction to more advanced track events, such as relay races and individual middle-distance races Development of advanced strategies for different events, such as pacing and tactical decision-making Emphasizing competition, personal improvement, and



						sportsmanship in athletic events
	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym	Dance	Gym
	building challenges	Advanced refinement of all gymnastics skills, focusing on technique and performance quality	Further development of dance skills and techniques through more challenging movements Development of more advanced choreography skills, including transitions and formations	Development of advanced floor routines, incorporating artistic elements and connections	Introduction to more advanced dance genres and styles, such as musical theatre or street dance Development of more complex and intricate choreography, including solo and group work	Emphasizing creativity, personal expression, and performance in gymnastic routines
Key Links						



PE Progression document



Skills for progression are divided into three strands 'Thinking skills', 'Behavioural skills' and 'Physical skills'. These are linked to the association for PE 'head, heart and hands'.

		Progression Document							
		PE							
	A Nursery A Reception A Year 1 athlete A Year 2 athlete A Year 3 athlete A Year 4 athlete A Year 5 athlete A Year 6							A Year 6 athlete	
	athlete can:	athlete can:	can:	can:	can:	can:	can:	can:	

saleng	VALUE OF A STREET OF THE SECOND	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Does not participate in	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills
		Introduce	Understanding basic	Identifying similar	Comment on aspects	odify actions independently	gym/dance due to	elects a component for	dentify their strengths
		fundamental	body positions like	movements such as	of own and others'	using different pathways,	swimming.	improvement and use	and weaknesses and
		movement and	tuck, pike, and	rolling, travelling,	performances.	directions, and shapes.		guidance from others to	compose a sequence
		gymnastics skills in a	straddle.	climbing, balancing,				do so.	which will achieve the
		fun and age- appropriate manner.		and jumping, and	Show contrasts in	entify similarities and			highest score against
		арргорнате птаппет.	Behavioural Skills	understanding how	gymnastics shapes and	differences in sequences.		xplain the significance	criteria.
		Behavioural Skills	Requires following	they can be connected	actions.			of a warmup and how it	
		Emphasis is on	instructions and safety	to form a sequence.		omment on others'		relates to gymnastics	erform increasingly
		developing physical	guidelines.			gymnastics sequences		activity.	complex sequences.
		confidence.		Remember and perform	Behavioural Skills	describing what they did			
			Playing games that	a simple sequence	Work to improve	well.			
			involve crawling,	using rolling, travelling,	flexibility and strength.			Behavioural Skills reate longer and more	Behavioural Skills Compose and practice
		Physical Skills	hopping, and skipping.	climbing, balancing,	Attempt to use rhythm	an suggest how developing		complex sequences	actions and relate to
		Emphasis is on		and jumping.	while performing a	strength and flexibility helps		and adapt their	music.
		developing	Involves social		sequence.	in maintaining a healthy		performances.	ITIOSIC.
		coordination and	interaction,	Behavioural Skills		active lifestyle.		performances.	ead group warm-up
		body awareness.	cooperation, and	Safely move and carry	Remember and repeat	·		Follow, copy, and	demonstrating the
			following rules.	basic gym equipment	sequences.			repeat others' actions.	importance of strength
				such as mats and	Reflect on own	Behavioural Skills			and flexibility.
	σ		Physical Skills	benches.	performance and use	emember and repeat		osters observational	and nexibility.
	<u>:</u>		Balancing on one foot		a scoring system to	sequences.		skills, cooperation, and	
	.S		and then the other.	Communicate with a	judge performance.	dapt basic sequences to		learning from peers as	Physical Skills
	Ĕ			partner to create a		include some apparatus.		individuals follow,	xperience flight on and
	Gymnastics		Balancing on a low	short sequence.	Physical Skills			imitate, and replicate	off of apparatus.
	Ó		beam (a floor strip or a	·	Perform with control	Physical Skills		movements	how clarity, fluency,
			line of tape).	Physical Skills	and consistency basic	erform sequences with		demonstrated by	accuracy, and
			, ,	Perform simple	actions at different	contrasting actions.		others.	consistency in their
			Forward rolls, starting	gymnastic actions and	speeds and on				movements.
			from a squat position	shapes.	different levels.	how strength and flexibility to			
			and eventually			shapes and actions being		Physical Skills	Vork independently
			progressing to	Make their body tense,	Create and perform a	performed.		take a dynamic sequence with	and in small groups to
			standing.	relaxed, stretched, and	simple sequence.	evelop body management		contrasting shapes and	make up sequences to
				curled.		over a range of floor		actions and balances	perform to an
			Rolling like a ball on		Use core strength to link	exercises.		demonstrating smooth	audience.
			the floor, tucking the	Move on, off, and over	gymnastic elements			transitions.	
			head and bringing	objects with	e.g. back support and			Tarismoris.	
			knees to the chest.	confidence.	half twist.			ttempt to perform more	
			Jumping off a low		Develop character			complex skills in isolation	
			platform onto a soft		and maturity to work in			such as round-off.	
			mat.		close proximity with			Socii as roona on:	
					others.			emember and repeat	
			Two-footed jumps,					longer sequences with	
			trying to jump as high		Fosters social skills,			more difficult actions	
			as they can.		empathy, and			such as cartwheels,	
					emotional intelligence			20011 00 0011 11110010,	
					emotional intelligence				



low obstace mats or sof Develops u strength, c	cles like gym confit blocks. per in upper body	s individuals learn to ollaborate, respect ersonal space, and theract positively with thers in a close-knit nvironment.		vo e c	ork responsibly in trust exercises and when counterbalancing.	
End Points Moving and Handling: Children she expected to demonstrate increasi and coordination in their moveme may show an ability to perform acrequire balance, spatial awarenes physical agility, which are skills ofte associated with gymnastics. Health and Self-Care: Children are encouraged to understand the imphysical activity for maintaining he well-being. They should be develo self-care skills related to their own health.	bould be sing control ents. They ctivities that en en en en en en portance of lealth and opping basic	nastic movements with demonstrate may include move lancing, and small trate an pes and the ability to preci-	he end of Lower Key Stage 2, stu monstrate a progression in their g vements, including more comple ng, balancing, and jumping. The verform these movements with g cision, and confidence.	udents should By gymnastic bex elements of may should be able treater control, by	by the end of Upper Key Stope proficient in performing novements with precision, hese movements may incontrolled landings.	advanced gymnastic control, and fluidity. lude more complex



Dance	Thinking Skills Interpret different stimuli with imagination and flair. Identify in others and self where good performance qualities are achieved. Behavioural Skills Warm up and cool down independently. Work creatively and imaginatively on their own, in pairs, and in a group to create simple dances. Physical Skills Use recognized dance actions and adapt to create motifs and movement patterns. Practice and refine coordination skills through activities such as live aural setting/freeze frame.	Thinking Skills Encourage children to explore movement freely and expressively. Introduce children to basic rhythm and beat awareness. Clapping hands, tapping feet, or using simple percussion instruments. Teach children to listen and respond to music. Behavioural Skills Incorporate imaginative play into dance activities. Encourage children to move like animals, trees, etc. Physical Skills Introduce basic dance positions, such as standing tall, pointing toes, and holding arms in different positions. Develop gross motor skills through activities like marching, jumping, skipping, and galloping. Introduce very basic dance steps such as stepping to the side, swaying, and spinning.	Thinking Skills Recognize that dances can have themes and stories. Remember and repeat simple movement patterns. With help, compose a basic movement phrase. Behavioural Skills Confident to explore space within their dances and movements. Work with a partner. Engage with the class to perform marching sequence and canon. Physical Skills Perform basic body actions along with music. Use different parts of the body, combine arm and leg actions. Perform with an awareness of body shape required. Move with control and show spatial awareness.	Thinking Skills Select movements that show a clear understanding of the theme/story/idea of the dance. Explore and use basic choreography including levels, speed changes, unison, and canon. Able to comment on ideas and emotions and how they can be portrayed through dance. Demonstrates critical thinking and reflection on how movements can express ideas and emotions. Behavioural Skills Show confidence to perform in front of others. Attempt to work as part of a group to perform a dance. Move with imagination responding to the music. Physical Skills Show some sense of dynamic, expressive, and rhythmic qualities in their own dance. Use different parts of the body in isolation and combination.	Thinking Skills Contribute ideas to the structure of the dance. Describe using appropriate language the features of dances performed by others. Can decide with others which floor patterns/pathways to follow. Behavioural Skills Share and create short dance phrases with a partner and in small groups. Express moods and feelings throughout the dance piece. Attempt short pieces of improvised dance responding to the structure/theme of the dance. Physical Skills Attempt to perform with a sense of dynamics. Competently include props and other ideas in their dance. Perform movements with increased control.	Does not participate in gym/dance due to swimming.	Thinking Skills Recognize and comment on dances suggesting ways to improve. Create and use compositional ideas confidently such as pathways, step patterns, and unison. Refine and improve dances adapting them to include use of space, rhythm, and expression. Behavioural Skills Confidently participate in dances from different cultures/parts of the world. Work collaboratively in groups to compose short dances. Physical Skills Perform different styles of dance clearly and fluently. Adapt their skills to meet the demands of a range of dance styles. Incorporate levels and flight into movement patterns and dances.	Thinking Skills Interpret different stimuli with imagination and flair. Identify in others and self where good performance qualities are achieved. Communicate the artistic intention of a dance clearly, fluently, musically, and with control. Behavioural Skills Warm up and cool down independently. Work creatively and imaginatively on their own, in pairs, and in a group to create simple dances. When working in groups/pairs, take the lead suggesting ideas and refining actions of others. Use facial expression to communicate emotion and a further narrative. Physical Skills Use recognized dance actions and adapt to create motifs and movement patterns. Practice and refine coordination skills through activities such as live aural setting/freeze frame.
			show spatial awareness.	the body in isolation				through activities such as live aural



		demonstrating coordination.		musically, and with control.
		Perform with control and balance and		
		demonstrating coordination.		
E	Children in the EYFS should be encouraged to explore and express themselves through movement and dance. They should have opportunities to move freely and creatively, using their bodies to express feelings, ideas, and imaginative play.	able to explore a wide range of movements and use them to express themselves through dance. This includes the ability to demonstrate basic dance steps, such as steps, jumps, and turns.	able to demonstrate a wider range of dance movements, including more complex steps, turns, jumps, and sequences. They should also have a basic understanding of choreography and the ability to	By the end of Upper Key Stage 2, students should demonstrate proficiency in a wide range of dance movements and techniques. They should be able to execute complex steps, turns, jumps, and sequences with precision, control, and artistry.



Building resilience, ambition and respect	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Hockey and Dodgeball	Tag Rugby and Netball	Hockey and Dodgeball	Tag Rugby and Netball
	Thinking Skills Understand and	Thinking Skills Help children	Thinking Skills Recognise rules and	Thinking Skills	rioekey and beageban	rag Regby and Neiball	Hockey and Boagebail	rag Rogby and Neibali
	apply basic	understand personal	apply them in		Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills		
		· ·	competitive and	Begin to look for space	minking skills	minking skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills
	movement patterns	space.		to pass into or run to in			Ininking Skills	Ininking skills
	and techniques.		cooperative games.	order to receive.	Recognise when you need	Use tactics to perform		
		Introduce the concept		0.40.10.000.00	to defend	defensively both as a	Explain the need for	Choose and
	Behavioural Skills	of passing or sharing	Make decisions about	Select the more		team and as an	different tactics and	implement a range of
	Teamwork and	an object.	how to defend a	appropriate skill to		individual	attempt these in a	strategies to attack &
	cooperation.		target.	move forwards to shoot.	Employ tactics to put	Individual	game situation	defend such as
	'	Introduce the concept		inove forwards to shoot.	pressure on opponents		game shouldn	restricting attackers'
	Games designed to	of defence by having	Identify the things that	Show awareness of		Move into space to		space or goal-side
	be fun, engaging,	children try to prevent	they like about exercise	teammates and	D. C.	help others and the ball	Know and apply the	marking
	and age-	their peers from	both in and outside of	opponents in games	Being aware and able to	over longer distances	rules consistently in a	marking
	appropriate.	reaching a target or	school.	opponents in games	undertake the demands of		game situation	
	арргорнато.	area.			different positions to support			Suggest, plan, and
	Promote physical		Behavioural Skills	Behavioural Skills	both attack and defence	Behavioural Skills		lead a warm-up or drill
	activity, cooperation,	Behavioural Skills	Begin to engage in				Use appropriate	and use the STEP
	and basic motor skills.	Teach children the	competitive activities.		Behavioural Skills	Working with	language to explain	technique to modify
	und busic motor skills.		compeniive activities.	Work with a partner and		teammates to make it	their attacking and	
		importance of playing		in small groups to		difficult for the	defensive play	
	Physical Skills	safely, following basic rules, and listening to	Work in collaboration	develop skills	Play using basic rules of a	opposition		Make quicker decisions
	Focuses on	instructions.	with others to attack		recognised game e.g.		Behavioural Skills	in games (on and off
10	developing gross and	irisiroctions.	and score points.	Can play in a variety of	hockey or football			the ball)
•	fine motor skills			positions in both		Play using recognised		
8	through various	Simple tag games can	Physical Skills	defence and attack	Work as part of a team to	marking techniques of	Play in formations and	Behavioural Skills
₫	activities and games.	introduce the concept	Roll, slide, or throw a		attack towards a goal	a specific game e.g.	execute 'set plays' in	
		of chasing and fleeing.	beanbag or ball with		andek lowards a godi	hockey, tag rugby	game situations	
Invasion	Simple activities with		accuracy.	Physical Skills				Use and apply
Sic	plenty of	Physical Skills			Physical Skills	Work as part of a team	Play in different	boundary rules such as
Ō	encouragement.	Teach children basic	Bounce a medium-	Small range of simple		to attack and score in	positions with some	corners, self-pass, and
2		running and moving	sized ball to self and	tactics		a defined area. In	success	side-line in a relevant
=		skills, including starting	attempt to bounce to	lacines	Send and receive a ball with	netball, play within	3000033	game
		and stopping when	others.		some consistency to keep	positional restrictions		
		prompted.		Can send a ball using	possession	posmeria resilienciis	Where appropriate,	Play in a variety of
			Attempt to intercept	feet			mark goal side	positions (attacking
		Set up simple targets	and catch a thrown		Sometimes move into space	Use and apply the		and defensive)
		(e.g., hoops, cones, or	ball.	Carra da a a income da a la cult	to receive the ball	basic rules of the game	Discosi a ad Stailla	a.i.a a.s.i.s.i.s,
		markers) for children to		Can receive a ball			Physical Skills	
		aim at when passing		using feet		Discosi a sel Clailla		Work collaboratively in
		or throwing.			Use recognised passes in	Physical Skills	Able to combine basic	a team to play and
				Link combinations of	isolation e.g. chest pass for		skills such as dribbling	keep possession of the
		Create obstacle		skills e.g. dribbling and	netball or kicking with the	Send and receive the	and passing	ball
		courses that involve		passing with hands in	inside of the foot for football	ball with accuracy,	, , , , ,	
		running around,		isolation and		controlling to score		Physical Skills
		passing objects, and		combination	Shoot at a goal using	points/goals	Select and apply skills in	Physical Skills
		maneuvering around			appropriate skills e.g. slap		a game situation with	
		obstacles.			shot		some consistency e.g.	Use a variety of
				Can send a ball using		Keep possession of the	dodging, pivoting,	techniques for passing,
		Simple tag games can		hands		ball as an individual	dribbling, and running	controlling, dribbling,
		introduce the concept				using skills such as	with the ball	and shooting the ball
		of chasing and fleeing.		Can receive a ball		dribbling and running		in games
		Introduce the concept		using hands		with the ball		
		of defense by having						
		children try to prevent						
		crilialen ily to prevent		l	1		L	



	r	heir peers from eaching a target or area.				endurance in a game	Move balls over longer distances accurately, demonstrating power	Consistently catch/stop and control a ball
							Use specific learned skills to maintain possession during a game	Able to track and control a rebound from a shot (penalty or open play)
LITO I OIITIS	Children in the EYFS should develop fundamental movement skills such as running, jumping, hopping, skipping, and balancing. These skills form the foundation for more specific sports and games, including invasion games.		By the end of Key Stage 1 understand and apply ba concepts related to invasion comprehend concepts su attacking, defending, and game.	sic game rules and ion games. They should ich as scoring,	By the end of Lower Key Stage a deeper understanding of the tactics specific to invasion gan to apply this knowledge during	rules, strategies, and nes. They should be able gameplay.	By the end of Upper Key S have a comprehensive u rules, strategies, and tacti games. They should be al knowledge effectively du	nderstanding of the ics specific to invasion ole to apply this

	Focus should be on introducing basic net	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	<u>Tennis</u>	<u>[ennis</u>	<u>Tennis</u>	<u>Tennis</u>
	game skills in a fun and age-appropriate	Introduce the concept	Identify space to send a ball into	Decide on and play with dominant hand	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills
	manner. Foster an early	of passing or sharing an object (e.g., a soft ball or balloon) to a friend or teammate.	Can describe how they worked with their	Develop tactics to outwit your opponent	Keep count/score of a game Can discuss the different	Choose ways to send the ball to make it difficult for opponent to	Cooperate and collaborate with others to play in a sportsman	Make appropriate choices in games about the best shot to
	interest in physical activity, coordination, and cooperation.	latar du a como la sei-	partner to send and receive	so they cannot return the ball	type of shots that may be used in a variety of situations	return Play the role of umpire	like way Recognise where they	use Apply tactics in games
	Develop	Introduce very basic game rules, such as taking turns or moving	Behavioural Skills Work with a partner to	Behavioural Skills	Behavioural Skills Work with a partner to play	to keep score	should stand on the court when playing on their own and with	effectively
	fundamental motor skills and instill a positive attitude	toward a designated area, to help children understand the	send and return an object and play in a simple rally	Has developed hitting skills with a variety of bats	in a doubles game Physical Skills	Behavioural Skills Work with a partner /	others	Behavioural Skills
	toward physical activity.	concept of structured play.	Play cooperatively in a game situation	Physical Skills Demonstrate basic	Serve to begin a game Play a continuous game	small groups to return a served ball/shuttle	Behavioural Skills Play with others with some flow to the game,	Develop doubles play further implement basic positioning
		Behavioural Skills Teach children the	Physical Skills	sending skills in isolation and small games	using throwing and catching or some simple hitting	Play competitively with others and against others in modified	keeping track of their own scores	tactics (team play for volleyball)
Jes		importance of playing safely, following basic rules, and listening to instructions during	Able to send an object with increased confidence using hand or bat	Show agility to track the path of ball over a line/net and move towards it	Can play within boundaries Use a small range of basic	games Physical Skills	Suggest and lead warmups that prepare the body appropriately for net/wall activities	Use speaking and listening skills to umpire and play with peers without dispute
Net games		play.	Move towards a	Hit a ball using both	racquet skills	Explore shots on both sides of the body and	Physical Skills	Physical Skills
Z Q		Teach children about personal space and how to move without	moving ball to return with hand or bat	hand and racquet with some consistency Return a ball coming	Move towards a ball/shuttle to return over a line/net	attempt with confidence	Play a range of basic shots on both sides of	Use forehand, backhand and
		bumping into others, which is crucial for net games.	Score points against opposition over a line/net	towards them using hand or racquet	Play over a net	Use a small range of racquet/hand skills Use basic defensive	the body, move feet to hit ball at most appropriate point	overhead shots in isolation
		Physical Skills Engage children in activities that improve hand-eye	Select and apply skills to win points Chase, stop and control balls and other	Play in a modified game send and returning the ball over a line/net Start a game using		tactics to defend the court i.e. moving to different positions on the court	Play modified games with confidence sending and returning a ball/shuttle this may be with differentiated	Use forehand, backhand and overhead shots with more confidence in games
		coordination, such as catching and throwing soft balls or beanbags	objects such as beanbags and hoops	basic serving skills			equipment Can apply with some	Start games with the appropriate serve Begin to use full scoring
		to each other.	Frack balls and other equipment sent to				success, a range of control and techniques	systems
		Incorporate activities that require balancing on one foot, hopping,	them, moving in line with the ball to collect or return				to win points	
		and jumping, as these skills are essential for various sports,						
		including net games.						



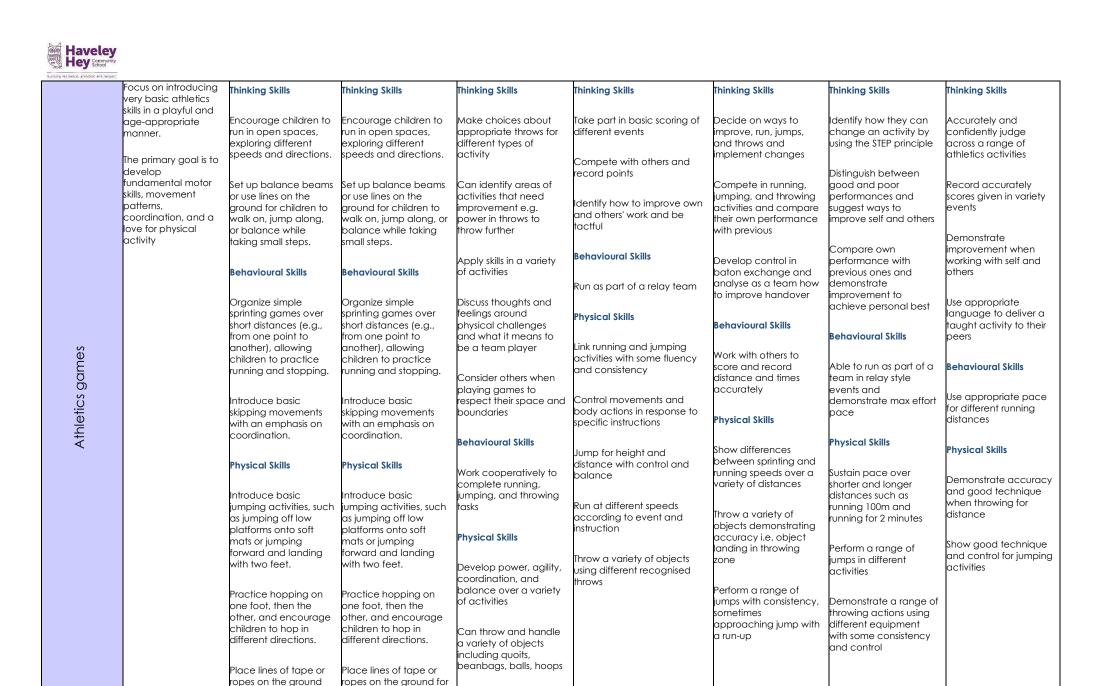
		Set up simple targets (e.g., hoops or cones) for children to aim at when passing or throwing objects.			
[110 1 011113	Children in the EYFS should develop fundamental movement skills such as running, jumping, and catching. These skills lay the foundation for more specific sports and activities, including net games.	a basic understanding of the rules, objectives, and concepts specific to net games. They should be able to apply this knowledge when	By the end of Lower Key Stage 2, students should have a comprehensive understanding of the rules, objectives, and strategies specific to net games. They should be able to apply this knowledge effectively during gameplay.	By the end of Upper Key Stage 2, students should have a comprehensive understanding of the rules, objectives, and strategies specific to a variety of net games. They should be able to apply this knowledge effectively during gameplay



Building resilience, amoition and respect		1		1	1= .	1	I	T=
	Focus should be on introducing very	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	<u>Rounders</u>	<u>Cricket</u>	<u>Rounders</u>	<u>Cricket</u>
	basic striking and fielding skills in a fun	Teach basic swinging		Make choices about	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills
	and age-appropriate manner. Develop	actions with hands or a soft bat. Encourage children to swing in different directions	point has been scored and keep count of the score	where to hit the ball Make tactical decisions about where to position	Explain how fielders work together to restrict batters' runs	With increasing consistency, choose where to direct a hit from a bowled ball	Recognise where increased flexibility and power is an advantage in striking and fielding	Apply with consistency standard rules of (modified) games
	fundamental motor skills, hand-eye coordination, and	(e.g., high, low, left, right) to improve handeye coordination.	Can choose where to send the ball to maximise the chance	themselves in the field	Apply simple tactics to choose where to hit the ball	Apply speed and	the ball	Use a range of tactics for attacking and
	physical confidence.	Teach children basic	to score	Behavioural Skills	Identify how to improve own	decision-making to run safely between scoring	In a game situation, play using a range of	defending in the role of bowler, batter, and
		fielding positions, like standing with arms extended in front to receive a ball.	Can make choices where to stand in the field to restrict runs	Can work in small groups to field and bat	and others' work and be tactful	markers e.g. stumps, posts	simple tactics such as getting players out to restrict the attack	fielder In rounders, use
ζ,		Behavioural Skills	scored Show awareness of	Display sportsmanship when competing against others	Behavioural Skills	In their local community, can they identify locations in	Choose where to hit the ball to maximise the	correctly the rules for running around bases
game		Provide soft objects (e.g., foam balls or	teammates' fielding	Physical Skills	Adhere to some basic rules of recognised games such as rounders or cricket	which they could play striking and fielding games	likelihood of scoring runs Behavioural Skills	Behavioural Skills
Iding		balloons) and encourage children to try to hit targets using	scenario Behavioural Skills	Has developed hitting skills with a variety of	Play in simplified games	Behavioural Skills	Use and apply the basic rules of the game fairly	Play within small-sided games using standard field/pitch layout e.g. boundaries, posts,
nd fie		their hands. Introduce oversized	Work collaboratively to	bats Practised	Field as a team to return the ball to the bowler/base effectively	Use and apply the basic rules of the game	and consistently	bowling areas
Striking and fielding games		and soft bats or paddles and soft balls or balloons.	score runs, showing encouragement and support	bowling/feeding a ball to other players	Physical Skills	Play confidently in a variety of roles such as fielder, bowler,	Work collaboratively with others to both score runs and, in the field, to restrict runs	Work collaboratively in teams to compete against themselves and others
		Physical Skills	Physical Skills	Run in a game to score points	Strike a ball with some consistency	backward e.g. wicket keeper/backstop	Physical Skills	Physical Skills
		Practice gentle tossing and catching activities.	Catch a medium-sized ball thrown over a short distance	Attempted to play the role of wicket keeper or backstop	Develop skills to use in isolation and in competitive play e.g. throwing, catching,	Physical Skills Track and intercept the ball along the ground,	Use a variety of shots in isolation and in a game situation	Strike a bowled ball and attempt a small range of shots
		Set up simple targets (e.g., hoops, cones, or markers) for children to aim at when striking an	Intercept, retrieve, and stop a beanbag and a medium-sized ball with some consistency		and bowling Bowl accurately	sometimes collecting with one hand	Throw with accuracy and consistency over short distances	Attempt to track and catch high balls in isolation and game
		object. Introduce basic	Track balls and other equipment sent to		Show ready position to catch a ball	Bowl using a recognised action with some consistency	Tracking flight of the ball to increase	play Demonstrate control
		catching skills. Use soft objects like beanbags	them, moving in line with the ball to collect it		Strike a stationary ball (off tee) with some consistency		catching success Begin to employ	and consistency in a range of fielding skills, e.g. throwing,
							specific bowling	



askered an include of the control of			Run between bases to score points				techniques such as overarm in cricket	catching, tracking, intercepting
	im cc to:	-,	Retrieve and return a ball to a base					
LITO I OIITIS	Children in the EYFS should fundamental movement s jumping, and throwing. Th foundation for more speciactivities, including striking	skills such as running, nese skills lay the ific sports and g and fielding games.	By the end of Key Stage 1 a basic understanding of and concepts specific to games. They should be at knowledge when particip versions of these games.	the rules, objectives, striking and fielding ble to apply this	By the end of Lower Key Stage a comprehensive understandin objectives, and strategies spec fielding games. They should be knowledge effectively during g	g of the rules, ific to striking and able to apply this	By the end of Upper Key S have a comprehensive u rules, objectives, and stra variety of striking and field be able to apply this know during gameplay.	nderstanding of the tegies specific to a ding games. They should



for children to jump

children to jump over,

Can negotiate obstacles showina



saveing resilience, aminutes								
		over, practicing take- off and landing.	practicing take-off and landing.	increased control of body and limbs Use agility in running games				
End Poin	S Children in the EYFS sha fundamental moveme jumping, hopping, and serve as the foundatio athletic activities.	ent skills such as running, d skipping. These skills	Students should exhibit im technique, pacing aware run with control. They should demonstrate landings, and an underst of jumps. Additionally, students sho fundamental throwing ski and control, and be intro throws for distance.	basic jumping skills, safe anding of different types and develop ills, including accuracy	Students should master refined pacing strategies for various rur advanced jumping skills, includ jump, along with precise landin They should also demonstrate pthrowing techniques such as shan understanding of measuring Additionally, students are introcobstacle races, advanced rela athletics terminology.	nning events, and ling high jump and long ag techniques. proficiency in advanced not put and discus, with g throws accurately. duced to hurdling and	Students are expected to techniques, pacing strates competitively in various rulliney should also demonstriump, long jump, triple jum other jumping disciplines, a bests in height and distance Proficiency in shot put, dischammer throw, with a focidistance records, is another hurdling and obstacle raccapabilities, an expanded	gies, and participate nning events. ate expertise in high up, pole vault, and achieving personal ce. cus, javelin, and us on accuracy and er key goal. Advanced e skills, expert relay



Make and the street of the str	Focus of OAA should	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills	Thinking Skills
	revolve around		J					
	fostering a sense of exploration,	Foster an appreciation	Start to choose	Begin to use a map to	Describe their work and the	Describe their work and	Recall and remember	Use knowledge of
	teamwork, and	for the outdoors by	equipment appropriate	complete an	strategies they use to solve	the strategies they use	symbols, items, and	games in PE to suggest
	outdoor	pointing out interesting	for the task	orienteering course.	problems	to solve problems	objects during task as	adaptations and
	appreciation.	plants, animals, and					an individual and team	variations to
		natural features.	Behavioural Skills	Reflect on their	Independently identify	Independently identify		games/activities
	The activities should		Deliavioural Skiiis	performance and their	factors needed to complete	factors needed to	Play a role in problem	
	be age-appropriate,	Introduce simple		partners.	a task	complete a task	solving	Refine and adapt
	safe, and geared	orienteering concepts	Listen when other					ideas in group task
	towards developing	by placing colorful	members of their group are talking	Offer simple advice on	Use acquired skills to create	Use acquired skills to	Communicate using	
	fundamental physical and cognitive skills.	markers or pictures	are raiking	how to improve their	maps and directions	create maps and	code	Use written description
	ana cogninve skiis.	along a predetermined path.		own performance.		directions		to identify objects
		predetermined pain.	Work in a pair or group	· ·			Final and an all and final accounts	, ,
			of three	Behavioural Skills	Identify and use symbols on a map to navigate	Identify and use	Explore and refine ways of communicating to	Behavioural Skills
		Help children follow		benavioural skills	a map to havigate	symbols on a map to	best complete a set	beliavioural skills
		the markers and discover hidden	Physical Skills			navigate	task	
		"treasures" (e.g., a		To take it in turns when talking and listening in a	Behavioural Skills			Follow instructions
		small toy or a nature	Begin to complete	pair or group of 3		Behavioural Skills	Behavioural Skills	accurately
		item) at each marker.	activities in a set period	pair or group or 5	Play competitively and fairly	Deliavioural Skiiis	Della vicolai Skiiis	
			of time		implementing the rules	L	L	Use information given
<		Behavioural Skills				Play competitively and	Evidence results and	by others to complete a task and work
OAA					Lead others and be led	fairly implementing the rules	keep score	collaboratively
O		Engalurada abildran ta				10103		Collaborativery
		Encourage children to explore natural			Can work with others to solve		Compete against	
		environments like			problems	Lead others and be led	others and perform under pressure	Work collaboratively to perform a more
		parks, gardens, or					under pressure	complex task
		nearby woodlands.			Physical Skills	Can work with others to		complex rask
					i ilysicui skiiis	solve problems	Physical Skills	T
		Organize scavenger						Takes responsibility for a role in a task
		hunts where children			Perform with strength, stamina, and endurance in	Physical Skills	Work at a high intensity	a fole iii a fask
		search for specific			more physical tasks		for sustained period	
		items in nature, such as			more priysical rasks	Perform with strength,	whilst completing a task	
		leaves, twigs, or stones.				stamina, and		
						endurance in more		
		Encourage them to				physical tasks		
		collect their finds in a						
		nature bag.						
		Physical Skills						
		Engage the senses by						
		encouraging children						
		to touch, smell, and						
		observe different						



	natural materials and textures. Explore sensory-rich activities like walking barefoot on grass or through a sensory garden.			
	Encourage children to explore natural outdoor environments, fostering sensory awareness through activities like touching leaves, smelling flowers, and feeling different textures. The goal is to develop a strong connection to the natural world. Promote physical development through active outdoor play, such as climbing, crawling, and balancing on age-appropriate obstacles. These activities enhance gross and fine motor skills and overall physical fitness.	maps, follow basic symbols and markers, and navigate simple routes in familiar outdoor settings.	should be able to navigate more complex terrain and follow detailed maps. Enhance teamwork and collaboration through challenging OAA activities. Students should work together effectively, taking on various roles within a team to accomplish outdoor challenges.	Master advanced orienteering and navigation skills, including map and compass use, GPS navigation, and the ability to navigate confidently in complex and unfamiliar terrains. Develop strong leadership skills, enabling students to take initiative, make informed decisions, and effectively lead groups during OAA challenges. Exhibit advanced teamwork and communication skills. Students should work collaboratively, plan strategies, and communicate effectively to overcome outdoor challenges.



PE Medium Term Plan



OAA	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	. To follow simple instructions to complete a trail.	To find matching symbols	To copy and create a hoop dance.	To work with a partner to complete a hoop challenge.	To recognise a drawn symbol as a real object (eg. Square = ball)	To use decision making skills to hide equipment.
Year 2	To work as a team to complete a task.	To use problem solving skills to complete a simple treasure hunt.	To copy and then create a simple movement pattern.	To give clues to guide a blindfolded person safely.	To improve performance through repetition.	To use a key on a map to re-create a map with accuracy.
Year 3	.To use clear communication, strength and flexibility to complete a task.	To work with others to complete a map- reading task.	To draw and create a clear rout on a map for others to follow.	To work with others and identify what went well and improvements.	To identify and explain what is required to complete a variety of challenges.	To safely take part in trust-based activities.
Year 4	To work collaboratively to complete a problem solving task.	To work collaboratively to create shapes whilst blindfolded.	To name and recoginise to cardinal points of a compass	To complete an orienteering task calmly under time pressure.	To work with a partner to use a map to follow a course.	To recognise and recall common map symbols from a key.
Year 5	To explore different ways of communication with a blindfolded partner	To follow a designated route at a maximum speed and complete a task safely	To use memory methods to recall different objects whilst navigating.	To use clear communication to recreate a shape from memory.	To use imagination and creative thinking to create the tallest marshmallow tower.	To send and interpret massages in Morse code.
Year 6	To work with a partner to successfully orient and follow a map.	To identify objects for a scavenger hunt quickly form a written description.	To safely perform a pyramid balance in a small group.	To work efficiently as part of a team to complete a range of tasks.	To create a fun and challenging game for others to complete.	To listen to others to refine and adapt ideas to complete a complex task.



Gymnastics- Autumn	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	L.O: To link multiple balances.	L.O: To link balances on apparatus.	L.O: To master balances with gymnastic technique.	L.O: To jump and land with control.	L.O: To explore travelling using a variety of body parts.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 2	L.O: To create a sequence involving balances, rolling and jumping.	L.O: To explore transitions between apparatus.	L.O: To explore transitions between movements.	L.O: To choose, adapt and perform shapes at different levels.	L.O: To perform various travel movements at different speeds.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 3	L.O: To create a sequence of 2 contrasting elements.	L.O: To perform a forwards roll.	L.O: To perform an over the shoulder roll.	L.O: To perform in unison with a partner	L.O: To perform with a partner using contrasting skills.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 4	L.O: To change speed and direction within a sequence.	L.O: To create and perform a 6 element sequence in unison with a partner.	L.O: To demonstrate control and tension when taking weight on hands.	L.O: To create and perform a 6 element sequence in small groups. (3 or 4).	L.O: To edit and improve a 6 element sequence in small groups.	L.O: To self and peer assess.
Year 5	L.O: To create a 6 element involving symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes.	L.O: To explore symmetry in both balance and travel.	L.O: To explore asymmetrical balances and travel.	L.O: To begin to explore partner counter balances.	L.O: To develop partner counter balances and to begin to link together.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 6	L.O: To take weight on hands when landing on apparatus from flight.	L.O: To dismount from varying heights safely.	L.O: To perform a flighted sequence in cannon.	L.O: To create a paired flight sequence including both unison and cannon.	L.O: To create a pulse-raising warm- up which develops flexibility.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)



Dance Autumn	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	To show moods and feelings we would experience in the jungle	To move as if we were living in the jungle	To create and perform movements which show friendship	To perform leading and following movements	To perform a short dance with a clear start, middle and end	To use repeated actions in our dance.
Year 2	To use penguin images to inspire our dance	To show feelings of abandonment through dance	To create movements that show friendship between 2 characters	To create a solo dance with changes of speed and direction	To match movements to music and sounds	To choose a formation for our dance and explain our choice.
Year 3	.To perform a jazz square and use it in a dance.	To perform a dance showing 2 contrasting characters	To develop movements using improvisation	To use props in a dance sequence	To use facial expression to bring emotion into dance	To take the role of director to help others improve their dance.
Year 4	To use freeze frames in our dances	To perform a slide and roll confidently	To use a variety of formations when performing	To perform in cannon routines and cannon lines.	To sequence our dance actions to show good flow.	To create a 5 action dance routine showing good stage entry.
Year 5	To know what non- locomotor movement is	To perform both non-locomotor and locomotor movements together.	To create new and exciting group patterns	To learn a simple line dance routine	To create our own 3-step line dance with a partner.	To work collaboratively within a group to improve performance.
Year 6	To learn the technique of the stag leap and rebound jump.	To explore relationships through dance and perform partner lifts.	To compose a dance phrase based on the Haka	To choose and use suitable dynamics for the Haka	To link freeze frames to street dance style to create a short movement phrase	To perform a Top Rock and a Slide step confidently.



Dance Spring	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	To hop and balance with control.	To be able to use dance movements and gestures to convey simple ideas or concepts.	To be able to move their bodies in time to different rhythms and beats	To be able to coordinate the movements of multiple body parts in dance sequences	To work collaboratively with classmates to perform a short dance routine.	To enhance their dance storytelling eg. With props.
Year 2	To develop a dance that shows different emotions	To dance with rhythm following a clockwork pattern.	To work on our own to create a short movement phrase.	To watch, copy and repeat actions to create a motif.	To perform our motif in different formations.	To use different movement pathways in our dance.
Year 3	To perform a dance phrase inspired by the ocean's depths	To use improvisation to create a longer movement phrase.	To use dynamics in a short group dance to show travelling on the ocean.	To perform as a class to show damage that can be caused to the ocean.	To work as a group to develop a dance representing the ocean.	To prepare our group dance for final performance.
Year 4	To communicate the theme of a snake through dance actions	To use dynamics and formations in our dance to help us tell a story.	To use space, travel and floor patterns to enhance the dance	To develop our choreography skills.	To work in a small group to create contact movements.	To use peer evaluation to improve each other's work.
Year 5	To communicate the theme of heroes through our dance.	To manipulate and develop actions using a range of devices.	To create interesting and varied dance actions as a group using levels.	To use jumps to bring power and energy to our dance phrase.	To show the theme of an attack, performing at a low level.	To work effectively with others to improve movement quality and performance.
Year 6	To portray the theme of gangs through our movements and gestures.	To use devices such as contrast and variation in a group dance.	To use formations to demonstrate tension in relationships between performers.	To use claps, stamps and slaps to perform a live aural setting.	To dance as opposing gangs attacking each other.	To show performance qualities in our gang and evaluate our work.



Gymnastics- Spring	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	L.O: To develop creative ways to move on and off the apparatus.	L.O: To experiment with rocking on different parts on the body.	L.O: To develop ways in which to use spins and turns on and off the apparatus.	L.O: To jump and land with control.	L.O: To link spin, rock and jump movements in unison with a partner.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 2	L.O: To create joining sequences alone and in pairs.	L.O: To master performing arch and dish shapes	L.O: To master performing a forwards roll.	L.O: To master performing frog jump and L-sit.	L.O: To master performing pike and broad jump and use within a sequence.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 3	L.O: To master rolling from a dish to an arch.	L.O: To create sequences involving bouncing and broad jumping.	L.O: To perform a leg raise dish and half leaver with a partner.	L.O: To master performing japana and use within a sequence.	L.O: L.O: To master performing box splits and use within a sequence.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 4	L.O: To master performing weighted bunny hop and use within a sequence.	L.O: To master performing arabesque balance and use within a sequence.	L.O: To master performing backwards roll and use within a sequence.	L.O: To practise and refine transitions between a range of movements.	L.O: To master performing a shoulder balance and use within a sequence.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 5	L.O: To create a 6 element sequence with a partner.	L.O: To master performing a headstand.	L.O: To master performing a handstand.	L.O: To master performing a cartwheel.	L.O: To master performing a roundoff.	L.O: To create a short sequence. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)
Year 6	L.O: To create a 10 element sequence on floor and apparatus.	L.O: To create a 10 element sequence on floor and apparatus in unison with a partner.	L.O: To master performing crab position.	L.O: To create a pathways and patterns as a group.	L.O: To perform appropriate entrance and exit to a sequence involving music.	L.O: To create a short sequence to music. (Involving skills learnt in the unit)



Invasion Games	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	To practice throwing at targets accurately	To experiment catching a variety of beanbags and different sized balls	To recognise how you can intercept a ball or beanbag	To score points by throwing a beanbag or ball into an opponent's area	To develop simple defending to stop beanbag/ball going into own area	To participate in competitive games against an opponent using attacking and defending skills.
Year 2	To send the ball with feet by kicking	To receive and stop the ball with feet	To work within a team to keep possession in a defined area	To move the ball using basketball- style dribbling	To develop skills to attack collaboratively	To participate in competitive games against an opponent using attacking and defending skills.
Year 3 (Hockey)	To pass and receive the ball with accuracy	To control the ball when moving around players	To keep possession of the ball in small groups (using the reverse stick)	To increase distance on passes (slap pass)	To develop turning with the ball	To develop tactics playing within a team
Year 4 (Tag Rugby)	To pass and receive the ball with accuracy	To keep possession of the ball in small groups	Receive ball and run into space	To receive the ball in a game and use changes of speed to create space	To be able to identify when to run or pass	To develop tactics playing within a team
Year 5 (Hockey)	To apply basic defensive positions in a game (block tackle)	To develop my dribbling and shooting with accuracy	To develop marking an opponent and intercepting the ball	To improve my understanding of defensive tactics (sweep – open stick)	To keep possession as a team with pressure from defenders	To develop tactics playing within a team
Year 6 (Tag Rugby)	To improve attacking tactics by supporting the player with the ball	To perform a set play off a free pass	To develop my own set play of a free pass (communication, speed, distance)	To develop my attacking skills further (spaces not faces)	To communicate effectively when transitioning from attack to defence	To work as a team to implement defending and attacking strategies



Spring 1	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1 Send and Receive	To explore which objects are easier to slide and defend	To practice sending a ball in a variety of ways to a partner	To begin to develop moving position to get in line with a ball	To return balls to partners	To begin to play in a rally with a partner.	To begin to score points against an opponent.
Year 2 Send and Receive	To begin to play in a game with the ball in flight	To develop sending a ball to a partner in flight.	To develop returning a ball to a partner in flight.	To begin to play in a rally with the ball in flight	To developing the underarm serve with a racquet	To begin combine skills to perform a rally
Year 3 (Dodgeball)	To perform overarm throws efficiently and accurately	To attempt to catch efficiently	To continue developing catching skills	To recognise when to attempt to catch	To develop agility to improve dodging	To apply skills within a competitive game
Year 4 (Netball)	To perform chest passes consistently and accurately	To develop my shooting technique	To work as part of a team to get the ball to the shooter within the area (introduce positions)	To play in a game using one-to-one marking (developing understanding of positions)	To develop my understanding of the footwork rule	To play within competitive games using skills learnt
Year 5 (Dodgeball)	To explore different ways of defending within a game	To develop defending tactics within a game	To explore attacking tactics within a game	To develop attacking tactics within a game	To begin to umpire games fairly	To develop my idea of a role of an umpire
Year 6 (Netball)	To develop defending skills (1 m rule)	To begin to create space within attacking tactics	To develop attacking tactics and recognising the different positions	To become familiar with rebounds and recognise the importance of them	To develop my ability to defend (knocking the ball away or catching it to intercept)	To play within competitive games using skills learnt



Spring 2	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1 Attack and Defend	To begin to bounce the ball with control to myself	To begin to bounce a ball to a partner	To play with a partner to use throwing, catching and bouncing skills to score points	To identify where to stand to best defend goals	To identify where to stand when attacking	To play in competitive games.
Year 2 Attack and Defend	To work collaboratively to keep possession by passing accurately.	To move into space in a game situation	To work with a partner to progress towards a target	To perform defensively as an individual in a game (goalkeeper)	To explore the concept of intercepting in invasion games	To play in competitive games.
Year 3 (Tennis)	To begin to send a ball over a target to a partner	To develop the underarm serve to start a rally	To recognise different types of hitting in a court (long, short, high)	To begin to move towards a ball to return it	To perform in a rally with a partner	To play in competitive games
Year 4 (Tennis)	To develop the correct position to move and receive/return balls.	To explore techniques in a forehand shot.	To explore techniques in backhand shots.	To develop movement to be in the correct position within a rally	To play cooperatively within a doubles game	To play in competitive games
Year 5 (Tennis)	To investigate the different shots within tennis	To develop the correct technique for a volley shot.	To explore the overhead shot	To develop attacking tactics within a doubles games.	To practice moving towards the ball aiming to prevent the second bounce	To play in competitive games
Year 6 (Tennis)	To develop skills to play within a doubles games	To develop skills used in a range of shots	To begin to score tennis games using the correct system	To begin to play in games with all rules.	To begin to umpire tennis games	To play and umpire competitive games



Summer 1	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1 Hit, Catch and Throw	To develop underarm/overarm throw	To begin to return the ball back to a base/zone using rolls or throws	To catch over short distances to stop players scoring points - Working with other fielders	To attempt to hit an object with the hand	To develop attacking tactics (running between bases to score points)	To explore how to make it difficult for the batter/hitter
Year 2 Hit, Catch and Throw	To explore the different roles in a striking and fielding game	To improve my understanding of how to earn "runs"	To use underarm throws accurately when bowling	To experiment with different bats within games	To develop basic defending skills within a team - fielding	To play in competitive games
Year 3 (Rounders)	To begin to understand how to play rounders	To bowl with consistency within a game	To develop hitting skills within a game	To begin to collect and return moving balls	To begin to throw over longer distances using the overarm throw	To play in competitive games
Year 4 (Cricket)	To begin to explore how to hit the ball with a cricket bat	To begin to communicate and decide when to run within a game	To develop intercepting moving balls to stop opponents gaining runs	To explore how to bowl overarm	To develop bowling overarm	To play in competitive games
Year 5 (Rounders)	To apply the rules of rounders consistently when playing and umpiring	To develop fielding tactics – short, quick underarm throw to first base	To develop agility for catching - backstop	To apply backwards rule within games	To develop attacking tactics when batting	To play in competitive games
Year 6 (Cricket)	To apply the rules of cricket consistently when playing and umpiring	To track and catch a high ball	To begin to explore different lengths of bowling to effect the batter's shot	To explore different batting shots in response to the bowler	To develop fielding tactics – working together to field a long ball	To play in competitive games



Athletics (run, jump, throw)	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	To start and stop moving at speed.	To use arms when running at different speeds.	To take off on two feet to jump for distance.	To use the correct technique to throw different objects for distance.	To show improvement in throwing.	To take part in competition using running, jumping and throwing skills. (SPORTS DAY)
Year 2	To move quickly whilst being aware of others around.	To create power with our legs to turn at speed.	To move through an obstacle course with speed and control.	To choose the best throw for different situations.	To use quick feet whilst sprinting	To perform static and dynamic balances. (SPORTS DAY)
Year 3	To learn jumping and hopping sequences	To run at different speeds.	To approach and jump hurdles.	To throw a javelin using pull-throw technique.	To learn a variety of skipping techniques.	To keep score accurately over a range of events. (SPORTS DAY)
Year 4	To challenge ourselves in running, jumping and throwing.	To accelerate over short distances.	To run and jump using one-footed take off.	To use a sling action to throw a discus.	To run on a curve and exchange a baton in a team.	To apply the skills we have developed in a competitive way. (SPORTS DAY)
Year 5	To run for speed and distance individually and part of a team.	Pacing a run over longer distances.	Different jumping styles and exploring which ones we can jump further with.	To use the push- throw technique.	To exchange a baton within a restricted area.	To design a running, jumping or throwing activity for others using STEP principle. (SPORTS DAY)
Year 6	Sprint start technique to increase our running speed.	The three phrases of triple jump.	To heave throw technique and what it is used for.	To assess our own ability to play our role in parlauuf (paired run).	To use our arms when running at different speeds	To record and relay results over a range of track and field events. (SPORTS DAY)